

دليل الطالب

المستوى الثالث

إعداد الأستاذ

علي كراجه

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Unit 1

Revision of the tenses

Noun اسم (n)

Verb فعل (v)

Pronoun ضمير (pro)

Subject فاعل (s)

Object مفعول (o)

جدول الضمائر

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية
I	me	my	mine
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
they	them	their	theirs
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours

He plays tennis .

I visited him .

She studied E .

This is mine .

صفات الملكية تتبع باسم الشئ المملوك

My book/his car-----

■ Simple Present

We use the Present Simple to talk about

- 1) Something that is true in the present
- 2) Things that are always true
- 3) Things that happen as a routine in the present
- 4) Scheduled or fixed events in the future

We use adverbs of frequency(always , usually , ---) with the present simple .

- Children often use computers games better than their parents .
- Plants need water .
- My friends play two hours every day .
- My train leaves at 10 o'clock .

إذا انتهى الفعل ب (o/ch/sh/z/x/s) نضيف (es)

Laila washes the dishes .

Ahmed goes to the park every day .

للمفرد does في حالة السؤال

للجمع Do

Do children use computers better than their parents ?

Yes, they do . / No , they don't .

Does ahmed go to the park every day ?

Yes , he does . / No , he doesn't .

في حالة النفي (don't/doesn't)

My friends don't play golf .

Ahmed doesn't go to the park .

Key words : always دائما / usually عادة / often غالبا /
sometimes احيانا / regularly بانتظام / occasionally من حين لآخر /
every day, week-- / daily/weekly / seldom نادرا / rarely نادرا

■ Simple Past الماضي البسيط

We use the Past Simple to

- 1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past
- 2- Describe a routine in the past
- 3- Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past . in this case , we use it with a time phrase .

Rule : s - v2 - o/com

يقسم الماضي البسيط الى

(1 منتظم regular verb

(2 غير منتظم irregular verb

Laila visited Aqapa last year.

We played tennis in the park .

People travelled by animals in the past .

Ahmed wrote a letter last night .

I went to school yesterday .

We use (did in questions)

Did Laila visit Aqapa last year ?

Yes , she did . / No , she didn't .

Did Ahmed write a letter ?

Yes , he did . / No , he didn't .

للفي نستخدم didn't ونرجع الفعل الى المصدر

We didn't play tennis in the park .

Key words : yesterday البارحة / ago من - في الماضي / once ذات مرة
اي تاريخ ماضي مثل 1990 / last week , month---/ مرة

■ Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

We use the Present Continuous to

- 1- Talk about something that is happening at the time of speaking .
- 2- Describe something temporary .
- 3- For actions that happen repeatedly in the present . We use it with (always) .
- 4- Talk about the future , where something has been planned .

Rule : s – am /is /are - ving

They are playing now .

He is always smiling .

I come from Ajloun , but I'm staying in Amman .

I'm travelling tomorrow .

في حالة السؤال و لوجود فعل مساعد وهو هنا (be) نبدل مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

Are they playing now ?

Yes , they are . / No , they aren't .

Is he always smiling ?

Yes , he is . / No , he isn't .

في حالة النفي ندخل (not) على الفعل المساعد

I'm not travelling tomorrow .

He isn't reading .

Key words : now الان / at the moment هذه اللحظة / this (time)

just / هذه الايام nowadays / في الحاضر at present / look/ listen----/ فعل الامر
. على وشك .

I'm just driving to work .

Be careful ! The boy is crossing .

■ **Past Continuous** الماضي المستمر

We use the Past Continuous to

- 1- Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past .
- 2- Show that something happened for a long time in the past .

Rule : s- was / were- ving

We were talking when he came .

While I was reading , my friend phoned me .

للسؤال نقالب مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

Were they talking when he came ?

Yes , they were . / No , they weren't .

Was he reading ?

Yes , he was . / No , he wasn't .

not للنفي تستخدم مع الفعل المساعد

They weren't playing .

He wasn't reading .

Key words : while/ as اثناء / when عندما

■ Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام

We use the Present Perfect Simple to

1 - talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present .

2 – discuss our experience up to the present .

3 – talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present .

We don't use adverbial past time markers , such as (yesterday) , with the Present Perfect Simple . We use adverbial time markers that relates to the present , such as (today , this week or this month) .

Rule

S - has/have - v3

I 've lived in Amman for ten years .

I have walked across this forest .

She's lost her keys .

Laila has drunk 3 cups of tea this morning .

في حالة السؤال نقلب مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

Have you lived in Amman for ten years ?

Yes , I have . / No , I haven't .

Has she lost her keys ?

Yes , she has . / No , she hasn't .

not للنفى

I haven't walked across this forest .

She hasn't eaten pizza .

Key words : since / for / just/already/yet/ so far/ until now / up to now / lately / recently/ ever / never.

■ Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about

- 1 – something that began in the past and continues in the present .
- 2 – an action repeated many times from the past until the present .
- 3 – a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present .
- 4 - When an action (still occurring in the present) started . We use it with since .

Rule

S - has / have - been - ving

I have been reading a book about the history .

She has been going by bike for the last two weeks .

The police have been interviewing people all week .

I have been painting the house . That's why I have some paint on my clothes .

She has been training to be a doctor since 2014 .

في حالة السؤال نقلب مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

Has she been training to be a doctor ?

Yes , she has . / No , she hasn't .

What have you been doing ?

I have been reading .

للتفريق بين المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر

1 - نستخدم المضارع التام للحديث عن حدث منتهي (انجاز) الا اذا استخدمنا معه ظروف ونستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للحديث عن حدث غير منتهي since / for /always مثل

2 – نستخدم المضارع التام للحديث للتركيز على النتيجة للاحداث خصوصا عند اعطاء ارقام او كميات 0

He has run 3 miles .

هنا التركيز على النتيجة وانه انهى مسافة 3 اميال ركض 0

ونستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتركيز على النشاط نفسه خصوصا لتوضيح نتائج ظاهرة له

He has been running for an hour .

هنا التركيز على النشاط نفسه وعلى نتائجه 0

هذا ما كان يفعله في الساعة الاخيرة ولهذا هو منهك 0

ملاحظة هنا انه في الاسئلة الوزارية اذا كان المطلوب مضارع تام مستمر فيكون مع الفعل be

■ Past Perfect Simple

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past .

Rule : s - had - v3

When we got to the station , the train had left .

He didn't know that she had had a baby .

She had seen him before .

اذا اشترك الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط تكون جملة الماضي التام قد سبقت جملة الماضي البسيط في وقت الحدوث

The match had already started when we arrived .

Key words :

After - s - had - v3 , s - v2

Before - s - v2 , s - had - v3

By the time - Simple Past , Past Perfect

Simple Past because Past Perfect

(I felt nervous because I had never flown before .

للسؤال نقّلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

Had you visited Aqaba before ?

Yes , I had . / No , I hadn't .

Note : you only need to use the Past Perfect to show which past action happened before first .

■ The Past Perfect Continuous

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past .

Rule : s - had - been - ving

Ahmed 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 .

للسؤال نقّلب مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

What had you been doing ?

I had been studying .

إذا كان المطلوب ماضي تام مستمر في الاسئلة الوزارية يكون مع الفعل be

■ Future with will

1 – we use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence .

2 – we use it to express spontaneous decisions .

3 – we can use it with (perhaps , probably and maybe) .

4 – we can also use it with (I think and I hope) .

I think he will win .

I'll answer the telephone .

Perhaps it will be the postman at the door .

He hopes his friends will tell him about the lessons he has missed .

Will you help me ?

Yes , I will . / No , I won't .

I won't help you .

لكون will فعل مساعد قلبناها مع الفاعل في حالة السؤال و استخدمنا not للنفي

■ Future with going to

We use (going to) to talk about

1 – future plans . It doesn't have to be for the near future .

2 – predictions that are based on evidence .

I'm going to study Medicine .

He is going to buy a new car .

(when you see clouds) It's going to rain .

Exercises :

غالبية هذه الاسئلة وزاري سابق

1 – the girls have been -----here since 7 o'clock this morning .(wait)

2 – Huda has been ----- E for 12 years now . (learn)

3 – Hatem's father -----last year . (retire)

4 – Maher ----- his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car next week . (pass)

5 – Laila looked tired . She ----- her sience project . (be , do)

6 – Fatima ----- her homework 3 hours ago .(finish)

7 – Ahmed felt nervous because he -----never -----in the sea before . (swim)

8 – Hatem had saved his document before viruses-----his computer. (crash)

9 – The children -----already-----the sand castle on the beach.

(build)

10 – The plane ----- a few minutes ago . (land)

11 – Our neighbours -----recently-----to Aqaba .(move)

12 – After we had finished our dinner , we -----into the garden . (go)

13 – Laila -----recently-----learning E. (start)

14 – A new vocational school has -----recently in my area .(build)

15 – He -----tennis at the moment . (play)

16 – They -----their friends every week . (visit)

17 – Did you -----to the park yesterday . (go)

18 – what -----you -----now ? (do)

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

إذا اردنا ان ننقل كلام شخص يحدث في الجملة تغييرات :

1 - رجوع خطوة الى الماضي

2 - تغيير الضمائر

3 - كلمات المعبرة عن الوقت او المكان

1- Present Simple 'I like football'	Past Simple He said that he liked football
2 – Present Continuous 'We are playing'	Past Continuous He said that they were playing
3 – Present Perfect 'I have had lunch'	Past Perfect He said that he had had lunch
4 – Present Perfect Continuous 'I have been reading'	Past Perfect Continuous She said that she had been lunch
5 – Past Simple 'They played tennis'	Past Perfect They said that they had played
6 – Past Continuous 'He was playing'	Past Perfect Continuous He said that he had been playing
7 – will 'I will visit you'	Would He said that he would visit him
8 – am/is/are going to 'I'm going to be late'	Was/were going to He said that he was going to be

- ملاحظة الجملة الشرطية النوع الاول تتحول الى النوع الثاني اما النوع الثاني و النوع الثالث وكذلك الماضي التام لا تتغير في الكلام المنقول
- بعض العبارات و الكلمات التي تتغير

now	then
At the moment	At that moment
today	On that day
yesterday	The day before
Last week/month/year	The week/month/year before The previous week/month
tomorrow	The following day
Next week/month/year	The following week/month
here	there

■ الامر و الطلب المنقول

عند نقل امر او طلب

Ask/tell/order - someone – inf

'stay in bed for a few days'

The doctor told me to stay in bed .

'Do your homework'

The teacher told me to do my work .

اما في حالة النفي

Ask/tell/order – someone – not - inf

'Don't shout'

I told him not to shout .

'Please don't tell anybody'

She asked me not to tell anybody .

■ Reported Questions

عند نقل الاسئلة

1 – نحذف do/does/did من السؤال

2 – نبدل مكان الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل

3 – لا ننسى الرجوع خطوة الى الماضي

'Where are you going?'

My father asked me where I was going .

'What time does your school start?'

He wanted to know what time my school started .

اذا لم يكن هناك كلمة سؤال مثل (what/where---) نستخدم (whether/if)

'Are you travelling'

My brother asked me if/wether I was travelling .

'Can you speak E'

My friend wanted to know if I could speak E .

■ Passive verbs

We form the Passive with the appropriate tense of the verb be –v3

We don't need to mention the agent if:

1 – we don't know who the agent is .

This letter was posted the day before yesterday .

2 – it's obvious who the agent is .

The thief was arrested .

3 – it's not important who the agent is .

Television pictures are sent to a monitor .

In general , we use passive sentences to focus attention on the information we think is most important .

■ Present Simple

Rule : o - am / is /are - v3

ac. He cleans this room .

Pa. This room is cleaned .

ac. Careless driving causes many accidents .

Pa. Many accidents are caused by careless driving .

Ac. My friends often invited me .

Pa. I am often invited .

■ **Past Simple**

Rule : o - was/ were - v3

- a. She cleaned this room .
- p. This room was cleaned .
- a. The manager held the meetings .
- p. The meetings were held .
- a. She had a snack .
- p. A snack was had .

-- Future (infinitive)

Rule : o - will/ must /can - be - v3

- A . He will clean this room .
- P . This room will be cleaned .
- A . She can't answer the question .
- P . The question can't be answered .

■ **Present Perfect**

Rule : o - have/ has - been - v3

- A . She has cleaned this room .
- P . This room has been cleaned .
- A . He has written 3 books .
- P . 3 books have been written .

■ **Past Perfect**

Rule : o - had - been - v3

- A . She had cleaned the room .
- P . The room had been cleaned .
- A . They had sent letters .
- P . Letters had been sent .

■ **Present Continuous**

Rule : o - am / is / are - being - v3

A . She is cleaning this room .

P . This room is being cleaned .

A . They are writing letters .

P . Letters are being written .

■ **Past Comtinuous**

Rule : o - was / were - being - v3

A . They were cleaning this room .

P . This room was being cleaned .

A . He was reading letters .

P . Letters were being read .

Examples

1 – The experts have written the report .

P . The report-----

2 – The researchers mustn't leave the result of the investigation unexplained .

P . The result of the investigation -----

3 – We would help the poor .

P . The poor-----

4 – Nobody invited us to the meeting .

P . We weren't invited to the meeting .

5 – Students didn't write the answers in ink .

P . The answers -----

6 – Farmers don't grow rice in Jordan .

P . Rice-----

7 – Samer must fill the job application form.

P . The job application form-----

8 – He should send the car there .

P . The car-----

9 – People saw smoke coming out of the forest .

P . Smoke-----

10 – The farmers must water the plants in order to grow .

P . The plants-----

علي كراجه

■ Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

■ Zero Conditional

Rule : if - Simple Present , Simple Present

يستخدم هذا النوع للحديث عن قوانين و الحالات التي تتبع فيها حالة اخرى

في هذخ الحالة if=when

If you want to join the team , you have to pass the test .

If you heat water , it boils .

و يستخدم هذا النوع للنوع للعادات والامور المتكررة

If she gets up early , she helps her mum .

■ First Conditional

Rule : If - Simple Present , s - will/may/can - vinf

يستخدم هذا النوع للحديث عن احداث مستقبلية محتملة تعتمد على احداث اخرى مستقبلية

If I pass my exams , I'll go on a long holiday .

If I pass my exams , I am going to travel .

If we save money , we can go on holiday .

If he turns up , tell him to give me a ring .

في النوع zero و النوع الاول يمكن ان نستخدم unless – Simple Present

You don't pass unless you study well .

She won't do well unless she trains harder .

Unless you study hard , you won't pass .

ملاحظة : 1 – لا نستخدم فعل منفي بعد unless

2 – يمكن ان نبدأ الحملة ب if او بالنتيجة ولكن اذا بدأنا بالنتيجة نحذف الفاصلة

■ Second Conditional

Rule : If - Simple Past , would/could /might - vinf

يستخدم للحديث عن حالات غير محتملة الحدوث و مستحيلة و متخيلة في المستقبل

If I had enough money , I would buy a new car .

If they had children , they would read them stories .

و يستخدم للحديث عن حالات مضارعة مستحيلة

If they were older , they could go there .

If I lived closer to school , I wouldn't have to get up early .

الجملة التي تبدأ ب if I were you تستخدم عادة للنصيحة

If I were you , I wouldn't ask anything else.

■ Third Conditional

Rule : If - Past Perfect , would/could /might have - v3

يستخدم هذا النوع للحديث عن حالات غير حقيقية و متخيلة ولكن في الماضي و للحديث عن اشياء لم تحدث 0

If I had got a good job , I would have saved more money .

If it hadn't rain , they would have gone out .

Examples :

1 – He would be angry , if I -----him . (not , visit)

2 – If you ----- (study) well , you would pass .

3 – What would you do if you ----- (lose) your book ?

4 – Would he mind if I ----- (phone) him ?

5 – If they ----- (train) well , they can won .

6 – Ahmed wouldn't need to use his friend's computer if he -----
(have) his own one .

■ **Having things done (causative verbs)**

Rule : Have / get - object - v3

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن الخدمات التي نطلبها من شخص ليقوم بها لنا

يمكن ان نستخدم هذه القاعدة مع كل الازمنة و modal

He has had his hair cut .

They have had their flat redecorated .

He is having his car repaired next week .

بالمقارنة مع المبني للمجهول فان هذه القاعدة شخصية اكثر وتعطي معلومات اكثر عن الموضوع 0

His house was built by a local builder . (passive)

He had his house built by a local builder . (causative)

Present Simple	I have/get my hair cut .
Past Simple	I had /got my hair cut .
Present Continuous	I'm having/getting my hair cut .
Past Continuous	I was having/getting my hair cut .
Present Perfect	I have had my hair cut .
Past Perfect	I had had my hair cut .
will	I will have my hair cut .
Be going to	I'm going to have my hair cut .

Examples :

1 – I couldn't repair my computer myself . I had to ----- by an expert .

2 – We didn't build our own house . We ----- by a company .

3 – Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses . They ----- by specialist dressmakers .

4 – People don't service their cars themselves ; they ----- professionally two or three times a year .

5 – She tried mending her glasses , but she couldn't . She had to -----
by the optician she had bought them from .

6 – Do you like this photograph of our family ? we ----- by a local
photographer .

7 – Rewrite this sentence in which the new one has the same meaning .

I asked someone to fix my computer .

|----- .

علي كراجه

■ Explaining possibilities

Must : we use (must – inf) to say that we believe something is certain .

للحديث عن شيء نعتقد انه مؤكد 0

He must earn quite a lot of money to be able to afford that car .

You have been playing all day . You must be tired .

Must have -v3 : (for the past)

I didn't hear the phone . I must have been asleep .

I have lost my keys . ' you must have dropped them somewhere .

Can't : we use (can't-inf) to say that you believe something isn't true .

للحديث عن شيء نعتقد بانه غير ممكن (ليس صحيحا)

It can't be easy designing and building bridges .

You have just eaten . You can't be hungry already .

Can't/couldn't- have –v3(for the past)

Ahmed hasn't opened the door . He can't have been there .

They can't have finished studying . They only started 5 minutes ago .

May / might / could –inf : to express a possibility that something is true.

للتعبير عن احتمالية ان شيء صحيح 0

The story could be true .

She might be French .

May/might/could – have-v3(for the past)

You might have left your wallet in the shop .

He could have answer all the questions .

لاحظ ان (may/ might تشبه could) لكن (may not /might no) تختلف عن couldn't

Examples :

1 – The phone is ringing – it's probably your brother . he usually rings at this time . (It might-----)

It might be my brother – he usually rings at this time .

2 – Someone's ringing your doorbell . You are sure it's the postman – he always comes at this time . (It must-----)

It must be the postman – he always comes at this time .

3 – there's an important football match in your town tonight . You think the roads will probably be very busy . (The roads might ----)

The roads might be busy .

4 – Your friend said she would phone you , but she hasn't . You are sure she hasn't forgotten . (She can't---)

She can't have forgotten to phone me .

5 – Someone waves to you from a car . It looks like your friend's father's car . (It might-----)

It might be my friend's father . It looks like his car .

6 – Your sister has worked very hard . You feel sure that she has got good grades in her exams .

She must have got grades in her exams . She has worked very hard .

7 – You hear a car approaching , but you know it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same . (It can't ---)

It can't be my uncle's car . It doesn't have the same sound .

8 – A new building is going up in your neighbourhood . You think it is probably a school . (They might----)

They might be building a new school .

Preposition of time ,place and movement

1 - استعمالات on

1 - مع الايام on Monday

2 - مع الشهر و اليوم on 6 May

3 - بمعنى على شئ on the table / on the wall

2 - استعمالات at

1 - مع اوقات اليوم at sunset/at midnight/at 5 o'clock/at lunch time

2 - مع هذه المصطلحات at the same time/at the moment / at night

بالنسبة للمكان (* O) at the door /at the window

At home / at work

3 - استعمالات in

1 - يستخدم مع الاوقات الطويلة مثل الشهر in October السنة 1990 القرن 19 in the
in winter مع الفصول in the past/in the middle ages/ century

2 - مع اوقات الصباح و المساء in the morning/in the evening/ in the afternoon

3 - استخدام in /at بالنسبة للمكان

نستخدم at للبايات عندما نقصد اين يحدث الحدث

The meeting took place at the company's office .

At the station / at the airport

نستخدم in اذا كنا ن فكر في البناية نفسها

All the rooms in my house are big .

حروف الجر مع الصفات good at/famous for/worried about/proud of/

Interested in/pleased with/bad at/married to/excited about/

Different from/afraid of

حروف الجر مع بعض الافعال

Listen to/wait for/borrow from/arrive at an airport/arrive in Amman/

Belong to/concentrate on/depend on/pay for/worry about .

Verbs followed by ing forms

Suggest يقترح

avoid يتجنب

consider يفكر في

Dislike يكره

enjoy يستمتع

finish ينهي

Deny ينكر

fancy يتوهم - يتخيل

practice يتدرب

Mind (في السؤال) هل من الممكن

postpone يؤجل - يؤخر

Stop يوقف

admit يقبل - يعترف

imagine يتصور - يتخيل

Risk يخاطر

put off يؤجل

give up يتوقف

Go on/carry on يواصل keep-keep on يعمل باستمرار

Examples :

1 – I enjoy not having to work too much .

2 – Would you consider moving to another country .

3 – Stop playing .

4 – She finished cleaning .

5 – He avoided answering the questions .

6 – She doesn't fancy going out today .

7 – You can't stop me doing .

Verbs followed by to-inf

Agree يتفق	ask يسأل	attempt يحاول
Choose يختار	decide يقرر	expect يتوقع
Forget ينسى	appear يظهر	tend إلى - يتجه
Know يعلم	help يساعد	hope يامل
Manage يتصرف	offer يعرض- يقترح	
Prepare يقترح	promise يعد	seem يبدو
Want يريد	pretend يتظاهر	remember يتذكر
Understand يفهم	refuse يرفض	plan يخطط
Fail يفشل	deserve يستحق	afford يقدر شراء-يمنح
Threaten يهدد	learn يتعلم	claim يدعي
Explain يشرح	wonder يتساءل	beg يستجدي
Would like يحب	would prefer يفضل	tell يخبر
Remind يتذكر	force يجبر	encourage يشجع
Order يأمر	invite يدعو	persuade يقنع

Examples :

- 1 – I offered to help my father .
- 2 – She agreed to come .
- 3 – He learned to drive .
- 4 – Ahmed decided not to go out .
- 5 – He tends to play too much .

Unit 2

Used to

We use (used to – inf) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed .

نستخدم used to لوصف عادات و حالات تغيرت الان 0

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

I used to watch sports when I was young . These days I prefer documentaries .

هنا نلاحظ ان الاحداث السابقة انتهى حدوثها والحالات السابقة تغيرت 0

I used to play football , but I don't play very often now .

This building is now a restaurant . It used to be a big shop .

I used to think Ahmed was unfriendly , but now I realize he is very nice .

■ There is no present form .

We can't say I use to do .

We play - we used to play

There is – there used to be

نستخدم did للسؤال

Did you use to send letters ?

Did this car use to be a taxi ?

نستخدم didn't للنفي

I didn't use to play golf .

My grandparents didn't use to send emails .

(be) use to

We use (be used to) – noun/pronoun/verbs in ing forms .

To describe things that are familiar or customary .

نستخدم (be used to) للحديث عن اشياء مألوفة و معتادة 0

We've lived in the city a long time , so we're used to the traffic .

I didn't like getting up early , but I'm used to it now .

He is used to speaking E now .

She is used to living alone .

I bought a big house , it felt a big strange at first because I wasn't used to it .

I'm used to the weather in Jordan .

We weren't used to cold weather . We needed warm clothes .

There didn't use to be big houses .

Are you used to living alone ?

He wasn't used to having nothing to do .

Examples :

(used to / be used to)

1 – Jordanians didn't -----travel by planes .

2 – Ahmed ----- play basketball every day , but now he doesn't .

3 – We ----- eating fish because we live near the sea .

4 – Please slow down . I ----- running .

5 – My father ----- buy everything from the local market , but it closed 1 year ago .

6 – Jordanians ----- the hot weather .

7 – I have got my driving licence since 2 weeks , so I ----- to the heavy traffic .

8 – She got glasses last year so she ----- them .

9 – When did they ----- (go) to school ?

10 – Are you ----- (live) in Aqaba yet ?

11 – I retired a week ago . I ----- (have) nothing to do .

12 – I ----- (visit) Ahmed every week , but now I doesn't .

13 – Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you ----- doing much exercise .

14 – When I was young , I ----- go fishing with my dad every weekend . now I don't .

15 – I didn't ----- understand E , but now I do .

16 – write new sentences in which the new sentences have the same meaning .

1 – It's normal for my friend now to send emails .

My friend is -----

2 – It is strange for me to live alone .

I

3 – It wasn't new for Ahmed to live in the city .

Ahmed

4 – I get up early , I don't mind this .

I

5 – He had to study long hours , this was not a problem for him .

He

6 – I played tennis very often , now I don't .

I

7 – She travelled a lot , now she doesn't .

She

8 – I sent traditional letters last year , now I send emails .

I

The Past Perfect Continuous

We use it (had – been –ing) to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past .

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن احداث و مواقف كانت تحدث حتى لحظة محددة في الماضي 0

He 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 .

When Fosset arrived back he was exhausted . He hadn't been sleeping more than 4 hours a day .

He was particularly pleased with this record . He had been trying for 6 years .

She passed all his exams . He had been revising non-stop for a month .

علي كراجه