

مكتشف الموسوعة

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الموسوعة الأولى في اللغة الإنجليزية للتوجيهي



WATAD.me

مادة القواعد "كامل المادة" جيل 2001

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رئيس قسم ومشرف ومعلم اللغة الإنجليزية للتوجيهي في عدد من المدارس والمراكز ومواقع التوجيهي في الأردن

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تلخيص شامل بطريقة علمية يحتوي على جميع الإجابات

تم التحميل من موقع وتد التعليمي

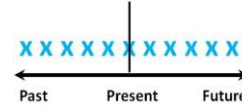
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1.1- Simple Present

Form: شكل الزمن

he / she / it (فاعل مفرد أو غير معدود اسم أو ضمير)
I / you / we / they (فاعل جمع اسم أو ضمير)

V+s/es
بدون اضافات V+



- يأخذ الفاعل المفرد في المضارع البسيط الفعل المجرد مضافاً له (s/es) حسب الحروف التي ينتهي بها اصل الفعل:
إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (ch, sh, s, o, x, z) فيضاف له (es):

watch=watches / wash=washes / press=presses / go=goes / fix=fixes

- أما إذا كان الفاعل جمع فإنه يأخذ الفعل المجرد بدون أي إضافات وستفهم هذا بشكل موسع لاحقاً.
ملاحظة: اسم + اسم = جمع

Examples:

- You speak English.
- Do you speak English?
- You don't speak English.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- She brushes her teeth daily.
- Salwa and Nezar always drink juice instead of Pepsi.

- Water boils at 100C°
- Rabbits run fast.

- The train leaves tonight at 6.
- The party starts at 8 this afternoon.

- She is not there right now. V
- He needs help now. V

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

- ملاحظة: لا تعتمد على الكلمات الدالة بل على معنى الجملة ومعنى الكلمات الدالة:
yearly / often / frequently (بشكل متكرر) / sometimes / occasionally (أحياناً) / never / rarely / seldom (نادراً) / hardly ever (بالكاد) / daily / weekly / always / usually / generally (عموماً) / every / as a fact / as a habit / **once in a while** / now (see page 8 STB)

Negation: النفي

قاعدة: عندما لا يكون في الجملة فعل مساعد وتكون في الزمن المضارع البسيط يكون نفيها بإضافة (don't) للفاعل الجمع و (doesn't) للفاعل المفرد وبعدها فعل مجرد.
فاعل جمع I/ you/ we/ they/ noun+noun + don't + V1
فاعل مفرد he/ she/ it/ Ali/ Sami/ the cat + doesn't + V1

Ex:

- You speak English. - You **don't** speak English.
- It snows in Alaska. -It **doesn't** snow in Alaska.
- Water boils at 100C°. -Water **doesn't** boil at 96C°

Interrogation: الإستفهام

- تكوين السؤال في المضارع البسيط يكون بوضع (Do) او (Does) في بداية الجملة متبوعتان بالفاعل ومن ثم الفعل المجرد وفي نهايتها علامة إستفهام.
Do (فاعل جمع) (they / we / you / I) + فعل مجرد + ؟
Does (فاعل مفرد) (he/she/it) + فعل مجرد + ؟

Ex:

- You speak English. -Do you **speak** English?
- It snows in Alaska. -Does it **snow** in Alaska?
- She brushes her teeth daily. -Does she **brush** her teeth daily?

ملاحظات:

- (V1) و (infinitive) و (base) كلها معان لنفس الكلمة وهي أفعال العامود الأول (المجردة).
- إذا جاءت (be) في الفراغ الخاص بالسؤال في المضارع البسيط يكون حلها حسب الفاعل إما (is) او (am) او (are).
- (have) هو الفعل المجرد فلا يجوز ان نضع (has) بل نضع (has) عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد في المضارع البسيط.
- (do / does) تعيد الفعل بعدها إلى الحالة الأولى أي المجردة.

- He ...is..... (be) a doctor.
- Iam..... (be) a doctor.
- Theyare..... (be) doctors.
- Heisn't..... (not be) a doctor.

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You (speak) English every day.
- 2-you (speak) English daily?
- 3- You (not speak) English as a habit.
- 4- I (not/play) tennis at school every day.
- 5- She (not play) tennis every day.
- 6- he (play) tennis at school every day?
- 7- The train (leave) at 8 am every morning.
- 8- The train (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.
- 9- When the train usually (leave)?
- 10- She usually (not/forget) her purse.
- 11- He never (forget) his wallet.
- 12- Earth (circle) the sun every twelve months.
- 13- (2018/w)- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)

Exercise 2: Use is / am / are :

- 1- He (be) a doctor.
- 2- I (be) a doctor.
- 3- He (not be) a doctor.
- 4- They (not be) doctors.

Exercise 3- Make NEGATIVE:

- 1- You speak English when you see American tourists.
.....
- 2- They play tennis at schools every Monday.
.....
- 3- She plays football whenever she is free.
.....

Exercise 4- Make QUESTIONS:

- 1- You speak English when you see American tourists.
.....?
- 2- They play tennis at schools every Monday.
.....?
- 3- She plays football whenever she is free.
.....?

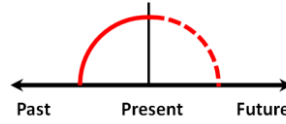
Answers:

- Ex1:** 1- speak 2-Do Speak 3- don't speak 4- don't play 5-doesn't play 6-Does play 7- leaves 8-doesn't leave 9-does....leave 10- doesn't ... forget 11- forgets 12- circles 13- begins.
- Ex2:** 1-is 2-am 3-isn't 4- are not (aren't)
- Ex3:** 1- You do not (don't) speak 2- They don't play 3- She does not play.....
- Ex4:** 1- Do you speak..... 2- Do they play tennis..... 3- Does she play.....

1.2- Present Continuous

Form: شكل الزمن

he/she/it + غير المعدود } + is
I } + am + V1 + ing
you/they/we } + are



- الفاعل المفرد (he/she/it) او اي اسم مفرد او غير معدود (is) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (is) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
- الفاعل الجمع (you/we/they) او اي اسم جمع مثل (Ali and Salma/The cats) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (are) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
- الفاعل المتكلم المفرد (I) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (am) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).

Examples:

- She **is eating** mansaf.
- **Are** they **playing** football in the club right now?
- I **am not dancing** with a friend.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- My mother is screaming.
- The car is moving.
- I am walking to school rightnow.

1- للكلام عن حدث ما يحدث في نفس وقت الكلام أي ان هناك شئ يحدث ونحن نتكلم عنه وهو يحدث:

2- للكلام عن احداث تحدث وتستمر خلال فترة مؤقتة:

- Newspapers are talking about wars nowadays.
- Delila and Sue are coming next Friday.

3- للكلام عن ترتيبات المستقبل (المخطط لها) وهو نوع من انواع صياغة المستقبل ولكنه يأخذ شكل المضارع المستمر:

- She's always complaining about the weather.

4- للأحداث التي تحدث بشكل متكرر بشكل متقطع و نستخدم (always) في الجملة:

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

now / at the moment / look! / listen! / look out! / be careful! / nowadays / watch out! / be quiet! / at this time / again

Negation: النفي

- عند نفي المضارع المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (is/am/are) فتصبح الجملة منفية.
ملاحظة: طريقة النفي هذه هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط

Examples:

- She is eating mansaf. - She **isn't** eating mansaf.
- I am listening to music at the moment. - I am **not** listening to music at the moment.

Interrogation: الاستفهام

- عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن المضارع المستمر فإننا: 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نعكس مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- They **are** playing football in the club rightnow. - **Are** they playing football in the club rightnow?
- Shaheer **is** playing tennis now. - **Is** Shaheer playing tennis now?
- I **am** walking to school rightnow. - **Am** I walking to school rightnow? OR - **Are** you walking to school rightnow?

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- The population of China (rise) very fast.
- 2-(2018/w) The workers at the moment. They're on a break. (not,work).
- 3-Jim (help) in his brother's firm this week.
- 4-I..... (not/go) to the theatre tonight.
- 5-I (talk) on the phone right now.
- 6-What you (do)right now?
- 7-I..... (not do) anything now.
- 8-Look! The sun (rise).
- 9-We..... (have) a party on Saturday.
- 10-Gwen (not/go) to the doctor on Monday morning.
- 11- (book)- We Aqaba again in the summer. I have been looking forward to it since last year. (visit)
- 12- I you mama. (love)

ملاحظة: لا تنس حذف ال (e) من نهاية الفعل عند إضافة (ing) له:
make = making not makeing

Exercise 2- Make these sentences NEGATIVE:

- 1- The population of China is rising very fast.
- 2- I'm studying for my exams.
- 3- Jim is helping in his brother's firm this week.
- 4- I'm going to the theatre tonight.

Exercise 3- Make these sentences QUESTIONS:

- 1- The population of China is rising very fast.?
- 2- I'm studying for my exams.?
- 3- Jim is helping in his brother's firm this week.?
- 4- I'm going to the theatre tonight.?

Answers:

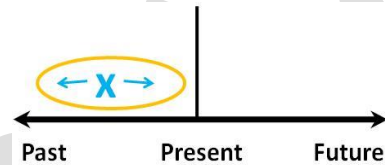
Ex1: 1- is rising 2- are not working 3- is helping 4- am not going 5- am talking 6- are ... doing 7- am not doing 8- is rising 9- are having 10- is not going 11- are visiting 12- love **Ex2:** 1- The population of China isn't rising ... 2- I am not studying ... 3- Jim is not helping ... 4 - I am not going..

Ex3: 1- Is the ..of China rising ... 2- Am I studying (are you).... 3- Is Jim helping... 4- Am I going (are you)

1.3- Present Perfect (FINISHED)

Form: شكل الزمن

(I / you / we / they / the boys) have } + V3
(he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia) has }



Ex:

- They **have** broken the law.
- **Have** they broken the law?
- They **haven't** broken the law.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- 1- للكلام عن شيء حدث في الماضي بشكل عام ولكن لا يهم متى بالضبط ربما يحدث الآن، لا يتم تحديد متى حدث لان إذا تم تحديده يصبح ماضٍ بسيط.
 - 2- للكلام عن شيء كخبرة (كمشاهدة فلم او زيارة مكان او حدوث الشيء كخبرة) ربما يحدث لحد الآن:
 - 3- أشياء حدثت (مررت بها) في الماضي ولا زال لها أثر او نتائج في الحاضر، ربما تكون قد انتهت قبل قليل:
- I have swum in the Dead Sea.
 - I have once eaten three meals.
 - I have lived here for 3 years.
 - She has been in England for two weeks once before.
 - Tamer has visited Egypt.
 - Suzan has worked as a manager once before.
 - I have broken my leg.
 - I have passed the driving license test.
 - She has just fed her baby.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

just yet since for
already over the last once recently so far ever lately
twice three times four times

لاحظ انه أحيانا لا يأتي في السؤال في الامتحان أي دليل بل يكون هناك فعل مضارع مثل (can) ويكون هو دليل للحل.

Negation: النفي

نضيف (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد

Subj + haven't / hasn't + V3

- I have lived here for 3 years. → I **haven't** lived here for 3 years.
- She has broken her leg. → She has **not** broken her leg.
- I have passed the driving test. → I have **not** passed the driving test.

Interrogation: الاستفهام

Have/Has + subj + V3

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في الزمن المضارع التام فإننا: 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال

- You **have** lived here for three years. → **Have** you lived here for three years?
- She has broken her leg. → **Has** she broken her leg?

Exercise 1: Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- I.....(see) that movie twenty times.
- 2- I think I(meet) him once before.
- 3- There(be) many car accidents in California lately.
- 4- Peoplealready.....(travel) to the Moon.
- 5- People(not travel) to Mars yet.
- 6- you (read) the book yet?
- 7- Nobody ever (climb) that mountain.
- 8- A: there ever (be) a war in the United States?
B- Yes, there once (be) a war in the United States.
- 9- (2013)- Laila **recently** learning English. (start)
- 10 - (2011) Maher his driving test, so he **can** borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)
- 11- (2012) The children **already** the sandcastle on the beach. (build)
- 12- (2012) Our neighbours **recently** to Aqaba. (move)
- 13- A: you ever (meet) him?
- 14- You (grow) up since the last time I saw you.
- 15- The government (become) more interested in arts education.
- 16- My English really (improve) since I moved to Australia.
- 17- (2015) - I think the waiter has forgotten us. We have been waiting here for over half an hour and no body our order yet. (take)
- 18-(2015) – I think you're right. He has been walking by us and he probably thinks we already (order)
- 19- (2014)- Zaid already the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)

Exercise 2: make NEGATIVE:

- 1- People have travelled to Mars.
- 2- I have been to France.....
- 3- James has finished his homework yet.
- 4- I have seen that movie six times in the last month.

Exercise 3: Make QUESTIONS:

- 1- People have travelled to the Moon.?
- 2- I have been to France.....?
- 3- James hasn't finished his homework yet.?
- 4- I have seen that movie six times during the last month.?

Answers:

Ex1: 1- have seen 2- have met 3- have been 4- have travelled 5- have not travelled 6- Have ... read 7- has ... climbed 8-A-has...been B- has ... been 9- has ... started 10- has passed 11- have ... built 12- have ... moved 13- Have met 14- have grown 15- has/have become 16- has ... improved 17- has taken 18- have...ordered. 19- has won .

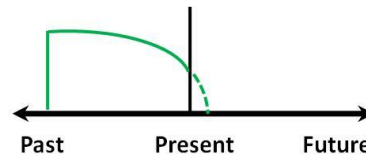
Ex2: 1- People haven't travelled.... 2- I haven't been 3- James has not finished 4- I have not seen ...

Ex3: 1- Have people travelled.... 2- Have (I/you) been ... 3- Hasn't James finished... 4- Have (I/you) seen...

1.4- Present Perfect Continuous (NOT FINISHED)

Form: شكل الزمن

(I / you / we / they / the boys) have
(he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia) has
+ been + ing



ملاحظة هامة جداً: في الامتحان الوزاري يأتي هذا الزمن وفي آخر الجملة الخيار كالتالي: (be/verb 1) لان الحل بدون (be) يمكن ان يتشابه مع قاعدة المضارع التام (have/has+V3) إلا مع بعض الدلائل التي يكون فيها الحل اناسب بصيغة المضارع التام المستمر مثل (how long/all day/all night/again).

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- 1- نستخدم هذا الزمن للكلام عن حدث قد يكون قد بدأ بالماضي و يستمر لفترة من الزمن حتى الآن:
- I have been reading a book about history.
- 2- للتأكيد على المدة الزمنية التي استغرقها حدث ما انتهى واثرة واضح حتى الآن نستخدم معه (since) غالباً:
- I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
- 3- للكلام عن حدث من المتوقع ان لا ينتهي او يكتمل:
- Nadia has been writing the letter all morning.
- 4- للكلام عن حدث يتكرر خلال فترة من الزمن ممكن ان يحدث للآن:
- We have been playing tennis since June.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

how long/ since/ for /all morning/ for a long time.... واغلب دلائل المضارع التام

Negation: النفي

عند النفي نضع (not) أو (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد مباشرة (have/has):
أمثلة:

- I have been singing for 3 hours. → I haven't been singing for 3 hours.
- Salwa has been learning English for five years. → Salwa hasn't been learning

Interrogation: الاستفهام

- عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن المضارع التام المستمر: 1- نضع الفعل المساعد (Have / Has) في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- نضع بعد الفاعل (been). 4- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.
أمثلة:

- I have been singing for 3 hours. → Have you been singing for 3 hours?
- Salwa has been learning English for five years. → Has Salwa been learning English for five years?

أخيراً لا ننس ان تدرس الاختصارات والتقليصات:

Contractions

I have-->I've
we have-->we've
you have-->you've
they have-->they've

Examples:

- I've been studying for a day.
- They've been watching TV since morning.
- She's been eating all the time.

Exercise 1: Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- (2011)- Maha to be a doctor **for** six years. (be, study)
- 2- (2012)- The detectives people **all** week. (be, interview)
- 3- They (be / talk) about Jordan for the last hour.
- 4- She (be / work) at the company for three years.
- 5- (2011)- Nour an essay **all** morning. (write)
- 6- Sami so hard lately? (be/work)
- 7- That man was cheating, he hard recently. (not/be/work)
- 8- (2011) Hatem looks tired. He his science project **all** night. (be, do)
- 9- (2012) The child has all night. (be, sleep)
- 10- What you (be / do) for the last 30 minutes?
- 11- James (be / teach) at the university since June.
- 12- (2013) - Jamal and Fawzi have evening classes for a few weeks now. (be/take)
- 13- (2014/W) - Hassan looks very pale, He has very well recently. (not/be/sleep)
- 14- (book)- We are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year. (be/look)
- 15- (2015) - I think the waiter has forgotten us. We here for over half an hour and no body has taken our order yet. (be/wait)
- 16-(2015) – I think you're right. He by us and he probably thinks we have already ordered. (be/walk)
- 17- (2016) The government has hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be/work)

Exercise 2: make NEGATIVE:

- 1- They have been talking for the last hour.
- 2- James has been teaching at the university since June.
- 3- She has been watching too much television lately.
- 4- Lisa and I have been practicing English.

Exercise 3: Make QUESTIONS:

- 1- They have been talking for the last hour.?
- 2- James has been teaching at the university since June.?
- 3- She has been watching too much television lately.?
- 4- Lisa and I have been practicing her English.?

Exercise 4: Use since / for:

- 1- They have been talking for the last hour.
- 2- James has been teaching at the university June.
- 3- She has been working at the company three years.
- 4- We have been waiting here more than an hour.
- 5- I have been studying two hours.
- 6- Have you been studying two hours?

Answers:

Ex1: 1- has been studying 2- have been interviewing 3- have been talking 4- has been working 5- has been writing (has written) 6- Has... been working 7- hasn't been working 8- has been doing 9- been sleeping 10- have ... been doing 11- has been teaching 12- been talking 13- not been sleeping 14- have been looking 15- have been waiting 16- has been walking 17- been working.

Ex2: 1- They have not been 2- James has not been 3- She has not been 4- Lisa and I have not

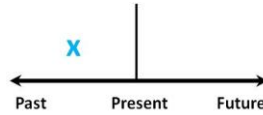
Ex3: 1- Have they been ... 2- Has James been ... 3- Has she been ... 4- Have Lisa and (I/you) been...

Ex4: 1- for 2- since 3- for 4- for 5- for 6- for

1.5- Simple Past

Form: شكل الزمن

he, she, it, they, you, we, I, Sami, Laila + V2



Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- I **watched** a movie **yesterday**.
- I travelled to Japan last year.

1- للكلام عن الأحداث التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي مع تحديد متى بإضافة دلالات الماضي البسيط:

- 2- للكلام عن مجموعة من الأحداث التي كانت تحدث وانتهت في الماضي، نستخدم معها عبارة ظرف زمان :
- I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim after work yesterday.

3- للكلام عن شيء كان يحدث في الماضي كحقيقة ونستخدم معه شبة جملة ظرفية زمانية للماضي:

- I lived in Brazil **from 2009 to 2012**.
- They sat on the beach **all day yesterday**.

4- للكلام عن العادات التي كانت تحدث في الماضي:

- I studied French when I was a child.
- He played the violin.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

last past in the past ago in 1999 yesterday

ملاحظات:

- ممكن ان يأتي في الطرف الآخر من جملة فعل ماضي تام (had+V3) دون وجود اي دليل آخر فيكون حلك (V2)..
- ممكن ان يكون الدليل وجود الماضي المستمر (was/were+V-ing) في احد اطراف الجملة فيكون حلك (V2).
- ممكن ان يكون دليلك لحل الماضي البسيط مثل (usually / always / this morning / today) ولا تستغرب من ذلك.
- لا تنس ان في جمل التمني وبعد (wish) يكون الفعل بالتصريف الثاني اي الماضي البسيط لذلك كن جاهزاً ولا تقولش ظظظظربونا في الإمتحان فأنت سيد مستقبلك.

Negation: النفي

قاعدة: عندما لا يكون في الجملة فعل مساعد وتكون في الزمن الماضي البسيط يكون نفيها بإضافة (didn't/did not).

he/ she/ it/ Ali/ Sami/ the cat/ I/ you/ we/ they/ noun+noun + **didn't + V1**

Examples:

- Alia played basketball yesterday.
- Alia **didn't play** basketball yesterday.
- It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.
- It **didn't snow** in Amman a couple of years ago.

قاعدة: عند نفي الماضي البسيط ب (didn't) لا تنس ان تعيد الفعل الرئيسي إلى الحالة المجردة لان (do / does / did) تعيد الفعل إلى المجرد اي يكون الفعل بعدها مجرد.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

- نكون السؤال في الماضي البسيط بوضع (Did) في بداية الجملة متبوعة بالفاعل وفي نهايتها علامة إستفهام.

Did + (فاعل) (you/ I / they/ he / she / it) + فعل مجرد +

لا تنس أن (do/does/don't/doesn't) تجعل الفعل الذي بعدها مجرد

Examples:

- You **spoke** English. → **Did** you **speak** English?

ملاحظات:

(V1) و (infinitive without to) و (base) كلها معاني لنفس الكلمة وهي افعال العامود الأول (المجردة).
- إذا جاءت (be) في الفراغ الخاص بالسؤال في الماضي البسيط يكون حلها حسب الفاعل إما (was) او (were).
- (have) هو الفعل المجرد فلا يجوز ان نضع (haved) بل نضع (had) عندما تكون الجملة في الماضي البسيط.
- (do / does / did) تعيد الفعل بعدها إلى الحالة الأولى اي المجردة.

لاحظ أن:

- Iwas..... a teacher two years ago. (be)
- Theywere in Amman when It snowed. (be)

Exercise 1: Use was\were:

- 1- I happy. 2- You angry. 3- She in London last week.
4- He on holiday. 5- It cold. 6- We at school.

Exercise 2: Correct the verbs between brackets making past simple sentences:

- 1- They (collect) postcards yesterday.
2- You (jump) high last night, didn't you?
3- Albert (play) squash last night.
4- The teacher (test) our English 2 days ago.
5- Fiona (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.
6- He (wash) the car yesterday.
7- You..... (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.
8- He (have) a computer in 1999.
9- I (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago.
10- Mahmoud **was walking** home when the rain It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet. (start)
11- **RIP** 2Pac, he always Perfectly and usually about problems in the society in his songs. (sing / talk)
12-(2011)- Hatem's father last year. He **had worked** for the same company all his life. (retire)
13- (وزاري) - I wish I any challenging experience in my life. (have)

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences in the negative:

- 1- They collected postcards last month.
2- You jumped high at school last week.
3- Albert played squash when he was a child.
4- The teacher tested our English the first day at school.
5- Fiona visited her grandma.
6- He washed the car.

Exercise 4: Make questions in simple past:

- 1- They collected postcards.?
2- You jumped high.?
3- Albert played squash.?
4- The teacher tested our English.?
5- Fiona visited her grandma.?
6- He washed the car.?

Answers:

Ex1: 1- was 2- were 3- was 4- was 5- was 6- were

Ex2: 1- collected 2- jumped 3- played 4- tested 5- visited 6- washed 7- were 8- had 9- bought 10- started 11- sang / talked 12- retired 13- had.

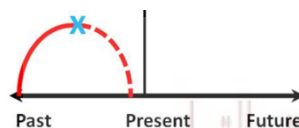
Ex3: 1- They didn't collect... 2- You didn't jump... 3- Albert did not play ... 4- The teacher didn't test ... 5- Fiona did not visit ... 6- He didn't wash....

Ex4: Did they collect ...? 2- Did you jump ...? 3- Did Albert play (What did Albert play)? 4- Did the teacher test..? 5- Did Fiona visit...? 6- Did he wash?

1.6- Past Continuous

Form: شكل الزمن

I/he/she/it	+ was	+ V1 + ing
you/they/we	+ were	



- الفاعل المفرد (I/he/she/it) او اي اسم مفرد او غير معدود مثل (Salma/The cat) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (was) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).
- الفاعل الجمع (you/we/they) او اي اسم جمع مثل (Ali and Salma/The cats) يأخذ الفعل المساعد (were) وفعل مجرد مضاف له (-ing).

Ex:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were** you **studying** when she called?
- I **was watching** TV when she called.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- You **were not listening** to me when I told you to turn the oven off.

1- للكلام عن الأحداث التي كانت مستمرة قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.

2- للكلام عن وقت محدد تم فيه حدث مستمر:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.

3- للكلام عن الأحداث التي كانت تحدث لمدة طويلة أو بشكل متواز في الزمن الماضي:

ملاحظة: يجب التلميح إلى أنه لا يجوز في بعض الحالات جعل الأفعال مستمرة لأنها لا تأتي بهذا الشكل أي أفعال لا تقبل الإستمرار. بل نعود إلى استخدام الماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- Jane was being at my house when you arrived. **Not Correct**
- Jane was at my house when you arrived. **Correct**

Key words: (when / while / as) الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

ويمكن ان تكون الجملة بدون دلالات ولكن يجب وجود فعل ماض (V2) في الجملة.

Negation: النفي

- عند نفي الماضي المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (was / were) فتصبح الجملة منفية.
ملاحظة: طريقة النفي المذكورة في الأعلى هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- You were studying when she called. → You **weren't** studying when she called.
- When the phone rang, she was writing a letter. → When the phone rang, she was **not** writing a letter.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي المستمر فإننا:

- 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (أي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- They were playing football in the club. → **Were they** playing football in the club?
- Shaher was playing tennis. → Was Shaher playing tennis?

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- You(study) when she called.
- 2- I told him to call me back later! I an article. (write)
- 3- Rawan (not / study) when I called her, she is trying to ignore me.
- 4- I(watch) TV when the cops came to interview me.
- 5- Issa(not / watch) TV when she called.
- 6- When the phone rang, she(write) a letter.
- 7- While we(have) the picnic, it started to rain.
- 8- Whatyou(do) when the earthquake started?
- 9- I (listen) to music, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- 10- You(not / listen) to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- 11- While John (sleep) last night, someone stole his car.
- 12- Sammy(wait) for us when we got off the plane.
- 13- (2017/S) The students in my class about their achievements when the bell rang. (talk)

Exercise 2: Make Negative:

- 1- The boy was walking when the dog attacked him.
- 2- Thomas was working, and I was watching him.
- 3- They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.
.....
- 4- She was always coming to class late.

Exercise 3: Make questions:

- 1- While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off.
.....?
- 2- Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner.?
- 3- We were still driving through the desert at midnight.?

Answers:

Ex1: 1- were studying 2- was writing 3- was not studying 4- was watching 5- was not watching 6- was writing 7- were having 8- were ... doing 9- was listening 10- were not listening 11- was sleeping 12- was waiting 13- were talking.

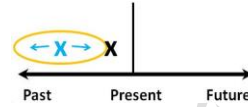
Ex2: 1- The boy wasn't walking... 2- Thomas was (not) working, and I was (not) watching him. 3- They were not eating... 4- She wasn't always...

Ex3: 1- Were you writing the email when the computer suddenly went off? 2- Were you eating dinner last night at 6PM? 3- Were you still driving through the dessert at midnight?

1.7- Past Perfect

Form: شكل الزمن

I / you / we / they / the boys / he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia + **had** + (V3)



Ex:

- You **had studied** English before you moved to New York. تمت الدراسة قبل الإنتقال إلى نيو يورك.

- **Had** you **studied** English before you moved to New York?

- تذكر انهما حدثين في الجملة احدهما في الماضي البسيط والآخر في الماضي التام وهو الذي حدث أولاً. في الإمتحان تستدل على الحل من الفعل الماضي بأن تضع في الفراغ (had + V3).

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- للكلام عن احداث اكتملت قبل احداث اخرى في الماضي:

- I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Manhattan.

- I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

- **Had** Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

ever only never before by the time by + زمن ماضٍ after because then

- يفترض وجود فعل ماضٍ بسيط (V2) في الطرف الآخر من الجملة أو أحد دلائل الماضي البسيط.

Negation: النفي

نضيف (not) أو (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد

Subj + hadn't + V3

Examples:

- She understood the movie because she **had read** the book.

- She didn't understand the movie because she **hadn't read** the book.

- Kristine **had been** to an opera before. → Kristine **hadn't been** to an opera before.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

Had + subj + V3

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي التام فإننا: 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- You had previously studied English before you moved to New York.

- Had you previously studied English before you moved to New York?

- Suzan had studied Thai before she moved to Thailand.

- Had Suzan studied Thai before she moved to Thailand?

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- You (study) English before you moved to New York.

2- you (study) English before you moved to New York?

3- You (not / study) English before you moved to New York.

4- Kristine never (be) to an opera before last night.

5- By the time Alex finished his studies, he (be) in London for over eight years.

6- She (visit) her relatives once in 1993 before she moved in with them in 1996.

7- I never (see) such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauait.

8- I did not have any money because I (lose) my wallet.

9-(2011)- Maher felt nervous because he in the Dead Sea before. (not/swim)

10-(2011)- Tareq felt nervous because he never before. (fly)

11-(2011)- Hatem's father retired last year. He for the same company all his life. (work)

12-(2012)- Hatem his document before viruses crashed his computer. (save)

13-(2013)- After we **had finished** our dinner, we into the garden. (go)

14- (2016)- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study Medicine.

Before Tala

Exercise 2: Make Negative: (أحيانا يجب اضافة النفي لكلا الطرفين و عمل بعض التغييرات)

1- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.

2- You had previously studied English before you moved to New York.

Exercise 3: Make questions:

1 - She had visited her Japanese relatives before she moved.

2- She had saved the changes on the documents before the computer crashed.

Answers:

Ex1: 1- had studied 2- Had...studied 3- had not studied 4- had Been 5- had been 6- had visited 7- had ... seen 8- had lost 9- had not swum 10- had...flown 11- had worked 12- had saved 13- went. 14- Before Tala went to Britain to study Medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.

Ex2: 1- Toney didn't know the Istanbul because he had never visited it. 2- You hadn't previously studied ...

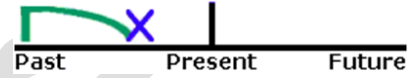
Ex3: 1- Had she visited her Japanese relatives before she moved?

2- Had she saved the changes on the documents before the computer crashed?

1.8 -Past Perfect Continuous: من الوحدة الثانية الماضى التام المستمر

Form: شكل الزمن

I / you / we / they / the boys / he / she / it / Ahmad / Samia + had + been + V+ ing



- يمتاز الحل بهذه القاعدة ان الفعل المجز يكون مجاور للفعل (be) يعني (be\ run): طب وزاااا ما جابولناش (be)؟؟؟
يكونو ظربوكو لانه الجملة بدها تنحل عالمعنى و هاد الكلام مستحيل لأن بصير في حلين للجملة والحلين صح.

Usage: استخدامات الزمن

1- للكلام عن شيء كان يحدث قبل شيء في الماضي ولتوضيح أيهما حدث قبل الآخر:

- Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him.

- By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.

Key words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن

for, since, when, before, How long, all day, always, only, never, ever, still, just

- يكون مع الفعل المجرد الذي يكون في آخر الجملة (be) في مثل هذه الامثلة.

- ملاحظة: من الضروري معرفة الأفعال التي لا يمكن أن تكون مستمرة لذلك لا نستطيع استخدامها في الزمن الماضي التام المستمر لذلك نستخدم الماضي التام.

Negation: النفي

- عند نفي الماضي التام المستمر نضع (not) او (n't) بعد الفعل المساعد (had) فتصبح الجملة منفية.

ملاحظة: طريقة النفي المذكورة في الأعلى هي طريقة النفي لكل الأزمنة عدا المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Examples:

- You **had been** waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

- You **had not been** waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

عندما نريد تكوين سؤال في زمن الماضي التام المستمر فإننا: 1- نضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة. 2- نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد. (اي نكون عكسنا مكان الفعل المساعد والفاعل). 3- لا ننس وضع علامة السؤال.

Examples:

- You **had** been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

- **Had you** been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

Exercise 16: Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- You (be/not/wait) there for two hours when she finally arrived.

2- They (be/talk) for over an hour before Tony arrived.

3- She (be/work) at that company for three years.

4- How long you (be/wait) to get on the bus?

5- (2011)- The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They it for over a month. (be/make)

6- (2011)- When Mahmoud arrived, he was tired. He for five days. (be / climb)

7- (2012)- Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she to write since June. (be / promise)

8- (2012)- Omar passed all his exams. He had for a month. (be\revise)

9- (2014) We had with each other for a long time. (be, communicate)

- 10- (2015)- Susan had about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be/think)
 11- I up at 5 o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted. (be/wake)
 12- (2016) By the time we arrived, they had for an hour. (be/talk)

Answers: Ex16: 1- hadn't been waiting 2- had been talking 3- had been working 4- had... been waiting 5- had been making 6- had been climbing 7- had been promising 8- been revising 9- had been communicating 10- been talking 11- had been waking 12- been talking.

Exercise 17: Put the verbs into the correct form.

- 1-We (be/sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us up.
 2-They (be/wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
 3-We (be/look for) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
 4-I (be/not / walk) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
 5-How long (be/learn / she) English before she went to London?
 6- Frank caught the flu because he (be/sing) in the rain too long.
 7- He (be/drive) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
 8- They were very tired in the evening because they(be/help) on the farm all day.
 9- I (be/not / work) all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
 10-(2018/w) Ali had about his friend when he received an email from him. (be, think)
 11-(2018/s) The children in the yard for two hours.
 (has been playing / is playing / had been playing)

Answers: Ex17: 1- had been sleeping 2- had been waiting 3- had been looking for 4- had not been walking 5- had she been learning 6- had been singing 7- had been driving 8- had been helping 9- hadn't been working 10- had been cycling 11- had been playing.

Exercise 18- Complete, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
 B: Yes, I for half an hour. (run)
 2- My mother lost her purse yesterday. She in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
 3- I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

Answers: Ex18: 1-B: had been running 2- had been shopping 3- had been cooking.

Exercise 19- Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

Hind (1) **has / had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) **have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) **were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has / had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Answers: Ex19: 1- had 2- had 3- had 4- phoned 5- had been 6- had been planning 7- had 8 had been 9- had been.

1.9- The Future with "will"

Form (will+V1)

Use استخدامات الزمن



We use will+V1 to:

- **Predictions about future without evidence** (التنبؤات بحدوث شيء بالمستقبل بدون دليل)

- My team will win in this match.
- You will bleed if you cut yourself.

- **Sudden/spontaneous decisions** (القرارات المفاجئة والعابرة)

- I will help that man.
- I will call the police.

- **Future with (perhaps/probably/maybe/ I think/I hope)** (الكلام عن المستقبل بشكل عام مع)

- Children will probably learn how to ride a bike.

Negation النفي:

s. + will + not + V1 or won't + V1

- I will help that man. = I **won't** help that man.
- Children will grow up if they eat. = Children **will not** grow up if they don't eat.

Interrogation: الإستفهام

Will + s. + V1?

- Will it rain tomorrow?
- Will you help the man?

الكلمات الدالة **General Keywords**:

in 2018 / in a few minutes / in a little time / in future / in the coming days / in the years to come / later / next month / next week / next year / on next monday / shortly / soon / today / evening / tomorrow / with in a week

1.10- The Future with "going to"

شكل الزمن **Form**

Be (is/am/are) + going to + V1



استخدامات الزمن **Use**

- **Plans** (الخطط / ليس بالضرورة للمستقبل القريب بل للبعيد ايضاً)

- The school is going to visit Petra next week.
- I am going to kill that dog.
- The experienced climber insists that he is going to climb that mountain.

- **Predictions based on evidence** (التنبؤات المعتمدة على دليل)

- Look at the clouds, no doubt It is going to rain cats and dogs.
- The children are going to spend the weekend at the grands' house.

النفي **Negation**:

Be (not) + going to + V1

- The experienced climber **isn't** going to climb that mountain.
- Look, there are no clouds, It **is not going to** rain.
- The children **are not** going to spend the weekend at the grands' house.

الاستفهام **Interrogation**:

be + S + going to + V1?

- Are you going to visit your grandmother next week?
- Is she going to leave?

الكلمات الدالة **General Keywords**:

in 2018 / in a few minutes / in a little time / in future / in the coming days / in the years to come / later / next month / next week / next year / on next monday / shortly / soon / today / evening / tomorrow / with in a week

- هنا دليل على ضرورة استخدام العقل (في تمييز استخدامات الطريقتين) لأن الدلائل متشابهة وربما يأتي السؤال الوزاري بدون دلائل.

Exercises 1: Complete the sentences using (will / going to) and the correct form of the verbs.

- 1- I feel really tired. I think I to bed.(go)
- 2- Where are you going? I a customer. (visit)
- 3- Would you prefer tea or coffee? I some coffee, please.(have)
- 4- What are your plans for next week? I to New York on business. (fly)
- 5- If you have a headache, Sit down and I you an aspirin. (get)
- 6- A: Why is she holding a piece of paper?
B: She (write) a letter to her friends back home in Texas.
- 7- A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!
B: I (get) a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.
- 8- I think that player the ball. (not/score)
- 9- you that old woman? She really needs your help. (help)
- 10- (book)- We Aqaba again in the summer. I have been looking forward to it since last year. (visit)
- 11- (2018/s): Look at the black sky, it to rain.
(go/is going/was going)

هنا نوع من التخطيط للمستقبل (في تمييز استخدامات الطريقتين) لأن الدلائل متشابهة وربما يأتي السؤال الوزاري بدون دلائل. في اخر سنة كانت اسئلة الأزمنة على اسلوب الاختيار من متعدد.

Exercise 2: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use will/going to.

do / miss / take / have / stay / tell

- Rami has broken his leg. It (1) a long time to get better. He (2) in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3) his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4) a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6) him about the lessons he has missed.

Answers:

Ex1: 1- will go 2- am going to visit 3- will have 4- am going to fly 5- will get 6- is going to write 7- will get 8- will not score (won't score) 9- will you 10- are going to visit. 11- is going

Ex2: 1- 's going to take 2- will stay 3- will have 4- 's going to miss 5- 's going to do 6- will tell.

- Form : شكل الزمن :

will + be + V -ing



الإستخدام Usage:

- To talk about a continuous action in the future.

نستخدم هذا الزمن للكلام عن الاحداث التي ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل:

- This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams.

- What **will** we **be doing** in ten years' time?

في هذا الزمن

How to Make Negation: كيفية عمل النفي

كما تعودنا نضيف (not) او (n't) لأول فعل مساعد في الجملة او نضع (won't) كالتالي:

- I will be having a bath when you call me tomorrow.

- I will **not** (won't) be having a bath when you call me tomorrow.

How to Make Questions: كيفية عمل السؤال

عندما نريد ان نكون سؤالاً فإبتنا نضع (will) في بداية السطر ونكمل:

- Sam **will** be having lunch with his girlfriend tomorrow.

- **Will** Sam be having lunch with his girlfriend tomorrow?

Key Words: الكلمات الدالة / الظروف التي تأتي في الجملة لتدلك على الزمن

this time tomorrow / this time next week / this month next year / at this time tomorrow /

at + ساعة / at that time / **tonight** / during July and August / by 3 O'clock tomorrow / tomorrow / next year / next week / in the future / by 2050 / in

five years' time / on Friday afternoon / in June / tomorrow night / for two weeks / for much longer / this afternoon

- ممكن ان يكون الدليل فعل مضارع في طرف الجملة الآخر.

- لا تعتمد على الدلائل اعتماد اعمى لأن الدليل الواحد يدل على أكثر من زمن.

Exercise 11: Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

1- A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., oryou..... (have) dinner with your family then?

B: No, I (not have) dinner at that time. I (watch) the news. My mum

..... (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

2- A: What do you think (you do) in two years' time?

..... (you work), or(you do) a university degree?

B: I certainly (not work) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I

..... (still study) in seven years' time!

Exercise 12: Correct the verbs between brackets filling the gabs and giving useful sentences:

1- He all the morning tomorrow. (travel)

2- My father the newspaper at 8 a.m. tomorrow. (read)

3- We the game during this week. (practice)

4- we a geography lesson next period. (have)

5- My brother with his friends from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. tomorrow. (not/play)

6- I in the train tomorrow at this time. (sit)

7- (2017/S) This time next year, students will for their final exam. (prepare)

Exercise 13: Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1- If you need to contact me next week, we'll **stay / be staying** at a hotel in Aqaba.

2- If you need help to find a job, I will **help / be helping** you.

3- I can't call my dad right now. He'll **board / be boarding** the plane. It takes off in an hour.

4- We won't be home tomorrow. We'll **watch / be watching** a football match at the stadium.

5- Do you think you'll **miss / be missing** your school friends when you go to university?

Answers:

Ex11: 1- A- will you be having B- will not be having \ will be watching \ will be preparing. 2- A- you will be doing \ will you be working or will you be doing. B- will not (won't) be working \ will still be studying.

Ex12: 1- will be travelling 2- will be reading 3- will be practicing 4- Will ...be having 5- will not (won't) be playing 6- will be sitting. 7- be preparing.

Ex13: 1-be staying 2- help 3- be boarding 4- be watching 5- miss

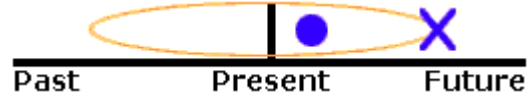
1.11- The Future Perfect (Finished in The Future) المستقبل التام –الوحدة الثالثة

Form: شكل الزمن

will + have + V3

Example:

- We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.



Usage: استخدامات هذا الزمن

- to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

- نستخدم هذا الزمن للكلام عن حدث سيكون قد انتهى قبل حدوث شيء آخر في المستقبل.

- By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.

- This time tomorrow, I'll have finished studying unit three.

Key Words (Adverbs of time) الكلمات الدالة أو الظروف الخاصة بهذا الزمن

by the end of this year / by this time tomorrow / in two years' time / in July next year / in another five months / this time next month / by the end of the week / by next year

by + ساعة محددة / by the time / by 2019 CE / this time tomorrow / by the end of the week / by next year / next month / next Monday / by then / by now

How to Make Negation:

نضع بعد الفعل المساعد الأول (will) اداة النفي (not) او نستخدم (won't) ونكمل القاعدة كما هو موضح:

S+ (won't) will + not + have + V3

- I'll have finished studying unit three this time tomorrow.

- I won't have finished studying unit three by this time tomorrow.

How to Make Questions:

لعمل السؤال، قم بوضع الفعل المساعد الأول (will) في بداية الجملة وسويها كيبیتال ومن ثم ضع/عي علامة السؤال في آخر الجملة

Will + S. + have + V3

- You will have finished studying unit three this time tomorrow.

- Will you have finished studying unit three by this time tomorrow?

Exercise 14: Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams. (finish)

2- This time next month, my parents married for twenty years. (be)

3- The books that you ordered by the end of the week. (not arrive)

4- By next year, you England? (visit)

5- (2016/s) Next month, our family in this house for a year. (have / live)

6- (2018/w) In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.

(found / find / will have found / were finding)

Exercise 15: There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

1- A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?

B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

2- A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.

B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

3- A: What time will you get here tomorrow?

B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

4- A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.

B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Exercise 16: Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous.

1- Next Monday, I in my new job. (work)

2- you all your homework by eight o'clock? (do)

3- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight at Queen Alia International Airport. (arrive)

4- you us at the library this afternoon? (meet)

5- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then. (finish)

Answers: Ex14: 1- will have finished 2- will have been 3- will not have arrived 4- will have visited 5- will have lived 6- will have found

Ex15: 1- will be studying 2- will be having 3- will text 4- will be sleeping

Ex16: 1- Next Monday, I will be working in my new job. 2- Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock? 3- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport. 4- Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon? 5- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

تمارين على الأزمنة بشكل ممزوج

Exercise 1: Sentences of different tenses. Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- Today, most people their mobile phones every day. (use)
- 2- Scientists also glasses that can do the job of mobile phones. (develop)
- 3- People types of computers for thousands of years. (be/use)
- 4- One such model so large that it needed a big room. (be)
- 5- In the 1940s, technology enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers (develop)
- 6- What in the future? (happen)
- 7- Life in the future is going to further changes. (see)

Exercise 2: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1)..... (say) that the world only (2) (need) two or three computers. He (3) (be) wrong! Since then, there (4) (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) (wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) (attach) them to our skin!

Exercise 3: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1- We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. Iforward to it since last year. (be/look)
- 2- Children often (use) computers better than their parents.
- 3- I (come) from Ajloun, but I (stay) in Irbid for a few months. I (return) to Ajloun in the spring.
- 4- Nadia has been (do) her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.
- 5- I (write) an email when my laptop (switch) itself off.
- 6- Look at the black sky! It's (rain) soon!
- 7- Rewrite: (سؤال كتاب هذا النمط وزاره 2016)
- Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
- Mohammad had

Exercise 4: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs between brackets:

People (1) (use) smartphones since they (2) (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers: Ex1: 1- use/are using 2- have / developed 3- have been using 4- was 5- had developed 6- will happen 7- see.

Ex2: 1- said 2- needed 3- was 4- has been 5- have 6- carry 7- wear 8- will attach. **Ex3:** 1- have been looking 2- use 3- come; 'm staying; will return 4- doing 5- was writing; switched 6- going to rain 7- Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work. **Ex4:** 1- have been using 2- were invented 3- bought 4- was produced 5- had sold 6- are sold 7- is estimated 8- will expand 9- are buying 10- will be.

Exercise 5: Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

- 1- Look! He (leave) the house.
- 2- Quiet please! I (write) a test.
- 3- She usually (walk) to school.
- 4- But look! Today she (go) by bike.
- 5- Every Sunday we (go) to see my grandparents.
- 6- He often (go) to the cinema.
- 7- We (play) Monopoly at the moment.
- 8- The child seldom (cry).
- 9 I (not / do) anything at the moment.
- 10- (watch / he) the news regularly?

Answers: Ex5: 1- is leaving 2- am writing 3- walks 4- is going 5- go 6- goes 7- are playing 8- cries 9- am not doing 10- Does he watch

Exercise 6: Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb between brackets:

- 1- My family (buy) some land in southern Jordan. They (build) a summer house there at the moment.
- 2- I sometimes the cinema. (go)
- 3- An accident (happen) near my house last night. A car (hit) a young man. He (ride) his bike when someone in front of him suddenly (open) a car door. Many people (see) the accident. The police (interrogate) them last night.
- 4- I think I working on my last project tomorrow. (start)
- 5- The Smiths where to meet us because nobody had told them. (not/know)
- 6- 20. I (use) to ski when I was at the university but I (break) a leg five years ago and since then I (not ski) any more.
- 7- If I (find) a good job, I'll move to Madaba.
- 8- This exercise is difficult. I suppose I (help) you to do it.
- 9- I think it (rain) this afternoon; the sky is so dark.
- 10- When I reached my office, the employees had for three hours already. (be/work)
- 11- I Chinese for six years now. (be/learn)
- 12- After Harry his work he Jude from the office. (finish/call)

B- Complete the following sentences using appropriate tense forms.

- 1- My father for a brisk walk in the evening.
a- go b- goes c- is going
- 2- We for Singapore next Monday.
a- leave b- are leaving c- have left
- 3- I all my problems.
a- solve b- have solved c- have solving
- 4- We here for four years.
a- are living b- have lived c- live
- 5- I a letter to my sister now.
a- write b- am writing c- writing
- 6- He his breakfast when I reached his place.
a- was having b- is having c- has
- 7- We him before.
a- never saw b- have never seen c- are never seen
- 8- I the minister last week.
a- met b- am meeting c- have met
- 9- He said that he the next day.
a- will come b- would come c- was coming
- 10- The letter yesterday.
a- posted b- was posted c- had posted
- 11- The teacher the lazy boy.
a- scold b- scolded c- scolding
- 12- He president of the club.
a- elected b- was elected c- has elected

Answers: A- 1- have bought / are building. 2- go 3- happened / hit / was riding / opened / saw / interrogated 4- will start 5- didn't know 6- used / broke / haven't skied 7- find 8- will help 9- it's going to rain 10- been working 11- have been learning 12- had finished / called.

B- 1-b 2-b 3-a 4-b 5-b 6-a 7-b 8-a 9-b 10-b 11-b 12-b

2.0- Active and Passive

- ماهو المبني للمعلوم وما هو المبني للمجهول؟

المبني للمعلوم هو الحدث الذي يعرف فاعله. أما المبني للمجهول فهو الحدث الذي لا يظهر له فاعل في الجملة او يكون متأخر. لماذا يحذف الفاعل أو يتم تأخيره؟ يحذف الفاعل او يتم تأخيره لانه غير مهم أو معروف اصلاً أو لأن التركيز في الجملة يكون على الحدث نفسه ليس على الفاعل.

- طريقة التحويل من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول:

1- إحدف الفاعل من الجملة الأصلية.

2- ضع (يوضع لك) المفعول به في بداية الجملة الجديدة ، احذفه من الجملة الاصل لكي لا تتكرر في الجملة الجديدة.

3- ضع الفعل المساعد (be) حسب زمن وشكل الفعل الأصلي او احفظ الجدول التالي مع تحويل الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث (V3).

4- أكمل الجملة ان امكن وضع الفاعل الذي حذفته من بداية الجملة الاصلية في نهاية الجملة الجديدة مسبقاً ب (by) إن كان ضروريا بحيث لا يكتمل معنى الجملة بدونها، وضع علامة الترقيم المناسبة.

No	Active	Passive	Example
1-	V1 + (inf/ s / es) المضارع البسيط	is / am / are + V3	- They speak English in Jordan. - English is spoken in Jordan.
2-	V2 الماضي البسيط	was / were + V3	- They spoke English. - English was spoken.
3-	is / am / are + V-ing المضارع المستمر	is am + being + V3 are	- He is playing football. - Football is being played.
4-	was / were + V-ing الماضي المستمر	was + being + V3 were	- The man was teaching the kids. - The kids were being taught.
5-	have / has + V3 المضارع التام	have + been + V3 has	- Murad has changed the wheels. - The wheels have been changed
6-	had + V3 الماضي التام	had + been + V3	- He had broken the window. - The window had been broken.
7-	have has + been + ing had	have has + been + being + V3 had	هذا زمن مهجور
8-	will can modals + V1 must have to going to	will can modals + be + V3 must have to going to	- I will pass the exams. - The exams will be passed. - I am going to do the homework. The homework is going to be done.
9-	should will modal +have+V3 might may	should will modal +have+ been+V3 might may	- They must have introduced laws. Laws must have been introduced.

- اهداف استخدام المبني للمجهول:

1- للتركيز على خبر الجملة وليس على مبتدأها.

- Until the 1960s People hunted pandas for their skins.

- Until the 1960s pandas **were hunted** for their skins.

الكلام عن الباندا اهم من الصيادين وعملية الإصطياد

2- لجعل الجمل تبدو أكثر رسمية.

- Pandas **were** originally **found** in several parts of Asia.

3- إذا كنا لسنا بحاجة لذكر الفاعل.

- متى لا نكون بحاجة لذكر الفاعل (agent):

- My car **has been stolen**.

- Anyone who is caught hunting **is** severely **punished**.

- Panda sanctuaries **have been set up** in china.

- إذا لم نعرف من هو الفاعل.

- إذا كان الفاعل غامض أو معروف للجميع.

- إذا لم يكن الفاعل مهم.

هناك ثلاث انماط وزارية:

First Form: Choose the suitable verb form from those given below to complete each of the following sentences. (نمط ضع دائرة)

1-(2018/s) Last month, many studentsas members in the English clubs.

(was elected / were elected / are elected)

2- (2018/s) All the reservations by the wedding planner last week.

(are made / were made / have made / has been made)

Answers: 1- were elected 2- were made

Second Form: Correct the verb between brackets: (نمط صحح الفعل بين الاقواس)

- 1- (2018/w) Sign languagein the 16th century. (invent)
2- (2018/w) The ruins by thousands of tourists every day. (view)
3- (2016/w) Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)
4- (2016/s) Mr. Tareq will a more responsible post **by** the manager. (offer)
5- (2017/s) **Our final science** project has as the best project. (be/choose)
6- (2016/w) A new vocational school hasrecently in my area. (build)
- كيف تميز هذه الجملة انها مبنية للمجهول؟ لاحظ المبتدأ الذي تحته خط لا يمكن ان يكون فاعل للفعل بين الاقواس لان المشروع لا يختار بل يتم اختياره لذلك فالجملة مبنية للمجهول. الدليل هنا عقلي اي يجب التفكير في الجملة لان الطالب العادي سيحل الجملة كالتالي (been choosing) ناهيك عن ان الفعل لا يقبل الإستمرار في هذه الجملة.

Answers: 1-was invented 2- are viewed 3- are translated 4- be offered 5- been chosen 6- been built.

Third Form: Rewrite, Complete each of the following sentences (نمط اعد كتابة)

1- (2017/s) Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
My laptop

2- (2016/s) My parents have saved enough money to fund my university courses.
- Enough money

Answers: 1- my laptop is usually discharged by Safwan. 2- Enough money has been saved to fund my university courses by my parents.

Exercise 1: - Change the following sentences from Active to Passive:

1- People speak English as a second language all over the world these days.
English.....

2- A mechanic mends cars which have problems.
Cars which have problems

3- They serve the dinner whenever we visit them.
The dinner

Note- Nobody told him to stay in the house.
- He **wasn't** told to stay in the house by **anybody**.
- He was **told** to stay in the house by **nobody**.

4- No one had touched the food before my dad came.
- The food
- The food

5- Mary hasn't written the postcard yet.
The postcard

6- Alice didn't make that pie.
لان الجملة توحى لنا أن الفطيرة قد أعدت اصلاً ولكن الفاعل ليست الس (by) هنا يجب استخدام الفاعل مرة اخرى
That pie

7- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.
- The role of the teacher can be denied by nobody.
- The role of the teacher can't be denied (by anybody).

8- Is Tom fixing the door?
..... the door ?

9- Shakespeare wrote many plays.
Many plays

10- Bill will invite Ann to the party.
Ann

11- Two horses were pulling the farmer's wagon.
The farmer's wagon

12- My cat died. لان الجملة لا تتغير لعدم وجود مفعول به فيها لذلك تفتقر إلى اهم عنصر من عناصر المبني للمجهول.
..... NO CHANGE

13- I agree with Dr. Khalid's theory.
Dr. Khalid's theory

14- (2013)- She must take the medicine on time.

- The medicine

15- The government should have introduced restrictive laws.

- Restrictive laws

16- He can't have finished his homework. He only started five minutes ago.

- His homework

17- The fisherman might have caught big fish.

- Big fish

18- They will have mended my watch by next week.

- My watch

19- Ibn Rushed who in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born)

20- (2012)- The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.

The plants

21- (2011)- The government must save the historical sites.

The historical sites

22- They could flood large areas of land when they were building the Three Gorges Dam.

Large areas of land

23- The government cannot start working in the dam until the whole tribe move.

Working in the dam

24- She didn't play the violin.

The violin

25- She cannot play the violin.

The violin

26- Can she play the violin at the party today?

- Can the violin be played at the party today?

27- We, in this company, do not buy old computers.

Old computers

28- I may not buy the computer.

The computer

29- May I buy the computer?

May the computer

30- Ali broke my window.

My window

31- Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)

My

32- You must learn the test-taking strategies.

The test-taking strategies

33- You must not learn the test-taking strategies.

Test-taking strategies

34-The man was painting the wall.

The wall

35- (2014)-Everyone must save the natural resources.

The natural resources.....

36- The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.

The new highway..... next month.

37- Everybody knows that smoking is dangerous.

38- In the past, most letters (write) by hand, but these days they are usually (type)

39- Many people will leave this country.

This country

40- People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

41- My mother taught me to read.

42- Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

43- Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

44- They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

45- Jordanian Sign Language, or *Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia* (LIU), is the sign language that (1)..... (use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2) (relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3) (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4) (publish) in 2004 CE. By publishing this book, it (5) (hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6) (carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7) (do).

Answers: جميع الاجابات موجودة فقرة اقرأ كامل السطر لتجد الاجابات حسب الرقم

Ex1: 1- English is spoken as a second language (by people) all over the world (by people). 2- Cars which have problems are mended by a mechanic. 3- The dinner is served (by them) whenever they are visited (by us). 4- The food hadn't been touched (by anyone) before my dad came. (The dinner had been touched by no one before my dad came.) 5- The postcard hasn't been written by Mary yet. 6- That pie wasn't made by Alice. 8- Is the door being fixed by Tom? 9- Many plays were written by Shakespeare? 10- Ann will be invited to the party by Bill. 11- The farmer's wagon was being pulled by two horses. 13- Dr. Khalid's theory is agreed with by me. 14- The medicine must be taken on time by her. 15- Restrictive laws should have been introduced by the government. 16- His homework can't have been finished, He only started five minutes ago. 17- Big fish might have been caught by the fisherman. 18- My watch will have been mended by them by next week. 19- All the questions must have been answered by the students. 20- The plants must be watered in order to grow. 21- The historical sites must be saved by the government. 22- Large areas of land could be flooded when the Three Gorges Dam was being built. 23- Working in the dam can't be started until the whole tribe move. 24- The violin wasn't played by her. 25- The violin cannot be played by her. 27- Old computers are not bought by us in this company. 28- The computer may not be bought by me. 29- May the computer be bought by me? 30- my window was broken by Ali. 31- My missing laptop has been found. 32- The test-taking strategies must be learnt by you. 33- The test-taking strategies must not be learned by you. 34- The wall was being painted. 35- The natural resources must be saved by everyone. 36- The new highway is going to be designed by the engineers next month. 37- That smoking is dangerous is known by everyone. 38- were written / typed. 39- This country will be left by many people 40- Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken. 41- I was taught to read by my mother. 42- Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't been invented. 43- Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked. 44- Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered. 45- 1- is used 2- is related 3- has/have been researched 4- was published 5- was hoped 6- had been carried out 7- is being done.

3.0- Grammar: Reported Speech: الكلام المنقول

قبل البدء بشرح الكلام المنقول فلنتعرف على عدة أشياء:
- عندما نقوم بنقل كلام القائل نستخدم فعل ناقل (reporting verbs) مثل قال / يقول:

"I have three dogs."
Ali **said** that he had three dogs.

والافعال الناقلة مختلفة:

Ali **said/told**
Ali **asked/wondered**
Ali **wanted to know/enquired**
Ali **suggested/added**

- ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل الناقل مضارع بسيط (says) او مضارع تام (has/have said) او المستقبل (will say) فإننا لا نغير الأفعال في الجملة بل فقط نغير الضمان. ولكن في مادة التوجيهي غالباً ما يطلب منك هو التحويل حيث يكون الفعل الناقل بالماضي.

"I live in Amman."
Ali **says** that he **lives** in Amman.

"I have changed my plans."
Nada **says** that she **has** changed her plans.

ونقوم بإحداث تغييرات على 1- الضمان وصفات الملكية 2- الأفعال 3- الظروف وبعض الكلمات

"**These are** my dogs."
Ali said that **those were** his dogs.

"I can make them come **here now**."
Ali said that **he could** make them go **there then**.

ملاحظة: يمكنك تغيير الفعل او إبقائه في حال الكلام عن حقيقة عامة او قانون طبيعي.

- Tigers **attack** people in India.
Ali said that tigers **attack** people in India.
Ali said that tigers **attacked** people in India.

ماهو الكلام المنقول إذا: هو نقل كلام المتكلم بإرجاعه خطوة زمنية إلى الوراء اي:

(مضارع ← ماضي) (ماضي ← ماضي تام)

الكلام المباشر الجملة الأصلية	غير المباشر الكلام المنقول
Present مضارع	Past ماضي
V1	V2
eat / eats	ate
do / does	did
don't/doesn't+V1	didn't+V1
is/am/are	was/were
have / has	had
Have\ has +been+ing	Had+been+ing
will	would
can	could مضارع would be able to مستقبل
must	had to /-must
needn't	didn't have to
may	might
ought to	ought to
am	was
is + going to	+ going to
are	were
have/has + V3	had + V3
Past ماضي	past perfect تام ماضي
V2	had + V3
ate	had eaten
had	had had
was/were	Had been
didn't + V1	hadn't + V3
was / were + ing	had been + ing
لا تغيير	
could	could/could have+V3
would	would/would have+V3
might	might/might have+V3
should	should /should have+V3
had better	had better
mustn't	mustn't
ought to	ought to
used to	used to
had + V3	had + V3
had + been + ing	had + been + ing

Direct	Indirect
this	that
these	those
here	there
today	that day
now	then\at that time
at the moment	at that moment
this week	that week
yesterday	the day before the previous day
last week	the week before the previous week
a week ago	the week before the previous week
ago	before
tomorrow	the day after\the coming day\the following day
next week	the week after\the coming week\the following week
tonight	that night
come	go

الكلام المباشر	غير المباشر
تحويل الضمان وصفات الملكية	
I	he she
we	they
me	him her
us	them
my	his her
you كفاعل تكون قبل الفعل	I we they he she
You كمفعول به تكون بعد الفعل	me us them him her
صفات الملكية	
our	their
your تتغير حسب المخاطب	my our their his her
ضمائر الملكية كلها	
mine	his hers
ours	theirs
الضمائر الإنعكاسية	
myself	himself herself
ourselves	themselves
yourself	himself herself

ملاحظة: مش دايم (come) بتصير (go).
كمان ملاحظة: عندما يكون هناك فعلين في الجملة، نغير فقط الفعل الأول إلا في حالة (didn't + V1) والتي تصبح (hadn't + V3) وحالة (was/were + ing) والتي تصبح (had +)
(been+ V-ing)، أعني أن في هاتين الحالتين نغير الفعلين معا.

نقل الجمل الخبرية Reporting Declarative Sentences 1-

عند نقل الجمل الخبرية نقوم بنقل الجملة حسب الترتيب الاصلي ونقوم بتحويل المبتدا والمفعول به (اسماء كانت او ضمائر واسماء وصفات الملكية) ، والافعال وذلك بإرجاعها خطوة زمنية إلى الوراء – اي من المضارع الى الماضي ومن الماضي إلى الماضي التام- ونقوم بتغيير الظروف كما في الامثلة التالية:

جمل الكتاب: Examples:

1- I'm a teacher.

- He said **he was** a teacher.

2- I'm having lunch with **my** parents.

- She said **she was** having lunch with **her** parents.

3- I **bought** a new car.

- He said **he had bought** a new car.

في حال كان اي فعل في الجملة ماضي تام (had+V3) فلا يتم تحويل اي فعل في تلك الجملة حتى لو كان فيها فعل اخر:

4- The play **had started** when I arrived.

- He said that the play **had started** when he arrived.

8- I'd already been living in London for five years.

- She said she'd already been living in London for five years.

- عزيزي/تي الطالب/ة لا تنسى تحويل اي كلمة من الكلمات المطلوبة لأن ذلك يعرضك لخسارة العلامة كاملة.

Exercises 1:

1-(book)- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

Toney said that

2- (book)- "I have some questions for you, Badria."

Nour told Badria

3- (book)- "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

Sally said that.....

4- "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Samir said

5- "My brother steals my dolls."

Helen said that

6- (book)- "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me

7- (book) "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

The students said that.....

8- (book)- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tariq said

9- (book)- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."

Robert said that.....

10- (book)- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussain told me.....

11- "My friend is with me."

Ali admitted that

12- "I am working on my project."

Brian said that.....

13- "We are having our snacks at this time."

The employees said that.....

14- (book)- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday."

Farida said that

15- (book)- "I have to write an essay about it tonight."

Farida said that

16- (book)- "I think I am going to need some help."

Farida said that

Farida thought that

17- (book)- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

Bob said

18- "I want a sandwich."

Jennifer said

19- "I have lost my wallet in the park."

Mr. Larsen said that.....

20- "We have changed our minds."

The investors said that.....

21- "My daughter has taken my key."

Mrs. Carson said that.....

22- "I have not paid off my loan."

Diana said that.....

Diana denied

23- "We have not painted our house."

The neighbours said that.....

The neighbors denied.....

24- "My boss has not rewarded me."

Philip said that.....

Philip denied

25- "My mum has not been teaching me since lunch time."

Dalia said that.....

26- "We completed our training course."

The trainees said that.....

27- "I wrote my name on the paper."

Steven said that.....

28- "I saw my doctor yesterday."

Ronald said that.....

29- "We did our best in the final."

The players said that.....

30- "We didn't have our dinner yesterday."

The prisoners said that.....

31- "I did not give my CD to anyone."

Rosalina said that.....

Rosalina denied

32- "We did not finish our report last week."

The experts said that.....

33- "I did not do it."

The soldier said that.....

34- "We did not have our breakfast."
The children said that.....

35- "I was in my flat."
Marco said that.....

36- "We were not in our tent."
The boy-scouts said that.....

37- "My classmate was not with me."
Clara said that.....

38- "I was lying on my back."
Arnold said that.....

39- "We were cooking our dinner."
The girls said that.....

40- "My friend was tying the rope."
Amanda said that.....

41- "We were not packing our bags."
The couple said that.....

42- "We will not sue our cousin for what he has done."
The Smiths said that.....

43- "We can solve our own problems."
The girls said that.....

44- "I may use my old trick."
The old clown said that.....

45- "We must wear our uniforms."
The nurses said that.....

46- "You must come with us, Max."
The police officers said that.....
The police officers told

47- (2018/w) "Schools provide children with basic education."
Safwan said

48- (2018/s) "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."
Mr. Asmar said

49- (2015/S) Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."
- A week later, Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week." Ahmad Said that

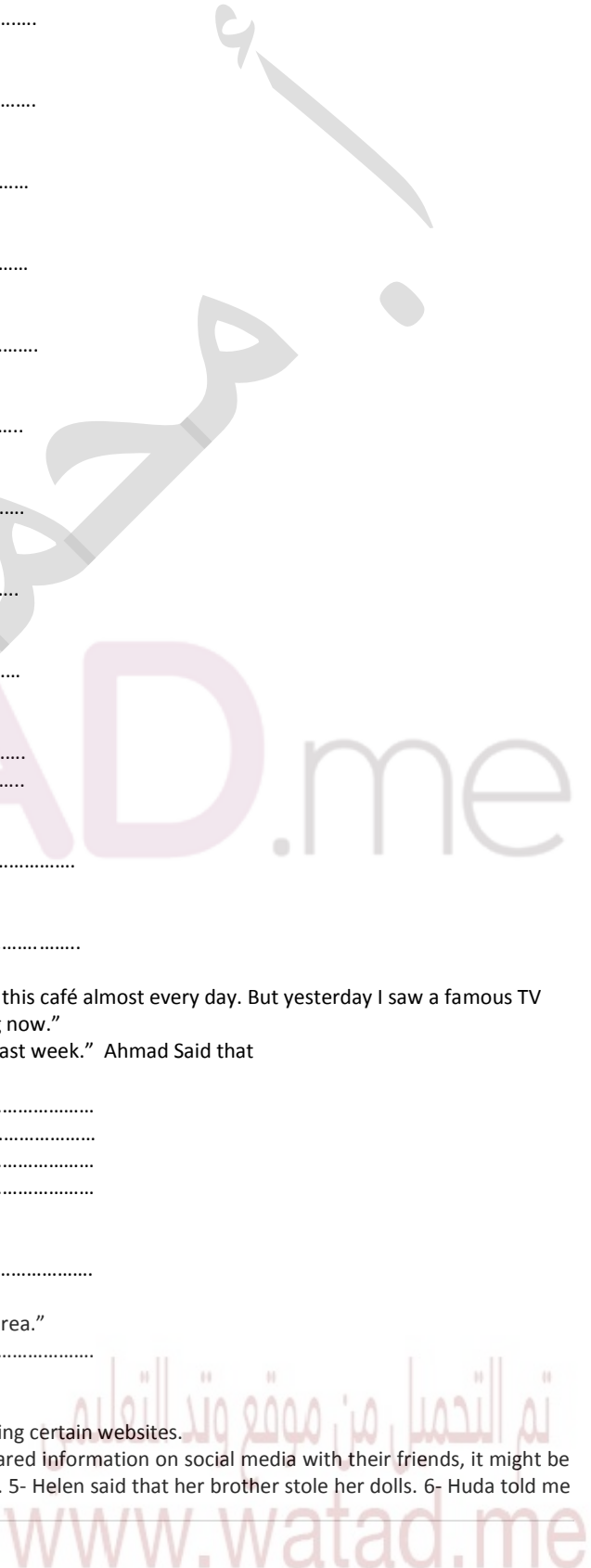
.....
.....
.....
.....

50- (2014) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."
The manager said that

51- (2016/s) "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."
The students said

Answers:

Ex1: 1- Toney said that many computers have (had) filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. 2- Nour told Badria that she had some questions for her. 3- Sally said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too. 4- Sami said that he had lived in Amman for six years. 5- Helen said that her brother stole her dolls. 6- Huda told me



that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the previous day. 7- The students said that in social media, you should only connect to people you know (knew) well. 8- Tariq said that he really had enjoyed the book that he finished that morning. 9- Robert said that they would later give their dear listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on internet safety. 10- Hussain said that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry. 11- Ali admitted that his friend was with him. 12- Brain said that he was working on his project. 13- The employees said that they were having their snacks at that time. 14- Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the internet the day before. 15- Farida said that she had to write an essay about it that night. 16- Farida said that she thought she was going to need some help. – Farida thought that she was going to need some help. 17- Bob said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet the following week, So he'd (would) need to prepare it that week. 18- Jennifer said that she wanted a sandwich. 19- Mr. Larsen said that he had lost his wallet in the park. 20- The investors said that they had changed their minds. 21- Mrs. Carson said that her daughter had taken her key. 22- Diana said that she had not paid off her loan. –Diana denied paying off her loan. 23- The neighbours said that they had not painted their house. – The neighbours denied painting their house. 24- Philip said that his boss had not rewarded him. – Philip denied being rewarded. 25- Dalia said that her mum had not been teaching her since lunch time. 26- The trainees said that they had completed their training course. 27- Steven said that he had written his name on the paper. 28- Ronald said that he had seen his doctor the day before. 29- The players said that they had done their best in the final. 30- The prisoners said that they hadn't had their dinner the previous day. 31- Rosalina said that she had not given her CD to anyone. – Rosalina denied giving her CD to anyone. 32- The Experts said that they hadn't finished their report the previous week. 33- The soldier said that he hadn't done it. 34- The children said that they had not had their breakfast. 35- Marco said that he had been in his flat. 36- The boy-scouts said that they had not been in their tent. 37- Clara said that her classmate had not been with her. 38- Arnold said that he had been lying on his back. 39- The girls said that they had been cooking their dinner. 40- Amanda said that her friend had been tying the rope. 41- The couple said that they had not been packing their bags. 42- The Smiths said that they would not sue their cousin for what he had done. 43- The girls said that they could solve their problems. 44- The old clown said that he/she might use his/her old trick. 45- The nurses said that they must/had to use their uniforms. 46- The police officers said that Max must/had to go with them. – The police officers told Max to go with them. 47- Safwan said that schools provided children with basic education. 48- Mr. Asmar said that some parents took their children to the city park weekly. 49- Ahmad said that He worked in that café almost every day. But the day before he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where I was sitting then. 50- The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the coming month. 51- The students said that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.

2- Reporting Questions: نقل الاسئلة هام جداً

A- Wh-questions:

عند نقل السؤال نقوم ب 4 خطوات:

- 1- ضع كلمة السؤال (wh) والتي تكون في السؤال الاصل في خانة الحل. وإذا لم يكن هناك كلمة سؤال (wh) يكون السؤال (yes/no) فنقطع (if) او (whether).
- 2- ضع بعدها الفاعل مع تحويله. وأنتبه عندما يكون الفاعل كلمتين أو أكثر (all the students) او (my brother).
- 3- ضع الفعل مع تحويله.
- 4- أكمل الجملة إذا كان لها تكملة وحول علامة الاستفهام إلى نقطة.

ملاحظة: عند وجود (does/do) نحذفهما ونحول الفعل الذي يكون خلفهما إلى التصريف الثاني:

"What **does** she work these days?"

Samir asked Alia what she **worked** those days.

ملاحظة: أما عند وجود (did) فنحذفها ونحول الفعل الذي يبقى إلى (had + V3):

"What **did** your wife buy from this mall?"

Ali asked Sohaib what his wife had bought from that mall.

ملاحظة: please / oh / well كلها تحذف

Examples

1- "How long **are** you going away for?"

She asked how long **we** were going away for.

2- "What is your problem?"

That man asked what my problem was.

Exercises 2:

1- "What are you talking about?"

Mike asked me

2- "Where is Amanda?"

Sam wanted to know

3- "Why is the sky blue?"

She asked me

4- "Why are you tired?"

My mother wondered

5- "Why do you leave your books on the sofa?"

Mum asked the children.....

6- "Where does the secretary keep the discs?"

The manager wanted to know.....

7- "Why are you in my office?"

The sales manager asked the salesmen.....

8- "Why are you in my cabin?"

The captain asked Jack.....

9- "Why have you skipped your lunch?"

John asked Mr. Collins.....

10- "What have you been doing in my car?"

The mail carrier asked Lora.....

11- "Where have you been playing soccer?"

The housekeeper asked the children.....

12- "When did you meet your lawyer?"

Hilda asked David.....

13- "Where did you find your raft?"

The detective asked the hikers.....

14- "Why did you buy two tickets?"

The head master asked Stan.....

15- "Why was your husband dancing Rhombi madly?"

Maria asked Elena.....

16- "How can I improve my skills?"

John wondered.....

17- "Why must we obey your silly instructions?"

The kids asked Natasha.....

18- "When are you going to send your copy?"

Ben asked Marta

19- "Why do they leave rubbish here?"

Andrea asked Stewart.....

20- "Why are you impounding my car?"

Brandon asked the traffic men.....

21- "How can you stand your being here all the time?"

Teddy asked the baker.....

22- "When did you hear the scream?"

The officer asked Donna.....

23- "How may I change my bad luck?"

Alfredo wondered.....

24- "How old are you?"

Helen asked me.....

25- (2014 مرة) "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem

Answers:

Ex2: 1- Mike asked me what I was talking about. 2- Sam wanted to know where Amanda was. 3- She asked me why the sky was blue. 4- My mother wondered why I was tired. 5- Mum asked the children why they left their books on the sofa. 6- The manager wanted to know where the secretary kept the discs. 7- The sales manager asked the salesmen why they were in his office. 8- The captain asked Jack why he was in his cabin. 9- John asked MR. Collins why he had skipped his lunch. 10- The mail carrier asked Lora what she had been doing in his car. 11- The house keeper asked the children where they had been playing soccer. 12- Hilda asked David when he had met his lawyer. 13- The detective asked the hikers where they

had found their raft. 14- The headmaster asked Stan why he had bought two tickets. 15- Maria asked Elena why her husband had been dancing Rhombi madly. 16- John wondered how he could improve his skills. 17- The kids asked Natasha why they had to obey her silly instructions. 18- Ben asked Martha when she was going to send her copy. 19-Andrea asked Stewart why they left rubbish there. 20- Brandon asked the traffic men why they were impounding his car. 21- Teddy asked the baker how he could stand his being there all the time. 22- The officer asked Donna when she had heard the scream. 23- Alfredo wondered how he might change his bad luck. 24- Helen asked me how old I was. 25- John asked Kareem what Jordanian people ate at wedding partiers.

B- Yes/No-questions:

- "**Does** your mother **speak** two languages?"
Ali asked Samar if her mother **spoke** two languages.

ملاحظة: عند وجود (did) فنحذفها ونحول الفعل الذي يبقى إلى (had + V3).

- "**Did** your mother **speak** two languages?"
Ali asked Samar if her mother **had spoken** two languages.

Please / oh / well كلها تحذف

Examples:

1- "Is Ali happy?"
I wondered if Ali was happy.

2- "Was the girl playing in the yard?"
Hazem asked me if the girl had been playing in the yard.

3- "Will they accept my invitation?"
He asked me if they would accept his invitation.

4- "Do you need a pen?"
Annie asked me if I needed a pen.

5- "Are you hungry?"
Sid wanted to know if I was hungry.

Exercises 3:

1- "Did you enjoy your trip?"
Alia asked me

2- "Have you seen my grammar book?"
Nancy wanted to know

3- "Can you come to the party?"
David asked me

4- "Will you be in class tomorrow?"
Adam wanted to know.....

5- "Have you seen Mr. Abdullah?"
The boss asked Ali

6- "Do you know your way?"
The old man asked the stranger.....

7- "Does your daughter lend a helping hand?"
Mrs. Gibson asked Mrs. Green.....

8- "Do you spend your day in the gym?"
Karen asked Kevin

9- "Am I in my bedroom?"
George wondered.....

10- "Is your brother in your class?"
The girls asked Sarah.....

11- "Are you in my cabin?"
The captain asked Jack.....

12- "Am I repeating my words?"
The old woman wondered.....

13- "Have you recovered your investment?"
The judge asked the partners.....

14- "Have you restored your energy?"
The doctor asked Alice.....

15- "Has the postman brought my package?"
My father wanted to know.....

16- "Has your dad bought you a gift?"
Frank asked Mary.....

17- "Has your sister been talking on the phone for ages?"
Mr. Carson asked Mike.....

18- "Has my wife been shopping for Christmas all day?"
Mr. Walton wanted to know.....

19- "Did you eat your apple pies?"
Kate asked the girls.....

20- "Did Lara see the doctor?"
He wanted to know.....

21- "Did you shoot the fugitive?"
The investigator asked the officer

22- "Was your trip tiring?"
The travel agent asked Marta.....

23- "Will you do me a favour, dad?" مهم جداً
Sonia asked

24- "May I take your orders?"
The waiter asked the girls.....

25- " Are you going to send your copy?"
Ben asked Marta

26- "Is your teacher going to test you tomorrow?"
Edward asked Alice.....

27- "Will you drive me home?"
Andrea asked Stewart.....
Andrea asked Stewart.....

28- "Did you teach your daughter how to cook?"
Mr. Hopkins asked his wife.....

29- "Does the shopper charge the item to the credit card?"
Lauren wanted to know.....

30- "Were you in your lanes?"
The reporter asked the athletes.....

31- (2011)- "Can you check the prices of the goods?"
The manager asked Rashid

32- (2011)- "Can I use your pen?"
Anwar asked his friend.....

33- (2012)- "Can you speak any foreign language?"
Hatem asked Muna

34- (2012)- "Do your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"
The flight attendant asked Muna

35- (2015/w) "Is there a wireless network available in the library?"
Rakan asked Khalid

Answers:

Ex3: 1- Alia asked me if I had enjoyed my trip. 2- Nancy wanted to know if I had seen her grammar book. 3- David asked me if I could come to the party. 4- Adam wanted to know if I would be in class the day after. 5- The boss asked Ali if he had seen Mr. Abdullah. 6- The old man asked the stranger if he knew his way. 7- Mrs. Gibson asked Mrs. Green if her daughter lent a helping hand. 8- Karen asked Kevin if he spent his day in the gym. 9- George wondered whether he was in his room. 10- The girls asked Sara if her brother was in her class. 11- The captain asked Jack if he was in his cabin. 12- The old woman wondered if she was repeating her words. 13- The judge asked the partners whether they had recovered their investment. 14- The doctor asked Alice whether she had restored her energy. 15- My father wanted to know if the postman had brought his package. 16- Frank asked Mary if her dad had brought her a gift. 17- Mr. Carson asked Mike if his sister had been talking on the phone for ages. 18- Mr. Walton wanted to know if his wife had been shopping for Christmas all day. 19- Kate asked the girls if they had eaten their apple pies. 20- He wanted to know if Lara had seen the doctor. 21- The investigator asked the officer if he had shot the fugitive. 22- The travel agent asked Marta if her trip had been tiring. 23- Sonia asked if (her) dad would do her a favour. 24- The waiter asked the girls if he might take their orders. 25- Ben asked Marta if she was going to send her copy. 26- Edward asked Alice if her teacher was going to test her the coming day/the day after. 27- Andrea asked Stewart if he would drive her home. (Andrea asked Stewart to drive her home.) 28- Mr. Hopkins asked his wife if she had taught her daughter how to cook. 29- Lauren wanted to know if the shopper charged the item to the credit card. 30- The reporter asked the athletes if they had been in their lanes. 31- The manager asked Rashid if he could check the prices of the goods. 32- Anwar asked his friend if he could use his pen. 33- Hatem asked Muna if she could speak any foreign language. 34- The flight attendant asked Muna if her child needed any special kind of food during the flight. 35- Rakan asked Khalid if there was a wireless network available in the library.

3- Reporting (Command\Request\Advice\Suggestion) Sentences

نقل جمل الوظائف اللغوية

في جمل الأمر / والطلب / والنصيحة نقوم بوضع (to) وبعدها الفعل المجرد في حال بدأت الجملة بفعل امر اي فعل مجرد غير منفي.

إذا بدأت الجملة ب (don't) نحولها إلى (not to).

إذا وجدت كلمة (please!) نحذفها.

إليك بعض الافعال الناقلة لجمل الطلب والامر:

(ask\beg\command\forbid\instruct\order\remind\request\tell\urge\warn\want)

Examples:

1- "Do your homework."

Ali ordered me to **do** my homework.

2- "Go out! I am tired."

He asked me to go out! He was tired.

3- "Don't waste your time."

My father advised me not to waste my time.

4- "Say hello to your mum."

She asked me to say hello to my mum.

5- I think we can play football.

He suggested playing football. / He suggested that we could play football.

في جمل الإقتراحات تتبع suggested ب فعل مضاف له ing

Exercise 4:

1- "Read your text silently."

The teacher told me.....

2- "Put your hands over your head."

The officer ordered Jason.....

3- "Don't eat your meals late."

The doctor advised Emma.....

4- "Please, let me see your gift."

Danny begged his sister.....

5- Mother: Put away your toys, Johnny.

Johnny's mother told him

- 6- Teacher: Everybody, please stand up.
The teacher asked
- 7- Examiner: Could you speak a bit louder?
The examiner asked me
- 8- "Let's go to the cinema."
He **suggested** going to the cinema. / He **suggested** that we should go to the cinema.
- 9- "I will pick you up at 3 pm."
Mr. Philips **promised** his daughter to
- 10- "I think you should lose some weight."
The coach **advised** Robert to.....
- 11- "You should not put ice on burns."
The nurse **advised** Mike
- 12- "If I were you, I would not smoke."
My grandfather advised me.....
- 13- "I would buy the cotton blouse if I were you."
Tina advised Anita
- 14- "You may read my diary."
Samantha allowed Lisa

ملاحظة : الكلمات التالية

(claim/demand/promise/threaten/remind/warn/admit/complain/deny/insist on/suggest/explain/inform)

Answers:

Ex4: 1- The teacher told me to read my text silently. 2- The officer ordered Jason to put his hands over his head. 3- The doctor advised Emma not to eat her meals late. 4- Danny begged his sister to let him see her gift. 5- Johnny's mother told him to put away his toys. 6- The teacher asked everybody to stand up. 7- The examiner asked me to speak a bit louder. (-The examiner asked me if I could speak a bit louder.) 9- Mr. Philips promised his daughter to pick her up at 3 pm. 10- The coach advised Robert to lose some weight. 11- The nurse advised Mike not to put ice on burns. 12- My grandfather advised me not to smoke. 13- Tina advised Anita to buy the cotton blouse. 14- Samantha allowed Lisa to read her diary.

4.0- The Causative

- هذه القاعدة تتحدث عن الأشياء التي لا يستطيع الشخص القيام بها لوحده (بنفسه) مثلاً: لا تستطيع ان تقول (لقد أصلحت سيارتي) إلا في حال كنت تعمل في مجال ميكانيك السيارات. للتعبير عن هذه الحالة نستخدم القاعدة العامة:

HAVE + SOMETHING + DONE
Have + object + V3 (past participle)

وبهذا نعلم اننا قد وكلنا احداً للقيام بشيء لنا.

أورد التذكير بان التصريف الثالث للفعل يحمل معناه مبنياً للمجهول ولكن الجملة ليست مبنية للمجهول، لأنها تحتوي على مبتدأ/فاعل.

- هنا الشخص لم يقص شعره بنفسه بل قُص شعره له (He didn't cut it himself)

للحل نتبع اربع خطوات:

1- نضع المفعول لأجله كما هو في الجملة الأصلية ولا يفترض أن يكون في بداية الجملة، فقط ابحث عن المفعول لأجله. 2- نضع (have) او اي فعل من اخواتها مكان الفعل الرئيسي حسب الزمن الاصلي للجملة. 3- نضع المفعول به كما هو في الجملة الأصلية. 4- نضع الفعل الرئيسي بعد المفعول به بالتصريف الثالث.

إليك جدول يوضح طريقة التحويل على كل الأزمنة:

	Tense/Time	Regular Active Form	Causative Form
1	Present Simple	She cleans the house.	She has the house cleaned.
2	Present Continuous	She is cleaning the house.	She is having the house cleaned.
3	Present Perfect	She has cleaned the house.	She has had the house cleaned.
4	Present Perfect Cont.	She has been cleaning the house.	She has been having the house cleaned.
5	Past Simple	She cleaned the house.	She had the house cleaned.
6	Past Continuous	She was cleaning the house.	She was having the house cleaned.
7	Past Perfect	She had cleaned the house.	She had had the house cleaned.
8	Past Perfect Cont.	She had been cleaning the house.	She had been having the house cleaned.
9	Future Simple	She will clean the house.	She will have the house cleaned.
10	Future Continuous	She will be cleaning the house.	She will be having the house cleaned.
11	Infinitive	She should clean the house.	She should have the house cleaned.
12	-ing Form	She doesn't mind cleaning the house.	She doesn't mind having the house cleaned.

Mohammad fixed the car. محمد أصلح السيارة.
 في حال ان محمد ليس أخصائي تصليح سيارات يجب عليه ان يقول
 (Mohammad had the car fixed)
 لاحظ الفعل (had) مطابق لزمان الجملة الأصلية المراد تحويلها فكلاهما في الزمن الماضي

- ملاحظة: يمكن استخدام الفعل (get) بدل الفعل (have) في الحالات غير الرسمية:

- I didn't wash my car myself, I had/got it washed by a professional dry-cleaner.

Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning:

إذا كانت جملة الحل بعد فاصلة يمكنك تحويل الأسماء إلى ضمائر.

1- My computer isn't working properly, I need to fix it as quick as possible.

- My computer isn't working properly, I need to.....

2- The Smiths painted their house themselves. تحذف الكلمة الأخيرة لأنهم لم يقوموا بالفعل بأنفسهم.

- The Smiths.....

3- Rami's tablet is lagging, he will repair it tomorrow. نضع مكان اس الملكية ضمير ملكية.

- Rami

4- She is cleaning the house.

She

5- My teacher usually types his documents.

- My teacher

6- Brides sometimes design their wedding parties.

- Brides

7- A girl manicures my boss's nails twice a week .

- My boss

8- Picasso painted my mother's portrait.

- My mother

9- The dentist is going to fill my tooth next Monday.

- I.....

10- Has anybody ever read your palm?

- Have you

11- I'm going to pay someone to cut my grass.

- I'm going to.....

12- (book) I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I

13- Go and wash your car.

- Go

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences:

هكذا يكون النمط الوزاري:

1- Salma her hair every 3 months. (design)

2- The young girl is having her toyby her mother. (buy)

3- The teacher ordered Ali to do his homework by himself, but he willit..... by his parents. (do)

4- My father didn't change the oil in his car, heit..... by the mechanic. (change)

5- The car has been working a lot better since I it previously..... (service).

6- Your hair looks different. Have youit..... (cut)?

7- (2011)- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had** it (repair)

8- (2012)- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them (plant)

9- The Johnsons had their gardenand their lawn (weed \ mow)

10-(2015/w)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them (deliver)

11- (2012)- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it (type)

12- (2014) Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it (buy)

- 13- (2011)- He took the photos himself. He **didn't have** them (take)
 14- (2011)- Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had** it by a photographer (take)
 15- (2015)- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one (fix)
 16- (book)- We had the computer because it had stopped working. (repair)

Answers:

Ex1: 1- have it fixed. 2- had their house painted. 3- will have it repaired tomorrow. 4- is having the house cleaned. 5- usually have his documents typed. 6- have their wedding parties designed. 7- has her nails manicured twice a week. 8- had her portrait painted. 9- am going to have my tooth filled next Monday. 10- Have you ever had your palm read? 11- have my grass cut. 12- I had my computer fixed.

Ex2: 1- had...designed 2- bought 3- have it done 4- had it changed 5- had serviced 6- had...cut 7- repaired 8- planted 9- weeded/mowed 10- delivered 11- typed 12- bought 13- taken 14- taken 15- fixed 16- repaired

5.0- Verbs Followed with (to – inf /ing) (ملاحظة : إفظي الكلمات التي تحتها خط فقط)

A- Verbs Followed by an Infinitive

- تستخدم هذه الافعال عادة (أي ليس بالضرورة دائما) للكلام عن الأحداث التي ستبغ حدث الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة:

- The man **agreed to participate** in teaching English.

تشعر هنا عزيزي الطالب/ة ان الموافقة حدثت لفعل سيحدث لاحقا الا وهو تدريس اللغة من قبل هذا الرجل الذي وافق الان.

Verbs Followed by (to + inf)				
<u>agree</u>	fail	<u>prepare</u>	consent	try
aim	<u>forget</u>	proceed	dare	use
appear	get	<u>promise</u>	<u>decide</u>	wait
arrange	happen	propose	deserve	<u>want</u>
<u>ask</u>	have	refuse	detest	wish
<u>attempt</u>	hesitate	remember	dislike	<u>offer</u>
<u>be able</u>	<u>hope</u>	say	<u>expect</u>	ought
beg	hurry	<u>afford</u>	long	<u>plan</u>
care	leap	stop	mean	<u>manage</u>
<u>choose</u>	leave	swear	neglect	<u>seem</u>

Examples:

- 1- She **agreed to speak** before the game.
- 2- Tom **agreed to help** me.

B- Verbs Followed by a Gerund (-ing form of the verb)

- عادةً ما نستخدم ال (gerund) عندما نتكلم عن حدث يحدث في نفس وقت وقوع الفعل أو قبل وقوعه:

I **enjoy playing** basketball.

هنا يقع الأستمتاع في نفس وقت لعب كرة السلة.

Verbs Followed by (ing)		
admit	<u>finish</u>	recall
advise	forbid	report
appreciate	have	resent
<u>avoid</u>	imagine	resist
can't help	mind	resume
complete	miss	risk
<u>consider</u>	permit	spend (time)
delay	postpone	<u>suggest</u>
deny	<u>practice</u>	tolerate
<u>dislike</u>	quit	waste (time)
<u>enjoy</u>	escape	excuse

Examples:

- 1- They **enjoyed working** on the boat.
- 2- I **love swimming** but I **hate jogging**.

C- Verbs followed with -ing or infinitive with the same meaning:

- هذه الافعال تتبع ب (to+inf) او (ing) ويكون لهما نفس المعنى:

begin / intend / like / start / hate / continue / love / prefer

Examples:

- 1- My brother **likes playing** the guitar.
- 2- I **prefer to read** historical novels. I **love getting** to know the characters.

D- Verbs followed with -ing or infinitive with different meaning:

- هذه الافعال تتبع ب (to+inf) او (ing) ولكن تعطي الجمل معان مختلفة:

forget / remember / stop / try

Examples:

- 1- She **stopped talking** when she saw the beautiful view. توقفت عن الكلام.
- 2- We **stopped to check** our route on the map. توقفنا للتأكد من.

Exercise 1: Put the verb into the correct form:

1. I don't fancy (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided (tell) him about her plans.
3. I would like (come) to the party with you.
4. He enjoys (have) a bath in the evening.
5. She kept (talk) during the film.
6. I am learning (speak) English.
7. Do you mind (give) me a hand?
8. She helped me (carry) my suitcases.
9. I've finished (cook). Come and eat!
10. He decided (study) Biology.
11. I dislike (wait).
12. He asked (come) with us.
13. I promise (help) you tomorrow.
14. We discussed (go) to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.
15. She agreed (bring) the pudding.
16. I don't recommend (take) the bus, it takes forever!
17. We hope (visit) Amsterdam next month.
18. She suggested (go) to the museum.
19. They plan (start) college in the autumn.
20. I don't want (leave) yet.
21. (book)- We had the computer repaired because it had stopped (work)
22. I want to **get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford to **buy / buying** one at the moment.
- 23- (2017/W) I want to buy a new apartment but I can't afford money at the moment. (borrow)

Answers: Ex1: 1- going 2- telling 3- to come 4- having 5- talking 6- to speak 7- giving 8- to carry 9- cooking 10- to study 11- waiting 12- to come 13- to help 14- going 15- to bring 16- taking 17- to visit 18- going 19- to start 20- to leave 21- working 22- to get; to buy. 23- to borrow

6.0- Explaining Possibilities

- للتعبير عن احتمالية حدوث شيء:

يكون في الجملة الأصلية	يجب ان تستخدم في الحل	ماذا يتبع ال (modals)
متأكد من حدوث الفعل sure/certain	(must)	جملة مضارعة V1 must + V1 ماضية must + have + V3
متأكد من عدم حدوث الفعل وللتعبير عن الإندهاش وعدم تصديق شيء sure.....not certain .....not	(can't/couldn't)	مضارعة V1 can't + V1 ماضية can't + have + V3
غير متأكد من حدوث الفعل او للتحديث عن احتمالية في الماضي unsure / uncertain likely / probable / possible perhaps / suppose / if there is a chance / maybe	(might / could)	مضارعة V1 might + V1 ماضية might + have + V3

خطوات الحل:

1- نضع المبتدأ الحقيقي الذي في واقع الأمر نتحدث عنه، في الجملة التي في الاسفل المبتدأ (he) نستبدله ب (Ahmad) لأن الضمان تعود على الأسماء فأرجعنا الضمير الى اصله لكي تكون الجملة مفهومة. **2-** نستبدل (sure) وأخواتها ب (Modal). **3-** ضع (V1) بعد ال (modals) إذا كانت الجملة مضارعة وضع (have + V3) بعد ال (modals) إذا كانت الجملة ماضية. **4-** أكمل حسب الجملة الأصلية وغالباً تكمل الحل من جملة (sure) معتمداً على المعنى. **ملاحظة:** أغلب الأجزاء المستخدمة تكون ما بعد المبتدأ الثاني. لا تعتمد على المكونات ما قبل (sure).

Examples:

لاحظ في المثال الأول (الوزاري) الجملة تحتوي على قسمين القسم الثاني فيه الكلمة الدالة (unsure) والتي جعلتنا نستخدم (might) وتبين لك عزيزي الطالب ان الجملة ذاتها هي في الزمن المضارع التام لذلك استخدمنا (have+V3) في جملة الحل. الجملة في الزمن الماضي او الماضي التام، نستخدم (must/cant/might have+V3) في الحل.

1- (2014/S)- Ahmad's class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am **unsure** whether he **has missed** the bus or not. (might have)

- Ahmad **might have missed** the bus.

لاحظ اننا استخدمنا اسم احمد وليس الضمير لان الجمل عادةً ما تبدأ بمبتدأ اسم لكي يتم التعرف على المنوي التكلم عنه.

2- (2015/S)- The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty. (must have)

-The twins **must have done** something naughty.

لاحظ استخدمنا الفعل (done) مكان الفعل (V3) في القاعدة ولاحظ ان الوزارة اعطتك الفعل جاهز بالتصريف الثالث ف يخلف عليهم.

3- She speaks Chinese. I am unsure whether she has lived in China. (might have)

- She might have lived in china.

لاحظ: لا تستخدم (or not) في جمل ال (might) لان الكلمة بحد ذاتها تحمل معنى بحدوث الشيء او عدمه، فكر بالانجليزي تفكرش بالعربي.

Exercise 1: Write sentences explaining possibilities using the suitable modal verbs.

1- (2014/S)- Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have)
Salma

2-(2014/W) The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have)
.....

3- (2014/W) Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)
.....

4- My brother has been working for two hours. I'm **sure** he **was** very excited. (must have)
My brother.....

5- My father is 80 years old, he has been working all morning, I am **sure** he wasn't tired.
- My father

6- (2015/S)- Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost **sure** that it **wasn't** an easy situation for him. **حط الفعل من عندك**
.....

7- That child is really talented. I am sure his parents are proud of him.
That child's parents
The parents

8- It's only 10 o'clock. I am sure he is not at home.
He

9- That dress looks expensive. I am sure it costs a fortune.
That dress

10- I am sure that the girl you saw today was not Carla. She is away on holiday.
The girl

11- (book)- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he very wet. (must/get)

12- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
- Issa's

13- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. **(must have got / can't have got)**
It was very heavy, so hevery wet.

Answers:

Ex1: 1- Salma can't have watered her plants. 2- There (The ground) must have (once) been a lake once. 3- Those people can't have eaten much food lately. 4- My brother must have been very excited. 5- My father can't have been tired. 6- It can't have been an easy situation. 7- That child's parents must be proud of him. (The parents must be proud of their child.) 8- He can't be at home. 9- The dress must cost a fortune. 10- The girl can't be Carla. 11- must have got. 12- Issa's phone might be broken. 13- It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet.

7.0- Conditional Clauses (If Clauses) الجمل الشرطية

(عزيزي الطالب: في المستوى الثالث تأتي هذه القاعدة كسؤال صحح الفعل، للتنبيه وليس للحصر)

- الجملة الشرطية: هي عبارة عن جملة يكون الحدث في جملة الشرط (If clause) شرطاً لحدوث حدث آخر في جواب الشرط (main clause).

- If I eat, I will get fat.

- تقسم الجملة الشرطية إلى عبارتين وهما:

1- جملة الشرط (if clause): وهي الجملة التي تحتوي على (if) أو (unless) أو غيرها. وهي جملة غير مستقلة أي لا تأتي وحيدة ولو أتت هذه الجملة وحيدة يكون المعنى ناقص.

- If you study harder, هذه العبارة غير مفيدة لأنها غير مكتملة،

2- جواب الشرط (main clause): وهي الشق الآخر من الجملة ويجب أن تحتوي على فعل من أفعال (modals) في النوع الأول والثاني والثالث من الجمل الشرطية. ولا يجب أن تحتوي

- you will probably pass easily. هذا الجزء مفيد سواء جاء مستقل أو جاء مع الجملة السابقة.

- جملة (if) تكون على شكلين:

If you study harder, you will pass.

لاحظ وجود (if) في بداية الجملة والفاصلة في الوسط.

- والشكل الثاني:

You will pass if you study harder.

1- (الجملة الشرطية الحالة صفر)	
Type	The Zero Conditional
Structure	If + Present Simple, Present Simple نستخدم الزمن المضارع البسيط في كلا الطرفين من الجملة. هنا يمكن استخدام (when) بدل (if) If + V1 (s/es) , V1 (s/es).
Use	- to describe something that always happens. - the inevitable consequence after a certain action or event. - نستخدم هذه القاعدة للكلام عن الأشياء التي تحدث دائما كنتيجة لتحقق شرط الجملة. كالحقائق العلمية والحالات الدائمة والعامّة.
Examples	- If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die. - Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.

2- (الجملة الشرطية الحالة الأولى)	
Type	The First Conditional
Structure	If + Present Simple, will (Modals) + V1 نستخدم في هذه الحالة من الجمل الشرطية المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط (if) والمستقبل البسيط في جواب الشرط.
Use	to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event. وهنا نتحدث عن ناتج مستقبلي لحدث معين مستقبلي او مضارع، الشرط ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل
Examples	If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show real enthusiasm.

3- (الجملة الشرطية الحالة الثانية)	
Type	The Second Conditional
Structure	If + Past Simple, would + V1 نستخدم في هذه الحالة الشرطية الماضي البسيط في جملة الشرط (if) و (would) في جواب الشرط.
Use	- تستخدم هذه الحالة للكلام عن الأحداث التي ليست من المتوقع ان تحدث في المستقبل. - If I met the Queen of England, I would say hello. - للكلام عن الأحلام او التخيلات في المستقبل. - She would travel all over the world if she were rich. - للكلام عن شيء في المضارع لكن هو ليس حقيقي او صحيح مثل الأمنيات و النصائح. - If I were you, I wouldn't work in that place..
Examples	- If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house. - If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man.

4- (الجملة الشرطية الحالة الثالثة)	
Type	The Third Conditional (The Imaginary Past)
Structure	If + Past Perfect, would have / could have / might have + V3 نستخدم الماضي التام في جملة الشرط و (would have/could have/might have + V3) في جواب الشرط.
Use	to imagine past and impossible situations which did not happen. - نستخدم لتخيل أحداث مستحيلة لم تحدث في الماضي ، وتخيل نتائج هذه الأحداث. الشرط غير ممكن/مستحيل حدوثه في الماضي
Examples	- If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration. - جملة الشرط تصف حدث لم يحدث وجواب الشرط يصف حدثاً لم يحدث. تعني هذه الجملة ان الشخص حضر الإحتفال. - I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me. - هنا تم دعوة المتكلم من قبل صديقة وذهبا للمكتبة، فهو يقول لو ان صديقي لم يدعني للمكتبة لما كنت ذهبت اي ان كل جملته خيالية ولم يحدث انه لم تتم دعوته. - If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam. - هنا لم يدرس ولم ينجح ويقول لو انني درست لنجحت وكلا جملة الشرط وجوابها خياليين لم تحدثا.
Notes	- We use (could have/might have + V3) when we are less sure of the result of the impossible past situation. - في هذه القاعدة، نستخدم (could have/might have + V3) عندما نكون ليسوا متأكدين بالكامل من نتيجة حدث مستحيل في الماضي. If I had prepared better for the competition, I might have won the first prize. - يقول الكاتب هنا: لو انني تمرنت بشكل افضل للمنافسة (وهذا لم يحدث ومن المستحيل ان يحدث الآن) لكان من الممكن ان افوز بالجائزة الأولى (هو ليس متأكد من فوزه بالجائزة الأولى بدليل (might)) - If I had slept better before the exam, I could have concentrated better. - If I'd gone to a different school, I might not have studied French. I could have taken English.

No	Conjunction	المعنى بالعربي
1-	if	إذا
2-	when	عندما (الشرطية)
3-	provided that	على شرط / بشرط
4-	as long as	إذا / طالما
5-	unless	إذا لم
6-	even if	حتى لو

- I'll buy the book **(if/provided that/as long as)** it isn't too expensive.

- I'll buy it unless it's expensive.

- I'll buy it **even if** it's expensive.

- لن اشترية **إذا** كان غالي الثمن.

- سأشترية **إذا لم** يكن غالي الثمن.

- سأشترية **حتى لو** كان غالي الثمن.

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form. هام جداً

- 1- If they (have) time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
- 2- If the team train well, they (get) high scores.
- 3- If we (know) about your problem, we would have helped you.
- 4- I leave if she (come) to this place.
- 5- If we sneak out quietly, nobody (notice) us.
- 6- We (arrive) earlier if we had not missed the bus.
- 7- Okay, I (get) the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
- 8- She (go) out with you if you had only asked her.
- 9- I would not have read your diary if you (not hide) it in such an obvious place.
- 10- If people too much, they get fat. (eat)
- 11- If it rains, I to the park. (go/not)
- 12- If I met the Queen of England, I hello. (say)
- 13- If she , she would have passed the exam. (study)
- 14- If you a fire, you burned. (touch / get)
- 15- If I study today, I to the party tonight. (go)
- 16- She would travel all over the world if she rich. (be)
- 17- If I hadn't eaten so much, I sick. (not/feel)
- 18- People die if they (not/eat)
- 19- If I enough money, I'll buy some new shoes. (have)
- 20- She would pass the exam if she ever (study)
- 21- If we a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane. (take)
- 22- You water if you hydrogen and oxygen. (get / mix)
- 23- She'll be late if the train delayed. (be)
- 24- If I his number, I would call him. (have)
- 25- She wouldn't have been tired if she to bed earlier. (go)
- 26- Snakes if they are scared. (bite)
- 27- She'll miss the bus if she soon. (not / leave)
- 28- She a teacher if she had gone to university. (become)
- 29- If babies are hungry, they (cry)
- 30- If I see her, I'll her. (tell)
- 31- He would have been on time for the interview if he the house at nine. (leave)
- 32- (2018/s) You won't get a job in France unless you French.
(speak / speaks / is speaking / spoke)
- 33- (2017/s) Plants die if they enough sunlight. (not,get)
- 34- (2016) If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)
- 35- If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 36- If Ali **had / has** his own computer, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
- 37- (2017) The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi. (not / arrive)
- 38- (2016) Provided that it, we will have a picnic next week. (not,rain)
- 39- (2018/w) Ali will be upset, if you him to your party. (not,invite)
- 40- (2016/s) If Ali doesn't revise for his exam, he out with us tomorrow. (come)

Answers: Ex1: 1- have 2- get/will get 3- had known 4- comes 5- will notice 6- would have arrived 7- will get 8- would have gone 9-had not hidden. 10- eat 11- will not go 12- would say 13- had studied 14- touch/get 15- go / will go 16- were 17- would not have felt 18- don't eat 19- have 20- studied 21- had taken 22- get / mix 23- is 24- had 25- had gone 26- bite 27- doesn't leave 28- would have become 29- cry 30-will tell 31- had left 32- speak 33- don't get 34- recycles 35- play 36- had / wouldn't 37- doesn't arrive. 38- doesn't rain. 39- don't invite. 40- will come

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning.

1- Perhaps it will snow tomorrow so we may not go out.

If

2- It is possible that I will buy the butter and flour tomorrow so I may make a cake.

If

3- It is quite probable that Ahmad will come tonight so we may play chess.

If

4- I advised you not to tell Lina the bad news.

If I

5- I advise you to apply for that job.

If I

6- Ahmad won't go to London, so he won't buy me a present.

If Ahmad

7- I am not rich, so I can't buy a big house.

If I

8- Mona didn't study for the exam last week so she failed.

If

9- Sami lost the match because he didn't practice hard.

If

10- Rania arrived late because she came by bus.

If

11- People who didn't work hard usually don't achieve anything in life.

Unless

12- If Ahmad gets the tickets, we will go to the concert.

Unless

13- If nobody helps me, I will not finish the work today.

Unless

14- Unless you drive slowly, you will make an accident.

If

15- Nader won't get a scholarship unless he gets high grades.

If

16-(2018/s) I think I should see a doctor.

If

17- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)

- If I

18- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

.....

19- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

.....

20- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

.....

21- You should do a lot of research. (would)

.....

22-(2016) Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if/could)

23- If you drive fast, you make car accidents.

- Unless

24-Unless you do your best, you will not pass.

When

25- Unless it rains, we will have a picnic.

If

26- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

27- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

28- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

29- You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

30- (2016/2017) I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (if / might not)

31- (2016/w) Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

32- (book) I think you **should** send a text message. (would)

If

33- (book) Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you

34- (2017/w) Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/might not)

Answers: Ex2: قد تختلف الإجابة من طالب لآخر

1- If it snows, we will not go out tomorrow. 2- I'll make a cake tomorrow if I buy the butter and flour. 3- If Ahmad comes, we will play chess tonight. 4- If I were you, I wouldn't tell Lina the bad news. 5- If I were you, I would apply for the job. 6- If Ahmad went to London, he would buy me a present. 7- If I were rich, I would buy a big house. 8- If Mona had studied for the exam, she would have passed. 9- If Sami had practiced hard, he wouldn't have lost the match. 10- If Rania hadn't come by bus, she wouldn't have been late. 11- Unless people work hard, they don't usually achieve anything in life. 12- Unless Ahmad gets the tickets, we will not go to the concert. 13- Unless somebody helps me, I will not finish the work today. 14- If you drive slowly, you will not make an accident. 15- If Nader gets high grades, he will get a scholarship. 16- If I were you, I would see a doctor. 17- If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times. 18- You could make a list of questions. 19- Why don't you get some work experience? 20- If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 21- I would do a lot of research. 22- If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have got/gotten it. 23- Unless you drive fast, you don't make car accidents. 24- When you do your best, you will pass. 25- If it rains, we will not have a picnic. / If it doesn't rain, we will have a picnic. 26- If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade. 27- I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday. 28- I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number. 29- If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd. 30- I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 31- If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items. 32- If I were you, I would send a text message. 33- If you press the button, the picture moves. 34- If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have got/gotten top marks.

Exercise 3: Use if or unless to fill the gaps.

1- I will buy a car I have money. 2- you don't leave now, you'll be late. 3- Majed will lose his job he works harder.

4- my brother helps me, I can't succeed. 5- You can't drive a car you get a driving license.

6- (2018/w) During Ramadan, Muslims eat the sun sets.

(as long as / when / unless / even if)

7- (2018/s) Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.

(as long as / provided that / unless / if)

Answers: Ex3: 1- if 2-if 3- unless 4- unless 5- unless. 6- when

Exercise 7: Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box.

even if / if / unless / when

1- Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm. ○

2- We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. ○

3- The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay. ○

4- Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match. ○

5- **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. ○

6- (2018/s) Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold. ○

7- We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired. ○

Answers: Ex7: 1- ✓ 2- We need umbrellas when it rains. 3- The teacher will be pleased if I write a good essay. 4- ✓ 5- ✓ 6- Babies are usually happy unless they're hungry or cold. 7- We should always be polite even if we feel tired.

- Grammar: (be used to / used to / The Past Perfect Continuous)

1- be used to = (is/am/are + used to)

- نستخدم هذه القاعدة (be + used to) ونضع وراءها اسم أو ضمير أو صيغة (ing) للتحدث عن الأمور التي كانت صعبة في بداية ولكنها الآن مألوفة (familiar) أو اعتيادية (customary/normal). مثلاً: هناك شخص أتى إلى الأردن ليدرس فيها، في البداية واجه صعوبة الازدحام وبعد ذلك أصبح الموضوع إعتيادياً.

- We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic. (be used to + n)

- I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now. (be used to + pronoun)

- She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now. (be used to + ing)

- يكون النفي لهذه الجملة بإضافة (n't) أو (not) إلى الأفعال المساعدة (is/am/are).

2- used to + V1

- نستخدم (used to) وبعدها **الفعل المجرد** لوصف عادات (habits) أو حالات (states) كانت تحدث في الزمن الماضي ولكنها لا تحدث الآن تماماً كالشخص الذي كان يدخل ثم توقف عن ذلك.

- My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.

- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.

- I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

- يكون نفي هذه الجملة كالتالي (didn't use to + V1).

Exercise 11: Answer the following questions:

1- (2016) The underlined words in the following sentence **are not used correctly**. Replace these words with the correct ones.

هذا السؤال وزاري يتطلب منك تمييز الخطأ في استخدام (are used to) وذلك بتمييز ان بعدها فعل مجرد وبالانتباه للمعنى تجد انه من الاجدر وضع (used to) لانها تدل على ان الحدث كان يحدث سابقاً وانتى وان ما بعده فعل مجرد.

- Zaid's friends **are used to** go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid.

2- (2016) The underlined words in the following sentence **are not used correctly**. Replace these words with the correct ones.

في هذا السؤال هناك خطأ بأنه تم استخدام (used to) ويجب تصحيحها لان الاسم الذي تحته خط هو ليس فعل مجرد لذلك يجب استخدام (are used to) وبالنظر الى المعنى نجد بان الاردنيين لم يكونو في الماضي معتادين على الطقس الحار لكن الان تعودوا.

- Most Jordanians **used to the hot weather** which we have in summer.

Answers: Ex11: 1-used to 2-are used to

Exercise 12: Rewrite

1- (2016) It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

يوجد (normal) تعلم ان الحدث كان صعباً والآن تعودنا عليه اي يجب استخدام (be used to) طبعاً يجب عليك تحويل الفعل (send) الى اسم بإضافة (ing) له لان (be used to) تتبع باسم أو ضمير أو (ing).

- My friend is

2- (S/2017) It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

My grandfather.....

3- (2018/w) It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.
My younger brother

4- (2017/w) It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.
American people

Answers: Ex12: 1- My friend is now used to sending email. 2- My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day 3- My younger brother is used to using his electronic dictionary 4- American people are not used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day.

Exercise 13: Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 1- I **didn't use to / am used to** understand English, but now I do.
- 2- Ali has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to / didn't use to** living there now.
- 3- My family and I **are used to / used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 4- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to / aren't used to** doing much exercise.
- 5- When I was young, I **used to / am used to** go fishing.
- 6- I **used to / am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 7- There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 8- I think television **used to / is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 9- Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 10- There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 11- Salma has been practising the oud hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

12- (2018/s) When I was young, I on foot to my school.
(are used to going / used to go / use to go / am used to going)

Answers: Ex13: 1- didn't use to 2- is used to 3- used to 4- aren't used to 5- used to. 6- used to 7- didn't use to 8- used to 9- are used to 10- used to 11- is now used to 12- used to go.

Exercise 14- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice.

- تتساش انك لازم تصرف الفعل (be) إلى (is / am / are) حسب الفاعل قبل الفراغ في حال قررت استخدام هذا الفعل.

be used to / use to / not be used to / used to

- 1- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We weren't the cold weather.
- 2- My grandparents didn't send emails when they were my age.
- 3- Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
- 4- We always go to the market across the street, so we eating fresh vegetables.
- 5- Please slow down. I walking so fast!
- 6- When you were younger, did you play in the park?

Answers: Ex14: 1- used to 2- use to 3- used to 4- are used to 5- am not used to 6- use to.

Exercise 15: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1- When I was a student, I (work) hard. I (get up) early and study before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study more!
- 2- Are you (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 3- When I was a child, my grandmother (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 4- My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't (have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
- 5- I just got glasses this week, and I'm not (wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers: Ex15: 1- used to work/used to get up 2- used to living 3- used to make 4- used to having 5- used to wearing

Grammar: 1- Relative Clauses: العبارات الوصفية

1.1- Defining Relative Clauses: العبارات الوصفية المحددة

- العبارات الوصفية المعرفة/المحددة (defining relative clauses) هي عبارات غير مستقلة تصف وتحدد اي شخص / مكان / شيء نتكلم عنه. وتتكون من (Subject + Verb) على الأقل. لاحظ الإسم قبلها غير محدد، أي اسماً عاماً.

The man **who broke the window** was my uncle.
My uncle was the man **who broke the window**.

- نضيفها في جمل معقده فيها عبارة مستقلة (independent /main clause) واخرى غير مستقلة (subordinate/dependent/relative clause):
- This is the man **who stole my bag**.

Independent
Main clause

dependent
relative

غير مستقلة

- سميت (relative/subordinate) لانها تبدأ ب (relative pronouns/subordinate conjunctions) مثل:

- who/that للكلام عن الاشخاص
- which/that لغير العاقل كالأشياء والحيوانات
- where للمكان
- when للزمان
- whose للعاقل للملكية

- This is the police officer **who shot the criminal**.

- This is the school **where** I studied Tawjihi.

- That is the dog **which** chased me last night.

- This is the man **whose** daughter I met in Amman.

- في الأمثلة السابقة، العبارات التي تحتها خط **ضرورية لإتمام المعنى** وتحديد الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه لأنه غير محدد أصلاً. فلم نذكر اسم الشرطي ولا المدرسة، العبارة التي تحتها خط تحدد لنا ذلك.

- هذه العبارات ضرورية **لا يمكن إزالتها** لأننا لن نعرف عن من نتحدث.

- في هذا النوع من العبارات التي من الضروري أن تبقى في الجملة ولا يمكن حذفها، يمكنك فقط حذف الضمير (who/that/which/where) إذا كان مفعولاً به ويكون مفعولاً به إذا لم يتبعه فعل:

- The man who I told you about was my uncle. يمكن حذفه لأن تبعه ضمير ليس فعل.

- The man I told you about was my uncle.

- أما إذا كان فاعلاً فلا يمكن حذفه لأنه متبوع بفعل ويكون أساسياً لإكمال معنى الجملة:

- This is the police officer **who shot the criminal**.

- This is the police officer XXXXX **shot the criminal**. خطأ خطأ

- The man who **broke** the window is insane. الضمير متبوع بفعل لذلك لا يمكن حذفه لأنه فاعل.

Exercise 7: Use the most suitable relative pronoun to complete each sentence.

(who/that/which/whose/where/when)

1- A hotel is a place people stay when they're on holiday.

2- What's the name of the woman lives in that house?

3- What do you call someone writes computer programs?

4- A waiter is a person job is to serve customers in a restaurant.

5- Overalls are clothes people wear when they are working.

6- Is that the shop you bought your new laptop?

7- He's the man son plays football for Manchester Utd.

8- Hal didn't get the job he applied for.

9-(2018/w) The prize Huda won last year was for Art.

(when / where / which / who)

10-(2018/s) The students cleaned the street are from our school.

(which / who / when / whose)

Answers: Ex7: 1- where 2- who/that 3- who/that 4- whose 5-which/that 6- where 7- whose 8- which/that

في هذا السؤال يطلب منك دمج الجملتين لعمل جملة واحدة فيها عبارة وصفية. وفي القسم الثاني من السؤال يطلب منك القيام بحذف ضمير الوصل إذا أمكن.

Exercise 8: Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible.

1- The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.

- The girl who I am talking to is my sister.

- The girl I am talking to is my sister.

- في القسم الأول من الحل وضعنا الجملة الثانية بعد مبتدأ الجملة الأولى لأننا نريد توضيح من هي البنت ولأن المبتدأ اسم تقبل وضع العبارة الوصفية بعده ولا ننسى أننا وضعنا ضمير الوصل أيضاً.

- في القسم الثاني من الحل حذفنا ضمير الوصل (who) لأنه ليس الفاعل بل كان بينه وبين الفعل ضميراً آخر.

- لاحظ حذف أي عنصر متكرر (the girl).

2- This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.

- This is the chair

- في هذا المثال نقوم بإبقاء العبارة الوصفية مكانها أي في موقع متأخر في الجملة لأن المبتدأ ليس اسماً بل ضميراً.

3- She is married to a man. He is richer than her.

- She is married to a man

4- She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.

.....

5- That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.

.....

6- That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.

.....

7- A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.

.....

8- The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.

.....

9- I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.

- The restaurant was very expensive.

10- I saw a film last night. It was very interesting.

- The film was very interesting.

11- (2016) Correct the underlined word:

- Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather where we have in summer.

- Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather

Answers: Ex8: 1- The girl I am talking to is my sister. 2- This is the chair which/that the carpenter repaired last week. - This is the chair the carpenter repaired last week. 3- She is married to a man who is richer than her. 4- She is the friend who helped me with my homework. 5- That is the swimming pool where I used to go swimming. - That is the swimming pool I used to go swimming in. 6- that is the man whose wife is a famous actress. 7- The doctor who examined me last night was really kind. 8- The woman whose car had been stolen called the police. 9- The restaurant which I went to yesterday was very expensive. - The restaurant I went to was very expensive. 10- The film which/that I saw last night was very interesting. - The film I saw last night was very interesting. 11- Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather that/which we have in summer.

1.2- Non-defining Relative Clauses: العبارات الوصفية غير المحددة

- هي عبارات اضافية نضيفها لنعطي معنى اضافي لشخص او مكان او شيء محدد اصلا و معروف:

- Ali, who is standing there, took my food. علي علم أي معروف وما بين الفواصل عبارة وصفية إضافية.

- The Sahara Desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

- ترتبط هذه العبارة الوصفية بالجملة نفسها عادةً ب (relative pronoun) مثل (who/which/where/when)

- تختلف العبارة الوصفية غير المحددة (non-defining relative clause) عن العبارة المحددة (defining clause) التي درستها في النقطة السابقة بأنها غير إلزامية اي اذا حذفناها لا يختلف المعنى لأنها تعطي معانٍ إضافية:

- The Sahara Desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

- الصحارى هنا معروفة لذلك العبارة التي تحتها خط تعطي معنى اضافي لو حذفنا لا يختلف المعنى:

- The Sahara Desert is very hot.

- العبارة هذه تعطي معنى اضافي كما ذكرت ولو حذفنا لن يختلف المعنى وتكون بين فاصلتين او قوسين كما في المثال السابق. ولكنها تبقى اذا كانت تكمل الجملة (أي بعد فاصلة وسط الجملة) مثل:

-Yesterday I met a woman named Susan, whose husband works in London.

- هنا نحن نعرف ان المرأة اسمها سوزان لذلك هي معرفة ولكن العبارة الوصفية التي تحتها خط تكمل معنى الجملة لذلك لا يجوز حذفها.

- في هذه العبارات لا يجوز حذف ال (relative pronouns) (who/which/whose/that/where/when).

Exercise 9: Complete the sentences with whose, who, which, or where. Notice that all clauses are non-defining (can be deleted), rewrite them without these clauses:

1- Dublin, is the capital of Ireland, is my favourite city.

2- Amelia, mother is from Shanghai, speaks English and Chinese fluently.

3-This smartphone, I bought last week, takes great photos.

4- Buckingham Palace, the Queen of England lives, is in the centre of London.

5- Ferraris, are made in Italy, are very expensive.

6- Russell Crowe, starred in Gladiator, was born in New Zealand.

7- Mr Kemp, teaches physics, is going to retire next year.

Answers: Ex9: 1- which - Dublin is my favourite city. 2- whose - Amelia speaks English and Chinese fluently. 3- which/that - This smartphone takes great photos. 4- where - Buckingham Palace is in the centre of London. 5- which/that - Ferraris are very expensive. 6- who - Russell Crowe was born in New Zealand. 7- who - Mr Kemp is going to retire next year.

Exercise 17: Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1- **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

- The person who

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.

- The country where

3- **Ali ibn Nafi** ' established the first music school in the world.

- It was

4- **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

- It was

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.

- It is

6- (2016/s) Taha Hussain is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is

7- (2016/w) The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948.

The year

Answers: Ex17: 1- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 2- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq. 3- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world. 4- It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark. 5- It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous. 6- It is Taha Hussain who/that is especially famous for his work in literature. 7- The year when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was **in** 1948 CE. - The year **in** which the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.

Exercise 18: Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

1- **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was Queen Rania

2-(2017/s) Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

The year

3- I stopped working at **11 p.m.**

It was

4- **My father** has influenced me most.

The person

5- I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject

6- **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was

Answers: Ex18: 1- Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 2- The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was in 1985 CE. - The year in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 3- 11 p.m. when I stopped working. 4- who/that has influenced me most is my father. 5- that/which I like most of all is Geography. 6- the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant.

Exercise 19: Make cleft sentences using the given structure:

1- I've come to discuss my future with you.

The reason why

2- Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

The thing that

3- The jewels are hidden under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road, Epping.

The place

Under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road

4- Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

The person who

Mary is the person

5-(2018/w) The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe.

(2018/w) The day (when)

7 May 1945

6- We now need actions rather than words.

What we now need

Actions rather than words

7- I enjoyed the brilliant music most of all in the Ballet Frankfurt performance.

What I enjoyed most.....

The brilliant music was

Answers: Ex19: 1-The reason why I've come is to discuss my future with you. 2- The thing that impresses me more than anything else is your generosity. 3- The place where the jewels are hidden is under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road, Epping. - Under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road is the place where the jewels are hidden. 4- The person who works harder than anybody else in this organisation is Mary. - Mary is the person in this organisation who works harder than anybody else. 5- The day (when) the Second World War ended in Europe was 7 May 1945 -7 May 1945 was the day (when) the Second World War ended in Europe. 6- What we now need are actions rather than words. - Actions rather than words are what we now need. 7- What I enjoyed most in the Ballet Frankfurt performance was the brilliant music. - The brilliant music was what I enjoyed most in the Ballet Frankfurt performance.

3- Derivation: الاشتقاق

هي كيفية اشتقاق الإسم والصفة والظرف والفعل من جذر الكلمة ، هنا الجذر (act) يعطي كل هذه الكلمات:

verb	adjective	noun	adverb
act	<u>active</u>	<u>action</u>	<u>actively</u>
activate	<u>activated</u>	<u>act</u>	<u>actually</u>
	<u>actionable</u>	<u>acting</u>	
	<u>actual</u>	<u>activation</u>	
		<u>activist</u>	
		<u>activity</u>	
		<u>actor</u>	
		<u>actress</u>	

- إذاً، نهايات الكلمات هي التي تمكنك من معرفة اذا ما كانت الكلمة اسم او فعل او صفة او ظرف، لذلك سنحفظها:

noun	adjective	adverb	verb
tion / sion / ism / dom / ment / ure / age / ance / ence / ity / ety / ant / ness / er / or / ress / ist / ship / hood / ee / ency	able / ive / ful / al / ous / ish / en / less / ic / ent / y / ing / ed / ant / ent	ly	ise / ize / ate / fy / en
أمثلة على الإسم	أمثلة على الصفة	أمثلة على الظرف	أمثلة على الفعل

مواقع الإسم	مواقع الصفة	مواقع الظرف	مواقع الفعل
that	that		
a of	a	hV +adv.... + mV	sub +v.... + obj
the .....n..... X	the .....adj..... n		to +v.....
an he	an		can
this	this		must
some			will .....v.....
any	mV +adj.....n	..... adv.....+ adj	could
mV +n.....	adj		might
	tall		
adj	inefficient	v + n +adv.....	do
tall	active		does
inefficient	our +adj.....n	.....adv.....+ v	doesn't + v
active	my		don't
our +n.....	their		didn't
my	his	v +adv.....	
their	your		adv+..... v.....
his			

your	on	.....adv....., الجملة	.....v.....+ adv
on	at		نضع افعالاً مع الظروف في حال
at	of +adj.....n		عدم وجود فعل في الجملة.
of +n.....	in		S. +v..... + ly
in	into		
into	noun's +adj.....n		
noun's +n.....	.....adj..... + n		
noun + noun اسم مركب	so		
	adv+ .....adj.....		
	very		
	نضع صفة بعد الظرف اذا كان موجود		
	فعل في الجملة		
	افعال الربط		
	is/be/were		
	seems/seem		
	grow		
	feel		
	becomes		
	was +adj.....		
	look		
	found		
	taste		
	smells		

Exercise 20: Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets or choose the suitable items from those given to complete the sentences.

- (2018/s) Khaled received an letter from the manager for his hard work.
(appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively)
- (2018/s) Madaba has a as a fascinating place to visit.
(reputation / reputational / reputationally)
- (2018/w) Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and each other's work.
(criticise / criticism / critic)
- (2018/w) Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
(viable / viably / viability)
- (2017/s) Bank customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system. (accessible)
- (2017/s) Imagination is the source of (create)
- (2017/w) Taha Hussein is one of the most writers of the twentieth century. (influence)
- (2017/w) The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the of the environment. (sustainable)
- (2016/w) The system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (education)
- (2016/w) Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)
- (2016/s) Many candy advertisement are usually presented in an manner in the TV. (attract)
- (2016/s) Markets have different types of food which are prepared from animal products. (artificial)
- (2018/s) Manal always presents her work in literature clearly.
(create / creative / creatively)

Answers: Ex20: 1- appreciation 2- reputation 3- criticize / criticise 4- viable 5- access 6- creation/creativity 7- influential 8- sustainability 9- educational 10- reputation 11- attractive 12- artificially 13- creative

Exercise 21: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

translation / archaeology / appreciation / educate / collect / installation

- Petra is an important site.
- I will be going to university to continue my
- In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
- They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- Thank you for your help, I really it.
- Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds!

Answers: Ex21: 1- archaeological 2- education 3- translate 4- install 5- appreciate 6- collection

Exercise 27: choose the suitable items from those given to complete the sentences.

- 1- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(produce / production / productive)
- 2- Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.
(medicine / medical / medication)
- 3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.
(nine / ninth)
- 4- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(inherit / inheritance / inherited)
- 5- Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.
(origin / original / originate)
- 6- Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?
(invent / invention / inventive)
- 7- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover / discovered / discoveries)
- 8- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(influence / influenced / influential)

1- production 2- medical 3- ninth 4- inheritance 5- original 6- invention 7- discoveries 8-influential

Grammar: Quantifiers to make comparisons

1- Comparative/superlative/equal/non-equal Degrees

- يمكننا استخدام المقارنة والتفضيل والمساواة وعدم المساواة للمقارنة بين الصفات والظروف.

- Mahmoud **is** taller **than** his brother. (صفة +er)
 Mahmoud **works** **as** hard **as** his brother. (as+hard+as ظرف)
 I can run the **fastest**. (the+fast+est ظرف)

إليك عزيزي الطالب جدول مختصر لهذه القاعدة:

Degree	Explanation
1- Comparative more/less ... than صفات شاذة good-better bad-worse many-more much-more little-less far- farther far- further	- المقارنة تكون بين شيئين، يعني اما يكون هناك اسم في بداية الجملة واسم في نهاية الجملة. اسم شخص او شيء او مجموعة. ويكون بين هذين الاسمين كلمة (than) . - نضيف (.....er) للصفة او الظرف القصيرين للمقارنة. - نضيف (more) للصفة او الظرف الطويلين للمقارنة الإيجابية. - نضيف (less) للصفة او الظرف الطويلين او القصيرين للمقارنة السلبية. - Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or less interesting ? - Mahmoud is taller than his brother. - Mohammad works harder than his brother.
2- Superlative the most/least good - best bad - worst many-most much-most little - least far-farthest far - furthest	- التفضيل يكون بتفضيل شيء على كل الأشياء وغالباً ما نذكر اسم واحد لشخص او مجموعة ولا نذكر المجموعة الأخرى لأننا نقوم بتفضيله بشكل ضمني على كل الأشياء او الأشخاص من نفس النوع. يكون هناك (the) التفضيلية. - نضيف (the est) للصفة او الظرف القصيرين للتفضيل. - نضيف (the most) للصفة او الظرف الطويلين للتفضيل الإيجابي. - نضيف (the least) للتفضيل السلبي عندما تكون الصفة او الظرف طويلين او قصيرين. Which subjects are the most popular , and which are the least popular ? - I can run the fastest . I am the fastest . صفة
3- Equal as ... as	- نستخدم (as.....as) للتعبير عن المساواة ويكون بينهما صفة او ظرف قصيرين او طويلين وإذا اردنا نا نعبّر عن عدم المساواة يكون قبلها (not). - يمكننا ان نستخدم (as much) ويتبعها اسم للكلام عن مساواة وعدم مساواة الأشياء غير المعدودة. - يمكننا استخدام (as many) ويتبعها اسم للكلام عن مساواة وعدم مساواة الأشياء المعدودة. - لاحظ: لا يوجد (the) ولا (than) في هذه القاعدة. - ملاحظة: إذا كان هناك عدم مساواة بوجود نفي بعد الفعل، يكون الطرف الثاني أكثر من الطرف الأول في ميزان الصفة. - Is Maths as popular as Science? - I don't like running as much as I like swimming. - We practise our English as often as possible. - There are not as many people in our class as in yours. - I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

Exercise 13: Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- (2016/s) Neither Maths nor science are as popular as English.
English
- 2- (2017/s) Studying physics is not as popular as studying biology in Britain.
Studying Biology
- 3- (2018/s) These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.
My old shoes
- 4- (2017/w) Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
- 5- (2018/w) The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.
The ordinary newspapers

Ex13: 1- English is more popular than Maths and science. 2- Studying Biology is more popular than studying physics in Britain. 3- My old shoes are more comfortable than these new shoes (ones). 4- English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children. 5- are more acceptable than the electronic ones.

Exercise 14: Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

English 45% / Maths 25% / Science 20% / Music and Art 10%

as much as / less / more / not as many / the least / the most / as popular as

- 1- English is studied subject.
2- studied subjects are Music and Art.
3- There are students studying Science as Maths.
4- Maths is popular than Science, but popular than English.
5- Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.
6- Neither Maths nor Science is English.

Ex14: 1- the most 2- The least 3- not as many 4- more; less 5- as much as 6- as popular as.

Exercise 15: Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5–16 years
Portugal	6–18 years
Jordan	6–15 years
Turkey	6–18 years
Japan	6–15 years

Earlier / later / less / longer / the most / the least

- 1- Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.
2- Portuguese children have to go to school for than children in Japan.
3- In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
4- Japanese and Jordanian children have compulsory schooling.
5- Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

Ex15: 1- the most 2- longer 3- later 4- the least 5- earlier.

Exercise 16: This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed.

Subject	Number of Applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Engineering	141,100	+11%
Law	108,130	-1%
Physics	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+3%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

- 1- Business Studies is subject.
- 2- people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3- Physics isn't Biology.
- 4- Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5- growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6- Engineering is Visual Arts.
- 7- 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- 8- The subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers: Ex16: 1- the most popular 2- Not as many 3- as popular as 4- more popular 5- The fastest 6- less popular than 7- more people 8 least popular

Exercise 17: Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

- 1- My house is (big) than yours.
- 2- This flower is (beautiful) than that one.
- 3- This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
- 4- Non-smokers usually live (long) than smokers.
- 5- Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?
- 6- A holiday by the sea is (good) than a holiday in the mountains.
- 7- It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) than a coffee.
- 8- Who is the (rich) woman on earth?
- 9- The weather this summer is even (bad) than last summer.
- 10- He was the (clever) thief of all.

Answers: Ex17: 1- bigger 2- more beautiful 3- the most interesting 4- longer 5- most dangerous 6- better 7- more expensive 8- richest 9- worse 10- cleverest.

Exercise 18: Fill in the gaps with the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives given.

- 1- This armchair is than the old one. (comfortable)
- 2- Trains are than aeroplanes. (slow)
- 3- I bought the souvenir I could afford. (expensive)
- 4- In this classroom there are girls than boys. (many)
- 5- Ann is the child in the family. (young)
- 6- That TV set is the of all. (cheap)
- 7- You are here than there. (safe)
- 8- Fifi is than Kate. (pretty)
- 9- This is the film I have ever seen. (exciting)
- 10- Tim is than Peter. (talented)

Answers: Ex18: 1- more comfortable 2- slower 3- most expensive 4- more 5- youngest 6- cheapest 7- safer 8- prettier 9- most exciting 10- more/less talented.

Exercise 19: Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form:

- 1- My brother has a (tidy) room than me.
- 2- Australia is (not/big) England.
- 3- I'm (tall) this man.
- 4- She's got (little) money than you, but she doesn't care.
- 5- He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world.
- 6- Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
- 7- Cats are not (intelligent) as dogs.
- 8- Show me (good) restaurant downtown.
- 9- Who is the (talkative) person in your family? I mean who speaks less.
- 10- Ali is than Rawan. (intelligent)

Answers: Ex19: 1- tidier 2- not as big as 3- as tall as 4- less 5- the most difficult 6- worse 7- as intelligent as 8- the best 9- most talkative 10- more/less intelligent

Exercise 20: Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A plane carries passengers than a bus. (least, little, most, more)
- 2- Salim is than Suzan. (clever, cleverer, cleverest)
- 3- His opinion is certainly mine. (as good as, better, best)
- 4- A bus carries passengers than a plane. (few / fewer / the fewest)
- 5- The city is (much) than the countryside. (busier, busy, busiest)
- 6- This is the film I have ever watched. (good, better, best)

Answers: Ex20: 1- more 2- cleverer 3- as good as 4- fewer 5- busier 6- best.

Exercise 21: Re-write the sentences to give a similar meaning to the previous one:

1- Rami's handwriting is more beautiful than Ali's.

Ali's

2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.

Travelling by train.....

3- Alex speaks English fluently, Rami also speaks English fluently.

Alex speaks

4- Dogs are fast but they are slower than lions.

Dogs are not

5- A dog is more faithful than a cat.

- A cat

6- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.

- No other city in the Middle East is

- Amman is than any other city in the Middle East.

7- There are few countries as large as China.

- China is one of

8- I know him quite as well as you do.

- You do not

Ex21: 1- Ali's handwriting is less beautiful than Rami's. 2- Travelling by train is more exciting than travelling by car. 3- Alex speaks English as fluently as Rami. 4- Dogs are not as fast as lions. 5- A cat is less faithful than a dog. 6- No other city in the Middle East is better than Amman. - Amman is better than any other city in the Middle East. 7- China is one of the largest countries in the world. 8- You do not know him more than I do.

Exercise 21: Identify the mistake and rewrite the sentence (mistakes can be grammatical or meaning):

1- Anthony is the older of four siblings.

.....

2- Billionaires are richest than millionaires.

.....

3- Mr. Gomez's market sells the fresher fruit in town.

.....

4- The cat is faster than the dog.

.....

5- A Ferrari is as fast as a GMC.

.....

Ex21: 1- oldest 2- richer 3- freshest 4- the dog is faster than the cat. 5- A Ferrari is not as fast as a GMC.

Grammar: Indirect Questions (Embedded Questions) and The impersonal passive

1- Indirect Questions:

- هو نوع من الأسئلة يحتوي على عبارة كانت قبل ذلك سؤال. ومن المعتاد رؤيتها بعد بعض العبارات مثل:

- **Could you explain / Do you know / Could you tell me / Do you mind telling me ...**

- نستخدم هذا النوع من الأسئلة لنسأل أسئلة بطريق مهذبة (Polite) ورسمية (Formal):

- هذه القاعدة هي نفس قاعدة نقل الأسئلة ولكن السؤال هنا ينتهي بعلامة سؤال.

Yes/No questions	(wh-questions) Other questions
<p>ADD if or whether</p> <p>- Is there a postbox near here, please?</p> <p>عند التحويل من سؤال عادي لسؤال غير مباشر/ضمني نقوم بما يلي:</p> <p>1- ضع المقدمة / ربما تكون موضوعه لك في السؤال:</p> <p>- Do you know</p> <p>2- نضع:</p> <p><u>if/whether</u></p> <p>3- نضع الفاعل:</p> <p>there</p> <p>4- نضع الفعل:</p> <p>is</p> <p>5- ثم نكمل مع إبقاء علامة السؤال لأن علامة السؤال تكون للسؤال الأول الذي يبدأ ب (Do you know).</p> <p>a postbox near here, please?</p> <p>يصبح الحل كالآتي:</p> <p>- Do you know if/whether there is a postbox near here, please?</p>	<p>- What is the time, please?</p> <p>عند التحويل من سؤال عادي لسؤال غير مباشر/ضمني نقوم بما يلي:</p> <p>1- ضع المقدمة / ربما تكون موضوعه لك في السؤال:</p> <p>- Could you tell me</p> <p>2- نضع:</p> <p>(what, who, why, when, where, how)</p> <p>والتي تكون أصلاً موضوعه في السؤال الأصلي.</p> <p>3- نضع الفاعل:</p> <p>the time</p> <p>4- نضع الفعل:</p> <p>is</p> <p>5- ثم نكمل مع إبقاء علامة السؤال.</p> <p>يصبح الحل كالآتي:</p> <p>- Could you tell me what the time is, please?</p>
<p>تذكر عزيزي ان السؤال الأصلي يتحول إلى عبارة غير مستقلة تعمل عمل المفعول به في الجملة:</p> <p>What is your name? - السؤال الأصلي</p> <p>- Do you mind telling me what your name is? (Do you mind telling me something?)</p> <p>هنا يتحول السؤال الأصلي الذي تحته خط إلى عبارة متضمنة داخل السؤال الجديد والذي يبدأ ب (Do).</p>	
<p>Direct: What time does the bus arrive?</p> <p>Embedded: Could you tell me what time the bus arrives?</p> <p>Direct: What did he say?</p> <p>Embedded: Could you tell me what he said?</p>	<p>ملاحظة:</p> <p>1- عند وجود (do) نحذفها ونحول الفعل الذي يكون خلفها إلى التصريف الأول.</p> <p>2- عند وجود (does) نحذفها ونحول الفعل الذي يكون خلفها إلى التصريف الأول مضاف له (s/es)</p> <p>2- أما عند وجود (did) فنحذفها ونحول الفعل الذي يبقى إلى (V2).</p>

- ملاحظة: لا ينتهي السؤال بعلامة سؤال إذا بدأ بهذه الأشياء بل نضع نقطة لأنها تكون أسئلة داخل عبارات:

I wonder \ Let's ask \ We need to find out \ I'd like to know \ I'm not sure

Examples:

1- Direct Question Is he a doctor?

Embedded Question Do you know **if he is a doctor?**

2- Direct Question Where is she?

Embedded Question Do you know **where she is?**

3- Direct Question What should I do?

Embedded Question Please tell me **what I should do.**

Embedded Question with an Infinitive Please tell me **what to do.**

- لاحظ: يمكن للفعل (to+inf) أن يتبع كلمات السؤال (wh) و (whether) كما في المثال السابق. لا تستخدم اختصارات الأفعال في هذه الجمل والأسئلة. بعض الأفعال يتبعها (ing) مثل (mind).

Exercise 1: Rewrite these questions as indirect questions.

1- (2016/w) How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

Could you tell me

2- (2017/s) Does the bill ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know

3- (2018/w) "What can't we bring onto the plane?"

Could you tell me

4- (2016/s) Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

Do you know

5- (2016) How did you solve this puzzle?

- Could you explain

6- (2017/w) Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know

7- (2018/s) How can I fix this smartphone?

Could you tell me

Answers Ex1:

1- Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? 2- Do you know if the bill rings at eight or half past eight? 3- what we can't bring onto the plane? 4- Do you know if there is a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are? 5- Could you explain how you solved this puzzle? 6- Do you know if students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam? 7- Could you tell me how I can fix this smartphone.

Exercise 2: Rewrite these questions as indirect questions using all these phrases.

Could you tell me ... Do you know ... Do you mind telling me ... Could you explain ...

1- Where should I revise for exams?

.....

2- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

.....

3- Is it possible to improve your memory?

.....

4- What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

.....

5- What should I do on the day before the exam?

.....

6- Where is the library?

.....

Ex2: 1- Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?

2- Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

3- Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?

4- Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?

5- Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

6- Could you tell me where the library is?

Exercise 3: Complete the questions with words from the box.

how / how much / if / when / where / whether / who / why

1- Do you know we can take water into the exam?

2- Could you tell me this book costs, please?

3- Do you know I've passed my exam or not?

4- Do you mind telling me the library is?

5- Could you explain I can solve this Maths problem?

6- Could you possibly tell me the Arabic teacher is?

7- Do you know we'll know our results?

8- Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?

Ex3: 1- if 2- how much 3- whether 4- where 5- how 6- who 7- when 8- why.

Exercise 4: Write the direct questions:

1- Could you tell me what the time is, please?

.....

2- Do you know who that man is?

.....

3- Do you mind telling me why the train is late?

.....

4- Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

.....

5- Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?

.....

Ex4: 1- What is the time, please? 2- Who is that man? 3-Why is the train late? 4- Where is the nearest bank? 5- How did you solve this puzzle?

Exercise 5: Complete the following indirect questions.

1- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind.....?

2- Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind?

3- How can I relax?

..... you explain?

4- Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

..... you know?

5- Please tell me where you found that information.

..... mind?

6- Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

..... whether?

7- Where is the nearest bank?

- Can you tell me?

8- Why is that little baby crying?

- Do you know?

9- Is there any water here?

- Could you tell me?

10- Is he coming tomorrow?

- Does she know?

11- How many cars does she have?

- Do you know?

12- Do they like swimming?

- Does he know?

13- What does she want?

Can you explain me?

14- When does the train arrive?

Do you know?

15- Was Sam in San Francisco last year?

Could you tell me?

16- Where's your brother going to live next year?

Do you know

17- What is the teacher's name?

Can you tell me

18- Does this school have a cafeteria?

Could you please tell me

19- When did the new factory open?

Do you remember

20- Where can I find a good shoe store?

Do you happen to know

21- How far is Irbid from here?

Could you please tell me

22- Are there any new employees this week?

Do you know

23- Where are the restrooms in this building?

Could you please tell me

24- When did the First World War begin?

Do you know

Answers: Ex5: 1- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast? 2- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision? 3- Could you explain how I can relax? 4- Do you know if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam? 5- Do you mind telling me where you found that information? 6- Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten? 7- Can you tell me where the nearest bank is? 8- Do you know why that little baby is crying? 9- Can you tell me if there is any water here? 10-Does she know if he is coming tomorrow? 11- Do you know how many cars she has? 12- Does he know if they like swimming? 13- Can you explain me what she wants? 14- Do you know when the train arrives? 15- Could you tell me if Sam was in San Francisco last year? 16- Do you know where your brother is going to live next year? 17- Can you tell me what the teacher's name is? 18- Could you please tell me if this school has a cafeteria? 19- Do you remember when the new factory opened? 20- Do you happen to know where I can find a good shoe store? 21- Could you please tell me how far Irbid is from here? 22- Do you know if there are any new employees this week? 23- Could you please tell me where the restrooms are in this building? 24- Do you know when the First World War began?

Exercise 6: Rearrange the words to make indirect questions.

1- if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .

.....

2- needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager / ?

.....

3- should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?

.....

4- mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?

.....

5- know / in / would / you / the / happen / whether / to / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / better / evening / ?

.....

Answers: Ex6: 1- I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.

2- Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?

3- Could you tell me how much revision I should do?

4- Do you mind giving me a glass of water?

5- Would you happen to know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?

2- The Impersonal Passive:

- يمكننا بهذه القاعدة نقل الأفكار والأقوال والمعتقدات والآراء بطريقة رسمية بطريقتين:

- الجملة الأصلية: People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
 - **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts. (Impersonal Passive)
 - Children are **said to be** afraid of ghosts. (Impersonal Passive)

- لتبسيط الشرح، تفضل هذا الجدول والذي يوضح طريقتين لعمل ال (impersonal passive):

Impersonal Passive WAY #1 (say / think / claim / believe)	Impersonal Passive WAY #2
<p>Example:</p> <p>- People believe that he lied in court. - It is believed (that) he lied in court.</p> <p>Structure:</p> <p>It + passive + that-clause</p>	<p>Example:</p> <p>- People believe that he lied in court. - He is believed to have lied in court.</p> <p>Structure:</p> <p>Subject + passive + to-infinitive</p>
	<p>- توضيح أكثر:</p> <p>- They <u>say</u> that <u>women</u> live longer than men. في الطريقة الأولى: 1- نضع (it) 2- ثم نضع الفعل الذي يتبع الفاعل في الجملة الأصلية محول حسب ال (passive) العادي الذي تعلمته في المستوى الثالث وغالباً في الزمن المضارع البسيط. 3- ثم نكمل الجملة الجديدة باستخدام عبارة (that) ملاحظة: في المبني للمجهول كله لا نغير الزمن. - It is said that women live longer than men. في الطريقة الثانية: 1- نضع المبتدأ الخاص بعبارة (that) أي الذي يكون بعدها. 2- نضع الفعل الأول (الذي يكون قبل (that)) في الجملة الجديدة محول حسب قواعد ال (passive) التي تعلمتها في المستوى الثالث وغالباً في الزمن المضارع البسيط. 3- نضيف (to) وبعدها نكمل الجملة باستخدام الفعل في حالته المجردة وحتى نهاية الجملة. - هناك بعض التغييرات بعد (to) سندرسها لاحقاً. ملاحظة: في المبني للمجهول كله لا نغير الزمن. - Women are said to live longer than men.</p>

ملاحظة: الفعل الأول يتم تحويله من مضارع بسيط إلى مضارع بسيط مبني للمجهول غالباً.

ملاحظة: نستخدم نفس جدول تحويلات المبني للمجهول الذي درسته في الفصل الأول:

- وهي شوية أمثلة:

People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

- **It is said** that children are afraid of ghosts.
 - Children are **said to be** afraid of ghosts.

- في الحل في الجملة الأولى التي تبدأ ب (It) فإن ننا نكمل الحل باستخدام جملة (that) ويبقى كل شيء بعدها ثابت أما الجملة الثانية والتي تبدأ بالإسم فإن فعلها الذي يأتي بعد (to) يتم تحويله كالتالي:

أي فعل مضارع	to + مجرد
أي فعل ماضٍ	to + have
أي فعل مستقبل	to + مجرد

- إليك جدول بالتغييرات التي تحدث حسب الزمن واعلم ان كل الأزمنة مطلوبة بناء على ما تم ذكره في مرجع القواعد في كتاب الطالب صفحة 65 ويتبع الجدول امثلة على كلا الحلين الطريقة الأولى والثانية:

اسم الزمن	شكل الفعل	حل الجملة الأولى جملة (It)	حل الجملة الثانية الجملة التي تبدأ بالإسم
المضارع البسيط	V1 or V1s/es	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + V1
المضارع المستمر	is/am/are + V-ing	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + be + V-ing
المضارع التام	have/has + V3	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + have + V3
الماضي البسيط	V2	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + have + V3
الماضي المستمر	was/were + V-ing	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + have + been + V-ing
الماضي التام	had + V3	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + have + V3
المستقبل البسيط	will + V1	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + V1
المستقبل المستمر	will + be + V-ing	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + be + V-ing
المستقبل التام	will + have + V3	يبقى الفعل كما هو	to + have + V3

- ملاحظة: هذه الأزمنة ليس لها حل على قاعدة ال (Impersonal Passive):

The Present Perfect continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous

The Future Perfect Continuous

شرح تفصيلي مع جمل على جميع الحالات

الفعل المضارع البسيط يبقى كما هو في الحالة الأولى اما في الحالة الثانية فيتحول إلى المجرد بعد (to):

People believe that Mr. Brown **owns** a lot of land in the north.

- **It is believed** that Mr. Brown **owns** a lot of land in the north.

- Mr. Brown is **believed to own** a lot of land in the north.

- المضارع المستمر: في الجملة الأولى لا نحول الفعل اما في الثانية فالفعل (is) يصبح (be) بسبب وجود (to):

They think she **is writing** a book.

- It is thought she **is writing** a book.

- She is thought to **be writing** a book.

- المضارع التام: في الجملة الأولى لا نحول الفعل اما في الثانية ف (has/have) يصبح (have) بسبب وجود (to):

They think she **has written** a book.

- It is thought that she **has written** a book.

- She is thought to **have written** a book.

- الماضي البسيط: في حالة الماضي البسيط في الجملة الأولى (it is ...) لا نحول الفعل فيبقى في الزمن الماضي اما في الجملة الثانية (sub+passive) نحول الفعل الماضي إلى **المضارع التام لأن (to)** لا يأتي بعدها فعل ماض فنضع (have) لحماية زمن الجملة في كل ازمة الماضي:

They think that you **lived** in London.

- It's thought that you **lived** in London.

- You are thought to **have lived** in London

- الماضي المستمر: الماضي المستمر لا يتحول في جملة (it is) ولكن في الجملة الثانية (sub+passive) نحول الماضي المستمر للمضارع التام المستمر لأن (to) تحتاج إلى فعل مجرد بعدها وهو هنا (have):

People think that the government **was building** new schools.

- It's thought that the government **was building** new schools.

- The government is thought to **have been building** new schools.

- الماضي التام: الجملة الأولى (it is ...) يبقى (had+V3) اما الجملة الثانية نحول الفعل إلى **المضارع التام**:

They think that you **had lived** in London.

- It is thought that you **had lived** in London.

- You are thought to **have lived** in London.

- المستقبل البسيط: في الجملة الأولى لا نحول الفعل اما في الثانية فالفعل (will+V1) يصبح (inf) بسبب وجود (to):

They believe that the factory **will make** profit soon.

- It's believed that the factory **will make** profit soon.

- The factory is believed to **make** profit soon.

- المستقبل المستمر: في الجملة الأولى لا نغير الفعل اما في الجملة الثانية فنحذف will:

People expect that the government **will be introducing** new laws next year.

- It is expected that the government **will be introducing** new laws next year.

- the government is expected to **be introducing** new laws next year.

- المستقبل التام: في الأولى لا نحول اما في الثانية (will+have+V3) يصبح (have+V3) بسبب وجود (to):

They say that he **will have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.

- It is said that he **will have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock.

- He is said to **have delivered** all the newspapers by 8 o'clock

Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences using the hints below them:

- ملاحظات: اذا كانت اول كلمة في مبتدأ جملة الحل (ing) فالفعل يكون مفرد كما في الامثلة الرابع والسادس والسابع.

1- (2016) Educators have proved that taking frequent breaks after studying is useful.

Taking frequent breaks

2- (2017/w) They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

It

3-(2016/w)- People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart diseases.

- Eating almonds

4- (2016/s) Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

- People believe that

5- (2018/w) My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.

English clubs

التحويل في هذه الجملة الوزارية عكسي، عليك ان تقلب الخطوات:

6- (2017/s) Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
- Eating fresh vegetables

7- (2018/s) Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.
- Learning some languages

Answers Ex1: 1- Taking frequent breaks after studying has been proved to be useful. 2- It was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. 3- Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases. 4- People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases. 5- are said to be essential for learning English well. 6- Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach 7- Learning some languages has been proved to be helpful for the learners.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1- They said that fish is good for the brain.
- It was said that
- was said to

2- People used to think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
-
-

3- They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
-
-

4- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
-
-

5- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
-
-

Answers Ex2: 1- It was said that fish is good for the brain. – Fish was said to be good for the brain. 2- It used to be thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power. – A small percentage of our brain power used to be thought to be used by us. 3- It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep. - That we remember things we hear in our sleep is claimed. – Remembering things that we hear in our sleep is claimed to be remembered by us. 4- It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active. - Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active. 5- It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration. – Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Exercise 3: Finish the sentences using two different ways of impersonal passive.

1- People say that this orchestra is the best in the world.
- It is said that
- This orchestra

2- The police department believe that the thieves have left the country.
- It is believed that.....
- The thieves

3- The news reporter reported that the fire has started by accident.
.....
.....

4- People know that he is making a lot of money.
.....
.....

5- We expect that they will arrive in time for dinner.
.....
.....

6- people said that she knew a lot about gardening.
.....
.....

7- People think that the king will attend the summit.
.....
.....

8- We believe that we are able to win the competition.

.....
.....

9- The owners think that the company is making a big profit.

.....
.....

10- Journalists reported that the government has reached a decision.

.....
.....

11- The boys say that they were responsible for the damage.

.....
.....

12- They used to expect that she would break the world record.

.....
.....

13- People know that this man has several foreign bank accounts.

.....
.....

14- They reported that the family has financial problems.

.....
.....

Answers: Ex3: 1- It is said that this orchestra is the best in the world. – This orchestra is said to be the best in the world.

2- It is believed that the thieves have left the country. The thieves are believed to have left the country.

3- It was reported that the fire has started by accident. The fire was reported to have started by accident.

4- It is known that he is making a lot of money. – He is known to be making a lot of money.

5- It is expected that they will arrive in time for dinner. They are expected to arrive in time for dinner.

6- It was said that she knew a lot about gardening. – She was said to have known a lot about gardening.

7- It is thought that the king will attend the summit. – The king is thought to attend the summit.

8- It is believed that we are able to win the competition. We are believed to be able to win the competition.

9- It is thought that the company is making a big profit. The company is thought to be making a big profit.

10- It was reported that the government has reached a decision. – The government was reported to have reached a decision.

11- It is said that the boys were responsible for the damage. – The boys are said to have been responsible for the damage.

12- It used to be expected that she would break the world record. - She used to be expected to break the world record.

13- It is known that this man has several foreign bank accounts. – This man is known to have several foreign bank accounts.

14- It was reported that the family has financial problems. – The family was reported to have financial problems.

Exercise 4: Read the two sentences in bold in the essay on page 52 (Student’s Book). Rewrite them using an active form. Which option is more formal?

- Speaking a foreign language, it is **claimed**, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

- It is **believed** that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

1- People **claim** that

2- They **believe** that

Answers Ex4: 1- People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2- They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

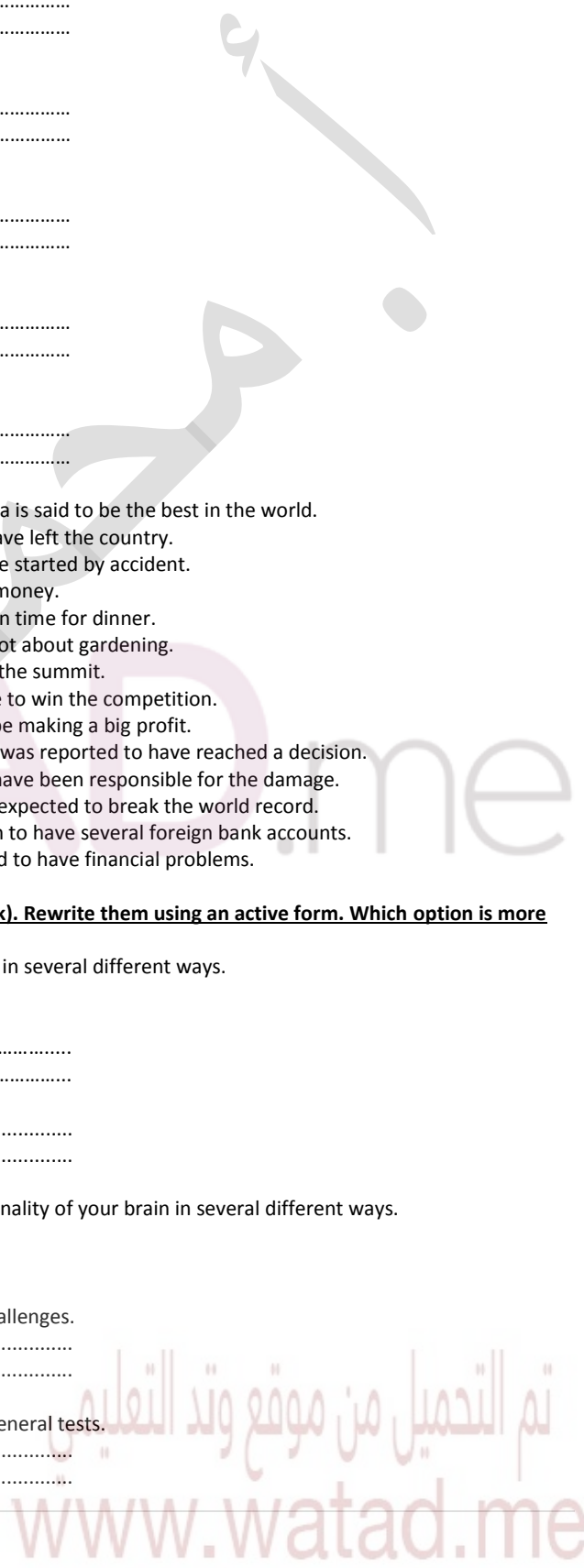
Exercise 5: Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences.

1- People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

.....
.....

2- They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

.....
.....



Answers Ex5:

- 1- It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. – Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.
- 2- It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests. – Students who study foreign languages are said to do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Grammar (Unreal past forms for past regrets / Unreal past forms for present wishes)

- يستخدم الزمن **الماضي** في اللغة الإنجليزية للكلام عن مواقف غير حقيقية. فبالرغم من ان الفعل بالماضي إلا ان الفعل لم يحدث أصلاً. وتسمى هذه القاعدة (الماضي غير الواقعي / غير الحقيقي)

Unreal past forms for present wishes نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتحدث عن مواقف في المضارع والتي لا تكون سعيدين لحدوثها ولكن في الأغلب لا نستطيع تغييرها فنستخدم فعل ماضٍ للتعبير عن تمنى عدم حدوث شيء يحدث في المضارع او تمنى حدوثه إذا كان لا يحدث.	Unreal past forms for past regrets الندم على الأشياء التي حدثت في الماضي للتعبير عن الندم أو انتقاد وتمنى لو انها لم تحدث في الماضي او تمنى حدوثه إذا كان لم يحدث.
wish + Past Simple (V2) If only - في هذه الحالة، يكون الفعل في جملة الحل ابعدها الى الماضي البسيط (V2) وهذا ابعدها بزمان واحد إلى الوراء من الجملة الأصلية. أي ان الجملة الأصلية في المضارع وجملة الحل في الماضي. - يكون هنا التمني بأن يحدث شيء. لان عدم حدوثه مزعج. - I don't have enough money. - لا يحدث انه معه مال كاف وهذا مزعج. - I wish I had enough money. - يتمنى حدوث ان يكون معه مال كافٍ. - I have a headache. - يحدث ان عنده صداع وهذا مزعج. - I wish I didn't have a headache. - يتمنى عدم حدوث الصداع.	wish + Past Perfect (had+V3) If only - في هذه الحالة، يكون الفعل في جملة الحل ابعدها الى الماضي من زمن الجملة الأصلية. - في الجملة الأصلية يكون الفعل ماضٍ (V2) أما في جملة الحل فيكون ماضي تام (had+V3). - وهنا يكون المتكلم يتكلم عن ندمه لأن شيء حدث في الماضي وهو يتمنى لو انه لم يحدث. - I bought these shoes, they hurt my feet. - حدث انه اشتري حذاء والحذاء يؤلمه. - I wish I hadn't bought these shoes. - يتمنى انه لم يحدث يشتري الحذاء. لاحظ استخدام الجزء المزعج فقط لتعني عكسه. - او شيء لم يحدث والمتكلم يتمنى لو انه حدث في الماضي. - I didn't do much work for my exam. - لم يحدث يدرس جيداً للامتحان. - I wish I had done more work for my exam. - هو نادم ويتمنى لو انه حدث درس بجد.
NOTE: We usually say I wish/If only + were. - في هذه الحالة والتي تعيد فيها الفعل من المضارع للماضي، نستخدم دائما (were) عندما يكون الفعل في الجملة الأصلية (is/am/are) وذلك طبقاً لقاعدة تسمى (Subjunctive Mood) والتي تجعلنا نستخدم الفعل الخاص للفاعل الجمع مع كلا الفاعل الجمع والمفرد وذلك لأن الموقف يكون غير حقيقي/غير واقعي/تمني. Example: - I am short. - He wishes he were taller.	

ملاحظات:

- الجملة الأصلية يكون بها شيء سيء أي لا يجعل المتكلم سعيداً لذلك يستخدم جملة التمني ليتمنى عكس الواقع والذي يكون محزن / مزعج / غير مريح.
- للتمني في اللغة الإنجليزية نرجع الفعل لخطو للوراء اي من (V1) الى (V2) ونعبر به عن تمنى ومن (V2) الى (had+V3) للتعبير عن ندم لشيء حصل في الماضي مع قلب اشارته اي اذا كان منفيًا يصبح مثبتاً وإذا كان مثبتاً يصبح منفي، مع تحري النفي المعنوي وتحري معنى الجملة. يعني ممكن عدم قلب النفي حسب المعنى.
- انتبه يا عزيزي الطالب إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على قسمين (عبارتين)، يجب عليك فقط تحويل الجزء الذي يزعجك والذي تتمنى عكسه.
- حول (too) إلى (so).
 مثال:

- It is hot today and that makes me so unhappy.
 - I wish it weren't hot today.

- تستطيع تمييز هذه العبارات من الفاصلة او النقطة او هذه الكلمات: (and / that / because / as a result ..etc..)

- **ملاحظة: تحويل الجزئين يجعلك تخسر العلامة كاملة.** وهي كمان مثال وزاري: لاحظ عزيزي/ عزيزتي أن الجزء الذي تحته خط لم يستخدم. استخدم منه الأجزاء التي تخدم معنى جملة الحل وحاول أن تحل على الطريقة القواعدية حسب الجداول في الأسفل ولا تحل على المعنى لانه بالأغلب لا تكون النتيجة صحيحة.

- (المثال) - I read slowly **and would like to read more quickly.** (2011)
 - I wish I didn't read slowly. (وزاري)
 - I wish I would read more quickly. (وزاري)
 - I wish I were (was) able to read more quickly. (وزاري)

- I wish I **read (V2)** more quickly. (وزاري)
- I wish I could read more quickly. (وزاري)
- If only I didn't read slowly.
- If only I read (V2) quickly (more quickly).

- عندما نتحدث عن مواقف تحدث ونرغب لو ان الفاعل يوقف فعلها، نستخدم (would) وهذا يدل على انتقاد أو شكوى:

- 1- He smokes in my room.
 - I wish he would stop smoking in my room.
- 2- Your presence doesn't make me happy.
 - I wish you would go away.
- 3- You squeeze the toothpaste from the middle!
 - I wish you wouldn't squeeze the toothpaste from the middle!

إدأ: هي التلخيص بكل اختصار:

- 1 (I wish / If only) + (V2) للكلام عن التمني (wish) او انتظار التغيير في المستقبل أو المضارع (wishing change for the present or future).
- 2 (I wish / If only) + (had+V3) للكلام عن الندم (regret) على شيء حدث في الماضي.
- 3 (I wish / If only) + (would) + (V1) للتكلم عن نقد أو شكوى أو عدم موافقة أو عدم صبر أو عدم رضى (complaint/criticism/disapprove/impatience/annoyance/dissatisfaction)

أمثلة إضافية محلولة:

- I am fat. → If only I could lose some weight.
- I don't have free time. → If only I had more free time.
- I am not young. → I wish I were younger.
- You cannot drive; you are still young. → I wish you could drive.
- I didn't have children. → I wish I had had children.
- You didn't tell me you felt lonely. → I wish you'd told me you felt lonely.

إليك جداول تفصيل الأزمنة لتسهيل الدراسة والحل:

مضارع مثبت	ماضي منفي	ماضي تام مثبت
V1	didn't + V1	had+V3
eat / eats	didn't eat	had eaten
have / has كفعل رئيسي	didn't have	had had
is / am / are	weren't	had been
have / has + V3	hadn't V3	
will	wouldn't	
can	couldn't	
have to / has to + V1	didn't have to + V1	
مضارع منفي	ماضي مثبت	ماضي تام منفي
doesn't / don't + V1	V2	hadn't + V3
isn't / am not / aren't	were	hadn't been
don't / doesn't + have	had	Hadn't had
haven't / hasn't + V3	had + V3	
will not / won't	would	
can't / cannot	could	
don't / doesn't have to	had to	
'd like to		
+V1	could + V1	
would like to		
I want to + V1	نشطب (want) ويحول الفعل الذي بعدها إلى (V2)	

Examples:

- We're late. → If only we'd caught the earlier bus.
- We live in a small flat. → I wish we lived in a bigger flat. هنا لا ننفي لان المعنى عكسي.

- ملاحظة: هناك منموجين وزاربين ألا وهما 1- نموذج أعد كتابة الجملة و 2- نموذج ضع دائرة:

Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences.

1- (2016/w) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

2- (2017/s) Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish)

.....

3- (2011) I read slowly and would like to read more quickly.

I wish

4- (2011) I don't have my glasses with me.

If only

5- (2012) I don't have the keys of my office.

I wish

6-(2013) I don't have many friends.

If only

7- (2016/s) I regret living abroad for a long time. (wish) (regret) (تندك على الندم فنستخدم الماضي التام)

.....

8- (2011) I don't have my dictionary with me.

I wish

9- (2017/w) I regret speaking aloud in my house. (wish)

.....

Answers Ex1: 1- Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 2- Mahmoud wishes he had consulted his career advisor. 3- I wish I didn't read slowly. (وزاري) - I wish I would read more quickly. (وزاري) - I wish I were (was) able to read more quickly. (وزاري) - I wish I **read (V2)** more quickly. (وزاري) - I wish I could read more quickly. (وزاري) - If only I didn't read slowly. - If only I read (V2) quickly (more quickly). 4- If only I had my glasses with me. 5- I wish I had the keys of my office. 6- If only I had many friends. 7- I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 8- I wish I had my dictionary with me. 9- I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my house

Exercise 2: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences:

1- (2018/w) I always have to get home early, I wish my parents me stay out later.

(lets / won't let / would let / will let)

2- (2018/s) I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I early.

(wakes up / wake up / had waken up / have waken up)

Answers Ex2: 1- would let 2- had waken up.

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he harder last year. (study)

2- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he a cultural awareness course.

(do)

3- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it cooler. (be)

4- I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets! (not eat)

Answers: Ex3: 1- had studied 2- had done 3- had been 4- hadn't eaten

Exercise 4: Make sentences using I wish or If only to talk about things that you regret from the past. You can use these examples if you wish:

1- I didn't take piano lessons when I was a child.

- I wish

- If only

2- We visited England last summer and that didn't make me happy.

- I wish

- If only

3- We don't read classic novels in Grade 11.

- I wish

- If only

4- I didn't visit my grandparents yesterday.

- I wish

- If only

5- I don't help my mother in the kitchen.

- I wish

- If only

Answers: Ex4: 1- I wish I had taken piano lessons when I was a child. If only I had taken piano lessons when I was a child. 2- I wish we hadn't visited England last summer. If only we hadn't visited England last summer. 3- I wish I read classic novels in grade 11. If only I read classic novels in grade 11. 4- I wish I had visited my grandparents yesterday. If only I had visited my grandparents yesterday. 5- I wish I helped my mother in the kitchen. If only I helped my mother in the kitchen.

Exercise 5: Think about the scenarios below. Use *I wish* or *If only* to talk about the regrets that you have.

- 1- an exam that you did not do as well in as you expected.
- I wish
- If only
- 2- a holiday or short trip that was not as enjoyable as you had hoped it would be.
- I wish
- If only
- 3- a telephone call or meeting that was not successful.
- I wish
- If only

Answers: Ex5:

1- I wish the exam had been easier. If only I had studied more. 2- I wish the holiday had been more enjoyable. If only the holiday had been more enjoyable. 3- I wish the meeting had been more successful. If only the meeting had been more successful.

Exercise 6: Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

- 1- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller!
(is / were / was)
- 2- I can't do this exercise. I wish I it.
(understood / understand / understanding)
- 3- Mr. Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese.
(speak / spoke / had spoken)
- 4- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it larger oil reserves.
(has / had / had had)

Answers Ex6: 1- were 2- understood 3- spoke 4- had.

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with words from the box.

had (x2) / hadn't / if / if only / wish

- 1- I couldn't understand anything. only I'd studied Chinese!
2- Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I listened to him.
3- I I'd known more about the company. If I'd done some research!
4- I am very hungry! I wish I eaten before I went to the conference.
5- I regret the deal now. I wish we done it.

Answers Ex7: 1- If 2- had 3- wish; only 4- had 5- hadn't

Exercise 8: Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he to do it.
2- I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I earlier.
3- Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she a map.
4- Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I
5- Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they better.

Answers: Ex8: 1- hadn't forgotten 2- had gone 3- had had/had brought 4- hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home 5- had played.

Exercise 9: Use the prompts and write sentences with *I wish* or *If only*.

- 1- I'm cold. (bring a coat)
.....
- 2- We're late. (get up earlier)
.....
- 3- I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets)
.....
- 4- Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful)
.....
- 5- Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (be able to come)
.....

6- I've broken my watch. (not drop it)

.....

Answers: Ex9: 1- If only I'd brought a coat. /I wish I'd brought a coat. 2- If only we'd got up earlier. /I wish we'd got up earlier. 3- If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets. /I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets. 4- If only he had been more careful. /I wish he'd been more careful. 5- If only she'd been able to come. /I wish she'd been able to come. 6- If only I hadn't dropped it. /I wish I hadn't dropped it.

Exercise 10: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1- Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)

.....

2- If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)

.....

.....

3- I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)

.....

Answers: Ex10: 1- If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time. 2- I wish I had concentrated properly in class today. 3- If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts.

be older / have a camera with me / live in a big house
/ not have a headache / not be so far away / like the same things

1- Our flat is very small.

.....

2- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

He wishes he

3- My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish we

4- I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I

5- My cousins don't live near here.

I wish they

6- I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I

Answers: Ex11: 1- lived in a big house 2- was older 3- liked the same things 4- had a camera with me 5- weren't so far away 6- didn't have a headache.

Exercise 12: Rewrite these sentences using wish / if only:

1- I regret that I made big mistakes.

I wish

2- It is a pity that they are homeless.

If only

3- It is shame that you will sue your dad.

I wish

4- I'm not a millionaire.

If only

5- We weren't travelling by train.

I wish

6- I am only 1.60 cm.

If only

7- I can't go to the school trip.

I wish

8- I can't swim.
If only

9- Ahmad is picking his nose.
I wish

10- ~~Those boys are naughty;~~ they're playing music loudly.
If only

11- My brother spent many hours talking on the phone
I wish

12- Newspapers and magazines contain too many adverts.
If only

13- I can't speak French.
I wish

14- I am a very slow reader.
If only

15- We don't spend too much time together.
I wish

16- The city center was really busy this morning.
If only

17- He's lost his keys.
I wish

18- I am not old enough to go to university.
If only

19- The weather's too hot at the moment.
If only

20- The streets are very dirty.
I wish

21- There are too many adverts on television.
If only

22- I am a teacher.
I wish

23- It is too hot.
If only

24- I want to go to Turkey.
I wish

25- Our city doesn't collect rubbish enough often.
If only

26- Many people in my village smoke too much.
I wish

27- I want to study in England.
I wish

28- I'd like to study in England.
If only

29- I'd like to be able to see you.
I wish

30- It annoys me that you are smoking in my room.
If only

31- I wish I any challenging experience in my life. (have)

32- I am not very good at Math.
I wish

Answers: Ex12: 1- I wish I hadn't made big mistakes. 2- If only they weren't homeless. 3- I wish you wouldn't sue your dad. 4- If only I were a millionaire. 5- I wish we had been travelling by train. 6- If only I weren't only 1.60 cm. 7- I wish I could go to the school trip. 8- If only I could swim. 9- I wish Ahmad weren't picking his nose. / I wish Ahmad wouldn't pick his nose. 10- If only those boys weren't playing music loudly. 11- I wish my brother hadn't spent many hours talking on the phone. 12- If only newspapers and magazines didn't contain too/so many adverts. 13- I wish I could speak French. 14 If only I read faster. / If only I weren't a very slow reader. 15- I wish we spent too/so much time together. 16- If only the city center hadn't been (really) busy this morning. 17- I wish he hadn't lost his keys. 18- If only I were old enough to go to university. 19- If only the weather weren't too/so hot at the moment. 20- I wish the streets weren't very dirty. 21- if only there weren't too/so many adverts on television. 22- I wish I weren't a teacher. 23- If only it weren't too/so hot. 24- I wish I went to Turkey. 25- If only our city collected rubbish enough often. 26- I wish many people in my village didn't smoke too/so much. 27- I wish I studied in England. 28- I wish I could study in England. 29- I wish I could be able to see you. 30- I wish you wouldn't smoke in my room. 31- had/didn't have 32- I wish I were very good at maths.

Exercise 13: Correct the verbs between brackets to give meaningful and grammatically correct responses.

- 1- I can't sing very well. - I wish Ivery well. (can/sing)
2- I was really tired this morning. - I wish I tired this morning. (not/be)
3- My friend won't give me my CD back. I wish my friend give me my CD back. (will)
4- It was too hot to go out today. - I wish it so hot to go out today. (be/not)
5- I can't remember where I left the newspaper. - I wish I where I left the newspaper. (can/remember)
6- Her music is too loud for me. - I wish her music so loud for me. (be/not)

Answers: Ex13: 1- could sing 2- hadn't been 3- would 4- hadn't been 5- could remember 6- wasn't.

Exercise 14: Correct the verbs between brackets to give meaningful and grammatically correct sentences.

- 1- Bruce wishes he (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
2- I wish I (be) taller so that I could be in the basketball team.
3- I wish you (stop) watching television while I am talking to you.
4- I wish you (do) that. It annoys me.
5- I wish the holidays (come) so we could go off to the seaside.
6- Of course Tom wishes he (come) with us to Paris, but he has to stay here.
7- I wish we (go) to the match on Saturday but we're visiting my uncle.
8- I wish you (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows
9- If only I (lose) all my money. Now I'm broke.
10- Peter is always late. If only he (turn up) on time for a change!

Answers: Ex14: 1- had 2- were 3- would stop 4- wouldn't do 5- would come 6- could come 7- could go 8-had kept 9- hadn't lost 10- would turn up

- Derivation: الإشتقاق

هو مسمى عادة ما يطلق على قاعدة تشتمل على قسمين: اما القسم الأول فهو كيفية اشتقاق الإسم والصفة والظرف والفعل من جذر الكلمة، يجب حفظ الكلمات ذاتها وحفظ نهايات الكلمات والتي تتمكنك من معرفة اذا ما كانت الكلمة اسم او فعل او صفة او ظرف.

- أما الطرف الآخر من القاعدة فهو قواعد الإشتقاق اي التعرف على ما قبل الفراغ وما بعده بعد قراءة الجمل لتتمكن من وضع الكلمة الصحيحة في الفراغ المقصود.

	noun	adjective	adverb	verb
	tion / sion / ism / dom / ment / ure / age / ance / ence / ity / ety / ant / ness / er / or / ress / ist / ship / hood / ee / ency	able / ive / ful / al / ous / ish / en / less / ic / ent / y / ing / ed / ant / ent	ly	ise / ize / ate / fy / en
No	أمثلة على الإسم	أمثلة على الصفة	أمثلة على الظرف	أمثلة على الفعل
1-	education	educational /educative/educated	educationally	educate
2-	success	successful	successfully	succeed
3-	achievement	achieved		achieve
4-	development	developed	developmentally	develop
5-	circulation	circulatory		circulate
6-	dehydration	dehydrated		dehydrate
7-	advice			advise
8-	revision			revise
9-	concentration	concentrated		concentrate
10-	dominance / domination	dominant		dominate
11-	dependence	dependent / dependable	dependently	depend
12-	repetition	repeated / repeatable	repeatedly	repeat
13-	correction	correct / corrected	correctly	correct
14-	influence	influential	influentially	Influence (d)
15-	purpose	purposeful	purposefully	
16-	responsibility	responsible	responsibly	
17-	experience	experienced		experience
18-	relationship	related / relative	relatively	relate
19-	qualification (s)	qualified		qualify
20-	recommendation	recommended		recommend
21-	youth	young / youthful	youthfully	
22-	awareness	aware		
23-	particularity	particular	particularly	
24-	competition	competitive	competitively	compete
25-	knowledge	known		know
26-	idealism	ideal	ideally	idealize
27-	organisation (s)	organised	organizationally	organise
28-	creation / creature	created / creative	creatively	create
29-	teaching	teachable		teach
30-	business (es)	business like		
31-	economy	economic / economical	economically	economise
32-	critic	criticised / critical	critically	criticise
33-	memory / memorising	memorable	memorably	memorise
34-	nutrients / nutrition	nutritious	nutritionally	
35-		competent		
36-				

مواقع الإسم	مواقع الصفة	مواقع الظرف	مواقع الفعل
these	that		
that	a	hV +adv.... + mV	sub +v.... + obj
some	the .....adj..... n		
a of	an		to +v.....
the .....n..... X	this		can
an he			must
any	mV +adj.....n		will .....v.....
this		LV adv.....+ adj	could
those	adj		might
	tall		
mV +n.....	inefficient	v + n +adv.....	do
	active		does
adj	our +adj.....n	.....adv.....+ v	doesn't + v.....
tall	my		don't
inefficient	their	v +adv.....	didn't
active	his		
our +n.....	your	.....adv....., الجملة	adv+..... v.....
my	on		.....v.....+ adv
their	at		نضع افعالاً مع الظروف في حال
his	of +adj.....n		عدم وجود فعل في الجملة.
your	in		S. +v..... + ly
	into		
on	noun's +adj.....n		
at	.....adj..... + n		
of +n.....			
in	so		
into	LV+ adv+ .....adj.....		
noun's +n.....	very		
noun + noun اسم مركب	نضع صفة بعد الظرف اذا كان موجود فعل في الجملة		
	(LV) افعال الربط		
	is/be/were		
	seems/seem		
	grow		
	feel		
	becomes		
	was +adj.....		
	look		
	found		
	taste		
	smells		

Exercise 1: Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

- (2016/w) Kareem is a journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(qualification / qualified / qualify)
- (2016/w) Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat food as well.
(nutrients / nutritious)
- (2016/s) Services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.
(dominant / domination / dominate)
- (2016/s) Khalid is a very and adaptable worker, I believe that he can't be successful in any position.
(competence/ compete / competent)
- (2017/w) Language is becoming an important requirement for many jobs.
(proficient / proficiency)
- (2017/w) My grandfather often tells us about what he did in his
(young / youth)
- (2017/s) Olives which are grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6000 years.
(extend / extended / extensively)
- (2017/s) It is important to have an of different countries' customs.
(aware / awareness)

- 9- (2018/w) Maha shows great for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
(enthusiasm / enthusiastic / enthusiastically)
- 10- (2018/w) Our national team is now well-..... for the second round of the competition.
(qualify / qualified / qualification)
- 11- (2018/w) With children, it is important to the right balance between love and discipline.
(achievable / achieve / achieved)
- 12- (2018/s) Kareem wasn't able to speak Spanish till he was nearly seven years old.
(fluently / fluent / fluency)
- 13- (2018/s) Would you like to do an or a vocational course if you have a chance?
(academise / academic / academically)
- 14- (2018/s) Rami closed his eyes and tried to
(concentrate / concentration / concentrating)

Answers: Ex1: 1- qualified 2- nutritious 3- dominate 4- competent 5- proficiency 6- youth 7- extensively 8- awareness 9- enthusiasm 10- qualified 11- achieve 12- fluently 13- academic 14- concentrate.

Exercise 2: Use the correct form of the words in the table below to complete the sentences that follow the table:

- 1- I'm confused. Could you give me some, please?
(advice / advise)
- 2- Before an exam, you must everything you've learnt.
(revision / revise)
- 3- In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
(dehydration / dehydrate)
- 4- Don't talk to the driver. He must
(concentration / concentrate)
- 5- How quickly does blood round the body?
(circulation / circulate)

Answers: Ex2: 1- advice 2- revise 3- dehydration 4- concentrate 5- circulate

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1- This book changed my way of thinking. (influence)
- This book me.
- 2- It was done accidentally. (purpose)
- It wasn't
- 3- Who is in charge of these children? (responsible)
- Who ?
- 4- We had a great time. (experience)
- It was
- 5- How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? (relationship)
- What ?

Answers: Ex3: 1- influenced me 2- done on purpose 3- is responsible for these children 4- a great experience 5- is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship.

Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences by underlining the most suitable answer:

- 1- Have you had any of learning another language?
(experienced / experience)
- 2- Is one side of the brain more than the other?
(dominance / dominant)
- 3- Whether you remember something that you have learnt in the past on the experience you had while you were learning it.
(depend / dependent)

Answers: Ex4: 1- experience 2- dominant 3- depends.

Exercise 5: Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words.

Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up a business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1) (particular / particularly) important among young people, because of the (2) (competitive / compete) job market. It is important to give young people the (3) (know / knowledge) so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, (4) (ideally / ideal), generate jobs for others. (5) (organize / organisations) have been set up to guide young people through the process of business (6) (create / creation). There are training courses and programmes to support this cause. Universities in the region have started (7) (teach / teaching) entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large (8) (businesses / business) now support young entrepreneurs. The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the

opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own (9) (economy / economic) futures. In the Middle East, it is a (10) (critic / critical) learning experience for young people.

Answers: Ex5: 1- particularly 2- competitive 3- knowledge 4- ideally 5- Organisations 6- creation 7- teaching 8- businesses 9- economic 10- critical.

Exercise 6: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1- Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualifications / qualify)

2- The company is happy to give you a
(recommend / recommendation)

3- Congratulations on a very business deal.
(succeed / successful)

4- We should always be ready to listen to good
(advise / advice)

5- My father often talks about what he did in his
(young / youth)

6- It's important to have an of different countries' customs.
(awareness / aware)

Answers: Ex6: 1- qualifications 2- recommendation 3- successful 4- advice 5- youth 6- awareness

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1- One of the most important things that we give children is a good (educate)

2- If you work hard, I'm sure you will (success)

3- Congratulations! Not many people such high marks. (achievement)

4- My father works for an that helps to protect the environment. (organise)

5- It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Answers: Ex7: 1- education 2- succeed 3- achieve 4- organisation 5- development