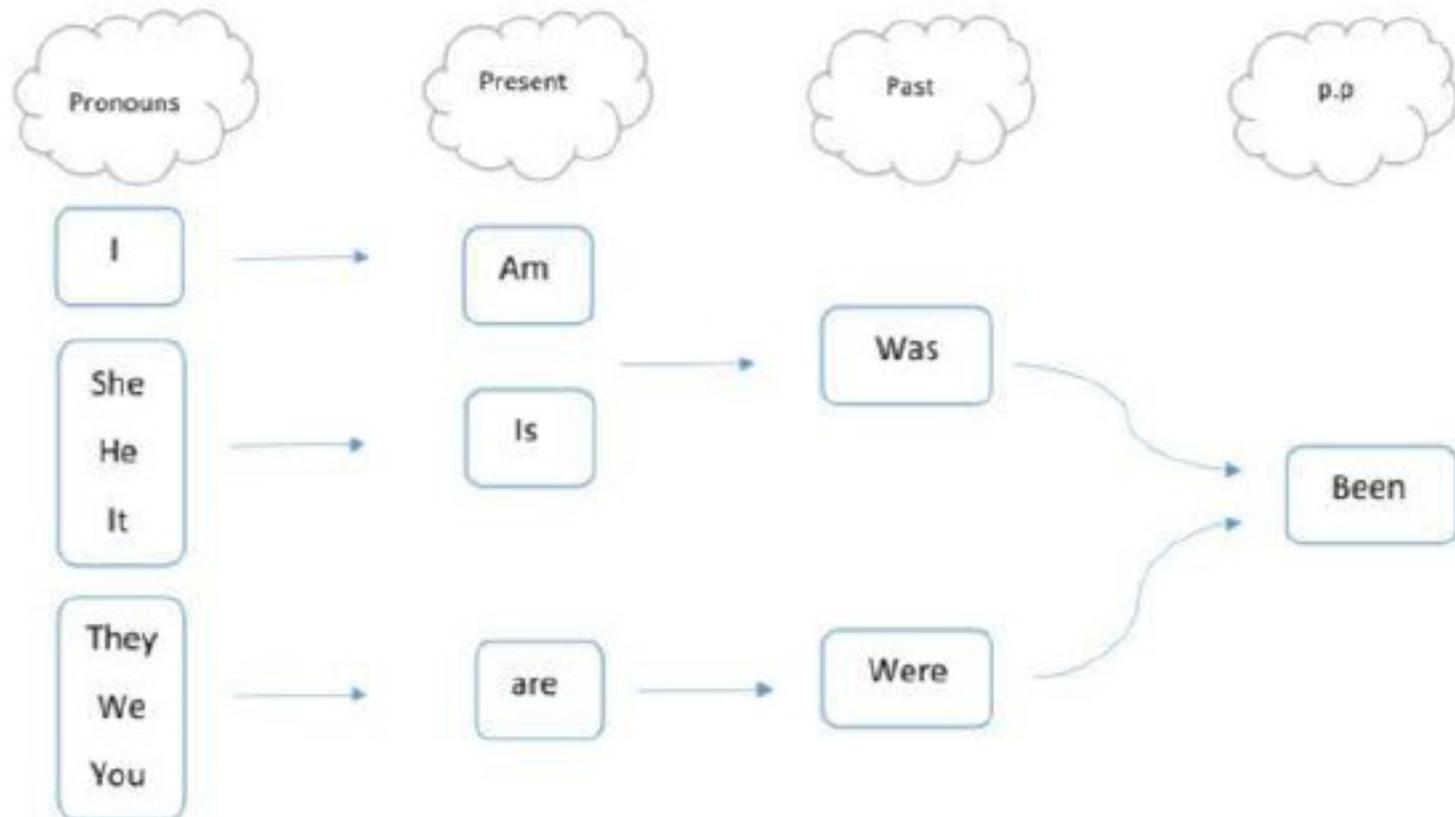


Verb to be

Verb+ Ing

Use with:

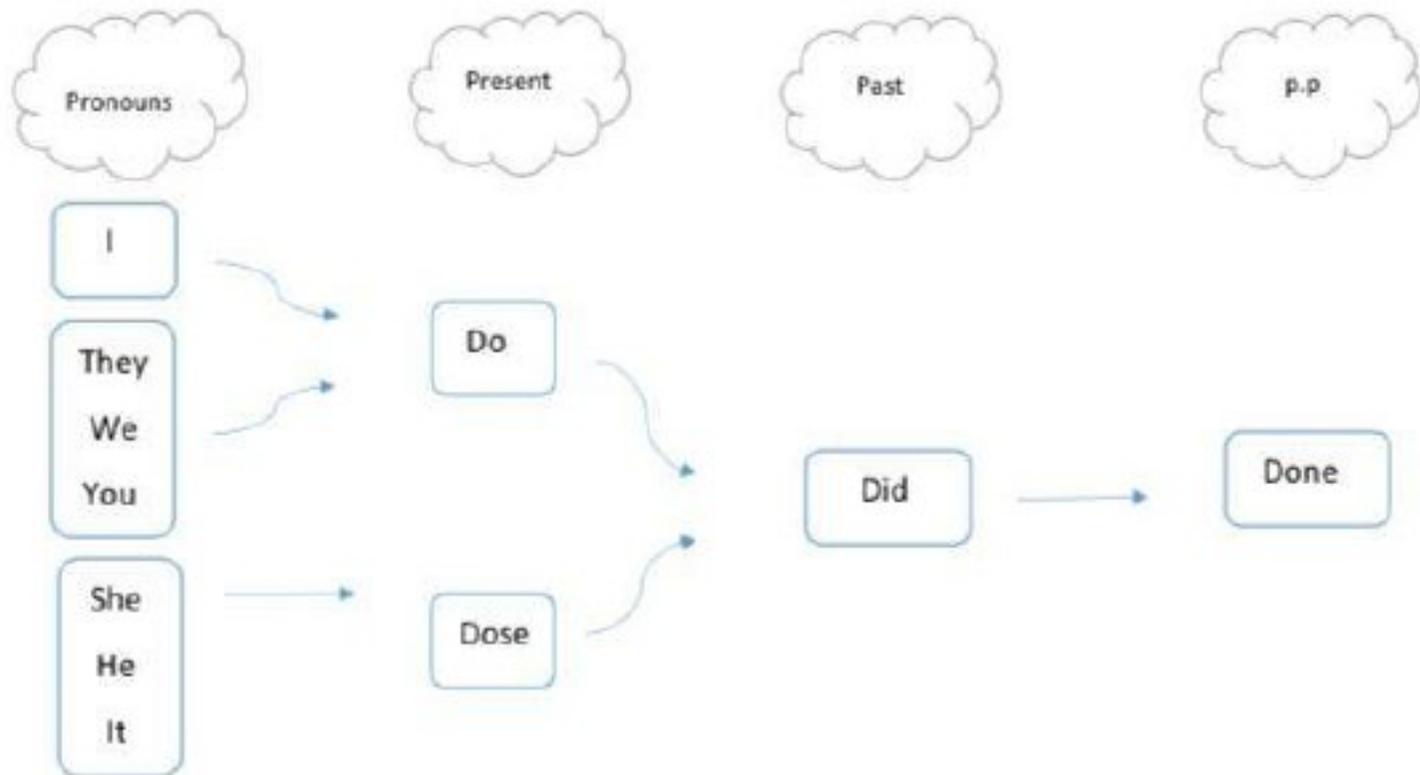
- progressive affirmative and negative statement
- passive affirmative and negative statement
- (the present continuous) and (the past)
- questions and short answers



Verb to do

Use with:

- progressive negative statement
- questions and short answers

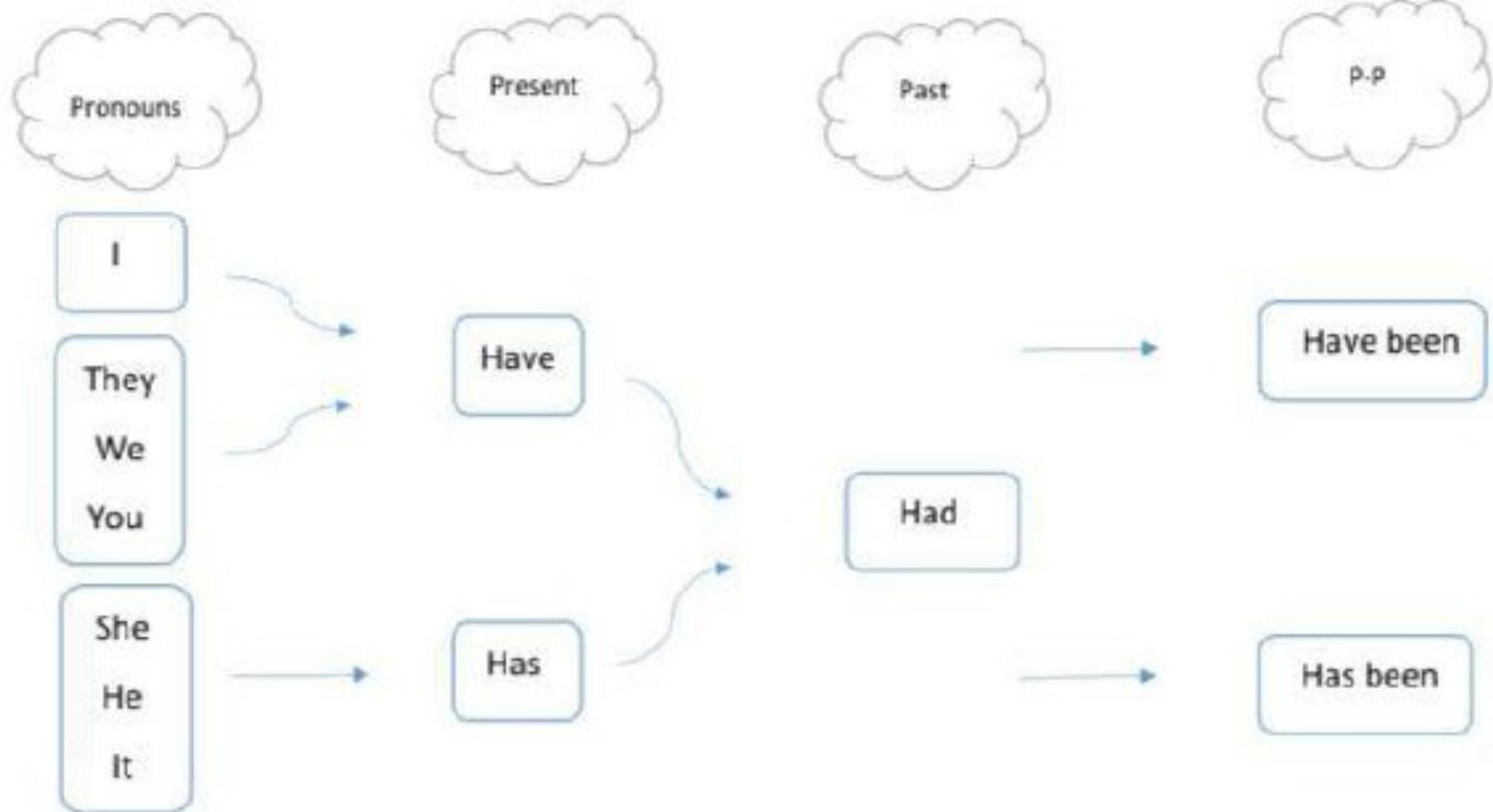


Verb to have

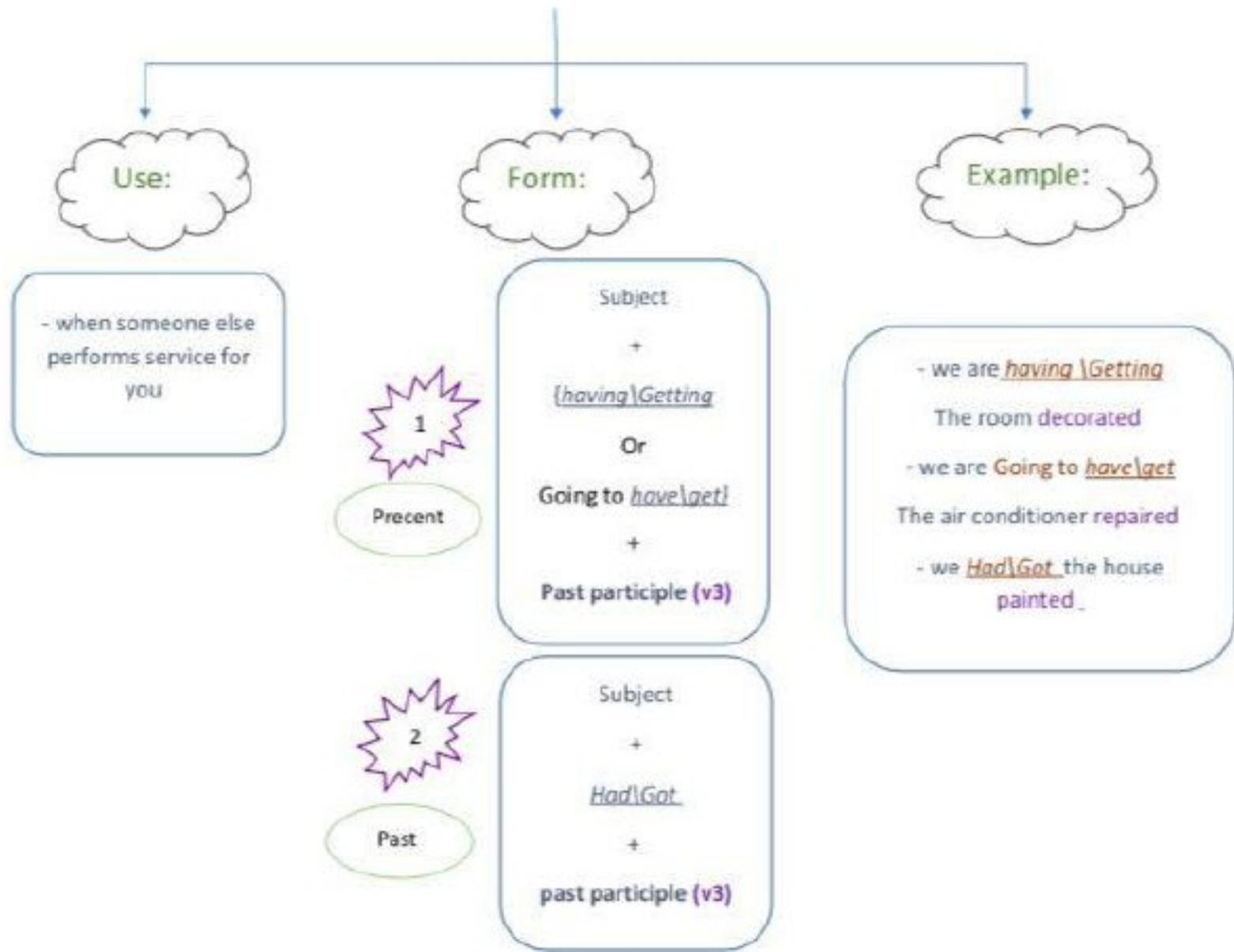
V3

Use with:

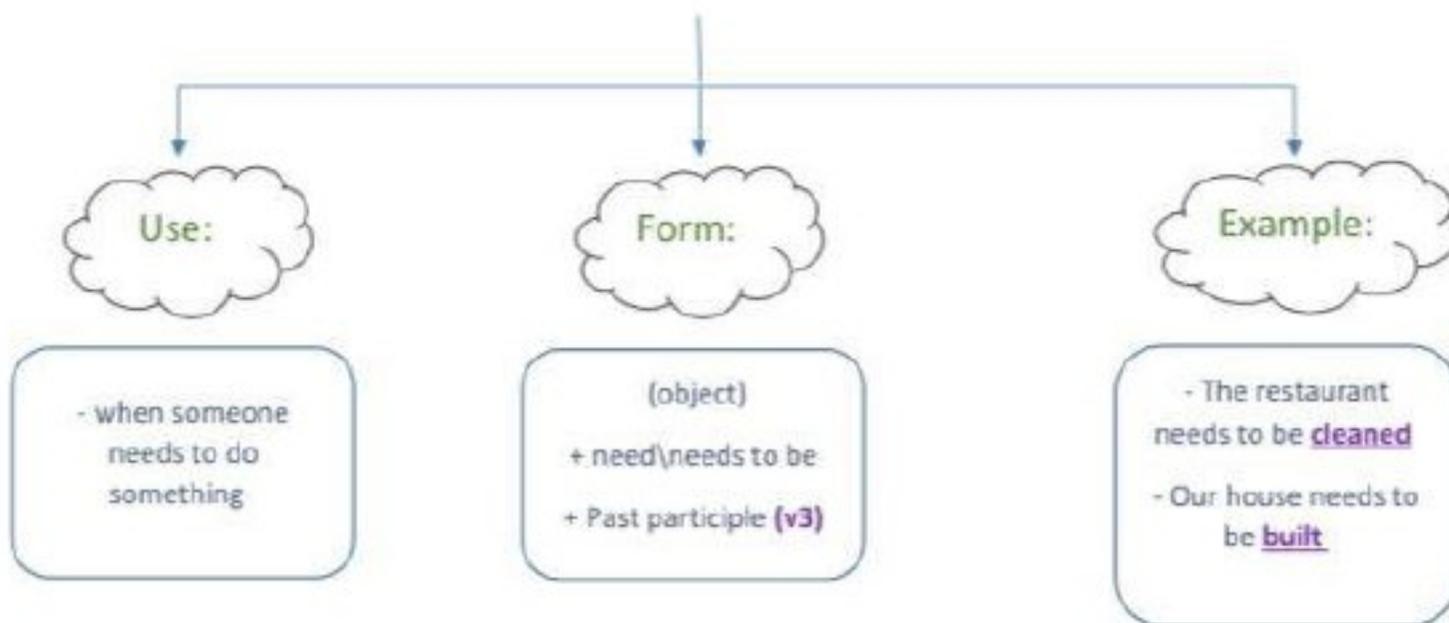
- progressive affirmative and negative statement
- (the present perfect) and (the past perfect)
- questions and short answers



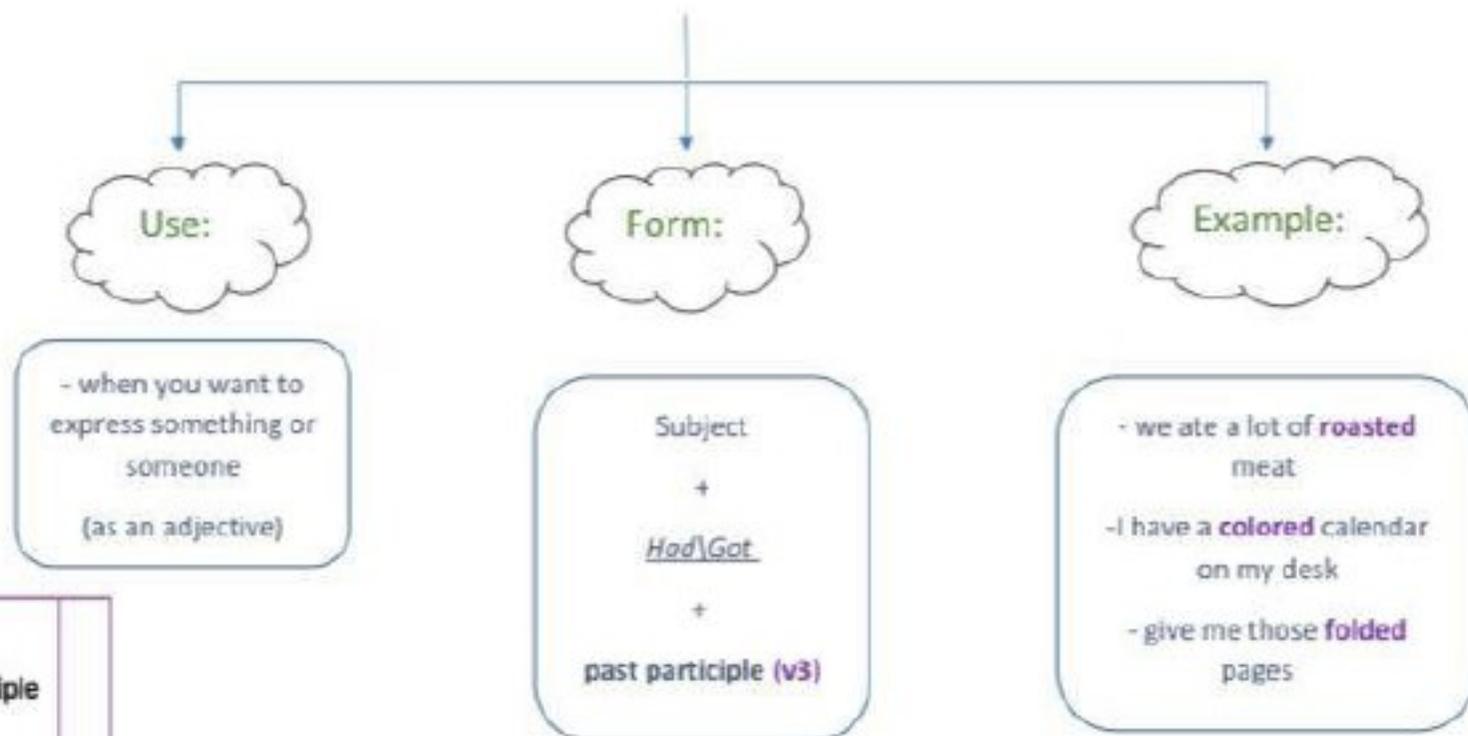
Have\Get Something (Done)



Need to Be (Done)



Past participles as adjectives



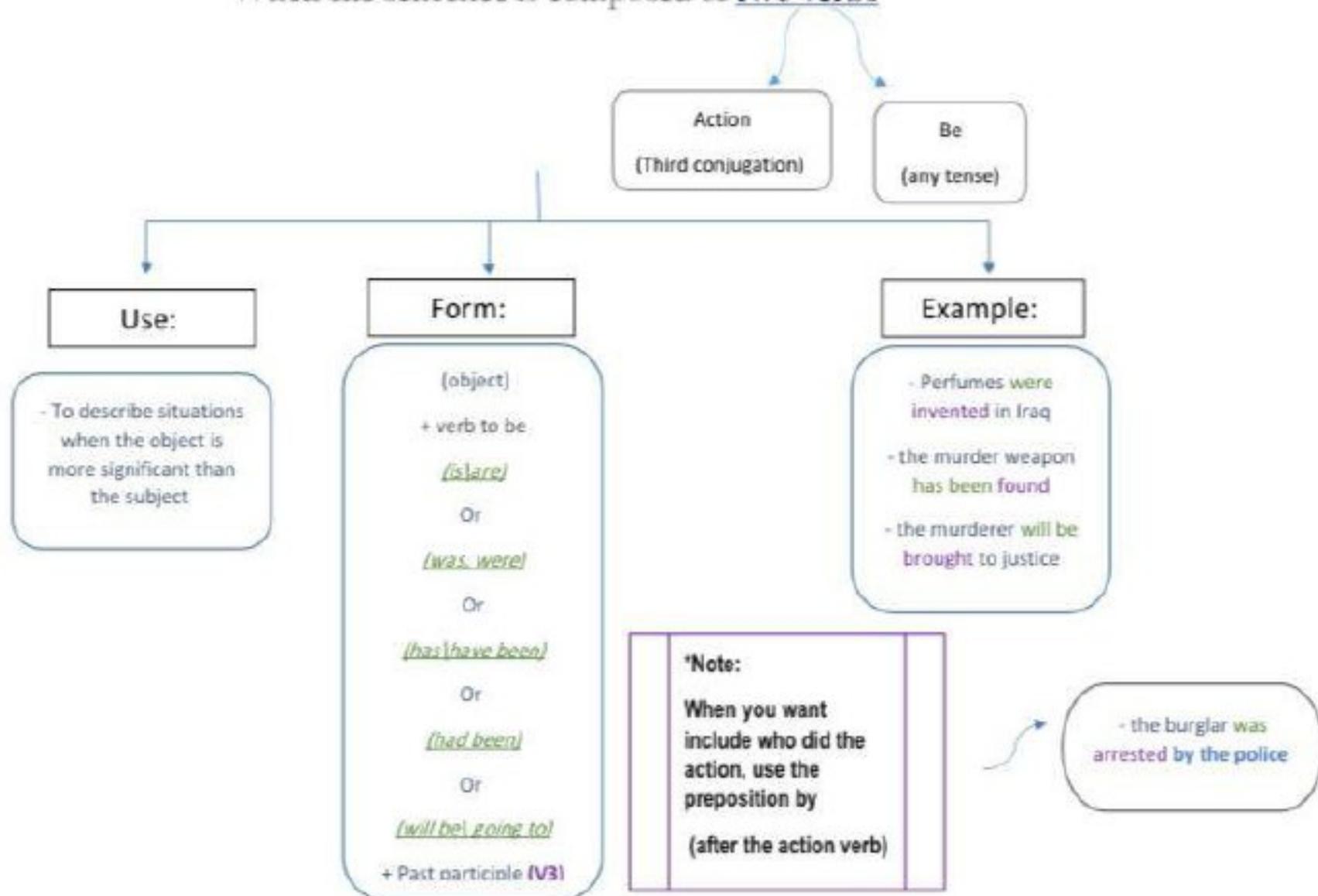
***Note:**

When a past participle comes without an auxiliary verb, it generally works as an adjective in the sentence

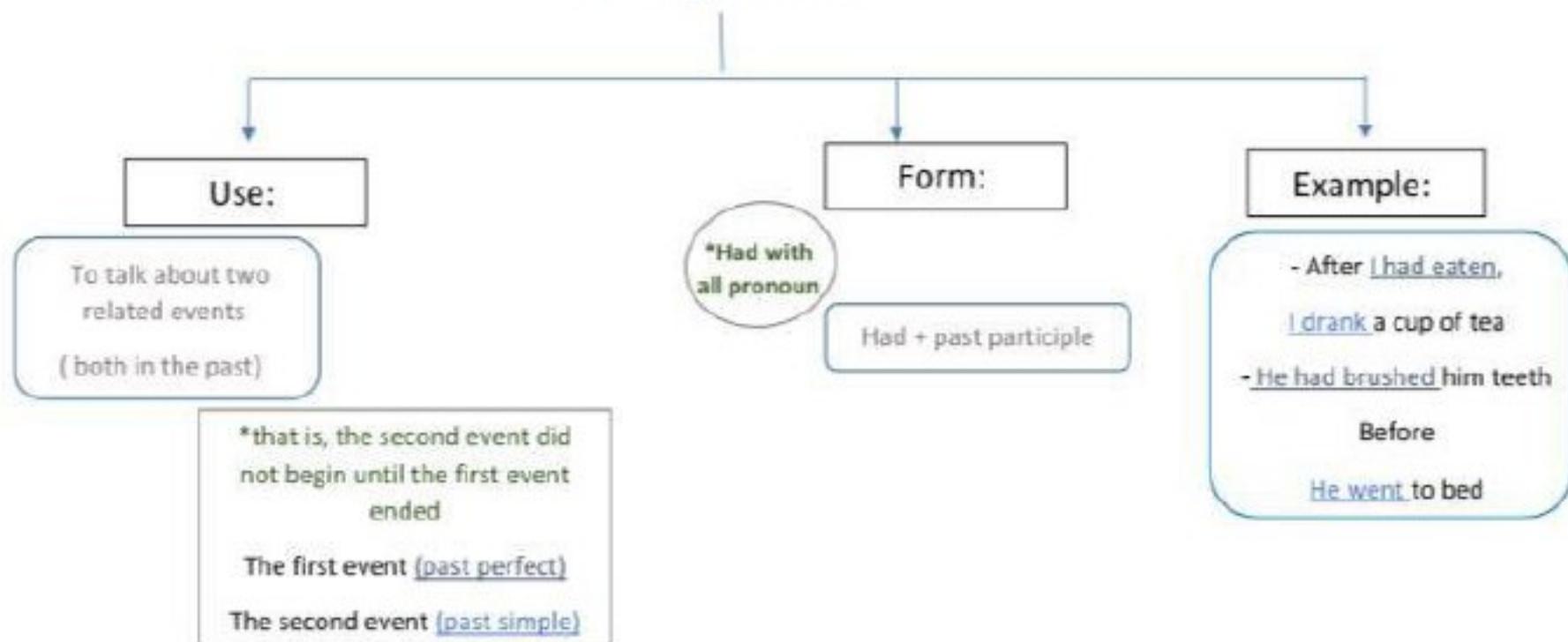
Past passive

* First: how do I know its passive?

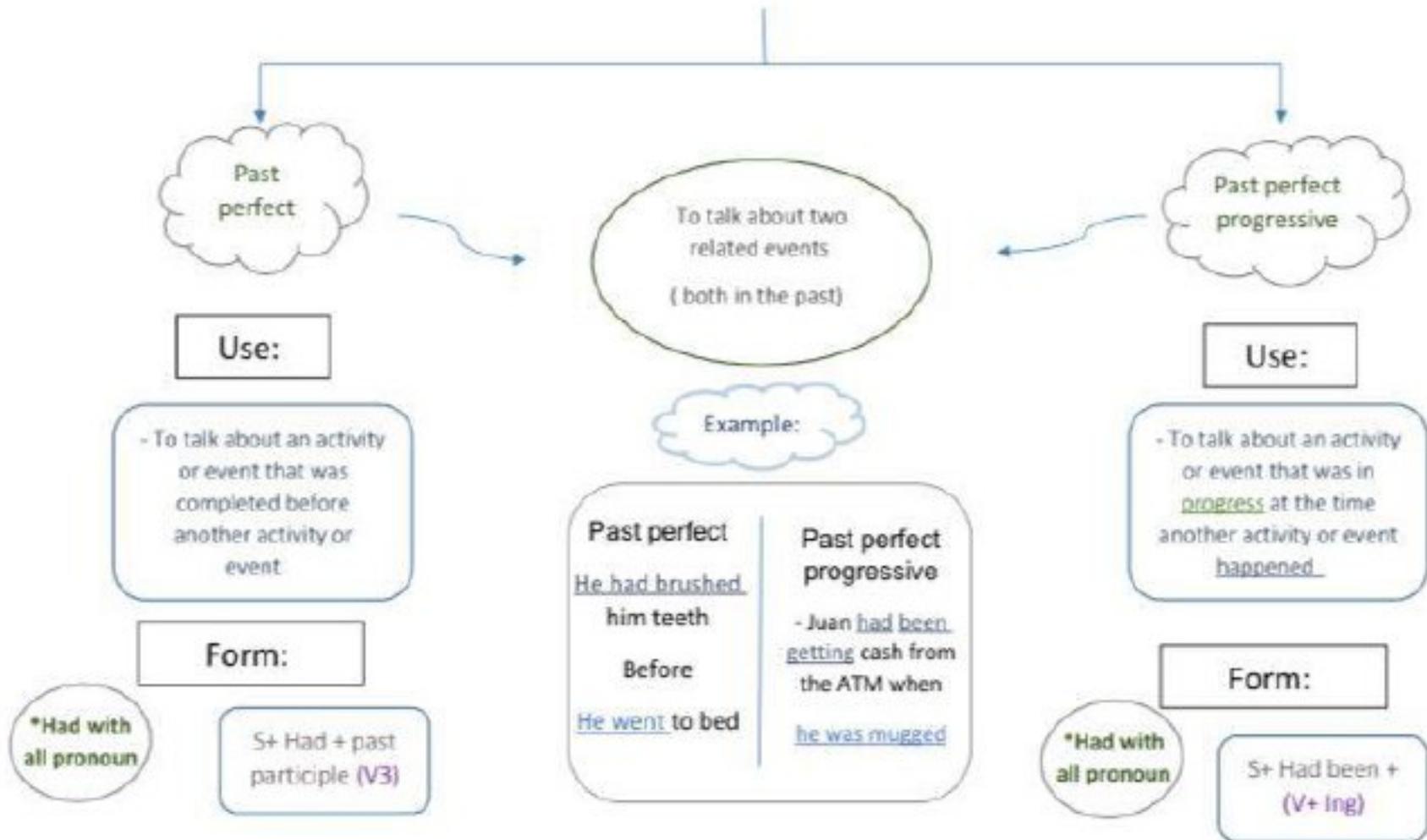
When the sentence is composed of two verbs



Past perfect



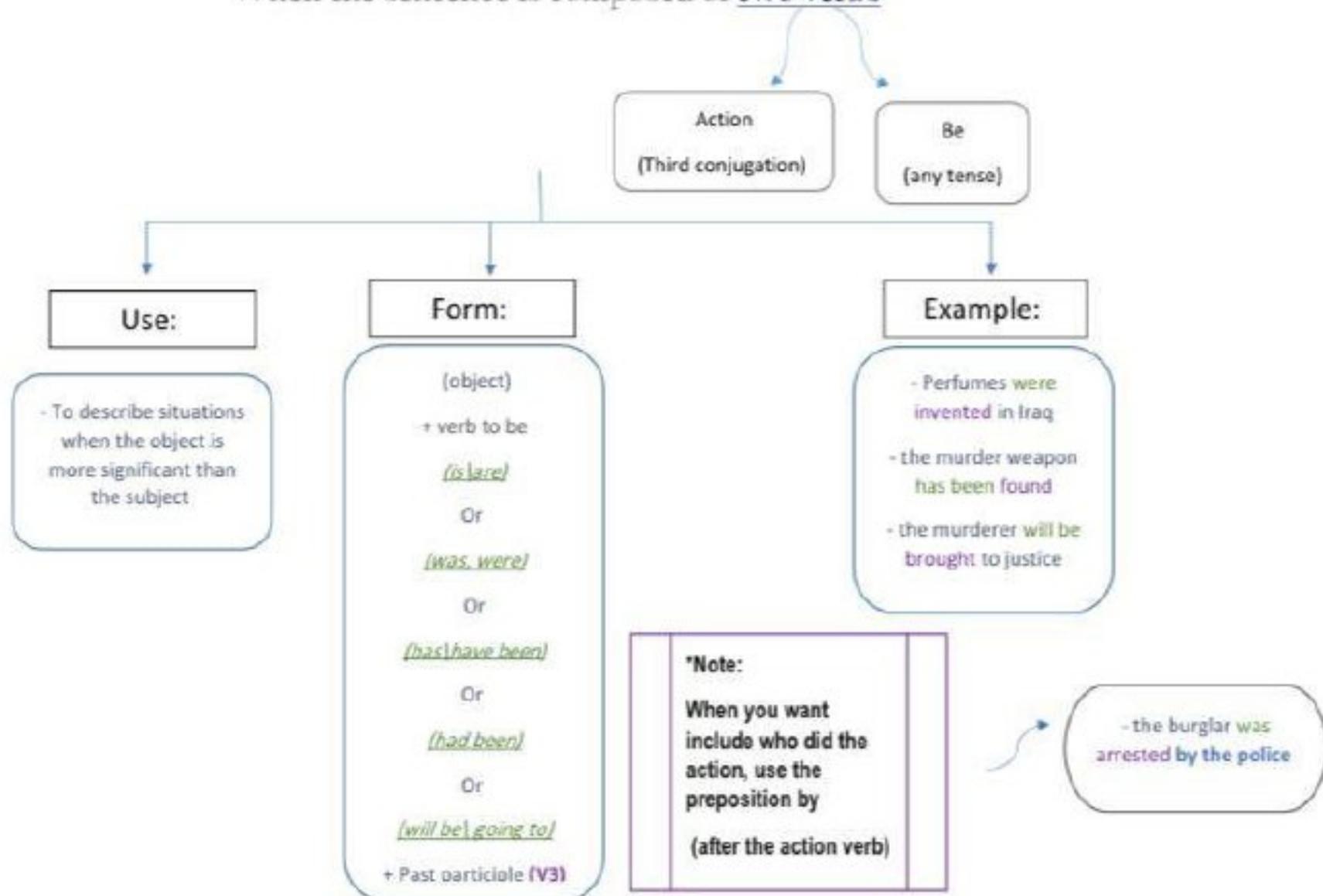
Past perfect Vs past perfect progressive



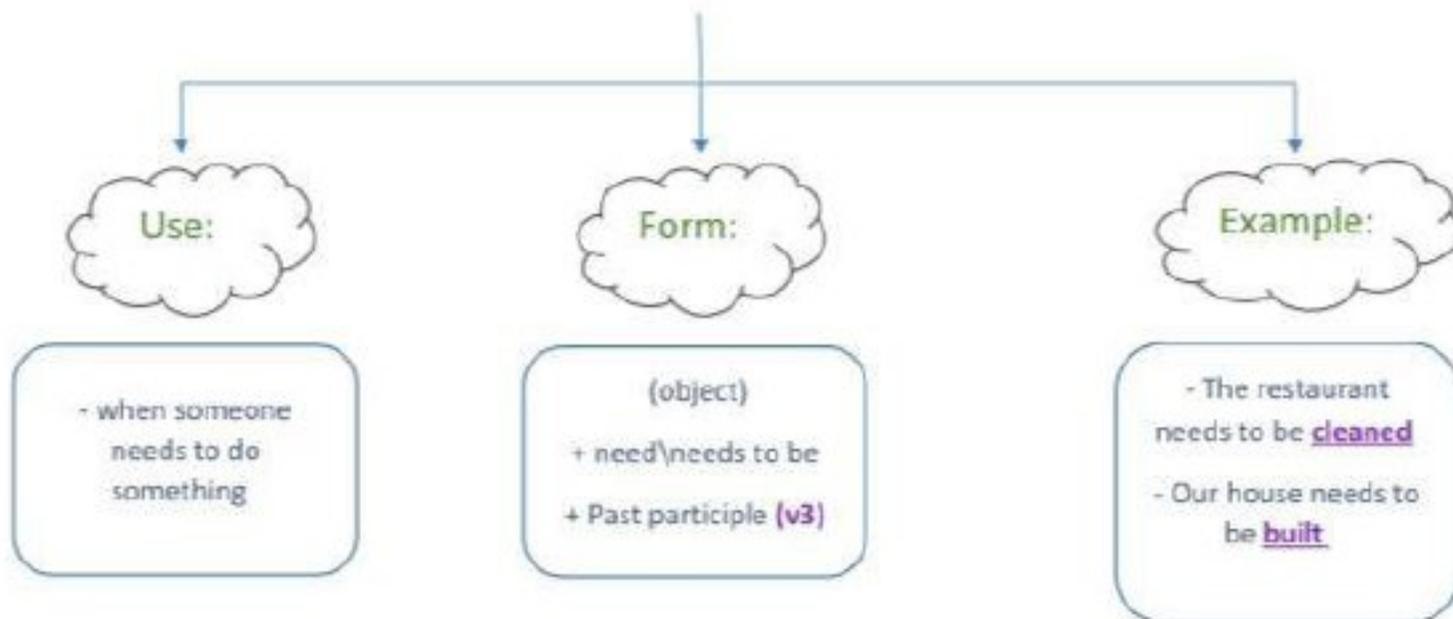
Past passive

* Fist: how do I know its passive?

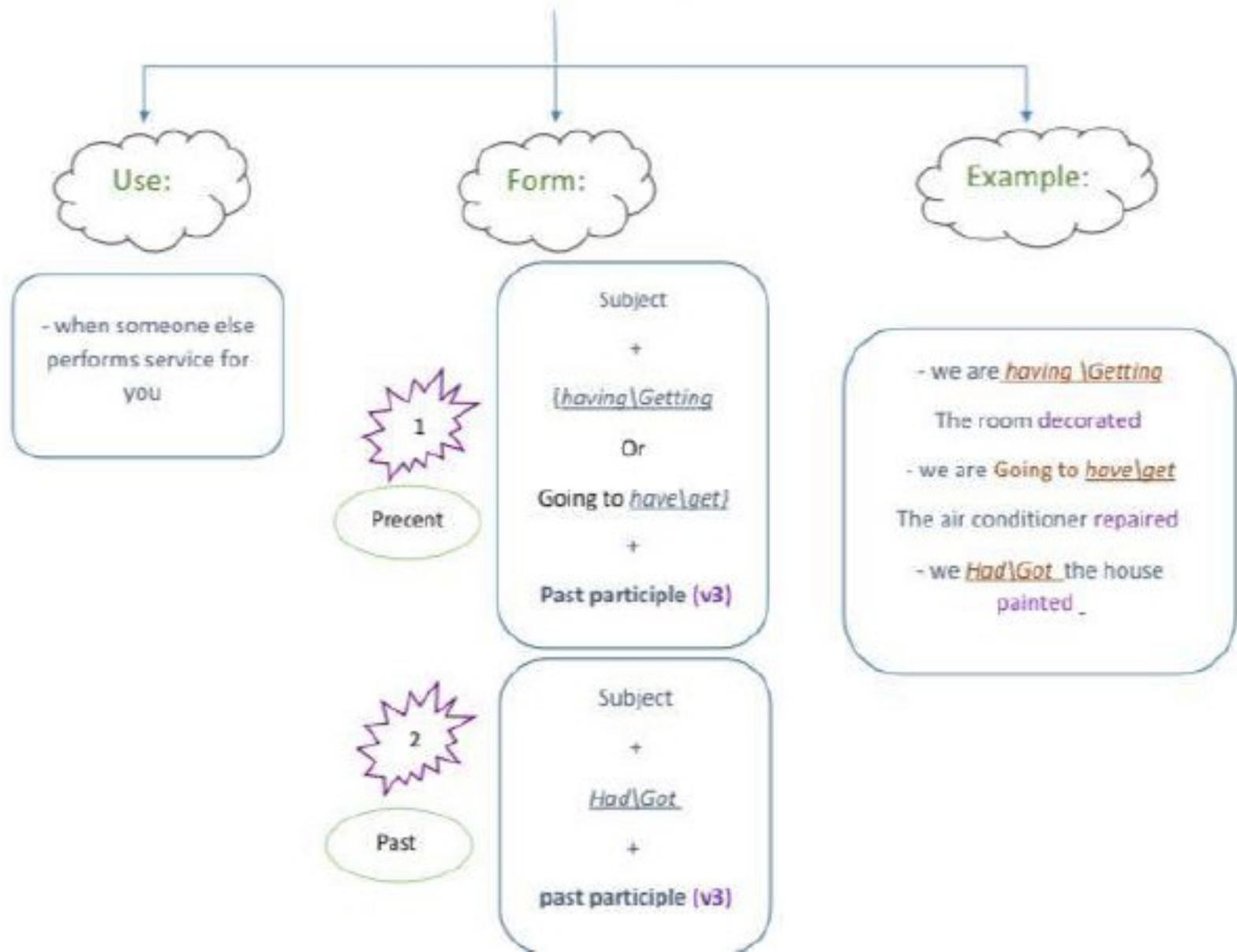
When the sentence is composed of two verbs



Need to Be (Done)



Have\Get Something (Done)



Direct and indirect objects

بعض الافعال (give , offer , send , show)
(direct object) تأخذ مفعولين مفعول مباشر (buy)
يشير إلى شيء مفعول غير مباشر يشير إلى شخص ويأتي
بعد (to or for)

Ex. she sent the flowers for me
I handed my credit card to the salesman

نلاحظ في المثالين السابقين أن المفعول المباشر هو (card)
(the flowers / my credit)
والمفعول الغير مباشر هو (me / the salesman)

عندما نريد السؤال المفعول به غير مباشر
يجب أن نضع (for / to) في نهاية السؤال

Ex. Who did she send the flowers for ?
Who did Adam send an e-mail to ?

The subjunctive

تستخدم صيغة الشرط للتأكيد علو أهمية أو الحاجة اتخاذ اجراء. 

صيغتها كالتالي: 

Verb or expression + that + subject +
(not) base verb

يتم استخدام الشرط مع بعض الافعال والمتغيرات مثل ما يلي :

Ask	Request	it is essential
Demand	Require	It is imperative
Insist	Suggest	It is important
Recommend	Urge	It is necessary

Ex. It is essential that you dress appropriately.

She asked that we not be late

I'd like you + infinitive / I want you +
infinitive

نستخدم للتعبير عن رغبة شخص ما لفعل شيئاً
ما العبارتين التاليتين :

I'd like you + infinitive / i want you + infinitive

بعدها يأتي الفعل بالمصدر (to) وبعده الفعل صحيح دون
اضافه

Ex. I'd like you to help with this project.

I want you to finish the report this afternoon .

Gerunds after verbs

استخداماتها: 💕💕

بعد الافعال التالية حيث يأتي الفعل مضاف له (ing)

Advise, enjoy, instead, quit, begin,
finish, keep, recommend, can't stand, go,
like, start, consider, hate, I
love, stop, continue, imagine, prefer, suggest

Ex. I recommend turning off the lights when you leave
the room
our class enjoys learning about ways to help the
environment

Infinitives after verbs

يستخدم (infinitive) بعد الافعال وصيغته
(الفعل صحيح دون اضافة to)

Agree , continue , intend , offer , start , ask , decide ,
learn , plan , try , attempt , expect , like , prefer , want
, begin , forget , love , promise can't stand hate need
remember.

Ex. don't forget to reuse the plastic
container

Do they intend to buy a hybrid car?

الافعال التي عليها تستطيع ان تتبع بمفعول به
قبل المصدر .

Ex. They want to plant a garden / they want us
to plant a garden

Direct and Indirect Objects

بعض الأفعال (offer, send, show, buy, give) تأخذ مفعولين، مفعول مباشر (direct object) يشير الي شيء ومفعول غير مباشر (indirect object) يشير الي شخص ويأتي بعد (to or for).

Ex she sent **the flowers** for me

I handed **my credit card** to the salesman

نلاحظ في المثالين السابقين أن المفعول المباشر (card the flowers/My credit) الغير مباشر (Me/the salesman)

عندما نريد السؤال المفعول به غير المباشر يجب ان نضع (for/To) في نهاية السؤال

Ex **who** did she send the flowers **for**?

Who did Adam send an e-mail **to**?

Past perfect

We form the past perfect with had and The past participle.

Had + past participle

express the past action already

Finished when another past action happened

I met them after they had divorced

Past perfect continuous

We form the past perfect continuous with had been and The -ing form of the verb .

Had been + v - ing

express the past action which

Started in the past and continue

To happen after another action time in the past

Sara had been working here

Direct and indirect objects

بعض الافعال (give , offer , send , show) ♥♥
 (direct object) تأخذ مفعولين مفعول مباشر (buy)
 يشير إلى شيء مفعول غير مباشر يشير إلى شخص ويأتي
 بعد (to or for)

Ex. she sent the flowers for me
 I handed my credit card to the salesman

نلاحظ في المثالين السابقين أن المفعول المباشر هو (card)
 (the flowers / my credit)
 والمفعول الغير مباشر هو (me / the salesman)

عندما نريد السؤال المفعول به غير مباشر
 يجب أن نضع (for / to) في نهاية السؤال.

Ex. Who did she send the flowers for ?
 Who did Adam send an e-mail to ?