



A funny thing happened

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
bald	without hair	اصلع
catch up	meet	يلتقي ب
coincidence	strange\ unexpected event	مصادفة
colleague	someone you study\work with	زميل
come across	find by chance	يجد بالصدفة
error	mistake	خطأ
unintended	saying what is not meant	غير مقصود
keep in touch	stay in contact	يبقى على اتصال
knowledge	things you know	معرفة
mention	say something	يذكر
misunderstanding	getting the wrong idea	سوء فهم
pat	hit gently	يربت/يضرب بلطف
put up	let someone stay at\live in a place	يستضيف
reluctant	not willing	معارض/غير موافق
run into	meet by chance	يقابل بالصدفة
straight	immediately	فورا
the latter	the last one	الأخير
stranger	someone you don't know	غريب
turn out	discover	تحول الي /تبين ان

مؤسس	founder
عامل	worker
كاتب	writer
طيار	pilot
عملية	operation
يؤد	lead
يستخدم	use
يتصرف	behave
يسمع	hear

co-founder	مؤسس مشارك
co-worker	زميل بالعمل
co-writer	كاتب مشارك
co-pilot	مساعد طيار
co-operation	تعاون/عمل مشترك
mislead	يضلّ/ يسيء القيلة
misuse	يستخدم بشكل خاطئ
misbehave	يستخدم بشكل خاطئ
mishear	يستخدم الفهم/السمع

(2) mention\ bald\ reluctant\ stranger\ knowledge\ error\ patting\ straight

1. Whenever Igoing out together, she makes an excuse.
2. "Well done", said the teacher,..... the child on the head.
3. The telephone bill was too high due to a computer
4. I took the children home after school.
5. He went when he was only 30.
6. I had to ask a complete.....to help me with my suitcase.
7. To my, they are still living there.
8. I was.....to go out because I was very tired.

(3) reluctant\ the latter\ run into\ mention\ knowledge\ straight\come across

1. Did shewhat time the film starts?
2. He has extensive..... of Ancient Egypt.
3. I was rather.....to lend him the car because he's such a fast driver.
4. The options were History and Geography. I chose
5. If you..... that bad man, just let me know.
6. I..... this book in a second-hand shop.
7. Instead of playing football after school, he went... ..home

(4) bald\ stranger\ straight\ patting\ mistake\ mention

1. I have never seen him before , he was a complete for me.
2. Akram used to have beautiful, straight hair , but now he is completely
3. Promise me that you won't repeat this stupid
4. Our teacher the name of a website for learning English, but I just can't remember it.

(5) co-pilot\ misuse\ misunderstanding\ unintended meaning\ co-operation

1. A lot of people.....modern technology nowadays . They spend most of their time on their mobiles and laptops without doing something meaningful.
2. It can be funny when people say things with.....

- 3 happens when people just get the wrong idea
- 4 often gets better results than everyone working on his own .
1. He flew the plane away, without a
2. I think there's been a.....I never ordered these chairs.
3. Hehis position to obtain money dishonestly.

(6) **misbehave\ misleading\ coincidences\ co-operation**

1. The teacher decided to punish the students who.....in class.
2. Life is full of strange For example , you may go to another country and run into a person you know from home .
3. The title of the book is..... The content is completely different.
4. The clubs work in closewith the Football Association.

(7) **reluctant\ catch up with\ mention\ latter\ come across**

1. Don't forget to my name when you talk to him .
2. We our neighbours lost bag, we didn't expect that at all.
3. I a lot of old friends at the party.
4. I'm.....to spend all that money on such a small project.

(8) **error\ put up\ reluctant\ unintended\ straight**

1. I was to go out because I was very tired.
2. That accident was caused by a human
3. We at a small hotel for the night after a long travel.

Note: Put up at = يمكث put someone up in = يستضيف

(9) **with\ in\ into**

1. I was surprised when I ranan old friend of mine yesterday.
2. While he was away we kept..... touch by email.
3. I caught up a lot of old friends at the party.

(10) **turn out catch up keep in touch run into put up come across**

1. It was good to..... with some old friends at the party.
2. I didn't expect to like it but it to be very enjoyable.
3. While I was in Jordan I..... someone I was at school with.
4. There's no need to book a hotel . We can you
5. Sadly, I didn't with my closest friends at the party.
6. Let's go to a café. I need to with you all.
7. After all that media attention, the whole event.....to be false.
8. I was surprised when I.....an old friend of mine yesterday.
9. We our relatives..... up in our house when they came to visit Palestine.
10. I didn't intend to buy a shirt but I this really nice one in the market.
11. I was surprised to..... Noha when I was in the park.
12. While he was away we by email.
13. My sister was walking very fast, I couldn't with her.
14. When you visit our country, please tell me, I am ready to you..... in my apartment.
15. He is cunning. He can..... black into white, so don't trust him.
16. While I was tidying up my room yesterday, I..... an old photo of me as a baby.
17. I didn't recognize her at first , but it that we were together at the same school
18. He was just visiting for a few days, so I.....him in my apartment.
19. I am busy now, but we will..... later for sure
20. I have to leave now, but I will do my best to.....with you as soon as possible.
21. When he is far away in another country, he usually with his family by email.

(11) **Circle the correct answer.**

1. If you (**mis / co**) behave in the class, you'll certainly be punished.
2. (**Mis / Co**) operation usually leads to success.
3. We believe her comments were meant to (**co / mis**) lead us.
4. He couldn't fly the plane without a (**co-pilot / co-writer**).
5. I'm sure I didn't say that! You must have (**misused / misheard**) me.

(12) Complete the sentences using the words in the box with either co- or mis- as prefixes.

worker	use	behave	operation	pilot	lead	heard	writer
--------	-----	--------	-----------	-------	------	-------	--------

1. Fortunately, there was enough oxygen for the pilot and to make a safe landing.
2. The..... succeeded in landing the plane safely.
3. Information in adverts is usually true, but it can..... people and give them the wrong idea.
4. The children sometimes..... their toys and ends up losing them.
5. There's very little..... between the two neighboring countries.
6. Students always get in trouble when they at school.

الزمن السادس: الماضي المستمر

Past continuous

هو أحد أهم الأزمنة في اللغة الإنجليزية. نستخدمه للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت معين (Past Continuous Tense) الزمن الماضي المستمر في الماضي قبل أن ينتهي، أو قبل أن يقطعه حدث آخر.

لنيسط الأمر معاً ونغوص في تفاصيله بطريقة واضحة ومباشرة.

1. صياغة الزمن (Form)

ing، متبوعاً بالفعل مضافاً إليه (was أو were) تعتمد الصياغة بشكل أساسي على الفاعل لتحديد الفعل المساعد المناسب.

(Affirmative) أ. حالة الإثبات

Subject + was/were + Verb(ing)

- **was** (أو أي اسم مفرد): تأتي مع ضمائر المفرد I, He, She, It.
- **were** (أو أي اسم جمع): تأتي مع ضمائر الجمع They, We, You.

أمثلة:

- I was watching a movie yesterday evening. (كنتُ أشاهد فيلماً مساء أمس).
- They were playing football at 5 PM. (كانوا يلعبون كرة القدم في الساعة الخامسة).

(Negative) ب. حالة النفي

بعد الفعل المساعد not للنفي، نقوم ببساطة بإضافة أداة النفي

Subject + was/were + not + Verb(ing)

- was not تختصر إلى wasn't
- were not تختصر إلى weren't

أمثلة:

- She wasn't sleeping when you called. (لم تكن نائمة عندما اتصلت).
- We weren't studying math at that time. (لم نكن ندرس الرياضيات في ذلك الوقت).

(Question) ج. حالة السؤال

إذا أردت تكوين سؤال (نعم/لا)، ضع الفعل المساعد في البداية

Was/Were + Subject + Verb(ing)?

- Was he cooking dinner? (هل كان يطبخ العشاء؟)
- Were you listening to me? (هل كنت تستمع إلي؟)

متى نستخدم الماضي المستمر؟ (الاستخدامات بالتفصيل)

لا تقتصر المسألة على معرفة الصيغة، بل الأهم هو معرفة متى يستدعي الموقف استخدام هذا الزمن

حدث مستمر قطعه حدث آخر قصير 1.

(للحدث القصير المفاجئ الذي قطع الأول) للحدث الطويل المستمر) والماضي البسيط (الماضي المستمر : هنا نربط بين زمنين

- (كنت أستحم /حدث مستمر طويل/ عندما رنَّ الهاتف /حدث قاطع قصير). I was taking a shower when the phone rang. مثال

(حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت في الماضي (توازي 2.

عندما يحدث أمران طويلان بالتزامن دون أن يقطع أحدهما الآخر

- (بينما كانت أُمي تطبخ، كان أبي يقرأ كتاباً). While my mother was cooking, my father was reading a book. مثال

تحديد وقت دقيق في الماضي 3.

عندما لا تكتفي بذكر "أمس" فقط، بل تحدد ساعة معينة كان الحدث مستمراً فيها

- (أمس في التاسعة مساءً، كنا نشاهد المباراة). Yesterday at 9 PM, we were watching the match. مثال

(Key Words) الكلمات الدالة والروابط 3.

هناك كلمات بمجرد رؤيتها في الجملة، يمكنك تمييز أنك بحاجة للماضي المستمر

الكلمة	المعنى	طريقة الاستخدام
While	بينما	يأتي بعدها دائماً ماضي مستمر
As	بينما / كـ	ويتبعها ماضي مستمر while تعمل تماماً مثل
When	عندما	يتبعها عادةً ماضي بسيط، والجملة الأخرى تكون ماضي مستمر
All day yesterday	طوال يوم أمس	تدل على استمرارية الحدث لفترة ممتدة في الماضي
At [specific time] yesterday	في [ساعة محددة] أمس	لتحديد وقت الاستمرار بدقة

□ Stative Verbs) - تنبيه هام جداً (أفعال الحالة):

love, hate, know, لأنها تعبر عن حالة ذهنية أو شعورية وليس حركة (مثل ing) هناك أفعال في اللغة الإنجليزية لا تقبل الإضافة المستمرة (believe, understand, want).

- خطأ: I was knowing the answer.
- صحيح: I knew the answer. (نستخدم الماضي البسيط بدلاً من المستمر هنا)

Circle the correct answer.

1-If you (mis / co) behave in the class, you'll certainly be punished.

2-(Mis / Co) operation usually leads to success.

3-We believe her comments were meant to (co / mis) lead us.

4He couldn't fly the plane without a (co-pilot / co-writer).

5-I'm sure I didn't say that! You must have (misused / misheard) me.

(13) Complete the sentences using the words in the box with either co- or mis- as prefixes.

worker	use	behave	operation	pilot	lead	heard	writer
--------	-----	--------	-----------	-------	------	-------	--------

7. Fortunately, there was enough oxygen for the pilot and to make a safe landing.

8. The.....succeeded in landing the plane safely.

9. Information in adverts is usually true, but it can..... people and give them the wrong idea.

10. The children sometimes their toys and ends up losing them.
 11. There's very little between the two neighboring countries.
 12. Students always get in trouble when they at school.

■ الهدف من الوحدة الثالثة هو تمكين الطالب من الربط بين ازمدة الفعل السابقة باستخدام الروابط الزمنية التالية:
 as soon as/ while/ when/ after/ before / until\till by the time / because/ and/ so / but

تم استخدام هذه الروابط في محتوى الكتاب المدرسي كالتالي:

أولاً (while as)

- past simple ماضي بسيط while past continuous ماضي مستمر
 It **rained** while I **was walking** to work.

- past continuous ماضي مستمر while past continuous ماضي مستمر
 It **was raining** while I **was walking** to work.

ثانياً as soon as

- past simple ماضي بسيط as soon as past simple ماضي بسيط
As soon as I **saw** the photo, I **recognized** who it was.

ثالثاً until\till

- past simple (negative) ماضي بسيط منفي until\till past perfect ماضي تام
 They **didn't really understand** until she **had explained** it twice.

رابعاً when

- past simple ماضي بسيط when past simple ماضي بسيط
When I **told** them about my mistake, they all **laughed**

- past perfect ماضي تام when past simple ماضي بسيط
 Some guests **had left** when Samir **arrived**

- past continuous ماضي مستمر when past simple ماضي بسيط
 I **was talking** to an old school friend **when** she **mentioned** another person called Jan.

- past simple ماضي بسيط when past continuous ماضي مستمر
 She **found** it hard to think clearly **when** the loud music **was playing**.

- past simple ماضي بسيط when past perfect ماضي تام
 I **took** the book back to the library **when** I **had finished** reading it

خامساً after

- past simple ماضي بسيط after past perfect ماضي تام
 I **felt** much better **after** I **had taken** the medicine.

ملاحظات:

هناك روابط أخرى تستخدم لربط الأزمنة الثلاثة السابقة و تم وضع اسئلة بخصوص بعضها بالكتاب واخرى بالمواد التدريسية مثل by the time والتي تشبه في عملها الرابط before او when الى حد كبير

- past continuous ^{ماضي مستمر} **by the time** past simple ^{ماضي بسيط}
They were sleeping **by the time** I got home.
- past perfect ^{ماضي تام} **by the time** past simple ^{ماضي بسيط} **before**
They had already finished the meal **by the time** I got home.
- past perfect ^{ماضي تام} **before** past simple ^{ماضي بسيط}
I had cleaned my room **before** I went to bed.

وايضاً هناك because and so but

ومعنى الجمل دائماً هو الذي يحدد الأزمنة المستخدمة كما يظهر بالأمثلة التالية مع :because

1-She **gave** the right answer, but the teacher **didn't hear** her.

2-As soon as the bell **rang**, everyone **stopped** working.

3- I **arrived** home late, and **went** straight to bed.

قائمة الافعال الاستمرارية

Walk, يمشي, wait, ينتظر, watch, يشاهد, work, يعمل, cry, يبكي, rain, تمطر, talk, يتكلم, bark, ينبح, stay, يبقى, lie, يستلقي, play, يلعب, shine, يشع, make, يصنع, driv, يقود, grow, ينمو, do, يفعل, have eating, يتناول الطعام.

قائمة الافعال اللحظية

Get, يحصل على, tell, يخبر, give, يعطي, take, يأخذ, mention, يذكر, come, يأتي, Go in, يدخل, know, يعرف, recognize, يعترف, notice, يدرك, meet, يقابل, call, يتصل, Find, يجد, hear, يسمع, meet, يقابل, call, يتصل, decide, يقرر, wake up, يستيقظ, Feel, يشعر, start, يبدأ, arrive, يصل, break, يكسر, see, يرى

امثلة على جمل فعل استمراري مع فعل لحظي

- 1-while I was **walking** on my way home I **saw** my friend Qais.
- 2- They were **playing** football when their uncle **came**.
- 3- I **started** studying English as my parents were **watching** Tv.
- 4- while the baby was **crying** the bell **rang**

ملاحظة : عند وجود when في الجملة نحل حسب نوع الافعال بين الاقواس لحظية او استمرارية
 اذا لحظية نستخدم الماضي البسيط واذا استمرارية نستخدم الماضي المستمر.

1- We were watching a flim when my friend called
 في الجملة فعل استمراري وفعل لحظي

2- When I **went in**, h **found him** asleep. (go,find) افعال لحظية

3- The boys were **sleeping** when the baby **got up**. فعل استمراري مع فعل لحظي

4- When they **arrived** home, they **found** the wallet.(arrive,found) افعال لحظية

الزمن السابع: الماضي التام .

. Past perfect

ما هو زمن الماضي التام: هو حدث حصل في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث اخر في الماضي.
 (اي الماضي البسيط)

القاعدة:

subject+had+v3

i/ he /she/it/we/they/you+had

I had eaten my breakfast **before** I went to school.

ماضي تام وهو الذي حصل في البداية I **had eaten** my breakfast

ماضي بسيط وهو الذي حصل بعد الحدث الاول Before I **went** to school

2. حالة النفي (Negative)

لنفي الجملة، نقوم ببساطة بإضافة (not) بعد (had). ويمكن اختصارها إلى (hadn't)

• القاعدة: الفاعل + (hadn't) + not + had + التصريف الثالث للفعل.

• أمثلة:

◦ لم أنظف أسناني قبل أن أنام.

I **hadn't** brushed my teeth **before** I went to bed.

◦ هي لم تنتهِ التقرير.

She had not finished the report

3. تكوين السؤال (Question)

لتكوين سؤال يبدأ بـ "هل"، نقوم بتقديم (Had) على الفاعل، ويكون الجواب بنعم (Yes) أو لا (No).

• السؤال القصير (Yes/No Question):

○ القاعدة: Had + الفاعل + التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة؟

○ مثال: هل ذهبت إلى السينما من قبل؟

?Had you been to the cinema before

○ الإجابة: Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.

• سؤال الأداة (Wh- Question):

○ القاعدة: أداة الاستفهام + had + الفاعل + التصريف الثالث للفعل؟

○ مثال: ماذا فعلت قبل أن أنام؟

?What had you done before I slept

4. الكلمات الدالة والروابط (Keywords)

نستخدم هذه الكلمات لربط حدثين في الماضي وتوضيح أيهما وقع أولاً. الماضي التام دائماً يأتي مع الحدث الأقدم (الحدث الأول)

• Before (قبل) و By the time (بحلول الوقت):

يأتي بعدهما (ماضي بسيط)، والحدث الآخر يكون (ماضي تام).

○ مثال: قبل أن نصل إلى السينما، بدأ الفيلم.

Before we arrived at the cinema, the movie had started

• After (بعد) و As soon as (بمجرد أن):

يأتي بعدهما (ماضي تام)، والحدث الآخر يكون (ماضي بسيط).

○ مثال: بعد أن أكلت، غسلت يدي.

After I had eaten, I washed my hands

• When (عندما):

تأتي في المنتصف أو البداية، وتدل على الحدثين في الجملة.

○ مثال: اتصل بي عندما وصلت إلى المنزل.

He called me when I had reached home

يأتي بعد

1-Before ----- ماضي تام+ماضي بسيط

Before I **went** to Jenin, I **had found** my wallet.

يمكن عكس الجملة

I **had found** my wallet before I **went** to Jenin.

2-After----- ماضي بسيط+ماضي تام

After they **had finished** watching the match, they went to bed.

يمكن عكس الجملة لتصبح

They **went** to bed after they **had finished** stopped watching the match.

3- ماضي تام/ ماضي مستمر + because ماضي بسيط

I **passed** the exam because I **had studied** hard. (pass, study)

تجاوزت الامتحان لانني درست بجد.

I **asked** him to stop shouting because I **was sleeping**. (ask, sleep)

Ali didn't go with us to Jericho because he **had gone** there. (not go, go)

Ali **didn't get** into the house because he **had lost** his keys. (get, lost)

4- until: تتبع بماضي تام مباشرة

The students **didn't understand** the lesson until the teacher **had explained** the lesson twice. (not understand, explain)

5-by+ ماضي تام مباشرة / سنة بالماضي

By 1948, by 2014

By 2010, she **had learned** three languages. (learn)

By 2014, iPhones **had appeared** in most countries. (appear)

6- ماضي تام + that ماضي بسيط

I suddenly **realized** that I **had left** my keys at home.

They **remembered** that they **had taken** this lesson.

هذه الافعال الماضية يتبعها ماضي تام

Realized, imagined, knew, pretended, found, remembered.

7- previously , earlier مسبقا/ باكرا

قبل هاتين الكلمتين دائما يأتي ماضي تام

They were surprised when Nadia agreed to buy an new car because she **had refused** to do previously.

8- The day before: يتبعها ماضي تام قبلها او بعدها حسب مكانها في الجملة

The day before, I **had visited** him(visit)

I needed to study hard this morning because there was some work that I **hadn't finished** the day before.

9- اذا وجدت دلائل المضارع التام + شرط ان تكون الجملة في الماضي (اي يوجد افعال ماضية في الجملة فاننا نستخدم الماضي التام.

Already, just, yet, since, for

He **knew** the answer because he **had just studied** hard.

The teacher **asked** them to show him the homework, but she **hadn't finished** it **yet**

ربط الماضي البسيط + الماضي المستمر + الماضي التام في جملة واحدة

كيف احل الجملة؟؟

اولا: حسب الدلائل الموجودة في الجملة

ثانيا: حسب نوع الفعل بين الاقواس (لحظي او استمراري)

ثالثا: حسب معنى الجملة

When I was **walking** to work, I suddenly **realized** that I **had left** my keys at home.(walk, realize, leave)

Walk فعل استمراري

Realize فعل لحظي

leave تحول الى ماضي تام لان جاء قبله كلمة (that)

مجموعة اسئلة تدريبيه على الماضي المستمر وتربط الازمنة

معها

A Choose the right answers between brackets.

1. I (met – was meeting) your brother while I (studied – was studying) in London.
2. While you (played – were playing) the piano, I (was writing – wrote) a letter.
3. I (found – was finding) the ring as I (dug – was digging) in the garden.
4. When I (arrived – was arriving) at the house, he (was still sleeping – still slept).
5. He (sits – sat – was sitting) in a restaurant when I (see – saw – was seeing) him.
6. What story (does Sami tell – did Sami tell – was Sami telling) you when I came into the room?
7. She (lived – was living) in England when the war (began – was beginning).
8. She (was talking – talked) to her neighbor when the baby (began – was beginning) to cry.
9. They (went – were going) to the market when they met Ali.
10. You (studied – were studying) when she called.
11. While we (were having – had) the picnic, it (started – was starting) to rain.
12. While I (was writing – wrote) the email, the computer suddenly went off.
13. I asked him to come back later because I (was working – am working – worked)
14. While I was leaving the house, the phone (was ringing – rang)
15. She (had taken – took – was taking) a taxi to the station and arrived in time.
16. I had promised to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I (had – was having) my breakfast.
17. He gave the right answer, but the teacher (hadn't heard – didn't hear – was not hearing) him.
18. He got wet during his walk because it (rained – was raining) and he (forgot – had forgotten) to take an umbrella.
19. I (passed-was passing- had passed) the exam easily because I (spent- had spent-was spending) long time studying this subject.
20. She said that making the cakes (had taken – took – was taking) a long time.
21. When the cakes (had been done - were done - did - had done) they (tried – were trying – had tried) one and it (was - had been) delicious.
22. Making the cakes (took- had taken – had been taken) a long time, but it (kept - had kept had been kept) Fatima busy.
23. I (had seen - saw - was seeing) the man who (drove - was driving - had driven) fast when the accident (had happened -was happening - happened).

B Choose the correct answer.

1. After I.....some biscuits, I had a drink.
a. have had b. had had c. had d. has had
2. The Chrysler building... ..the year before the Empire State went up.
a. appear b. has appeared c. had appeared d. was appeared
3. Fadi didn't join us to the cinema because he... ..the movie the day before.
a. see b. sees c. is seeing d. had seen
4. He didn't go out until his teacher... ..him to do so.
a. has allowed b. allowed c. had allowed d. is allowing
5. I..... to the cinema before I saw the accident.

- a. have been b. was being c. had been d. was
6. When he arrived at the station, the train.....
- a. leave b. is leaving c. had left d. leaves
7. Theythe office until they... their work.
- a. don't leave/ finished b. left/ had finished c. didn't leave/ had finished d. left/ finished
8. She didn't buy a car until shemoney .
- a. had got b. gets c. has got d. got

9. Peoplethat the Eiffel Tower had already shown the way to build high.
a. realized b. have realized c. had realized d. were realized
10. As soon as the teacher..... the lesson, the students started to ask their questions.
a. finishes b. has finished c. had finished d. finished
11. When Salma went back to school, she found she.....the wrong composition the day before.
a. wrote b. had written c. has written d. is writing
12. Irish people.....because so many had died of starvation.
a. emigrated b. had emigrated c. are emigrating d. have emigrated
13. After I.....out the light, I went to bed.
a. put b. had put c. have been put d. have put
14. Before she went abroad, she.....her degree.
a. has got b. had got c. got d. gets
15. We cheered as soon as the president.....
a. appeared b. appears c. had appeared d. has appeared
16. We.....that car before it broke down.
a- had have b- had c- had had d- have had
17. We had mended that car three times before it.....down.
a- break b- broke c- had broken d- has broken
18. I met my friend Ali while Ito school.
a- had walked b- walked c- was walking d-am walking
19. Hanan's cardown while she was driving to Nablus.
a-has broken b- breaks c- broke d- had broken
20. The accident happened while the men.....the steel.
a-were lifting b- are lifting c- lifted d- were lifted
21. When my friends arrived, Imy homework.
a-am doing b-did c- was doing d-have done
22. I didn't answer the question-----I had read the question paper.
a- until b- after c- when d- as soon as
23. As soon as he ----- at the airport, he telephoned me.
a- arrived b- had arrived c- has arrived d- arrives
24. He ----- find a job until he had graduated.
a- won't b- doesn't c- didn't d- couldn't
25. She ----- a teacher before she became a guide.
a- has been b- had been c- was being d- is
26. She ----- her lunch until her husband had come.
a- hadn't had b- won't have c- wasn't have d-didn't have
27. After the report ----- , I handed it to the manager.
a-had finished b- had been finished c- has been finished d-finished
28. They said that the driver -----the accident.
a-caused b-was caused c- had caused d-has caused
29. I took the medicine when I ----- a meal.
a- have b- have had c- had d- had had

C Put the verbs in the correct forms.

1. I needed to be at work early this morning because there was some work that I (1) (not finish) the day before. Unfortunately, just as I (2) (leave) the house, the phone (3) (ring). It was my mother. After talking to her, I (4) (run) to the bus stop, but the bus (5).....(already go)
2. While Iin Amman, I.....an old friend of mine. (stay, meet)
3. Whereyou.....after you.....here yesterday? (go / leave)
4. The teacherher to show him the homework, but she.....it yet. (ask / not finish)
5. When Ito the meeting, half an hour late, everyone for me. (get / wait)
6. He knew something funny....., but he.....what it was. (just happen/ not know)
7. When Ito work, I suddenly realized that Imy keys at home. (walk /leave)
8. The telephone (ring)..... just as I (leave)..... the house.
9. He (have)..... his dinner while I.....(have) a bath.
10. As they..... (work), a man... (knock) at the door.
11. Whatyou..... (do) when I came in?
12. Mazen..... (drink) much tea before he (finish) his supper.
13. After Nadia (cook) the food, her father.....(come).
14. They..... (leave) Rafah before I.....(reach).
15. Sami..... (go) to school after he (take) his breakfast.
16. She (thank) him because he..... (save) her daughter.
17. When her husband (arrive) home, Anne(watch) television.
18. I (prepare) dinner when the telephone (ring)
19. What (you do) when the postman.....(arrive)?
20. Julie (learn) to drive when she..... (work) in London.
21. Where (you sit) when the show (begin)?
22. What (you see) while you (wait) for the bus?
23. Where (he go) when his car (break) down?
24. Julie (meet) Peter when she (walk) in the park.
25. When Iinto the room, everyone.....(walk / work)
26. What..... when I..... you last night? (do / call)
27. At 7 pm yesterday, we to music. (listen)
28. I to the doctor 2 days ago because I..... a terrible headache. (go / have)
29. He the train because he with some friends. (miss/talk)
30. Iwhat they about.(not understand / talk)
31. Nahla off the lights andto bed. (turn / go)
32. Some people (talk) during the film so he.....(ask) them to be quiet.
33. We (feel) tired because we.....(walk) 7 miles .
34. I (see) Carol at the party. She.....(wear)a really nice dress.
35. While Sami (paint) the door, he (notice) a snake..... (be) in the store a long time.
36. They got wet during their walk because itand theyto take their umbrellas. (rain/forget)
37. The film wasn't very good. I (not enjoy) it very much yesterday.
38. I was waiting in the queue at passport control when suddenly I(realize) that I(forget) my passport.
39. As soon as I saw the photo I.....who it was. (recognise)
40. I took the book back to the library when I..... reading it.(finish)
41. When I told them about my mistake they all... (laugh).
42. They didn't really understand until she... it twice. (explain)
43. Theyto go for a walk while the sun (decide shine)

44. When II knew immediately that something strange(arrive happen)
45. At eight O'clock last night, I..... (study)
46. After talking to her, I ran to the bus stop, but the bus.(already go).
47. He.....me to his party, but I (invite /not go)
48. The day before, I to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I..... my breakfast . (promised / have)
49. I thought the baby because he... hungry. (cry / be)
50. I...(wait) for Ali all day, but he(not arrive)home yet.
51. As soon as I the phone number, I who was calling. (see/ know)
52. Ahmed his car until he a new one. (not sell/ buy)
53. Iyou back yesterday because I.....my mobile. (not call / lose)
54. Mother shopping this morning because it(not go / rain)
55. As I to catch the bus, my books on the ground. (run/ fall)
56. He said something, but I (pretend) that I(not hear).
57. It(not be) acceptable until you (apologize).....

D Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. She didn't get married till she had graduated. (when)
2. After I had studied, I went to bed. (till)
3. She wrote a postcard then she went to the post office. (before)
4. He left the room after taking permission. (before)
5. After watching the film, he went to bed. (until)
6. The teacher asked the question. Then the student answered it.(after)
7. As soon as I heard that. I went out. (until)
8. I did my homework. Then I watched TV.(after)
9. I had finished my work before the Captain came. (by the time)
10. He had called the doctor. I got there.(when)
11. He had found the book, and began to read it.(as soon as)
12. I had read the book, I didn't see the film.(until)
13. The patient (die). the doctor (arrive). (by the time)
14. Ahmed's car (break) down. He (drive) to Gaza.(while)
15. I (drive) to work. I (crash) my car.(when)
16. I (walk) in the street. I suddenly (fall) over. (while)
17. I (walk) in the street. It (rain) heavily. (while)
18. The accident happened, then the ambulance arrived at the place. (as soon as)
19. The students (shout). The teacher (get) very angry. (because)
20. I (take) the book to the library. I (finish) reading it. (when)

E Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. When has your brother arrived home last night?
2. The policeman caught the thief who stole the money.
3. When the phone rang, I were working in the garden.
4. After I finish my homework, I went to the seaside.
5. I found the book which I have lost last week.
6. He did not wrote his report till he had read the book.
7. She washed her face and comb her hair.
8. What subjects have you studied last year?
9. Have you seen the film last night ?
10. After talking to my mother, I ran to the bus stop, but the bus has already gone.
11. They understood until she had explained it twice.
12. While he looks around the room, he heard someone come in.

