

2020

مقدمة عن الفعل في اللغة الإنجليزية مع شرح مبسط لأزمنة الماضي البسيط و المستمر و التام و التام المستمر مع بعض الأسئلة المتقدمة

The English Verb

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معلم أول اللغة الإنجليزية بمدرسة ديروط أم نخلة الثانوية و موجه اللغة الإنجليزية بإدارة ملوي التعليمية بالمنيا

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المرحلة الثانوية العامة 2020

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Types of Verbs

Before you begin the verb tense lessons, it is extremely important to understand that **NOT** all English verbs are the same. English verbs are divided into three groups: normal verbs, non-continuous verbs, and mixed verbs.

قبل الخوض في الحديث عن الأزمنة في اللغة الإنجليزية ينبغي على الدارس و الطالب و الفرد العادي أن يتعرف على حقيقة لا تقبل الجدل و هي أن الأفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية لا تسير على وتيرة واحدة بل تنقسم إلى ثلاثة مجموعات و هي الأفعال العادية، و الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة و أخيرا الأفعال المختلطة متعددة المعاني، و فيما يلي شرحا مبسطا لهذه المجموعات.

Group I Normal Verbs أفعال عادية

Most verbs are "normal verbs." These verbs are usually physical actions which you can see somebody doing. These verbs can be used in all tenses.

المجموعة الأولى من الأفعال هي مجموعة الأفعال العادية حيث يكثر استخدامها جدا في اللغة الإنجليزية حيث أن أغلب هذه الأفعال "أفعال حركية" يقوم الناس بها معتمدين على قوة بدنية معينة، و هذه الأفعال تستخدم مع كل الأزمنة سواء كانت مستمرة أم لا.

Normal Verbs

to run يجري, to walk يمشي, to eat يأكل, to fly يطير, to go يذهب, to say يقول, to touch يلمس, etc.

Examples:

- I eat dinner every day.
- I am eating dinner now.

Group II Non-Continuous Verbs أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة

The second group, called "non-continuous verbs," is smaller. These verbs are usually things you cannot see somebody doing. These verbs are rarely used in continuous tenses. They include:

المجموعة الثانية و هي الأفعال التي لا يمكن استخدامها في الأزمنة المستمرة و هي مجموعة محدودة جدا من الأفعال الإنجليزية التي تتعلق بالحس و العاطفة و التجريد حيث من الصعب أن ترى الإنسان يقوم بهذا الفعل أمام عينيك، و هذه الأفعال يندر استخدامها في الأزمنة المستمرة و هي تشمل:

Abstract Verbs أفعال مجردة

to be يكون, to want يريد, to cost يتكلف, to seem يبدو, to need يحتاج, to care يعتني, to contain يحتوي على, to owe يملك, to exist يوجد.....

Possession Verbs أفعال ملكية

to possess يمتلك, to own يملك, to belong ينتمي.....

Emotion Verbs أفعال حسية متعلقة بالعاطفة

to like يحب, to love يحب, to hate يكره, to dislike يكره, to fear يخشى, to envy يحسد, to mind.....

Examples:

- He is needing help now. Not Correct خطأ
- He needs help now. Correct صواب
- He is wanting a drink now. Not Correct خطأ
- He wants a drink now. Correct صواب

Group III Mixed Verbs أفعال مختلطة

The third group, called "mixed verbs," is the smallest group. These verbs have more than one meaning. In a way, each meaning is a unique verb. Some meanings behave like "non-continuous verbs," while other meanings behave like "normal verbs."

المجموعة الثالثة و هي مجموعة الأفعال المختلطة و هي أصغر مجموعة أفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية حيث أن هذه الأفعال تتميز بكثرة المعاني المختلفة طبقا لمعنى الجملة و سياقها. فقد يكون فعلا واحدا نستخدمه في الأزمنة المستمرة بمعنى معين، و هو نفس الفعل لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة إذا تغير معناه.

Mixed Verbs أمثلة على الأفعال المختلطة

to appear يمتلك و يتضمن و يعاني من, to feel يشعر و يعتقد, to have يوزن و يقلب الرأي, to weigh يسمع و يصغى, to look ينظر و يبدو, to see يرى و يعتقد, to hear يوزن و يقلب الرأي.....

List of Mixed Verbs with Examples and Definitions:

قائمة بأشهر الأفعال المختلطة مع أمثلة حياتية عليها:

to appear:

1- Amna appears confused. Non-Continuous Verb

تبدو أمنة مضطربة (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= Amna seems confused. تبدو أمنة مضطربة

2- My favorite singer is appearing at the jazz club tonight. Normal Verb

المغني المفضل لي سيؤدي عرضا في النادي الليلية (فعل عادي يمكن استخدامه في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= My favorite singer is giving a performance at the jazz club tonight.

to have:3- I have a dollar now. **Non-Continuous Verb**

(لدي دولار الآن (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= I possess a dollar. أمتلك دولاراI am having fun now. **Normal Verb**

أنا الآن سعيد و أشعر بالسعادة (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= I am experiencing fun now.**to hear:**4- She hears the music. **Non-Continuous Verb**

(إنها تسمع الموسيقى/ لديها القدرة على سماعها (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= She hears the music with her ears.5- She is hearing voices. **Normal Verb**

(إنها تسمع الآن أصواتا غريبة لا يسمعها الآخرون (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= She hears something others cannot hear. She is hearing voices in her mind.**to look:**6- Nancy looks tired. **Non-Continuous Verb**

تبدو نانسي متعبة (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= She seems tired.7- Farah is looking at the pictures. **Normal Verb**

(الآن تنظر فرح إلى الصورة (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= She is looking with her eyes.**to miss:**8- Ahmed misses his wife. **Non-Continuous Verb**

يفتقد أحمد زوجته و يود رؤيتها (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= He is sad because she is not there.9- Sama is missing her favorite TV program. **Normal Verb**

سما حزينة لأنها تريد مشاهدة برنامجها المفضل (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= She is not there to see her favorite program.**to see:**10- I see her. **Non-Continuous Verb**

(إنني أراها (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= I see her with my eyes.11- I am seeing the doctor. **Normal Verb**

سأقابل الطبيب للاستشارة (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

I am visiting or consulting with a doctor. (Also used with dentist and lawyer.)12- I am seeing her. **Normal Verb**

أنا أقابلها (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

I am having a relationship with her.13- He is seeing ghosts at night. **Normal Verb**

(إنه يرى أشياء لا يراها الآخرون (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

He sees something others cannot see. For example ghosts, aura, a vision of the future, etc.**to smell:**14- The coffee smells good. **Non-Continuous Verb**

رائحة القهوة جيدة (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= The coffee has a good smell.15- I am smelling the flowers. **Normal Verb**

(إنني أشم رائحة الورد (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

I am sniffing the flowers to see what their smell is like.**to taste:**16- The coffee tastes good. **Non-Continuous Verb**

(القهوة لها مذاق لذيذ (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= The coffee has a good taste.17- I am tasting the cake. **Normal Verb**

(إنني أتناول الكيك الآن (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

I am trying the cake to see what it tastes like.

to think:18- He thinks the test is easy. **Non-Continuous Verb**

إنه يعتقد أن الإختبار سهل (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= He considers the test to be easy.

19- She is thinking about the question. **Normal Verb**

إنها تفكر في المسألة الآن (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

She is pondering the question, going over it in her mind.

to weigh:20- The table weighs a lot. **Non-Continuous Verb**

المنضدة ثقيلة جدا في الوزن (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

= The table is heavy.

21- She is weighing herself. **Normal Verb**

إنها تزن نفسها لترى كم وزنها (فعلا عاديا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

She is determining her weight.

Some Verbs Can Be Especially Confusing:بعض الأفعال قد تسبب الكثير من المشكلات

to be:

22- Tom is American. **Non-Continuous Verb**

توم رجل أمريكي (لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

Tom is an American citizen.

23- Joe is being very American. **Normal Verb**

توم رجل يتصرف بالطريقة الأمريكية و يحاول أن يكون أمريكيا (فعل عادي يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

Joe is behaving like a stereotypical American.

24- Tom is being very rude. **Normal Verb**

توم يتصرف بطريقة سيئة على غير عادته (فعل عادي)

Tom is behaving very rudely. Usually he is not rude.

25- Tom is being very formal. **Normal Verb**

توم يتصرف بشكل رسمي للغاية على غير عادته (فعل عادي)

Tom is behaving very formally. Usually he is not formal.

NOTICE: Only rarely is "to be" used in a continuous form. This is most commonly done when a person is temporarily behaving badly or stereotypically. It can also be used when someone's behavior is noticeably different.

فعل الكينونة (يكون Be) نادرا ما يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة، و يكون استخدامه قاصرا على انطباع معين و هو أن الشخص يسلك مسلكا سينا أو غريبا في بعض الأحيان عما هو معتاد عليه.

to feel:26- The massage feels great. **Non-Continuous Verb**

الرسالة رائعة و تعطى انطباعا جيدا (لا يستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة)

The massage has a pleasing feeling.

27- I don't feel well today. Sometimes used as **Non-Continuous Verb**

I am a little sick.

أحيانا لا يستخدم الفعل feel في الأزمنة المستمرة.

I am not feeling well today. Sometimes used as **Normal Verb**

I am a little sick.

أحيانا يستخدم الفعل feel في الأزمنة المستمرة.

NOTICE: The second meaning of "feel" is very flexible and there is no real difference in meaning between "I don't feel well today" and "I am not feeling well today."

لا يوجد اختلاف في المعنى بين الجملتين

Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Form: التكوين

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل.

play → played

eat → ate

- Statement: You **called** Ahmed.
- Question: **Did** you **call** Ahmed?
- Negative: You **did not call** Ahmed.

أما الأفعال الشاذة فتحفظ جيدا مثل:

go → went

break → broke

build → built

Usage: الاستخدام

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي.

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I travelled to Japan.
- Did you have dinner last night?

يستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف سلسلة من الأحداث المكتملة في الماضي.

- I finished work, walked to the beach and found a nice place to swim.

يعبر الماضي البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة في الماضي.

- She **cooked** lunch every day last week.

غالبا يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في الماضي.

- I studied French when I was a child.

- He didn't play the piano when he was young.

يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

في الماضي yesterday - ago منذ - last... - in the past ... الماضي
 في يوم من الأيام one day - ذات مرة once upon a time - ذات مرة once
 منذ أيام (أسابيع / شهور / سنوات) قليلة the other day (week-month-year)
 When I was... - How long ago - for سنة + to + سنة - from + سنة - in 2007

- لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن طول الفترة الزمنية التي استغرقها الحدث في الماضي (بداية و نهاية) مثل:-

- I lived in Brazil for two years.
- Hala studied English for five years.
- They sat at the beach all day.
- We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.
- A: How long did you stay for them?
- B: I waited for one hour.

ناقش الجمل التالية مع معلمك:-

- When I paid her one dollar, she answered the question.
- She answered the question when I paid her one dollar.
- I paid her one dollar when she answered the question.

Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر

Form:

يتكون الماضي المستمر من was / were + v. + ing

- Statement: You **were studying** when she called.
- Question: **Were** you **studying** when she called?
- Negative: You **were not studying** when she called.

Usage:

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث مستمر أثناء وقت معين في الماضي.

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

IMPORTANT

In the simple past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the past continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **ate** dinner.

I **started eating** at 6 PM.

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.

I **started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating** dinner.

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن أحداث مستمرة في وقت واحد للتعبير عن حالة أو موقف معين.

- When I walked into the office, several people **were busily typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped.

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.
- What **were you doing** when the earthquake started?
- I **was listening** to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- You **were not listening** to me when I told you to turn the oven off.

يعبر الماضي المستمر عن حدثين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- **Were** you **listening** while he **was talking**?

يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع always للتعبير عن شعور سلبي صادم في الماضي و هو بذلك يشبه إلى حد كبير استخدام used to إلا أن الفعل هنا ذات شعور سلبي.

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

يأتى الماضي المستمر بعد while / as / just as بينما يكون الحدث الآخر ماضى بسيط أو ماضى مستمر حسب المعنى.

- **While (As / Just as) he was leaving the house, the phone rang.**
- **The phone rang while (as-just as) he was leaving the house.**
- يمكن أن يأتى بعد when ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى مستمر أو العكس حسب المعنى.
- **I was studying English when the lights went out.**
- **The lights went out when I was studying English.**
- يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع when في الماضي البسيط:
- **When he arrived, he found the door locked.**
- يمكن أن يأتى بعد because ماضى مستمر و الفعل الآخر ماضى بسيط.
- **Magdy couldn't hear the phone because he was having a shower.**

ملاحظات:

- يمكن استخدام On بدلا من when ويأتي بعدها + v. أو noun:
- **When the thief saw the police, he ran away. (On)**
On seeing the police, the thief ran away.
- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتي بعدها noun:
- **While I was having lunch, the phone rang. (During)**
During my lunchtime, the phone rang.
- الفعل بعد and يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:
- **He was writing a letter and listening to some music.**

Exercise

1- Choose:-

- 1- Last night I on my thesis and it took me a while to realise that my phone was ringing.
was working – worked
- 2- When you I was in a meeting so I couldn't answer your call.
called – were calling
- 3- Danny can never agree with Fred. They
are always arguing - always argue
- 4- Why did you disagree with me at the meeting? to make me look incompetent?
Were you trying - Did you try
- 5- I to work, even when it rained.
was always walking - always walked

Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

Form: التكوين

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p

- Statement: You **had studied** English before you moved to New York.
- Question: **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?
- Negative: You **had not studied** English before you moved to New York.

Usage: الاستخدام

- يستخدم الماضي التام لوصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.
- When I met Ali yesterday, I remembered that we **had met** before, about ten years ago.
- When I got home, my wife **had cooked** the dinner.
- I **hadn't flown** before, so I was nervous about getting on the plane.
- يستخدم الماضي التام في الكلام غير المباشر لنقل أشياء حدثت بالفعل عندما كنت تتحدث عنها.
- I **told** him that I **had written** the e-mail.
- She **said** she **had heard** it all before.

يستخدم الماضي التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

حتى until / حتى till / عندما when / بمجرد أن as soon as / بعد after
لم يكدهم ... حتى no sooner....than / قبل by the time / قبل before
لم يكدهمwhen / حتى hardly (scarcely).....

ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	ماضى تام	past perfect	+	فاعل	After + subject +
ماضى بسيط	past simple	+					After + v. + ing
ماضى بسيط	past simple	+					Having + p.p.

Ex: After he **had done** his homework, he **watched** television.

After doing his homework, he **watched** television.

Having done his homework, he **watched** television.

ماضى تام	past perfect	+	ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	فاعل	Before + subject +
ماضى تام	past perfect	+					Before + v. + ing

Ex: Before he **parked** his car, he **had found** a place.

Before **parking** his car, he **had found** a place.

ماضى تام	past perfect	+	ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	فاعل	By the time + subject +
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Ex: **By the time** the police **arrived** the thief **had escaped**.

ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	ماضى تام	past perfect	+	فاعل	As soon as + subject +
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Ex: **As soon as** he **had found** a place, he **parked** his car.

ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	ماضى تام	past perfect	+	فاعل	When + subject +
ماضى تام	past perfect	+	ماضى بسيط	past simple	+	فاعل	When + subject +

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ماضى بسيط past simple + that + ماضى تام past perfect + فاعل + when

Ex: **When he had read** the novel, he **watched** TV.

When he watched TV, he **had read** the novel.

It was only when he had read the novel **that he watched** TV.

It wasn't until he had read the novel **that he watched** TV.

⚡ لاحظ الفرق في المعنى بين هاتين الجملتين:

• **When I arrived** at the station, the train **left**.

= I arrived, then the train left.

• **When I arrived** at the station, the train **had left**.

= The train left before I arrived.

ماضى تام past perfect + till / until + ماضى بسيط منفى Past simple (negative)

..... + مصدر + فاعل + did + ماضى تام past perfect + Not until

ماضى بسيط + that + ماضى تام past perfect + It wasn't until

Ex: He **didn't park** his car **until** he **had found** a place.

He **refused** to park his car **until** he **had found** a place.

Not until he **had found** a place **did he park** his car.

It wasn't until he **had found** a place **that he parked** his car.

no sooner	than
subject + had + hardly	when + past simple
scarcely	when

Ex: He **had no sooner gone** shopping **than** it **started** to rain.

He **had hardly gone** shopping **when** it **started** to rain.

⚡ لاحظ استخدام no sooner/hardly/scarcely بين had و التصريف الثالث (pp)

⚡ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ no sooner/hardly/scarcely نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner	than
Hardly + had + subject	p.p. + when + past simple
Scarcely	when

- **No sooner had I arrived** at the station **than** the train **came**.

- **No sooner did I arrive** at the station **than** the train **came**.

- **Hardly had I arrived** at the station **when** the train **came**.

⚡ لابد من استخدام الماضى التام إذا كان ذلك يؤثر على معنى الجملة.

- He thanked me for what I **had done**.

- He found the bag, which he **had lost**.

- He was tired because he **had worked** for 14 hours.

* ملحوظة هامة:-

- يستخدم الماضى التام للتأكيد على تمام الحدث الأول قبل أن يبدأ الحدث الثانى- ادرس المثالين التاليين مع معلمك:-

- When she had sung her song, she sat down.

- When she sang her song, she sat down.

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- على عكس المضارع التام فإن الماضى التام قد يستخدم مع عبارات زمنية محددة- ادرس المثال التالي:-

- He had been to Paris once in 1989 before he moved there in 1992.

و هذا يجوز فقط في تحديد حاجز زمني و ليس في الحديث عن خبرة كما بالمثال التالي:-

- He had never seen snow until he moved to Europe.

Past Perfect Continuous

زمن الماضى التام المستمر

⚡ يتكون الماضى التام المستمر من had been + v. + ing

- They **had been waiting for** an hour **when** the train **arrived**.

⚡ يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر لوصف حدث استمر لفترة في الماضى قبل وقوع حدث آخر و

يستخدم عادة مع since / for / when / all day / all weekend

- We'd **been waiting for** three hours **before** our plane **took off**.

⚡ يستخدم الماضى التام المستمر لتقديم سبب حدث في الماضى.

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining for** three days.

⚡ يُقضى الماضى التام المستمر عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / paint / read / write / talk / run

/ walk / travel

- I was very tired when I arrived home. I **had been working hard all day**.

- He **had been smoking for** 30 years **when** he finally **gave** it up.

- They **had been waiting for** an hour **before** the train **arrived**.

- What **had he been doing when** the accident **happened**?

- There **were** floods because it **had been raining for** three days.

⚡ إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل نستخدم الماضى التام و ليس الماضى التام المستمر:

- **When I met Ahmed, he had finished** typing 3 reports.

* استخدام الماضى التام المستمر في المبني للمجهول أمر غير شائع في اللغة الإنجليزية و قد يسبب الكثير من المشكلات

خاصة في المعنى و لندرس المثال التالي:-

- The government had been building some new projects.

Some new projects had been built by the government. X

لقد تم تحويل الجملة السابقة إلى مبني للمجهول مع استخدام زمن الماضى التام البسيط بدلا من الماضى التام المستمر و

تسبب ذلك في إحداث تغيير كامل في المعنى (ناقش ذلك مع معلمك).

و الصواب فى التحويل هو استخدام نفس الزمن كالتالى:-

Some new projects had been being built by the government.

هكذا اتفق النحاة للخروج من تلك الإشكالية، و بذلك نقول قياسا أن الأزمنة التامة المستمرة من غير الشائع بناؤها للمجهول

و الحل الأمثل عند بنائها هو المثال السابق.

Exercises1- Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- My brother ----- to a primary school for 7 years.
a- went b- has gone c- had gone d- was going
- 2- We will make a move as soon as the train -----.
a- had stopped b- stopped c- will stop d- has stopped
- 3- Ahmed still ----- his homework when mother came home.
a- do b- doing c- hadn't done d- hasn't done
- 4- Ramses II ----- over ancient Egypt for more than fifty years.
a- was ruling b- had ruled c- have ruled d- ruled
- 5- When I ----- the window, a cat jumped out.
a- had opened b- have opened
c- opened d- open
- 6- After I ----- to the stadium, I realised that the match had already started.
a- got b- had got
c- was getting d- get
- 7- Sara ----- the cold weather of Russia.
a- used to b- didn't use to
c- was used to d- was using
- 8- When We finished our meal, Hossam ----- on paying the bill.
a- has insisted b- had been insisting
c- had insisted d- insisted
- 9- Our schools have more equipment than they -----.
a- used to be b- use
c- used to d- use to
- 10- What time ----- yesterday morning?
a- did you get up b- you got up
c- were you getting up d- had you got
- 11- Writing a lot of novels, Naguib Mahfouz ----- famous as a novelist.
a- is becoming b- had become
c- become d- became

- 12- I'll be with you in a minute. I ----- something in the living room.
a- am just finishing b- finished
c- had finished d- will finish
- 13- A: Hassan is learning to drive at the moment.
B: I know. He ----- me the other day.
a- will tell b- tells c- told d- is going to tell
- 14- Lamy was playing the piano and ----- softly to herself.
a- sang b- singing c- sings d- was singing
- 15- Mayar didn't realise her father came since she ----- the match.
a- watched b- has watched c- watch d- was watching
- 16- Do you think I could borrow the book after you ----- reading it?
a- have finished b- finished c- had finished d- will finish
- 17- While I was driving this morning, I ----- about what you had said.
a- thought b- have thought c- was thinking d- think
- 18- Sally ----- a nice pot of tea. Would you like a cup?
a- had just made b- is going to make c- has just made d- will make
- 19- Yara wasn't used to living by the sea, but she ----- it now.
a- used to b- is used to c- got used to d- didn't use to
- 20- After Rana's husband's death, she still ----- got used to living on her own.
a- hasn't b- doesn't c- isn't d- didn't
- 21- When I was on holiday, I ----- to the beach and swam in the sea everyday.
a- used to go b- went c- was used to going d- am used to going
- 22- Sameh ----- to getting up early once he starts working.
a- used b- are used c- will get used d- were used
- 23- After ----- by the teacher, the student decided not to make that mistake again.
a- being punished b- punishing c- had punished d- punished
- 24- Rasha inquired who ----- I had been talking to.
a- was the man b- the man was c- the man had been d- the man is

25- I ----- . This plan cannot go forward as it is.

- a- accuse b- object c- object to d- avoid

26- Rania looked relaxed because she ----- to music the moment I saw her.

- a- listened b- had been listening c- was listening d- listen

27- I ----- that Tom Cruise was American not English.

- a- had always thought b- had always been thinking
c- am thinking d- was thinking

28- I ----- long before Sara arrived which was surprising because she is usually never on time.

- a- hadn't been waiting b- hadn't waited
c- had never waited d- didn't wait

29- It will be fine ----- you do it the way I told you.

- a- as long as b- as so c- as could d- as like

30- Sara would have made sure Hesham was here ----- were coming too.

- a- when she had known I b- if he has known you
c- if she had known you d- if she knew you

31- You are not good at singing, ----- yourself.

- a- get over b- get rid of c- get out d- get lost

32- ----- different food from all over the world in London.

- a- There are a lot of b- There's loads of
c- There is many d- There is a lots of

33- How many times ----- not to do that?

- a- have I told you b- Haven't I told you
c- I have told you d- have I told

34- A: What is up with him? - B: Oh, ----- mood about something.

- a- he's in angry b- he's in a bad
c- he had a bad d- he has angry

35- A: Ahmed is loving his new job in the States.

B: What? I didn't ----- abroad.

- a- even know he was living b- even knew he is living
c- know he has lived d- know he does live

2- Find and correct the mistakes:-

1- What had said about the project wasn't expected.

2- People had been having very simple lives in those days.

3- At the time of the trial last summer, the criminal was in prison for eight months.

4- The staff were used to be paid weekly but now they receive a monthly salary.

5- Hadi always enjoyed action films since childhood. He watches every new one now.

6- My father hasn't rung since week.

7- How many friends have you been making up till now?

8- Have you written all the reports yet? You are a good one.

9- I used to have long hair when I was young, but now I haven't.

10- She didn't phone Hala until she had lost her number.

11- He didn't award the Noble Prize until he had written 100 novels.

12- After Sama had gone back home, she found out that she had forgotten her mobile phone at work.

13- Students with teaching difficulties need special experienced tutors.

14- My family members spent after the death of the father. Everyone has their own life away from the others./ split

15- Being repaired, my car stopped breaking down midways. / Having been repaired

