

ملخص قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية مع تمارين عليها

GRAMMAR Summary

With Exercises

إعداد وتنسيق

الفصل الأول

للصف العاشر

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السنة الدراسية

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الملتقى التربوي

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من طرق التعبير عن المستقبل FUTURE

Present Continuous

زمن المضارع المستمر

الشكل:

I + am + v +ing
He , She , It + is+ v +ing
They , We , you + are + v +ing

المعنى:

(للحديث عن تخطيط شخصي للمستقبل القريب)

الأمثلة :

- 1- I'm travelling next Sunday.
- 2- He is joining your dad this weekend.
- 3- My parents are flying tomorrow.
- 4- Dad is leaving very soon.

كلمات دالة:

Next , tomorrow , soon , tonight , this
(week) , on (Monday)

Present Simple

زمن المضارع البسيط

الشكل:

He, she , it , + v +s/es
I , They , We , you + v (inf.)

المعنى:

(للحديث عن جداول زمنية مستقبلية ثابتة مثل
مواعيد الطائرات والقطارات)

الأمثلة :

- 1- She finishes school at 12:00.
- 2- The flight departs on 12th, May.
- 3- They start the game on 23rd, Dec.

كلمات دالة:

التاريخ والساعة

Exercises

Exercise Number One : Choose the correct answer in brackets:

1. The holidays (will start – start – are going to start – are starting) on 23rd December.
 2. He (is joining – will join – is going to join – joins) your dad next month.
 3. His flight (is going to depart – will depart – is departing – departs) at 8.30 am.
 4. The next plane (depart – departs – is departing) at 6:30.
 5. He (is travelling – travel – travels) to the airport at about 11:00.
-

Exercise Number Two : Circle the correct answer:

1. **Are you doing/ Do you do** anything soon? I thought we could go out.
2. The lesson **begins/ is beginning** at 10.30, so we need to get back to the university.
3. She **has/ is having** a yoga class tomorrow morning.
4. The match **starts/ is starting** at 3.00.
5. The plane **leaves/is leaving** in ten minutes.
6. I **visit / am visiting** my aunt next Sunday.
7. I **finish/am finishing** work on Tuesday because I have an appointment at the dentist.
8. I've just phoned the center and the doors **open/are opening** at 1.00.
9. Final exams **start /is starting** next week.



FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE زمن المستقبل البسيط

will + inf.

الشكل:

He, she , it , I , we , you ,they + will

المعنى: (شيء غير مخطط له مسبقا)
١ - تنبؤ عام بدون علامات ودلائل

مثال: Ali expects the exam will be easy:

٢ - قرار فوري وعاجل

مثال: The phone is ringing. I will answer:

مثال: I'm thirsty. I'll drink some water.

٣ - عرض أو خدمة

مثال: If you like, I will help you

٤ - الوعد

مثال: I promise I will come to your party

كلمات دالة:

Sure , expect , promise , if , hope , think
Certain , predict

Going to + inf.

الشكل:

I + am going to

He , She , It +is going to

They , We , you +are going to

المعنى:

١ - خطة مسبقة أو نية تم الترتيب والتحضير لها

مثال: I'm going to visit my aunt

٢ - شيء متوقع حدوثه وله دليل وعلامات

مثال: Look at the grey clouds.

It's going to rain soon.

مثال: I can see it's going to

be a busy day.

كلمات دالة:

Tomorrow , next , this (evening) ,
soon

Exercises

Exercise Number One : Complete with will or be going to

1. The telephone is ringing. I.....answer it.
2. I promise I help you.
3. Sara is a good student. I'm sure she pass the exam.
4. Amir.....travel to London next month.
5. Oh, no! Look at those cars. They.....crash.

Exercise Number Two : Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets :

- 1) I am sure that make life easier (correct)
- 2) I promise, I will be late (negative)
- 3) I meet my father at 4:00 tomorrow (correct)

Exercise Number Three : Choose the correct answer :

1. Amal's flight (depart-departs- is depart) at 7:30 pm next Sunday.
2. Ali (is going to- going- go) swim with his family next Friday.
3. Look at those clouds. It (is going to – going to – will) start raining soon .
4. Huda (will – is going to – going to) visit me next Friday .
5. I can see this (will – is going to – going) be a great evening



Present perfect Con.

زمن المضارع التام المستمر

الشكل:

He , She , It +has + been +v+ing
I + have + been +v+ing
They , We , you +have + been +v+ing

المعنى:

(للحديث عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي وما زالت حتى الان)

الأمثلة مع الكلمات الدالة :

- 1- for (ages – long time-hours-many-over)
 - I have been learning English for ages.
- 2- Since
 - I have been learning English since 2000.
- 3- all day
 - We have been working all day.

السؤال نستخدم : How long ?

1- How long has Lana been playing the piano?
She has been doing that for 6 years.

1- How long has Lana been playing the piano?
She has been doing that since 2012

استخدامات for/since

تستخدم قبل الأيام والشهور والسنوات والساعات والتاريخ
I have been studying English since 2000
تستخدم قبل أعداد الأيام والشهور والسنوات والساعات
For/ I have been studying English for ten years.

Present Perfect Simple

زمن المضارع التام البسيط

الشكل:

He, she , it , + has+ v 3 (ed)
I , They , We , you + have+ v 3 (ed)

المعنى:

(للحديث عن أحداث بدأت في الماضي وانتهت ولكن أثارها ما زالت موجودة)

الأمثلة مع الكلمات الدالة :

1-already/just

في الجمل المثبتة بعد has/ have

*I have already played football.

2- still

في الجمل المنفية قبل hasn't/ haven't

* we still haven't found the prize.

3- so far/yet آخر الجملة المنفية

* He hasn't found the prize so far.

* He hasn't found the prize yet.

4- in recent years /recently آخر الجملة

* I have become famous in recent years.

Exercises

Exercise Number One : Choose the correct answer in brackets:

- 1.How long has she -----? (travelled –travel –travelling)
 - 2-My fathers has just (buy-buys –buying –bought) a new car.
 - 3-He's been staying with uncle (yet –since –for) a month.
 - 4-I (have been writing –have written –been writing) letters all the morning .
 - 5-How long (have you been –you have been –have been you) playing football ?
 - 6-The children have been (watching –watched –watching)TV since six o'clock .
 - 7- How (much – long –far) have you been studying English ? since 2005 .
 - 8-Sami has been playing tennis (since –for –ago)two years .
 - 9- The girl (have –has –are)just started running .
 - 10- We (have –haven't –has) found our clue yet.
-

Exercise Number Two : Do as shown between the brackets :-

- 1-I have been living here for 6 years . **(How long)**
.....
- 2-The driver has just arrived . **(use yet)**
.....
- 3-Miss Hanan has been teaching in our school since 1999 . **(use for)**
.....
- 4- She has been reciting Qur'an for hours. **(ask question)**
.....
- 5-Nadia and Laila started running ten minutes ago and they have been..... **(complete)**



الأفعال الناقصة

may(50%) - might (25%) (بمعنى (محتمل - ربما)	* We may hurt ourselves. * You might not know about the rugby. * It may/might rain tomorrow!.
can/can't يستطيع / لا يستطيع could/couldn't (للتعبير عن القدرة في الماضي) Can/Could (للطلب المؤدب) could (عرض واقتراح)	* I can speak English but I can't speak French. * When I was 3 I could walk but I couldn't run. * Can you help me? Could you send me some photos? * I could email you some photos.
Shall ? للعرض والاقتراح في السؤال I, we تأتي فقط مع ضمائر	* Shall we go to the cinema?
should (يجب (للنصيحة) shouldn't (لا يجب)	* You should put your coat on because it is cold. * You shouldn't eat too much chocolate.
must/have to/need to (للضرورة)	* It's late now and I must stop. * She has to leave early. * I need to get things ready. * I have to do my homework now.
mustn't (ممنوع)	* This is a hospital. You mustn't smoke.
don't have to/need to (جمع) doesn't have to/need to (مفرد) (غير ضروري)	* Tomorrow is a holiday. You don't have to/ need to get up early.. * He doesn't have to/ need to kick the ball in the rugby.

وفي هذا الجدول نبين لكم الأفعال الناقصة في زمن الماضي

had to/needed to (كان يجب)	* I am sorry I didn't come <i>yesterday</i> . I had to work
didn't have to/need to (كان غير ضروري)	* Ann didn't have to make cakes for friends, but she did.
was/were able to (تمكن من)	* I was able to make new friends.



Exercises

A) Choose the correct modal verbs to complete the sentences:-)

- 1- Tomorrow is a holiday so you _____ get up early. (a. mustn't. b. have to. c. don't have to.)
- 2- You _____ see AL-Jazeera Documentary programmes. They are interesting. (a. should. b. shouldn't. c. must.)
- 3- We _____ travel easily to Egypt because of the repeated closure of the borders. (a. can . b. can't. c. mustn't.)
- 4- I _____ revise my lessons in order to be ready for the exam. (a. must. b. mustn't. c. don't have to)
- 5- When you rode a quad bike yesterday, you _____ wear a helmet to protect your head. (a. needn't. b. had to. c. may.)
- 6- I _____ visit you tomorrow, but I am not sure. (a. may. b. was able to. c. could.)
- 7- He _____ survive, but I doubt. (a. might. b. was able to. c. could.)
- 8- You _____ eat vegetables .It's good for you. (a. should. b. must. c. have to)
- 9- I've lost my keys, so I _____ open the door. (can't - couldn't - didn't have to)
- 10- Muslims _____ pray. (must - mustn't - need to)

B) Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :-

- 1- I'm not sure that my friend comes on time (may)
.....
- 2- It's advisable to study hard (should)
.....
- 3- Its necessary not to drive your car fast (mustn't)
.....
- 4- He is able to climb (can)
.....
- 5- It is very important to obey the law. (have to)
.....
- 6- It is necessary for us to pass the exam. (need)
.....
- 7- It is a good idea to check your work carefully. (should)
.....
- 8- It is possible for me to be on time to class. (may)
.....
- 9- It is necessary for the driver to stop when the light is red. (must)
.....

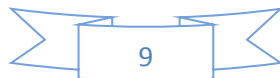


1- Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:

- 1- Amal's flight at 7:30 pm next Sunday. a- depart b- departs c- is depart
- 2- Ali abroad with his family next Friday. a- is going b- going c- go
- 3- If you like, I travel with you on the same train. a- is go b- will c- go
- 4- I think this day is be a happy one . a- is going b- going to c- will be
- 5- I can see this be a great evening. a- will b- is going to c- going
- 6- How long has he ? a- travelled b- travel c- been travelling
- 7- The boys have been..... TV since seven o'clock . a- watching b- watched c- watches
- 8- Tomorrow is a holiday so you get up early. a- mustn't b- have to. c- don't have to.
- 9- I..... revise my lessons in order to be ready for the exam. a- must. b- mustn't. c- don't have to.
- 10- He survive , but I doubt. a- might b- was able to c- could
- 11- You eat vegetables .It's good for you. a- should b- must c- have to

2- Do as shown between brackets:

1. I am sure my uncle **travel** tomorrow. (**correct**)
.....
2. The flight departs at 8:00. (**question**)
.....
3. I promise, I will tell your secret. (**negative**)
.....
4. Hisham has been teaching at our school since **2015** . (**for**)
.....
5. I'm not sure that my friend comes on time. (**may**)
.....
6. It's advisable to study hard . (**should**)
.....
7. Its necessary not to drive your car fast . (**mustn't**)
.....
8. He is able to climb. (**can**)
.....



3- Complete with (will) or (be going to):

1. The telephone is ringing. I..... answer it.
 2. Amir..... travel to London next month.
 3. Oh, no! Look at those cars. They..... crash .
-

4- Correct the verbs between brackets :-

1. She..... her homework yet. (finish)
 2. The government this school for more than a year. (build)
 3. Hehome . (come/just)
 4. They.....their car two years ago . (buy)
 5. We.....to the zoo so far . (not be)
-

5- Put " since " or " for" :-

- 1-She has been in hospital Monday.
- 2-I haven't seen herthree months.
- 3-I have been waiting 8 o'clock.
- 4-We have known each other ages. .
- 5-I 've been waiting the last half hour.

My best wishes



ADJECTIVES

الصفات

الصفات تصف الأسماء و عادة تقع الصفات قبل الأسماء

مثال: I love that **beautiful red** bike! We have a **full** schedule. Tom is a **careful** driver.

ملاحظة: يمكن ان تأتي أكثر من صفة قبل الاسم، وفي هذه الحالة يمكننا وضع فاصلة بينها بدل (and)

He had a short, happy life. >>>> (He had a short and happy life)

تأتي الصفات بعد أفعال (be) وهي am, is , are , was, were, be (لا يمكن وضع فاصلة بين الصفات هنا)

We are tired. They were dirty and exhausted. You should be very careful. He was still late.

ملاحظة: يمكن ان تأتي الكلمات التالية قبل الصفات (really, very, too, quite, almost, so, still, some)

مثال: You **seem** very happy. Her flat **was** still dangerous.

تقع الصفات بعد الأفعال الخبرية، أهمها : (look, feel, seem, get, keep, sound, become)

مثال: You look **terrible**. I feel **tired**. It is getting **late**

يمكن اشتقاق الصفات من الأفعال بإضافة ing الى الفعل، وهذه الصفات تصف الاسم غير العاقل

مثال: We do many things in this amazing job. (amaze)

يمكن اشتقاق الصفات من الأفعال بإضافة ed الى الفعل، وهذه الصفات تصف الاسم العاقل

مثال: They were exhausted, but pleased. (exhaust / please)

Exercises

A) Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:-)

1. He was a boring speaker so I was (bored / boring)
2. Everyone is very about the news. (excited / exciting)
3. I always feel when I have to speak in front of everyone. (worrying / worried)
4. I don't know who's going to win the race, its very (amazed – amazing – amaze)
5. I'm (scared – scaring – scare) to open the letter , I'm afraid of bad news.
6. My father is a (harder – hardest – hard) worker.
7. She was a (luckily – unlucky – lucky) girl, she won the first prize .
8. The film is very bad. I'm really (bore – boring – bored)
9. I love that red bike! a) beauty b) beautifully c) beautiful
10. We have a schedule. a) fully b) full c) fullness
11. You should be a) care b) careful c) carefully
12. we're going on school trip tomorrow and I'm very a) interest b) interested c) interesting
13. Ramzi was in the burning house , but he was a) save b) safety c) safe

B) Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :-

1. Please, carry these dishes carefully. (careful)
.....
2. Suzan plays tennis well. (good)
.....
3. The race was really amazing. (amazed)
.....
4. He was mainly (worry) about his family. (correct)



الأحوال تصف الأفعال

وتنقسم إلى نوعين: ١ - الأحوال المنتظمة (التي تنتهي ب ly) حسب القواعد التالية :

- مثال :
 1. final – finally (quick, short, safe, smart, nice, cheap, real, final)
 2. happy – happily (tidy, heavy, sunny, easy, angry, lucky)
 3. flexible – flexibly (acceptable , gentle, horrible, terrible, probable)

٢ - الأحوال الغير منتظمة (التي لا تنتهي ب ly) وهي hard, early, fast, late

مثال: . Smoke was coming *fast*. He drives too *fast*. He speaks English *well*.
 My mother always worked *hard*. They arrived *late* for the party.

مواقع الأحوال في الجملة:

1 - يوضع الحال أحيانا قبل الفعل لتوكيد الفعل
 مثال:

He *rarely* arrives late. Helen *desperately* needed help. They *finally* finished the project.

2. يوضع الحال أحيانا بعد الفعل مباشرة او بعد المفعول به
 مثال:

Farmer *spend heavily* on their lands. She *shut the door quickly*.

3. يوضع الحال أحيانا في بداية الجملة مع فاصلة لإعطاء معنى للجملة ككل
 مثال:

Luckily, some neighbors heard her. *Lately*, he managed to finish his project. *Slowly*, I turned.

ملاحظة: أحيانا تأتي الكلمات التالية قبل الاحوال (really, very, too, quite, almost, so)
 مثال:

She is *running very* fast. She sings *so* beautifully. He does not *act very* sensibly

Exercises

A) Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:-)

- 1.He runs a) quickly b) quick c) quicken
- 2.He feels a) good b) well c) best
- 3.We spent a wonderful time yesterday and time passed..... a) quick b) quickly c) quickness
- 4.She felt because she was still alive. a) happily b) happy c) happiness
- 5.(Luckily – Lucky – Luck), they saved Helen.

B) Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :-

1. Mahmoud Darwish is a good writer. (well)
2. Your father is a fast driver. (drive)
3. Ali is a careless driver (carelessly).....

C) Complete the table with adverb forms:

adjective	adverb	adjective	adverb
beautiful		possible	
early		good	
hard		fast	
easy		happy	
efficient		gentle	
safe		final	
special		healthy	

D) Complete sentences with correct form of words in brackets:

1. _____ (Lucky), he managed to save the GPS and a small life raft.
2. The fire was growing _____ (quick).
3. When Ali collapsed, doctor found out that he is still _____ (life).
4. Workers usually work so _____ (hard)



ADJECTIVES

المفاتيح

SUPERLATIVE

مبالغة

Long

طويلة

The +most+ adj

The most beautiful
The most dangerous
The most expensive

Short

قصيرة

The +adj+ est

The shortest
The samllest
The longest

(Irregular Adjectives) الصفات الشاذة

- 1- Little less least
- 2- Good better best
- 3- Bad worse worst

COMPARATIVE

مقارنة

Long

طويلة

more+ adj + than

more beautiful than
more dangerous than
more expensive than

Short

قصيرة

...adj...er+than

Shorter than
Smaller than
Longer than

في حالة التساوي أو عدم التساوي نستخدم القاعدة التالية (not) as + adj/adv + as

Wind speeds are **as high as** 120 kph. (adj)
Ali doesn't work **as quickly as** Ahmad. (adv)

ملاحظة: أحيانا لا تأتي كلمة (than) ويجب ان ندرك ذلك من خلال فهم معنى الجملة
مثال: Sometimes it gets **harder** to stop the floods.

ملاحظة: نعامل الأحوال (adverbs) معاملة الصفات الطويلة في المقارنة والمبالغة.
ملاحظة: نعامل الأحوال الشاذة معاملة الصفات القصيرة في المقارنة والمبالغة.

Exercises

A) Do as shown between brackets :

1. Cats are animals as pets. (popular)
2. Gorillas are than other animals. (intelligent)
3. She is (nice) person I know.
4. Our old car was larger than our new car. (not as large as)
5. Mobile Phone is cheaper than the laptop. (expensive)
6. His wife is the..... cook in the world. (good)
7. My mother is not as tall as my father. (taller)
8. The River Nile is 6.67 km long while the River Amazon is just 6.44 km. (use: as.....as).....
9. Tornadoes winds are less fast than hurricane winds. (not as.... as)

B) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- We thought that Ramy was intelligent than his sister Dalia. (a. little b. less c. more)
- 2- I am very at English language. (a. good b. well c. better)
3. She is the excellent student at English subject. (a. .most b. more c. less)
4. Summer in Palestine is summer in Britain. { warmer than - as warm as - more warmly than }
5. Floods spread (widely – the most widely – more widely) across the land.
6. East Pakistan has (more dangerous than – dangerously – the most dangerous) disaster in the world.
7. Hurricanes are (bad – worse – worst) than tornadoes.
8. Winter in England is (as cold as – more cold than – colder than – too cold for) winter in Paris.



تعبر (too) عن درجة أو صفة أكثر من اللازم القاعدة: <i>too + adj + to + verb</i> أمثلة: Bangladesh is still too poor to protect its population. He is too old to play football with the kids. He is too weak to run fast. It's too hot to wear that coat.
تعبر (not enough) عن درجة أو صفة أقل من اللازم القاعدة: <i>not + adj + enough + to + verb</i> أمثلة: We are not strong enough to stop the forces of nature. He isn't old enough to watch this program. Ali is not intelligent enough to do it. ملاحظة: عند التحويل من too إلى not enough تأتي بعكس الصفة مثل: small X big
تستخدم (so that) قبل الصفات أو الأحوال للتعبير عن الشدة أو الأهمية القاعدة: <i>so + adj/adv + that</i> أمثلة: Transport was so bad that people could not escape. They can hit land so powerfully that they destroy everything. It was so beautiful that we'll never forget it.
تستخدم (such.....that) قبل الأسماء للتعبير عن الشدة أو الأهمية القاعدة: <i>such + noun + that</i> أمثلة: They can hit land with such power that they destroy everything. He had such a long speech that everyone stopped paying attention to him.
ملاحظة: تدل جملة (that) بعد (so/such) على النتيجة result مثال: The movie was good that I saw it five times

Exercises

A) Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:-

- 1- It was (such - so - such a - too) a huge disaster that a million people died.
- 2- It was such a (a terrible - terribly - more terrible - most terrible) disaster that it did a huge damage.
- 3- The fastest hurricane winds are half (so - such - as - more) great as tornadoes.
- 4-The transport system was (such a – quite – so) bad that people couldn't escape.
5. Wind speeds are (so high as – as high as - such high as) 120 kph.

B) Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :-

1. The question is too difficult to answer it. (isn't....enough)
.....
2. Mariam was such a polite student that everyone liked her. (use: so.....that)
.....
3. It was an easy question. I answered it well (use : such.....that)
.....
4. It was such a huge disaster that a million people died. (use : so.....that)
.....
5. The boy was too weak to carry the heavy box. (not enough)
.....
6. It was such cold weather that nobody could go outside. (so.... that)
.....
7. He was such a clever boy that he passed he exam. (so ... that)
.....



TENSES IN ENGLISH UNIT 6

Past Continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

الشكل:

I , He , She , It +was + v + ing
They , We , you +were +v + ing

المعنى:

حدث كان يجري في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر.

الكلمات الدالة:

When + ed → was/were+ ing
While(As) + was/were+ing → ed

أمثلة:

- I was playing when my dad called.
- When my dad called , I was playing.
- The dog watched while the cat was chasing the mouse.
- While the cat was chasing the mouse, The dog watched.

زمن الماضي المستمر

يستخدم أحيانا إذا اخذ الفعل فترة زمنية طويلة في الماضي ويستدل عليه من خلال كلمات مثل during, all, by
By the 1920s, she was becoming very sick.

Past Simple

زمن الماضي البسيط

الشكل:

He, she , it , I , They , We , you +v (ed)
وينقسم إلى تصريفين :

١- أفعال منتظمة (تنتهي ب ed)

مثل : finish → finished

٢- والأفعال غير منتظمة (شاذة)

وهي التي لا تنتهي ب ed مثل : go → went

المعنى:

ويتعبّر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.
ويتكوّن من الفاعل ثم التصريف الثاني للفعل.

الكلمات الدالة:

yesterday, last, ago, in the past ,1990

أمثلة:

I watched the film last night.
He played football yesterday.

نستخدم (when) لربط فعلين قصيرين وقع واحد بعد الآخر في الماضي:

أفعال قصيرة: get, put, bring, finish, start, open, close, have, enter, take, knock, leave

Some guests left **when** Sami arrived.

Exercises

Exercise Number One : Choose the correct answer in brackets:

- 1) My father (**was floating - float**) when the boat turned over.
- 2) The dog watched while the cat (**chased - was chasing**) the mouse.
- 3) While the green fish (**fought - were fighting**), the orange fish (ate-was eating) the food.
- 4) I didn't (**go-went**) to school this morning.
- 5) My brother(**rode - was riding - ride**) his bike when he had an accident.
- 6) While I (**pay – played – was playing**) football , I broke my leg .
- 7) They were reading a book when the light (**go – went – was gone**) out.
- 8) By the 1980s , the WHO (**stated – state – was stating**) the most infectious diseases .
- 9) In 1999, Ahmed Zwail (**received – receive – has received**) Nobel Prize.
- 10) Last year , I (**spend – spent – have spent**) my holiday in London.

Exercise Number Two : Do as shown between the brackets :-

- 1-While we **have** the picnic , it **start** to rain . (correct)

.....

- 2-They **fight** when I **arrive** . (correct)

.....



Past perfect

زمن الماضي التام

- I , He , She , It , We, They , You + had + p.p (v3)

الشكل

- يعبر عن حدثين وقعا في الماضي لكن أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر

المعنى

- after , as soon as , until , because , once + had +p.p → v 2

الكلمات
الدالة

- when , before , by the time , but + v 2 → had +p.p

الكلمات
الدالة

- We **had played** football **before** we **went** to club

أمثلة

- **After** he **had been** there, he **published** his first book.
- I **had been** there for ten minutes **when** the others arrived.
- **By the time** he **returned** to Gaza, he **had lived** in many cities.

Exercises

A) Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences:-

- 1- The doctor (**realized** – **realize** – **had realized**) that she had caught polio .
- 2- By the time Jamila (**leave** – **left** – **was leaving**) school , she had published many poems .
- 3-The teacher left the class after the phone (**ring** – **rang** – **had rung**)

B) Re-write the sentences using the words in brackets :-

- 1) Jamila (leave) school. She (write) lots of poetry. (by the time)

.....

- 2) She (start) her busy university life. She (have) no time for writing. (once)

.....

- 3) She (not start) again. She (finish) college. (until)

.....

- 4) She (become) a book editor. She (graduate). (soon after)

.....

- 5) She (prepare) several books. She (begin) to think about writing. (before)

.....

- 6) We put the shopping away and then I started cooking. (as soon as)

.....

