

## Unit one

### Grammar

#### Tenses revision

### 1. Present simple: المضارع البسيط

الوظائف: Functions:

**A. Talking about habits or routines.**

الحديث عن العادات او الامور الروتينية التي تحدث بشكل متكرر

Sara eats a cheese for breakfast every day. She doesn't eat cereal.

**B. Talking about truths or facts.**

الحديث عن الحقائق او الاحداث التي تكون دائما صحيحة لا تتغير

The earth circles the sun. The moon doesn't circle the sun.

**C. Talking about schedule or fixed events in the future.**

الاشياء التي تكون ضمن مخطط او جدول محدد او الاحداث الثابتة في المستقبل

The library opens at eight. It doesn't open at 7.

**D. To give your opinion - I like ice cream. I don't like spicy food.**

لأعطاء رأي

I like ice cream. I don't like spicy food.

• هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع البسيط

always دائما sometimes احيانا usually عادة often غالبا currently حاليا rarely نادرا from time to time من وقت لآخر (every -day -week- month - year - century قرن -decade عقد) once , twice, three times .....

\* Forms التركيب

Sub. + V+s or es .....

The affirmative form of the simple present: الجمل المثبتة

I, you, we, they	play.
He, she, it	plays.

Remember the verbs in the third person singular (he, she and it) always take an "s". For example, "he *plays*, she *sings*, it *works*..."

Examples:

- Nancy and James *speaks* good German.
- Nancy *works* in a restaurant downtown.
- The children *play* in the garden every weekend.

The interrogative form of the simple present: السؤال

Do	I, you, we, they	play?
Does	he, she, it	

Examples:

- Do you *speaks* good German?
- Does Nancy *work* in a restaurant downtown?

The negative form of the simple present: النفي

I, you, we, they	do not	play.
	don't	
He, she, it	does not	
	doesn't	

### Examples:

- No, I **don't speak** German.
- No, she **doesn't work** in a restaurant downtown

### The spelling of the third person singular form of the simple present:

All the verbs take an "s" in the simple present when the subject is (he, she, it) form:

### Examples:

- I visit my parents every summer holiday. But my wife visits her parents every weekend.
- My brother meets his girlfriend every day.

There are however some special cases. Here are the spelling rules:

### Examples:

- She **drives** to work every morning.
- He **says** he plays football on the weekends

### Exception:

- The verb **to have** changes its forms as follows:  
I **have** two sisters and two brothers. But she **has** one sister and two brothers.  
I **have** = he / she / it **has**

### \*Things to remember about the simple present:

1. In the interrogative forms, we use "do" or "does".

- "Do you like the house?"
- "Does she go to school?"

2. Verbs never take an "s" in the the negative and interrogative forms.

- "Does he **speak** German?"
- "Do they **play** soccer?"
- She doesn't **like** ice cream.

3. **don't** is the short form of "do not". You can say either:

- I **do not** speak Italian, or
- I **don't** speak Italian.

4. doesn't is the short form of "does not". you can say either:

- He **does not** listen to jazz music, or
- He **doesn't** listen to jazz music.

**Examples:** correct the verbs between brackets (صحح الافعال بين الاقواس)

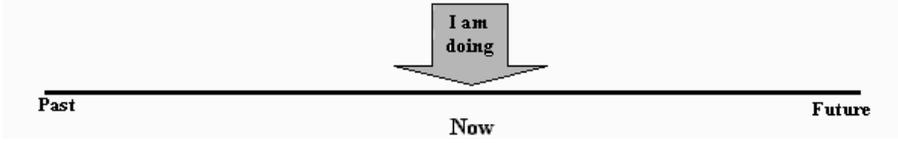
1. She often ..... money on toys. ( spend)
2. Water ..... at 100 °C. ( freeze) حقيقة علمية
3. The train ..... at 7 o'clock. ( leave) جدول ثابت
4. The earth ..... around the sun. ( revolve) حقيقة علمية
5. He always ..... at 6 o'clock. ( get up)
6. The sun ..... from the east and ..... in the west. (rise, set)
7. My grandfather ..... his medicine three times a day. (take)

**Answers:**

1. Spends	2. boils	3. leaves	4. revolves
5. gets up	6. rises/sets	7. takes	

## 2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

الوظائف: Functions:



A. Describing temporary things. وصف اشياء مؤقتة الحدوث.

B. The present continuous is used to talk about actions happening at the time of speaking. الحديث  
عن اشياء تحدث في لحظة الكلام الان.....

Example:

- Where is Mary? She is **having** a bath. (Not she has a bath)
- What are **you doing** at the moment in front of your screen? Don't you know? Well ...  
you are **reading** this lesson. You are **learning** English.

- هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع المستمر

at the moment في هذه اللحظة now الان listen! اسمع look! انظر be quit! اصمت sh sh !  
وتكون في اول الجملة don't + base هذه اليام these days في هذه الايام nowadays اسرع hurry up اسكت

\* Forms التركيب

is
sub. + am V+ ing .....
are

The affirmative forms of the present continuous: الاثبات

I	am	eating.
	'm	
You, we, they	are	
	're	
He, she, it	is	
	's	

The interrogative forms of the present continuous السؤال

Am	I	eating?
Are	you, we, they	
Is	he, she, it	

The negative forms of the present continuous النفي

I	am not	eating.
	'm not	
You, we, they	are not	
	aren't	
He, she, it	is not	
	isn't	

**Examples:** correct the verbs between brackets(صحح الافعال بين الاقواس)

1. Car prices ..... **these days.** ( rise)
2. **Listen!** it ..... heavily outside. ( rain)
3. My father ..... the newspaper **right now.** ( read)
4. **Sh sh!** The baby ..... ( sleep)
5. I .....(revise) English grammar **at the moment.**
6. **look!** he is ..... ( dance) in the rain.
7. **Hurry up!** the bus .....( leave).
8. **Don't open the door,** I ..... ( change) my clothes.

**Answers:**

1. are rising	2. is raining	3. is reading	4. is sleeping
5. revising	6. is dancing	7. is leaving	8. am changing

### 3. Past simple: الماضي البسيط

الوظائف: Functions:

A. Talking about something that started and finished in the past.

التحدث عن شيء بدأ وانتهي في الماضي

- هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع البسيط

yesterday, last(week, month, year, Sunday.....etc) in the past, in + 1981...etc., ago, once, talking about famous dead people اشخاص ميّتين من التاريخ فعل ماضي + as soon as

\* Forms التركيب

Sub. + Ved .....

Examples: correct the verbs between brackets(صحح الافعال بين الاقواس)

1. I ..... your father an hour ago. ( meet)
2. Oil prices ..... sharply last year. ( drop)
3. The train ..... five minutes ago. ( leave)
4. King Hussein ..... car racing. ( like)
5. William Shakespeare ..... Hamlet. ( write)
6. Christoph Columbus ..... America in 1492. ( discover)

Answers:

1. met	2. dropped	3. left	4. liked
5. wrote	6. discovered		

**Exercises:**

1. Last year, I ..... to England on holiday. (go)
2. The summit ..... on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March. (start)
3. The swimming pool.....at 7:00 in the morning.(open)
4. The Olympic Games.....place every four years. (take)
5. I always..... early in the morning.(wake up)
6. Listen to the birds. They..... (sing) .
7. Look at that one. It ..... high in the sky. (fly)
8. Look! Sara ..... to the movies. (go)
9. Sara usually..... (put) on black shoes but now she..... (wear) white trainers.
10. When I ..... (see) him, he was playing football.

**Answers:**

1. went	2. started	3. opens	4. took	5. wake up
6. are singing	7. is flying	8. is going	9. puts/is wearing	10. saw

## Irregular verbs: الأفعال الشاذة

The verbs "was, wrote" are irregular past forms. "Was" is the simple past of "to be"; "wrote" is the simple past of "write".

The infinitive	The simple past
be	was/were
write	wrote
come	came
do	did
meet	met
speak	spoke

## 4. Present perfect: المضارع التام

الوظائف: Functions:

- Talking about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. الحديث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي وما زال صحيحا في الحاضر.
- Discussing our experience up to the present. الحديث عن خبراتنا حتى الوقت الحاضر.
- Talking about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present. (I've lost my keys.) الحديث عن احداث حدثت في الماضي ولكن نتائجها مهمة في الحاضر.

- هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع التام ( key words):

already (من قبل الان سابقا), just (للتو), yet (لغاية الان), ever (من قبل), never (ابدا), for (لمدة), since (منذ), so far (لغاية الان), up to now (حتى الان), not yet (ليس بعد), lately (مؤخرا), recently (مؤخرا), this week (هذا الاسبوع), this month (هذا الشهر), today (اليوم), over the last 20 years, once

\* Forms التركيب

		have	
sub.	+	V pp (تصريف ثالث)	
		has	

**Examples:**

1. He **has already met** Sue.
2. He **has just eaten** something bad.
3. He **has lived** in Spain **for** ten days.
4. **Have** you **ever been** to Aqaba?

Exercises:

1. I..... my little dog yet. (not feed)
2. Ahmad can't play football today. He ..... an accident with his bike. (have)
3. Saeed ..... her homework yet. (not finish)
4. Khalil..... to school today? (be)
5. What..... you.....for lunch today, Mum? (make)
6. Jamal ..... his room, but he..... the dishes yet. (tidy up, not wash)
7. Abeer.....a lot of things for her birthday party, but she.....the cakes yet. (buy, not bake)
8. I..... in Dubai for 16 years. (live)
9. Someone..... my bike! Now I'll have to walk home. (steal)

**Answers:**

1. haven't fed	2. has had	3. hasn't finished	4. has been	5. have/made
6. tidied/ hasn't washed	7. bought/hasn't baked	8. have lived	9. has stolen	

## 5. Present perfect continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

الوظائف: Functions:

- A. Talking about something that began in the past and continues in the present. الحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا لغاية الان.
- They have been watching TV for the last three hour.
  - She has been studying at that institution for three years.
  - What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes
- B. An action repeated many times from the past until the present. الحديث عن حدث تكرر للكثير من المرات في الماضي وحتى الان.
- C. A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. الحديث عن حدث طويل (I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.) حدث في الماضي ولكن نتائجها ظاهرة في الحاضر.
- D. When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since. عندما يكون الحدث مازال يحدث في الحاضر
- هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع التام المستمر ( key words):  
**all day, all week, all year, how long, for, since**

\* Forms التركيب

sub.	+	have	been	V+ ing .....
		has		

Examples:

1. I have been working **all day**.
2. She has been watching TV **since 7.30**.
3. Nick has been lying in bed **for two days**. (He is still in bed or has just got up).
4. She has been working **since 4 o'clock**. (She is still working or she has just stopped working.)

**Exercises:**

1. It..... (rain) for hours.
2. Mike ..... (collect) stamps since 1995.
3. Bob..... (play) tennis since he was seven.
4. I ..... (wait) for the bus for 15 minutes.
5. How long ..... your brother..... (play) guitar?
6. How long ..... he..... (play) golf?
7. I ..... (work) for this company for seventeen years now.
8. How long ..... it..... (rain)?
9. Mary ..... (study) German for two years.
10. My grandparents ..... (live) in that house since 1962.
11. My mother..... (cook) for 3 hours.
12. My sister ..... (drive) her car to work since 1972.
13. Peter ..... (live) in India since last month.
14. How long ..... you..... (work) in the garden?
15. They .....(lie) in the sun for hours.

**Answers:**

1. has been raining	2. has been collecting	3. has been playing	4. have been waiting	5. have/been playing
6. has /been playing	7. has been working	8. has /been raining	9. has been studying	10. has been living
11. has been cooking	12. has been driving	13. has been living	14. have/been working	15. have been lying

## 6. الماضي المستمر past continuous

الوظائف: Functions:

A. Talking about long action in the past. الحديث عن حدث طويل في الماضي.

- هناك كلمات تدل على الماضي المستمر (key words):

when (عندما), while (بينما), as (بينما), at 7 o'clock yesterday

\* Forms التركيب

	was	
sub.	+	V ing
	were	

While(As)+sub+was/were+V<sub>ing</sub>, sub.+V<sub>ed</sub>

When+sub+V<sub>ed</sub>, sub.+ was/were +V<sub>ing</sub>

Examples:

1. **When** the train **arrived**, we **were having** coffee.
2. **While** Tom was playing tennis, Ann **was taking** a shower.
3. I **was studying** for my exam **yesterday night at 10 o'clock**.
4. I **was sleeping yesterday morning**.
5. **Were** you **studying** for the exam **at 9 o'clock last Wednesday?**
6. Who **was playing** football in the class **when** I **entered**.

Exercises:

1. When I phoned my friends, they .....(play) monopoly.
2. Yesterday at six I .....(prepare) dinner.
3. The kids..... (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.
4. I ..... (practice) the guitar when he came home.
5. While Alan..... (work) in his room, his friends swam in the pool.
6. What..... you ..... (do) yesterday evening?
7. I .....(listen) to the radio while my sister was watching TV.
8. When I arrived, They .....(play) cards.
9. We..... (study) English yesterday at 4:00 pm.

1. were playing	2. was preparing	3. were playing
4. was practicing	5. was working	6. were/doing
7. listened or was listening	8. were playing	9. were studying

## 7. Past perfect: الماضي التام

الوظائف: Functions:

A. We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. الحديث  
عن حدث تم قبل حدث اخر او وقت اخر في الماضي.

- (key words) هناك كلمات تدل على الماضي التام:

after (بعد), before (قبل), because, so, by the time

After(because) + sub + had v<sub>pp</sub>(تصريف ثالث), sub. + v<sub>ed</sub>

Before(by) + sub + v<sub>ed</sub>, sub. + had v<sub>pp</sub>(تصريف ثالث)

\* Forms التركيب

sub. + had + V<sub>pp</sub>(تصريف ثالث)

### Examples:

1. He **had learned** Spanish **before** he went to Spain.
2. **By the time** I arrived home, my father **had left** home.
3. She passed the exam **because** she **had worked** very hard.

### Exercises:

1. We could not send you a postcard because we .....(lose)your address.
2. He .....(not / swim) in the beach before that day.
3. She..... (live) in China before she went to Thailand.
4. After they..... (eat) the shellfish, they began to feel sick.
5. Julie didn't arrive until after I ..... (leave).
6. The garden was dead because it ..... (be) dry all summer.
7. He..... (meet) her somewhere before.
8. We were late for the plane because we .....(forget) our passports.
9. She told me she..... (study) a lot before the exam.

10. The grass was yellow because it ..... (not/rain) all summer.  
11. The lights went off because we ..... (not/pay) the electricity bill.  
12. We couldn't go into the concert because we ..... (not/bring) our tickets.  
13. She said that she ..... (not/visit) the UK before.  
14. Julie and Anne ..... (not/meet) before the party.  
15. He ..... (not/use) email before, so I showed him how to use it.  
16. You ..... (not/study) for the test, so you were very nervous.

**Answers:**

1. had lost	2. hadn't swum	3. had lived	4. had eaten	5. had left	6. had been
7. had met	8. had forgotten	9. had studied	10. hadn't rained	11. hadn't paid	12. hadn't brought
13. hadn't visited	14. hadn't met	15. hadn't used	16. hadn't studied		

## 8. Past perfect continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

الوظائف: Functions:

• We use the Past Perfect Continuous to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. الحديث عن احداث كانت مستمرة الحدوث في وقت محدد في الماضي.

- 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): هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع التام

حدث ماضي + By, By the time, all day, all morning, all night, all evening

\* Forms التركيب

sub. + had + been + V<sub>ing</sub>

Examples:

1. Salma received an email from Amani yesterday. She **had been promising** to visit since June.
2. When Mr walid arrived from Dubai, he was very tired. He **had been driving** for three days.
3. The little girl's eyes were red she **had been crying** all night.
4. By the time I was ten, I **had been playing** the Oud for five years.

Exercises:

1. Ali .....(think) about his friend when he received a text from him.
2. **By the time** the bus arrived, we..... (wait) for an hour.
3. That man..... (be, wait) **for** an hour to get a taxi.
4. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He.....(be, climb) **for** five days.
5. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They .....  
(be, make) it **for** over a month.
6. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she..... (be, promise)to write **since** June.
7. Omar passed all his exams. He had..... (be, revise)for a month.
8. We\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) **for** 12 hours when he woke us up.

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) at the station **for** 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for her ring **for** two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / walk) **for** a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
12. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (learn / she) English **before** she went to London?
13. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the rain **for** too long.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) **for** less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
15. They were very tired in the evening because they \_\_\_\_\_ (help) on the farm **all day**.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) **all day**; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) **all day** so their legs were sore in the evening.

**Answers:**

<b>1. had been thinking</b>	<b>2. had been waiting</b>	<b>3. had been waiting or has been waiting</b>
<b>4. had been climbing</b>	<b>5. had been making</b>	<b>6. had been promising</b>
<b>7. had been receiving</b>	<b>8. had been sleeping</b>	<b>9. had been waiting</b>
<b>10. had been looking</b>	<b>11. hadn't been walking</b>	<b>13. had been singing</b>
<b>14. had been driving</b>	<b>15. had been helping</b>	<b>16. hadn't been working</b>
<b>17. had been cycling</b>		

## 9. Future with will:المستقبل

الوظائف: Functions:

- a) We use **will** to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

نستخدم **will** عندما نتكلم عن المستقبل وإذا كنا نتنبأ به بدون دليل.

- b) We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

نستخدمه ايضا للتعبير عن القرارات العفوية.

- c) We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe.

ونستطيع استخدامه مع كلمات مثل ربما ، على الأرجح، لعل(ربما)

We can also use it with I think and I hope. ونستطيع استخدامه مع كلمات مثل اعتقد و امل

- 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.

.

- هناك كلمات تدل على المضارع التام ( key words):

tomorrow, next + وقت (next week ,next month, next year....etc.), the coming Sunday, اي زمن مستقبل , in 2021, I think, I hope, I bet, I believe, I expect, I predict, I suppose, may be, perhaps, probably, as soon as + فعل مضارع a few weeks from now

\* Forms التركيب

sub. + will + V base(فعل مجرد)

Examples:

1. I **think** we **will have** meat balls for dinner.
2. I **hope** you **will pass** your midterm exams.
3. Barcelona **will probably win** the next match.
4. Do you **think** we **will travel** to Mars one day?
5. I **think** I **will do** one unit every week.
6. **If** I pass my exams successfully, I **will start** an apprenticeship in September.
7. After my apprenticeship, **maybe** I **will go** back to Zarqa to work there for a while.

## 10. Future with be going to: المستقبل

الوظائف: Functions:

a) We use going to talk about the future plans.

نستخدم going to عندما نتكلم عن خطط مستقبلية.

b) Predictions that are based on evidence.

التوقع المستند على دليل.

\* Forms التركيب

sub. + is/am/are + going to + V<sub>base</sub>(فعل مجرد)

Examples:

1. Watch out! you are going to break the glass. (توقع prediction)
2. It's so cloudy! I think it's going to rain. (توقع prediction)
3. I can't come tonight. I'm going to do my homework. (خطة plan)
4. It is my best friend's birthday. I'm going to buy a gift for him tomorrow. (خطة plan)

## 11. Reported speech:الكلام المنقول

عند التحويل الى الكلام المنقول تتبع الخطوات التالية(الشروط):

1. نبدأ الجملة بفعل تقديمي(said, told)، وعادة يكون موجود ضمن السؤال.
2. نحول الفعل المضارع الى الماضي والماضي الى الماضي التام بنفس التسلسل.

eat/eats → ate → had eaten

is/am/are → was/were → had been

has/have → had → had

3. نحول الضمانر الى الغائب كل حسب موقعه:

صفة الضمير	ضمانر الفاعل وتقع بداية الجملة	ضمانر مفعول به وتقع بعد الفعل	ضمانر الملكية ويقع بعدها اسم، وموقعها داخل الجملة غير مهم
مذكر	he هو	him هو	his له
مؤنث	she هي	her هي	her لها
المتكلم أنا	I أنا	me أنا	my لي
المتكلم نحن	we نحن	us نحن	our لنا
الغائب الجمع	they هم	them هم	their لهم
المخاطب أنت	You أنتم/أنت	you أنتم/أنت	your لك
غير العاقل	it هو/هي	it هو/هي	its له/لها

I → he/she

my → his/her

you → he/she/they

you (موقع المفعول) → him/her/them

we → they

us → them

me → him/her

our → their

4. نجري تحويلات على اسماء الاشارة وظروف الزمان:

في الكلام المباشرة	في الكلام المنقول نحو لها إلى
here هنا	there هناك
last year السنة الماضية	the year before السنة السابقة
next month الشهر القادم	the following month الشهر التالي
Today اليوم	that day ذلك اليوم
tomorrow غداً	the day after/the following day/the next day اليوم التالي
yesterday البارحة	the day before اليوم الذي قبله
now الآن	then عندئذ
this هذا	that ذلك
these هذه	those تلك
at the moment في هذه اللحظة	at that time في ذلك الوقت
ago مضى	before قبل
tonight الليلة	that night تلك الليلة

**Examples:**

1. **I went** to the theatre **last night**.

He said that **he had gone** to the theatre **the night before**.

2. **I'm** having a party **next weekend**.

He said **he was** having a party **the next weekend**.

3. **I'm** staying **here** until **next week**.

He said **he was** staying **there** until **the following week**.

4. **I came** over from London 3 years **ago**.

He said **he had** come over from London 3 years **before**.

• ملخص تحويل الازمنة:

في الكلام المباشرة	في الكلام المنقول نحوها إلى
present simple <b>I'm a teacher.</b>	past simple <b>He said he was a teacher</b>
present continuous <b>I'm having lunch with my parents.</b>	past continuous <b>He said he was having lunch with his parents.</b>
present perfect simple <b>I've been to France three times.</b>	past perfect simple <b>He said he had been to France three times.</b>
present perfect continuous <b>I've been working very hard.</b>	past perfect continuous <b>He said he had been working very hard.</b>
past simple <b>I bought a new car.</b>	past perfect <b>He said he had bought a new car.</b>
past continuous <b>It was raining earlier.</b>	past perfect continuous <b>He said it had been raining earlier.</b>
past perfect <b>The play had started when I arrived.</b>	لا تغيير على الجملة فقط نغير الضمان وظروف الزمان
past perfect continuous <b>I'd already been living in London for five years.</b>	لا تغيير على الجملة فقط نغير الضمان وظروف الزمان

• بعض الافعال تتغير على النحو التالي:

في الكلام المباشرة	في الكلام المنقول نحوها إلى
will <b>I'll come and see you soon.</b>	would <b>He said he would come and see me soon.</b>
can <b>I can swim under water for two minutes.</b>	could <b>He said he could swim under water for two minutes.</b>
must <b>All tickets must be bought in advance.</b>	had to <b>He said that all tickets had to be bought in advance.</b>
shall <b>What shall we do about it?</b>	should <b>He asked what we should do about it.</b>
may <b>May I smoke?</b>	might <b>He asked if he might smoke.</b>

• بعض الجمل المهمة والغريبة:

positive imperative <b>Shut up!</b>	tell + infinitive <b>He told me to shut up.</b>
negative imperative <b>Don't do that again!</b>	<b>He told me not to do it again.</b>
imperatives as requests <b>Please give me some money.</b>	tell + not + infinitive ask + infinitive <b>He asked me to give him some money.</b>

### Exercises

Complete each of the following sentences in such way it means the same as the sentence before it.

1. "I speak English fluently."  
Ahmad said that .....
2. 'I am reading an interesting story.'  
Maha said that.....
3. 'We are very busy.'  
The workers told me that.....
4. 'I will consult my doctor soon.'  
Ahmad said that.....
5. 'I will consult my doctor soon.'  
Huda said that.....
6. 'The nurse has taken me to the X-ray room.'  
Khalid told me that.....
7. 'The nurse has taken me to the X-ray room.'  
Mona told me that.....
8. 'The teacher told us to do the exercise.'  
The girls said that.....
9. 'I was looking for my camera.'  
Hashem said that.....
10. 'I was looking for my camera.'  
Nawal said that.....
11. 'We can help our mother.'  
The girls said that.....
12. 'I have a very old car.'  
Majed said that.....
13. 'I had a very old car.'  
Majed said that.....
14. "I must find a suitable solution for the problem."  
Amal told me that.....
15. They said, "This is our house."  
They told me that .....
16. "I went to the cinema yesterday." She said.  
Rana told me that.....
17. "I am taking a test tomorrow."  
Hassan said that.....
18. "I am not hungry now."  
Mona told me that.....
19. "We have never been here before."  
The boys told me that .....
20. They said, "We were in London last week."  
They said that.....
21. "I am leaving to Egypt next month."  
Marwan told me that .....

22. "We are cleaning our room at the moment."  
The children said that .....
23. "Where are my glasses?"  
My father asked me that.....
24. "What were you doing yesterday?"  
Rola asked me.....
25. "When will the film start?"  
She asked me.....
26. "Why hasn't your father gone to France?"  
I asked Huda.....
27. "How far is Jerash from Amman?"  
He wanted to know.....
28. Where was Noor playing tennis?  
I asked .....
29. "How old is Rushdi?"  
He wanted to know.....
30. Why have you been late?  
He asked me.....
31. When can I get my car repaired.  
Manar asked .....
32. Why must I come at 7 o'clock?  
Hamdan asked the man.....
33. When did you visit Lebanon?"  
He wanted to know.....
34. "Where does Manal live?"  
She asked me.....
35. Mom: "Where do you go at 5 o'clock every day?"  
My mother asked me.....
36. A man: "When does the train leave to Aqaba?"  
A man asked me.....
37. "How did the policeman save the children yesterday?"  
He wondered.....
38. "Why didn't Majed go to Syria last summer?"  
I wanted to know.....
39. "Why don't you like your uncle?"  
I asked Omar.....
40. "Why didn't you take the money?"  
I asked Hanan.....
41. "Did Marwan fly to London two weeks ago?"  
He didn't know.....
42. "Do you want to have lunch now?"  
My mother asked me.....
43. "Did you watch the film last night, Sami?"  
She wondered .....
44. "Has Mahmoud arrived in Amman?"  
They asked me.....
45. "Will you repair the car tomorrow?"  
I asked the mechanic man.....
46. "Can you speak English fluently, Huda?"  
I asked Huda.....

47. "Must I do my homework this afternoon?"  
Najwa asked her mother.....
48. "Do you believe in miracles?"  
She asked me.....

Answers:

1. he spoke English fluently.
2. she was reading an interesting story.
3. they were very busy.
4. he would consult his doctor soon.
5. she would consult her doctor soon.
6. the nurse had taken him to the x-ray room.
7. the nurse had taken her to the x-ray room.
8. the teacher had told them to do the exercise.
9. he had been looking for his camera.
10. she had been looking for her camera.
11. they could help their mother.
12. he had a very old car.
13. he had had a very old car.
14. he had to find a suitable solution for the problem.
15. that was their house.
16. she had gone to the cinema the day before.
17. he was taking a test the day after.
18. she was not hungry then.
19. the had never been there before.
20. they had been in London the week before.
21. he was leaving to Egypt the month after.

22. they were cleaning their room that time.
23. Where his glasses were.
24. what I was doing the day before.
25. when the film would start.
26. why her father hadn't gone to France
27. how far Jerash form Amman was.
28. where Noor had been playing tennis.
29. how old Rushidi was.
30. why I had been late.
31. when he/she could get his /her car repaired.
32. why he had to come at 7 o'clock.
33. when he had visited Lebanon.
34. where Manal lived.
35. where I went at 5 o'clock every day.
36. when the train left to Aqaba.
37. how the policeman had saved the children the day before.
38. why Majed hadn't gone to Syria the summer before.
39. why he didn't like his uncle.
40. why she hadn't taken the money.
41. if Marwan had flown to London two weeks before.
42. if I wanted to have lunch then.
43. if he had watched the film the night before. or if Sami had watched the film the night before.
44. if Mahmoud had arrived in Amman.
45. if he would repair the car the day after.
46. 46. "Can you speak English fluently, Huda?"
47. if she could speak English fluently. or if Huda could speak English fluently.
48. if I believed in miracles.