



STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT



English Language 3rd year students

Lecturer: Dr. Inas Mahmood Ahmed

Table ١, Plan of whole year assessments

Program Outcomes	Course Learning Objectives	Strategies for Achieving Outcomes	Assessment Method (results table after performing)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the awareness of correct usage of English grammar in writing and speaking. Improving English speaking ability in terms of fluency and comprehensibility. Giving oral presentations and receiving feedback according to the performance. Increase reading speed and comprehension of academic articles. Improving reading fluency skills through extensive reading. Expanding vocabulary by keeping a vocabulary journal. Strengthening the ability to write academic papers, essays and summaries using the process approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the learner to communicate effectively and appropriately in real life situation. To use English effectively for study purpose across the curriculum. To develop interest in and appreciation of Literature. To develop and integrate the use of the four language skills i.e. Reading, Listening, Speaking and writing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ١. Align goals and objectives to achieve common desire outcomes ٢. Benefit from the daily goal setting. ٣. Focus on the student-- what the student will be able to do by the end of the course or program. ٤. Describe outcomes, not processes or activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ١. In-class and online quizzes ٢. Homework ٣. Peer feedback activities ٤. Practice exams

Table ٢, Assessment Rubrics

Rubric	٤- Exceeds	٣- Meets	٢-Progressing	١-Below Average
Writing Skills	Students can apply the writing skills to write a proper text such as journal article, academic report and thesis.	The students will just be able to understand the writing skills to write a text.	The student will just be able to remember the writing skills to write a text.	The student does not have a writing skills.
Text Analysis	Students can analyze a given text, identify the central idea in the text and use strong and thorough evidence from the text to support the analysis.	The students is just able to understand the text and its central idea and how to use strong and thorough evidence from the text to support the analysis.	Students need an assistance to understand the text and its central idea and can't be able to use strong and thorough evidence from the text to support the analysis.	The student is not able to recognize the text idea.
Designing and Developing of an academic text	The student can design an academic text consisting of introduction, methods, results and discussion.	The student can understand and apply the writing skills to design an academic text consisting from introduction, methods, results and discussion.	The student would require utility to apply the writing skills for designing an academic text consisting from introduction, methods, results and discussion.	The student does not have the imagination to design an academic text.

Table ٣, Students Works Rating

Students Outcome	Max Score
	High : ١٠٠
	Low : ٥٠
	Mean : ٧٥
	SD : ٢,٥

Table ٤, Student and Faculty Evaluations of Learning Outcomes

Students Outcomes	Students Rating	Instructor Rating	Instructor Comments
Not yet achieved	Not yet achieved	Not yet achieved	Not yet achieved

Table ٥, Changes/Improvements

Assessment of Changes/Improvements Made this year	
Changes/Improvements That Will Be Made Next Time the Course is Offered	

Table ٦, Final Evaluation

Outcome	Average	Notes
Not yet achieved	Not yet achieved	Not yet achieved

Appendices:

Materials: (Course notes should be here)

Faculty Curriculum Vitae:

Inas Mahmood Ahmed

Lecturer of structural engineering /Structural Design Manager

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Mob: ٠٠٩٦٤٧٧٠١٨١١٦٤٧

Nationality (Iraqi)/٣٠-٠٧-١٩٨٦ (Birthday)

Address: Domiz, ٦٤٠, Kirkuk

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/inas-ahmed-ba٤٥٠٨١b٨/>

Google scholar: https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=٧٣٧_R١IAAAAJ

Teaching/Professional Experience

- Nov. ٢٠٢٠ up to present: Lecturer of Structural Engineering in the Department of Surveying Engineering, Engineering Technical College, Northern Technical University, Kirkuk. Conducting academic research toward improving buildings behavior and reducing the damage of structure. In addition, instructing undergraduate and postgraduate students in the design of steel-concrete composite buildings and bridges, and providing them with national and international codes and guidelines on analysis and detailing of structures.

Research Interests:

- Performance of steel-concrete buildings under extreme load events.
- Design optimization of steel connection using the advanced manufacturing technique (3D printing).
- Progressive collapse of steel-concrete composite buildings under blast and fire scenarios.
- Behavior of modular building system under seismic, heavy wind and long term performance (Fatigue)

Research Funding:

- Oct. 2015 up to Sep. 2019: Ph.D. Scholar in the School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, UK.

Employment:

- Dec.2011 to Nov. 2020: Assistant Lecturer at Department of Surveying Engineering, Engineering Technical College, Northern Technical University.
- Nov.2020 up to present: Lecturer at Department of Surveying Engineering, Engineering Technical College, Northern Technical University.

Education

- PhD, with Thesis title “Shear connection of a prefabricated lightweight steel-concrete composite flooring system”, the School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, UK, 2019.
- MSc, Master of Science. “Study of the mechanical shear connectors behavior in composite beams (steel-concrete)”, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Mosul, Iraq, 2011.
- BSc, Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Mosul, Iraq, 2008.

Synergistic Activities

Institution and Organization

- (EU) Engineering Union, Iraq
- (MOHECR) Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research, Iraq.
- (WASET) World Academy of Science Engineering and Technology.

Awards and Recognitions

- 1st position in Bachelor's degree of the entire batch (Topper/Best Student), 2008.
- Best Project Award (Design and analysis of concrete bridge), 2008.
- Scholarship supported by the Iraqi Prime Minister (Higher Committee for Education Development) (HCED) for 4 years PhD programme.

Published Research

International Journals

- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠١٩. The evolution of composite flooring systems: applications, testing, modelling and eurocode design approaches. *Journal of Constructional Steel Research*, ١٥٥, pp.٢٨٦-٣٠٠.
- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠١٨. Life cycle assessment (LCA) and cost (LCC) studies of lightweight composite flooring systems. *Journal of Building Engineering*, ٢٠, pp.٦٢٤-٦٣٣.
- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠٢٠. Shear connection of prefabricated slabs with LWC- Part١: Experimental and analytical studies. *Journal of Constructional Steel Research*, ١٦٩, p.١٠٦٠٦٦.
- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠٢٠. Shear connection of prefabricated slabs with LWC- Part٢: Finite Element and Parametric Studies. *Journal of Constructional Steel Research*.(under review).

International Conferences

- **Ahmed, I.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠١٧, March. A new breed of sustainable ultra-lightweight and ultra-shallow steel-concrete composite flooring system: LCA. In *University of Leeds Proceedings*.
- **Ahmed, I.**, Tsavdaridis, K.D. and Neysari, F., ٢٠١٧, May. A new breed of sustainable ultra-lightweight and ultra-shallow steel-concrete composite flooring system: life cycle assessment (LCA) of materials. In *CESARE'١٧ Proceedings*. Jordan University of Science and Technology.
- **Ahmed, I.**, Tsavdaridis, K.D. and Neysari, F., ٢٠١٨, June. Push-out shear tests for a novel pre-fabricated shallow steel-concrete composite flooring system. In *Proceedings of the ١٢th International Conference on Advances in Steel-Concrete Composite Structures (ASCCS ٢٠١٨)*, Valencia, Spain (pp. ٢٧-٢٩).
- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠١٩. Prefabricated Composite Flooring Systems with Normal and Lightweight Concretes. *ce/papers*, ٢(٣-٤), pp.٢٥٧-٢٦٣.
- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠١٩. Prefabricated Composite Flooring Systems with Normal and Lightweight Concretes. *ce/papers*, ٢(٣-٤), pp.٢٥٧-٢٦٣.
- Ahmed, I.M. and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠٢١, September. Testing a Prefabricated Ultra-Shallow Composite Flooring System with Lightweight Concrete and Shear Studs (Eurosteel ٢٠٢١). *Sheffield, UK*.

Technical Reports

- **Ahmed, I.M.** and Tsavdaridis, K.D., ٢٠٢٠, February. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Study of European Lightweight Composite Flooring Systems. Technical Report.

Presentations

- **Ahmed, Inas**, and Konstantinos Daniel Tsavdaridis. Enhancing the performance of shallow flooring systems with the use of lightweight materials. [Poster]. The PGR Students' Conference. ٢٠١٦, ٢٧-٢٨ September, School of Civil Engineering. University of Leeds.
- **Ahmed, Inas**, and Konstantinos Daniel Tsavdaridis. Optimising the performance of shallow flooring systems with the use of ultra-lightweight materials. [Poster]. The Royal Academy Conference. ٢٠١٦, ١٢th of September, School of Electrical Engineering. University of Leeds.

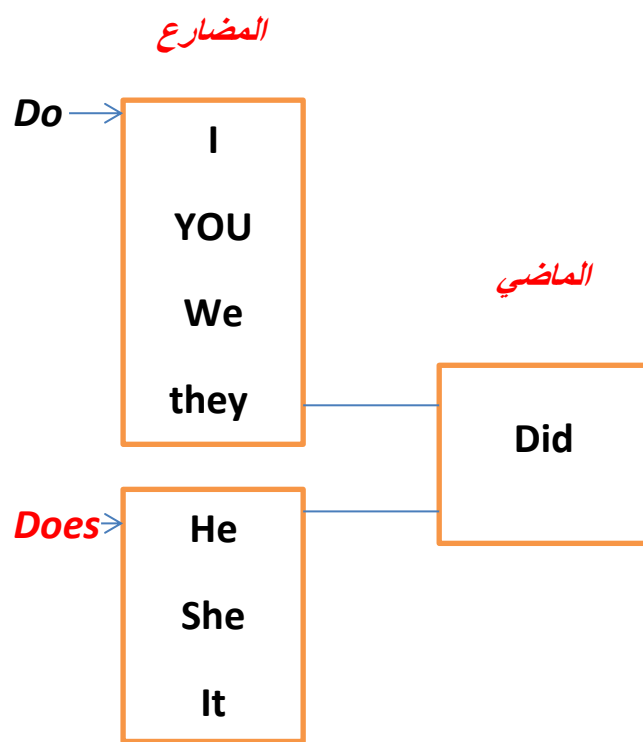
Skills

- Abaqus FE tool and similar
- Sap[®], Staad Pro, ETABS, Safe, CSI column • MS (Excel, PowerPoint, Word)
- Autocad, Tekla Structures, Revit • Fortran, Matlab, MathCad
- Fluent in English writing and speaking
- Presentation and Personality skills
- Either EC², EC³, EC⁴, or EC⁵

Professional Membership

- Registered engineer in the Iraqi Syndicate for Engineers

The verbs **do ,does, did** استخدامات



Example:

1-he work ? (Do – **Does**- did)

2-..... you sure? (**Do**- does)

Verb to do

verb to be

مع فعل المصدر

مع فعل مضاف اليه ing

Do , does, did

am , is, are , was , were

Why you crying ?

(do, **are**)

.....you a teacher ?

(do , **are**)

Example:

في حالة النفي المضارع البسيط

1-He drinks coffee every morning.

He does not drink coffee every morning.

2- I drink coffee every morning.

I do not drink coffee every morning.

في حالة النفي الماضي البسيط

3- They drank coffee this morning.

They did not drink coffee this morning.

في حالة السؤال المضارع البسيط

1-They drink coffee every morning.

Do they drink coffee every morning.

2- He drinks coffee every morning.

Does he drink coffee every morning.

في حالة السؤال الماضي البسيط

3- They drank coffee this morning.

Did They drink coffee this morning.

Example:

1-He is a doctor.

Is he a doctor?

He is not a doctor.

2- He does the dishes every week.

هنا ال does فعل اساسي ووحيد

He does not do the dishes every week.

does he do the dishes every week?

3- He did the dishes last week.

He did not do the dishes last week.

4- did he do the dishes last week?

Do , does , did

في التوكيد

1-He does drinks coffee every morning.

2- 1-He did drinks coffee yesterday.

The verbs hot - do,did,does- make الأفعال الأكثر شيوعا

استعمال do مع افعال ال

actions, افعال الحركة

obligation, الالتزام

frequent tasks, تكرار المهام

housework ومنها الاعمال المتعلقة بأعمال البيت

✓ I Do the dishes. اغسل الاواني

✓ I Do the shopping every Monday. اتسوق كل يوم اثنين

✓ Do your job. اعمل واجبك البيتي

✓ I Make the bed. (من الشواذ) ارتب السرير

work ومنها الاعمال المتعلقة بالعمل

✓ Do your job and do not be late.

✓ I do not have time, I will do the report later.

studying ومنها الاعمال المتعلقة بالدراسة

✓ I did my homework yesterday.

action ومنها الاعمال المتعلقة ب

✓ I know you will do the right thing.

✓ I cannot fix your car , but I will do my best.

استعمال make مع افعال ال

Production, افعال الانتاج
creating, الانشاء
Tasks you choose, مهام مختارة
ومنهما افعال الطعام food

- ✓ I **made** dinner for my family yesterday.
- ✓ Usually, mothers **do** the cooking.

ومنهما افعال متعلقة بالمال money

- ✓ Ahmed **makes** a lot of money.
- ✓ I **make** 100 dollar every day.

ومنهما افعال متعلقة بالعلاقات والاتصالات relationships and communications

- ✓ In my new school, I **made** new friends.
- ✓ I cannot **make** a phone call, I have no credit.

ومنهما عند وصف خطط او انجازات plans and progress

- ✓ Einstein **made** an important discovery.
- ✓ I am **making** a good progress in learning English.

ومنهما عند وصف المنتجات products

- ✓ This phone is **made** in china.
- ✓ The coke is **made** from apple.

استخدام ادوات النكرة (an ,a) والمعرفة (the)

ال **an** تأتي مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (علة) (aieou) وال **a** تأتي مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف ثابت (صحيح) وكلاهما يأتي مع الكلمات المبهمة أو غير معروفة بشكل كامل وغير محددة اما ال **the** تأتي مع الاشياء المعروفة والمحددة .

Example:

1-I have ...**a**..... bag. (a-an)

2-I ate ...**an**.....orange. (a-an)

3-Mum, I ate ...**thee**..... apple. (a-an-the)

الضمائر والضمائر الملكية و الصفات الملكية

pronouns	possessive pronouns	Possessive adjective
ضمائر	ضمائر ملكية	صفات ملكية
I.....	mine.....	my
You.....	yours.....	your
He.....	his.....	his
She	hers.....	her
It.....	its.....	it
We.....	ours.....	our
They.....	theirs.....	their

Example:

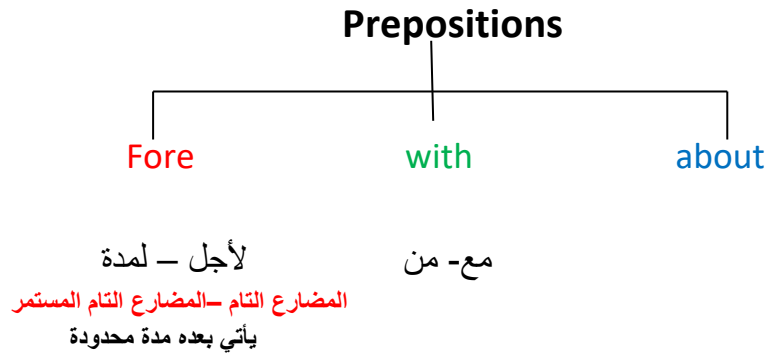
1- This is my car.

This is mine.

2-This is his car

This is his

Prepositions حروف الجر (for, with, about)



Example: for

- 1- I have been studying English **for** 3 years.
- 2- Mom has been cooking **for** 2 hours.
- 3- Ahmed and his family have moved to the new flat **for** 10 years.
- 4- Thanks **for** your help.
- 5- Thanks **for** helping me.
- 6- I am very happy **for** you.
- 7- For me, the lesson was difficult.
- 8- I went to this restaurant **for** eating Chinese food.

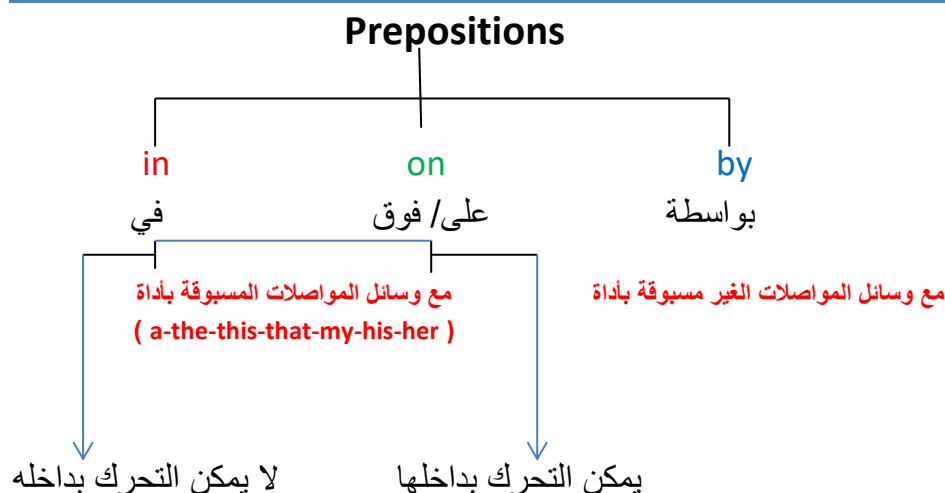
Example: with

- 1- I play football **with** مع my brother.
- 2- Rawda studied English **with** مع her friends.
- 3- I took these photo **with** بواسطة my camera.
- 4- I am angry **with** من you.

Example: about

- 1- We were talking **about** ahmed.
- 2- What **about** playing tennis with me.

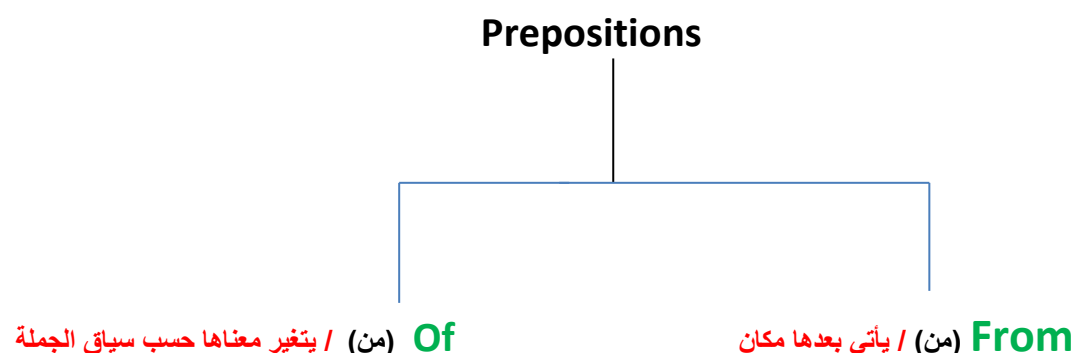
Prepositions حروف الجر (in, on, by)



Example:

- 1- I travelled to Kirkuk ...**by**.....train . (in – on – **by**)
- 2- I travelled to Kirkuk ...**on**.....a train . (in – **on** – by)
- 3- Yara went to her uncle... **by**.... Taxi. (in- on –**by**)
- 4- I go to my school**on**.....foot. (in –**on**- by)
- 5- Naglaa goes to school**by**.....bus (in – on –**by**)
- 6- Naglaa goes to school**on**.....the bus (in – **on** –by)

Prepositions حروف الجر (of, from)



1. of مع الملكية

1. The book's name is the king.

The name of book is the king.

2. He is my friend.

He is a friend of mine.

وهناك بعض استخداماتها

1. One of واحد من

One of my favorite animals is the monkey.

2. Part of جزء من

The brain is part of the body.

3. All of كل من

All of my family are here.

4. Kind of عطف من

It's kind of you to help me.

5. Nice of لطف من

It was nice of him to come to me

2. of مع الاتجاهات

1. In front of امام

2. At the end of في النهاية

3. At the top of في القمة

4. At the bottom of في القاع

5. Out of خارج من

بعض استخدامات from

1. I am from Iraq.
2. I come from Iraq.
3. Ahmed is from Kirkuk.
4. Where do you come from.
5. Where are you from.

الازمنة the tenses

The present tense زمن المضارع

Divided in to three type يقسم الى ثلاث اقسام

1. The present simple tense. زمن المضارع البسيط
2. The present continuous tense. زمن المضارع المستمر
3. The present perfect tense . زمن المضارع التام

❖ The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

زمن يدل على حدوث الافعال بشكل دوري

Subject + S.verb

Ex:

❖ I talk with you on Fridays.

❖ The usage of the present simple tense

استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط

1. Habits. عادات

He **drink** tea at breakfast.

I **wash** my face every morning.

2. Repeated actions. الاعمال المتكررة

She **visits** here granny on Fridays.

We **catch** the bus every morning.

3. General truth. الحقيقة العامة

The sun **rises** from the east.

Water **freezes** at zero degrees.

4. Instructions or directions.

Open the door then **open** the window.

Go straight then **turn** right.

5. Fixed arrangements.

His mother **arrives** tomorrow.

Your exam **starts** at 9 clock.

6. True in the present.

He **works** in Kirkuk.

7. To express future , after some conjunctions.

He will **give** a book to you when you come next Saturday.

هناك كلمات تستخدم مع المضارع البسيط وتدل عليه

No.	Key word	Meaning
1-	always	دائما
2-	usually	عادة
3-	Generally/ normally	عامة
4-	Often	غالباً
5-	Some times	أحيانا
6-	Seldom	نادرا
7-	Hardly ever/rarely	نادرا
8-	Never	أبدا
9-	Every (day-month-year)	كل ---
10-	On + day of week	في يوم ----

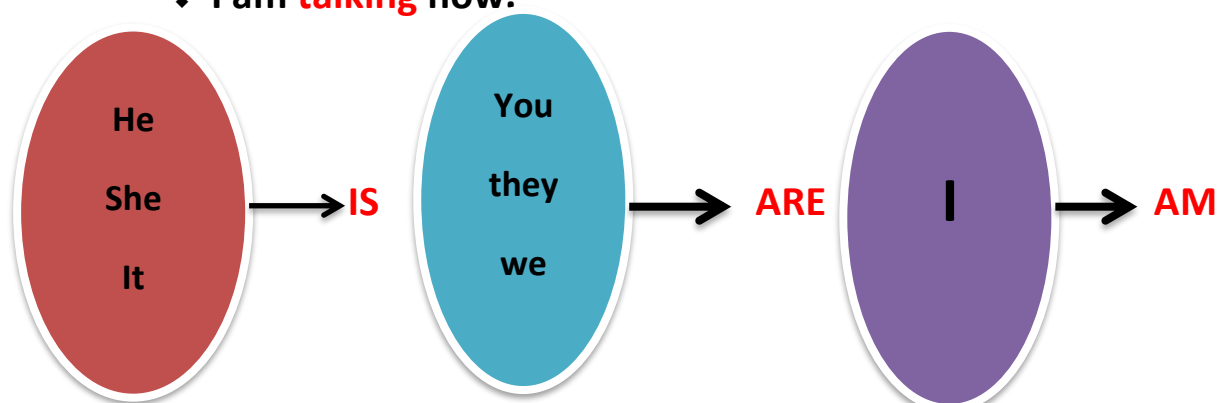
❖ The present continuous tense زمن المضارع المستمر

هو حدث يحدث الآن ولا زال مستمرا

Subject + verb to be + verb +ing

Ex:

❖ I am **talking** now.



❖ The present perfect tense **زمن المضارع التام**

المضارع التام هو شكل من اشكال الماضي

Subject (pronoun , noun) + hav / has + p.p + complement

↓ ↓
افعال مساعدة past participle تصريف ثالث



example for past participle

play – **played** – played

go – **went** – gone

ex:

1. I have **eaten** my meal.
Eat- **ate** – eaten
2. She has **cleaned** the room.

The past tense زمن الماضي

❖ The past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدء وانتهى في الماضي

التصريف الثاني للفعل

Subject + the past simple form of the verb
Subject
Noun pronoun

Example:

1. I **ate** five apples yesterday.
2. I **bought** it last night.
3. He **went** to Iraq three times.

بعض الامثلة على الازمنة المحددة المستخدمة في الماضي

1. Last year. السنة الماضية
2. Last week. الاسبوع الماضي
3. Last month. الشهر الماضي
4. Yesterday. البارحة
5. Yesterday morning. صباح الامس
6. The day before yesterday. اول امس

 نضيف لفعل المصدر (ed) لتحويله الى ماضي

Walk -----walk**ed**

❖ I **walked** with my friend last week .

إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف **y** وقبله ساكن يقلب الى **i** ويضاف ال **ed**

Study-----studied

❖ He **studied** very hard last year.

الافعال التي تنتهي ب **e** نضيف **d** فقط

Phone-----phon**ed**

❖ I **phoned** him an hour ago.

Dance-----danced

❖ She danced with him last week.

الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف متحرك نضاعف
الاخير ثم نضيف **ed**

Stop-----stopped

❖ He **stopped** me yesterday.

❖

❖ The past continuous tense **زمن الماضي المستمر**

يحتاج الى وقت للحدث

Subject + was/ were + verb+ing
Noun pronoun

❖ We **were studying** English the whole day yesterday.

❖ I **was eating** dinner at ten PM last week.

When للحديث عن شيء باستخدام أداة

❖ He **was running** after the bus when he **dropped** his pen.

❖ They **were studying** when the phone **rang**.

❖ She **was driving** when I called her.



❖ The past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

يوجد حدثين في الماضي وقوعو بشكل متتالي واحد ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط.

----- + **had + p.p** + جميع الضمائر

- ❖ The tree **had fallen** when he **arrived** to the park.
- ❖ I **had brushed** my teeth before I **went** to bed.
- ❖ He **had washed** the dishes before he **went** out.

The future tense زمن المستقبل

❖ The future simple tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

يعبر عن اي شيء سوف يحدث في المستقبل

تكوينه
Will **Be going to + s.verb (infinitive)**

1. I **am going to** visit my grandfather tomorrow.
2. I **will** play.

Be ال

I	_____	am				
She	_____	is	you _____			
He				_____	are	
It						_____
	we _____					

استخدامات المستقبل البسيط :

1. في القرارات السريعة

I will pay by visa.

2. في الاعمال التطوعية

I will do the dishes.

3. في الوعود

I will quit smoking.

4. في التنبؤات

Aliens will invade earth in 2060.

❖ الفرق بين will, Be going to

Be going to

شيء له دليل او مخطط له

I am **going to** visit my grandfather.

will

شيء مخطط له وله دليل

I **will visit** my grandfather.

❖ السؤال والنفي will, Be going to

- *I will visit my grandfather tomorrow.*
- **Will** I visit my grandfather tomorrow?
- I **will not visit** my grandfather tomorrow.
- *I am going to visit my grandfather.*
- **Am** I **going to** visit my grandfather tomorrow?
- I am **not going to** visit my grandfather.

❖ The future continuous tense زمن المستقبل المستمر

هو حدث سوف يبقى مستمر في فترة معينة في المستقبل

Will be + **v.+ing**

Example:

Tomorrow at 10 A.M I **will be** eating my breakfast.

ايضا سوف يكون هناك حدث مستمر في المستقبل ويصادف حدث يقطعه

I **will be** waiting for you when you arrive tomorrow.

في السؤال

What **will** you **be** doing tomorrow at noon?

I will be watching TV.

Will you **be** watching TV tomorrow?

في النفي

I **will not** be watching TV tomorrow noon.

❖ The future perfect tense زمن المستقبل التام

يعبر عن حدثين سوف يحدثوا في المستقبل

Future perfect: **الحدث الاول**

Present simple: **الحدث الثاني**

تكوينه

Will have + **p.p**

Example:

1. By tomorrow noon , I **will have finished** this book.
2. When are you arrive , I **will have cooked** dinner.
3. Before 2020, the **will have built** that bridge.
4. By this time next week , he will have finished his report.
5. By the time you bring all the food to the table , we will have eaten the bread.
6. You can call me at 8:00 A.M , I will have woken.

The imperative **الامر**

تتكون جملة الامر من الفعل في تصريفه الاول ثم المفعول به مباشرة حيث لا تحتوي على فاعل الذي هو you الاصل والذي حذف.

Example:

1. **Open** the door.
2. **Close** the window.
3. **Give me** a pen.

كما تستخدم صيغة الامر في النهي عن الاعمال باستخدام اداة do not

Example:

1. **Do not open** the door.
2. **Do not** smoke.
3. **Do not be** late.

❖ The passive, active voice **المبني للمجهول والمعلوم**

• The active voice **المبني للمعلوم**

نستعمل المبني للمعلوم عندما يكون الفاعل هو الاله في الجملة

Subject + verb + object

مفعول به فعل فاعل

Example:

1. The cat **broke** the window.
2. The workers **built** our school in 2007.

- **The passive voice** **المبني للمجهول**

نستعمل المبني للمجهول عندما يكون المفعول اهم من الفاعل في الجملة او عند غياب الفاعل بحيث يكون غير معروف للمتكلم.

object + verb + Subject

فاعل فعل مفعول به

Example:

1. Our school was built in 2007.

Or

2. Our school was built in 2007 by workers.

❖ **تحويل الازمن الى المبني للمجهول (Passive)**

✓ زمن المضارع البسيط المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول.

✓ **Present simple passive**

Object + am/ is /are +verb (p.p)+---

1. Marry helps john. (active)

John is helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن المضارع المستمر المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المضارع المستمر المبني للمجهول.

✓ **Present continuous passive**

Object + am/ is /are +being +verb (p.p)+---

2. **Marry is helping john.** (active)

John is being helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن المضارع التام المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المضارع التام المبني للمجهول.

✓ **Present perfect passive**

Object + have/ has +been +verb (p.p)+---

Has → **he , she ,it**

have → **I, we, you ,they**

3. **Marry has helped john.** (active)

John has been helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن الماضي البسيط المبني للمعلوم الى زمن الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول.

✓ **past simple passive**

Object +was/ were +verb (p.p)+---

was → **I, he , she ,it**

were → **we, you ,they**

4. **Marry helped john.** (active)

John was helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن الماضي المستمر المبني للمعلوم الى زمن الماضي المستمر المبني للمجهول.

✓ past continuous passive

Object +was/ were +being +verb (p.p)+---

5. **Marry was helping john.** (active)

John was being helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن الماضي التام المبني للمعلوم الى زمن الماضي التام المبني للمجهول.

✓ past perfect passive

Object +had +being +verb (p.p)+---

6. **Marry had helped john.** (active)

John had been helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن المستقبل البسيط المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المستقبل البسيط المبني للمجهول.

✓ futuer simple passive

Object + (will/ (be) going to)+ be +verb (p.p)+---

(be) going to = (am) going to

(is) going to

(are) going to

7. **Marry will help john.** (active)

John will be helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن المستقبل المستمر المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المستقبل المستمر المبني للمجهول.

✓ futuer continuous passive

Object + (will/ (be) going to)+ be +being +verb (p.p)+---

8. Marry will be helping john. (active)

John will be being helped by marry. (passive)

✓ زمن المستقبل التام المبني للمعلوم الى زمن المستقبل التام المبني للمجهول.

✓ futuer perfect passive

Object + (will/ (be) going to)+ have + been +verb (p.p)+---

9. Marry will have helped john. (active)

John will have been helped by marry. (passive)

ملاحظة اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على احد افعال Model verb فيكون تحويلها الى المبني للمجهول الى النحو التالي.

Model verb

Can, could , be able to , may, might , shall , should , ought to , must , have to , need to, will , would.

Object + Model verb [present/ past] + be +verb (p.p)+---

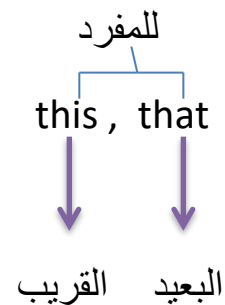
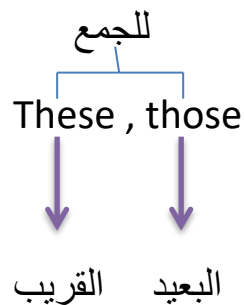
1. **Marry must help john.** (active)

John must be helped by marry. (passive)

2. **Marry had to help john.** (active)

John had to be helped by marry. (passive)

استخدام ادوات (that ,this) للمفرد و (those ,these) للجمع



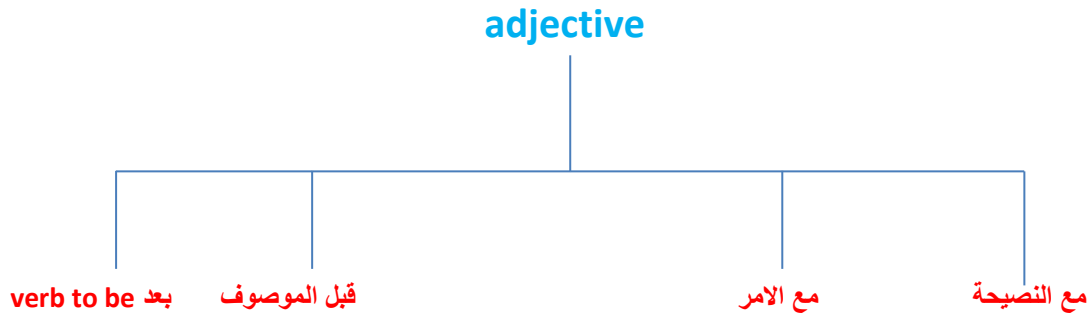
Example:

1. **This** is a ball.
2. **That** is a car
3. **These** are balls.
4. **Those** are balls.

Equations:

- a. ----- is my head. (**this** – that-these-those).
- b. -----are my eyes. (this- that-**these**-those).
- c. ----- is a bag. (this – **that**-these-those).
- d. -----are chairs. (this – that-these-**those**).

الصفات Adjective



Example:

1. I am very **happy**. ----- (Verb to be).
2. **Happy** boy. ----- (قبل الموصوف).
3. Be **careful**. ----- (الامر).
4. Fishermen should be **patient**. ----- (مع النصيحة).

Another examples:

1. He looks very **sad**.
2. Sarah is a **good** girl.
3. Noor is a **bad** boy.
4. Lion is a **brave** animal.
5. Tigers are **strong**.

(ملاحظة : الصفات لا تجمع)