

Grammar قواعد

القسم الأول

ما هي الأسئلة التي يمكن أن تأتي على القواعد:

1. Correct the verbs between brackets:

١. تصحيح الفعل:

A. Correct the verb between brackets and write yours down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

أ. صحح الفعل بين القوسين واكتبه في دفتر أجابتك.

** قد تأتي الجمل في هذا السؤال من عدة دروس نلخصها كما يلي:

1. Conditional sentences

١. الجمل الشرطية

** جدول بقواعد الجمل الشرطية بأنواعها الأربعة:

0: If + S + **V1** + C, S + **V1** + C.

1: If + S + **V1** + C, S + **will**(modal) + **infinitive** + C.

2: If + S + **V2** + C, S + **would** + **infinitive** + C.

3: If + S + **had** + **v3** + C, S + **would have** + **v3** + C.

Exercise:

- Unless Ali -----a language degree, he will not be able to become an interpreter. (have)
- Provided that you get an interview for a job, you -----to show listening skills. (need)
- If you are successful, it -----a secure and rewarding job. (be)
- We ----- at the station to meet you if you arrive next Saturday. (be)
- Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he-----help his father. (have to)
- I -----you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine! (help)
- Provided that it-----, we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain) (وزاري)
- If you win the prize, how -----you-----the money? (spend)
- Even if Omar-----his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car. (pass)
- When you heat water to 100°C, it ----- . (boil)
- You -----your exams unless you study hard. (not, pass)
- If you -----the plants, they will die. (not, water)
- Do you usually go home or meet your friends when that school-----? (finish)
- Your new computer will last a long time as long as you -----careful with it. (be)
- During Ramadan, we eat when the sun ----- . (set)
- I-----you if I miss the bus so that you pick me up. (phone)
- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday unless it-----closed. (be)
- I will take the job offer provided that it-----part-time. (be)
- We have to go to school, even if we-----tired. (be)
- I -----my job provided that I have interesting colleagues. (enjoy)
- I think I -----successful as long as I work hard. (be)
- Even if I travel a lot, I -----still -----time to speak to my friends. (make)
- I will not work abroad unless it -----the only option. (be)
- If I get the job I want, I -----very happy. (be)
- I would have got the job if I -----some experience. (have)

26. If you had done the course, you-----enough experience to apply for the job. (have)
 27. I -----the job if I had had some experience. (get)
 28. If you-----the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.(do)
 29. If there -----email in the 1960s, people would have stopped writing letters by now. (be)
 30. If people -----mobile phones, they would have been able to communicate easily. (have)
 31. If people -----about global warming, they would have stopped using fossil fuels. (know)
 32. If there had been email in the 1960s, people-----writing letters. (stop)
 33. If people had had mobile phones, they-----able to communicate easily. (be)
 34. If people had known about global warming, they-----using fossil fuels.(stop)

Answers: 1. has	2. will need	3. will be.	4. will be	5. has to	6. will help
7. doesn't rain	8. will / spend	9. passes	10. boils	11. will not pass	12. don't water
13. finishes	14. are	15. sets	16. will phone	17. is	18. is
19. are	20. will enjoy	21. will be	22. will, make	23. is	24. will be
25. had had	26. would have had	27. would have got	28. had done	29. had been	30. had had
31. had known	32. would have stopped	33. would have been	34. would have stopped		

ماهر
الداود

2. The Passive Voice

٢. المبني للمجهول

تكون الجملة مبني للمجهول في الحالات التالية:

١. إذا وجدنا بعد الفراغ
 ٢. إذا وجدنا بعد الفراغ.
 ٣. حسب

Exercise:

- Spanish-----in most South American countries. (speak)
- I-----to read by my mother **ten years ago**. (teach)
- By 1997**, smartphones------. (not, invent)
- Our exams -----**already**-----by our teacher, and now they are being checked. (mark)
- Some books that -----**200 years ago** have just been discovered. (write)
- Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and they -----now ----- (check)
- An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language -----in 2004 CE. (publish)
- Before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East ------. (carry out)
- At the moment**, a lot of research into the language ------. (do)
- Sign language -----**now** -----and taught as an optional foreign language. (recognise)
- Nowadays, the benefits of learning sign language are -----not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. (promote)
- Nowadays, In some schools, sign language -----as a foreign language. (offer)
- Sign language -----as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. (use)
- De l'Épée then set up a school for deaf people, which -----across Europe in the 18th century. (replicate)
- It was the first time that sign language -----actively ------. (teach)
- A new vocational school has-----recently in my area. (**build**) ش ٢٠١٦

Answers: 1. is spoken	2. was taught	3. hadn't been invented.	4. have already been marked
5. were written.	6. are now being checked.	7. was published	8. had been carried out
9. is being done	10. is , being recognised.	11. being promoted	12. is being offered.
13. is used	14. was replicated.	15. was / taught	16. been built

3. Unreal past forms**٣. أشكال الماضي غير الحقيقي**

1. S1+ wish + S2 + had + v3 = If only S + had + v3

- S + wish + S ++ C. (write) أو (not write)
 - I + wish + I ++ C. (be) أو (not be)

2. S1+ wish + S2 + v2 = If only S + v2

- S + wish + S ++ C. (write) أو (not write)
 - I + wish + I ++ C. (be) أو (not be)

Exercise:

- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he-----harder last year. (**study**)
- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he-----a cultural awareness course. (**do**)
- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it-----cooler. (**be**)
- I feel ill. I wish I-----so many sweets! (**not, eat**)
- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he-----taller! (**be**)
- I can't do this exercise. I wish I-----it. (**understand**)
- Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he -----Chinese. (**speak**)
- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it-----larger oil reserves. (**have**)
- I couldn't travel last night. If only I-----my ticket! (**not, lose**)

Answers:

1 had studied 2 had done 3 had been 4 didn't eat 5 were 6 understood 7 spoke 8 had 9 hadn't lost

4. Indirect questions**٤. أسئلة الكلام غير المباشر****Exercise:**

- Do you **mind** -----me if we are allowed to bring children to the party? (**tell**)
- Do you mind -----why the stars differ in their sizes. (**explain**)

Answers: 2. telling 3. explaining.

5. Impersonal passive**٥. المبني للمجهول الشخصي****Exercise:**

- It -----that fish is good for the brain. (**say**)
- Fish -----to be good for the brain. (**say**)
- It -----that we only use a small percentage of our brain power. (**think**)
- We -----to only use a small percentage of our brain power. (**think**)
- It -----that we remember things we hear in our sleep. (**claim**)
- We -----to remember things we hear in our sleep. (**claim**)
- It -----that solving puzzles keeps the brain active. (**believe**)
- Solving puzzles -----to keep the brain active. (**believe**)
- It has -----that exercise is good for concentration. (**prove**)
- Exercise has -----to be good for concentration. (**prove**)

Answers: 1. is said 2. is said 3. is thought 4. are thought 5. is claimed
 6. are claimed 7. is believed 8. is believed 9. been proved 10. has proved

2. Rewrite each of the following sentences: إعادة الكتابة:

B. Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

** قد تأتي الجمل في هذا السؤال من عدة دروس نلخصها كما يلي:

1. التمني: wish أو if only 2. أسئلة الكلام المباشر تبدأ بعبارة مثل: could you tell me 3. المبني للمجهول الشخصي يحتوي على كلمات في الجملة الرئيسية مثل: claim, prove, believe 4. المقارنة تحتوي على كلمات مثل: more, less, as, the least

1. Impersonal Passive

1. المبني للمجهول الشخصي

● يمكننا استخدام المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي فقط مع أفعال الإدراك التالية:

say, think, claim, know, believe, prove, expect, consider, ...etc.

القاعدة الأولى:	القاعدة الثانية:
It + is, was, has been + V3 + that-clause.	O + is, was, has, have been + V3 + to + base + C.
Ex1. People say <u>that</u> he is talented. - It is said that he is talented.	Ex1. They know that dolphins are highly intelligent. - Dolphins are known to be highly intelligent.
Ex2. People said <u>that</u> he is talented. - It was said that he is talented.	Ex2. They knew that dolphins are highly intelligent. - Dolphins were known to be highly intelligent.
Ex3. People have said <u>that</u> he is talented. - It has been said that he is talented.	Ex3. They have known that she is very intelligent. - She has been known to be highly intelligent.

Exercise 1: جمل الكتاب

- They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- It
- Dolphins
- People thought that the Earth **was** flat. ** الفعل was ماضي **
- It
- The earth
- It **used**
- People know that he is talented.
- It
- He
- They claim that the country will face new difficulties.
- It
- The country
- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- It
- Exercise

Answers:

- It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent. - Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.
- It **was thought** that the Earth was flat. - The earth **was thought to have been** flat.
- It **used to be** thought that the Earth was flat.
- It is known that he is talented. - He is known to be talented.
- It is claimed that the country will face new difficulties.
- The country is claimed to ~~will~~ face new difficulties.
- It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Exercise 2: جمل الكتاب

1. They say that fish is good for the brain.
Fish
2. People think that we **only** use a small percentage of our brain power. الجملة محتوية على ظرف
We.....
3. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
- It
4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
- It
- Solving puzzles

Answers:

1 Fish is said to be good for the brain.
2 We are thought to **only** use a small percentage of our brain power. وضع الظرف بعد to مباشرة
3 - It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
4 - It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
 - Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

Exercise 3: جمل من داخل القطع

1. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain .
- It
- Speaking a foreign language
2. They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
- It
- Language learning
3. People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
- It.....
- Learning a new language
4. They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.
- It.....
- Students who study foreign languages

Answers:

1. - it is claimed that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain.
- Speaking a foreign language **is claimed to improve** the functionality of your brain.
 2. - It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills
- Language learning is believed to improve your decision-making skills
 3. - It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique.
- Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique.
 4. - 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.

**** الجمل التالية وردت في الكتاب و جاءت على شكل تحويل عكسي:**

1. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain
People claim that
2. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
They believe that

Answers:

1 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain.
2 They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

2. Indirect Questions

٢. الأسئلة غير المباشرة

- يمكننا استخدام الأسئلة غير المباشرة لطرح الأسئلة بطريقة مهذبة ورسمية.
- يمكننا أن نبدأ الأسئلة غير المباشرة باستخدام إحدى العبارات التالية:

- Could you tell me ... هل يمكن أن تخبرني... ..	- Do you know ... هل تعرف... ..
- Could you explain ... هل يمكنك توضيح... ..	- Do you mind telling me ... هل لديك مانع أن تخبرني... ..

أنواع الأسئلة:

1. Wh – questions أسئلة المعلومات

خطوات الحل: ١. كتابة أداة السؤال ٢. نقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل ٣. در.....

1. **Where should I** revise for exams?
Could you tell me
2. What should the students do on the day before the exam?
Could you explain
3. How can I relax?
Could you explain.....?
4. Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind.....?

Answers: 1. where I should revise for exams?
2. what the students should do on the day before the exam?
3. how I can relax. 4. telling me where the post office is

2. Yes No / NO Questions أسئلة نعم و لا

خطوات الحل: ١. كتابة if أو whether ٢. نقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل ٣. در.....

1. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
Do you know
2. Is it possible to improve your memory?
Do you know
3. Is there a postbox near here, please?
Do you know.....?
4. Had she found this job when she moved here?
Could you tell me.....

Answers: 1. if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
2. if it is possible to improve your memory? 3. if there's a postbox near here, please?
4. if she had found this job when she moved here?

3. Request الطلب

استخدام العبارات التالية في طلب شيء ما: please + v / (can, could, will, would) + you + v ، بشرط أن يبدأ الحل بالعبارة التالية: **Do you mind**

1. **Can you** suggest a healthy breakfast?
Do you mind
2. **Please** help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind
3. Please tell me where you found that information.
Do you mind

Answers: 1 **suggesting** a healthy breakfast? 2 **helping** me to plan my revision.
3 **Do you;** telling me where you found that information.

**** الأسئلة المحتوية على أحد أفعال do**

١. الأسئلة التي تحتوي على الفعل المساعد **do** أو **does** عند التحويل نقوم بشطبهما و نحول الفعل المجرد إلى v2 .
** عند شطب **does** نضيف s إلى نهاية الفعل.

٢. الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ **did** عند التحويل نقوم بشطب (**did**) و نحول الفعل المجرد إلى had + v3 .

- Where does the bus go from, please?
Could you tell mefrom?
- Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
Do you know?
- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
Do you know?
- What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
Do you mind telling me.....?
- Did Amanda call John yesterday?
Do you mind?
- Do they call you every day?
Could you tell me?

Answers: 1. where the bus goes 2. if the exam starts at ten or half past ten?
3. how much sleep teenagers of our age need? 4. what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
5. telling me if Amanda called John yesterday. 6. if they call you every day?

3. Talking about wishes**٣. التمني****1 Unreal past forms for past regret** ١. أشكال الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الندم بالماضي

- It is used **to express regrets about the past.**

• نستخدم التركيبة القواعدية التالية للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي.

* S1 + **wish**(es) + S2 + **had** + V3 + C.

* **If only** + S + **had** + V3 + C.

يمكن تلخيص التركيبة القواعدية السابقة بالحالات التالية:

الفعل الموجود في الجملة الأصلية	شكل الفعل بعد التحويل
1. مجرد + didn't	had + V3
2. wasn't / weren't	had been
3. V2	hadn't + V3
4. was / were	hadn't been
5. regret + v-ing	hadn't + V3
6. should have+ V3	had + V3
7. has / have + V3	hadn't + V3

2 Unreal past forms for present wishes الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن التمنيات في الحاضر

- It is used to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
- نستخدم التركيب القواعدي التالية للتعبير عن تمنى أشياء بالحاضر من المستحيل أو من غير الممكن أن تحدث.

* S1 + **wish**(es) + S2 + **V2** + C.

* **If only** + S + **V2** + C.

يمكن تلخيص التركيب القواعدي السابقة بالحالات التالية:

الفعل الموجود في الجملة الأصلية	شكل الفعل بعد التحويل
1. don't / doesn't + مجرد رئيسي	V2
2. isn't / am not / aren't	was / were
3. V1 (s) رئيسي	didn't + مجرد
4. am / is / are	wasn't / weren't

*** ملاحظات:

- إذا وجدنا في الجملة الأصلية إحدى العبارات التالية عند التحويل نقوم بشطبها و نحول الجملة كالمعتاد:
1. (I) regret 2. I'm sorry 3. I think 4. It's a pity 5. It's a shame
- إذا وجدنا في الجملة الأصلية إحدى الكلمات التالية عند التحويل نقوم بتحويلها كما يلي:
1. very, too, really → so 2. much → more 3. very (good, well) → better
- إذا كانت الجملة مركبة (مكونة من جزأين) نحول جزءاً واحد فقط و نشطب الآخر.

Exercise 1: جمل الكتاب

- I **didn't do** much work for my exam.
I wish.....
- I **bought** these shoes. They hurt my feet.
I wish.....
- We're late. We **didn't catch** the earlier bus.
If only.....
- I **don't know** the answer.
I wish
- We **don't live** in a big flat.
I wish
- Ali **isn't** tall enough to play basketball.
Ali wishes
- Sultan **forgot** to do his Science homework.
If only
- I **regret going** to bed **late** last night.
I wish I
- I wish I **earlier** last night.
- Nahla **could not find** her way round the city very easily. She **didn't have** a map.
If only

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10. Oh no! I've **forgotten** my library book. I **left** it at home.
I wish I.....
11. Our team didn't play **very well** yesterday.
If only they..... **better**.
12. Ali did not pass his exams. He didn't study hard last year.
If only he.....harder last year.
13. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture because he **didn't** do a cultural awareness course.
Ziad wishes he.....
14. It **was** too hot to go to the beach yesterday.
If only it..... **so hot** to go to the beach yesterday
If only it..... **cooler** to go to the beach yesterday.
15. I feel ill. I **ate** too many sweets!
I wish
16. I couldn't understand anything because I **didn't study** Chinese!
If only

Answers: 1. I <u>had done</u> more work for my exam.	2. I <u>hadn't bought</u> these shoes.
3. we'd caught the earlier bus.	4. I <u>knew</u> the answer.
5. we lived in a bigger flat.	6. he <u>were</u> tall enough to play basketball.
7. he <u>hadn't forgotten</u> to do it.	8. hadn't gone to bed <u>late</u> last night. / <u>had gone</u> to bed.
9. she had had a map.	10. <u>hadn't forgotten</u> my library book. / <u>hadn't left</u>
11. <u>had played</u> better.	12. <u>had studied</u> harder last year.
13. <u>had done</u> a cultural awareness course.	14. <u>hadn't been</u> . / <u>had been</u>
15. I <u>hadn't eaten</u> so many sweets!	16. I'd studied Chinese!

Exercise2: جمل الكتاب

1. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong because I **didn't listen** to him.
I wish
2. I didn't know more about the company.
I wish
3. I am very hungry! I didn't eat before the conference.
I wish
4. I **regret doing** the deal now.
I wish we
5. I'm cold. I didn't bring the coat.
If only
6. We're late. We didn't get up earlier.
If only
7. I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.
I wish
8. Fadi has lost his wallet. He **should have been** more careful.
If only
9. Huda is too busy to visit us. She wasn't be able to come.
I wish
10. I've broken my watch. I dropped it.
If only
11. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (**only**)
If only Samia
12. **If only** I had concentrated properly in class today. (**I**)
I

maher ed-dahoud

Answers: 1. I had listened to him. 2. I'd known more about the company. 3. I had eaten before the conference. 4. hadn't done it. 5. I'd brought the coat. 6. we'd got up earlier. 7. I hadn't eaten so many sweets. 8. he had been more careful. 9. she'd been able to come. 10. I hadn't dropped it. 11. hadn't been angry at breakfast time. 12. wish I had concentrated properly in class today.

Exercise3: جمل الكتاب

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes) وزارة
Nader wishes
2. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)
If only when I was younger.
3. I didn't take piano lessons when I was a child.
I wish
4. I didn't read more classic novels in Grade 11. I wish I
5. I didn't help my mother more in the kitchen. I wish I
6. The trip was not enjoyable. I wish
7. The meeting that was not successful. I wish.....
8. Ziad **is not** very good at basketball because he **isn't** tall!
If only he
9. Mr Haddad does not speak the Chinese language.
If only he
10. Jordan doesn't have large oil reserves.
If only it.....
11. Our flat is very small. If only
12. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he.....
13. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish we.....
14. I'm looking at a beautiful view but I didn't have a camera with me.
If only I.....
15. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they.....
16. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
If only I.....
17. **I am sorry that** I didn't read that book. I wish
18. **I regret** I didn't do more revision. I wish

Answers: 1. he had been more careful with his essay. 2. I had learnt English better
3. I had taken piano lessons when I was a child. 4. had read more classic novels in Grade 11.
5. had helped my mother more in the kitchen. 6. the trip had been enjoyable.
7. the meeting had been successful. 8. were taller 9. spoke the Chinese language.
10. had larger oil reserves 11. our flat weren't so small. / our flat were bigger.
12. were old enough to drive a car. 13. wanted to watch the same TV programme.
14. had had a camera with me. 15. they lived near here. 16. felt well.
17. I wish I had read that book. 18. I wish I'd done more revision.

**** انتبه :** إذا تم إضافة تكملة الجملة في ورقة الأسئلة، قد تحتاج إلى الاعتماد على المعنى في حل الجملة.

1. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. نهلة لم تجد طريقها في أنحاء المدينة بسهولة.
If only she _____ a map خارطة.
2. We're late. نحن متأخرين.
I wish _____ earlier. أتمنى لو أننا استيقظنا باكرا.

Answers: 1. had had/had brought 2. we'd got up.

4. Quantifiers to make comparison

٤. محددات لتكوين مقارنة

A. Superlative

أولاً: المقارنة



1. مقارنة به + than + (صفة قصيرة) + فعل + مقارنة .

Ex. The city is busier **than** the countryside.

2. مقارنة به + than + (صفة طويلة + much/ more/ less + فعل + مقارنة .

Ex. French is **more** difficult **than** English

B. Superlative

ثانياً: التفضيل

1. (the) + صفة قصيرة + est

Ex. Football is **the greatest** sport in the world.

2. the most / least + صفة طويلة

Ex. Football is **the most exciting** game in the world.

C. Equal Comparison

ثالثاً: المقارنة المتساوية

1. مقارنة متساوية باستخدام صفات أو ظروف

Ex. Is Maths **as** popular **as** Science?

Ex. Tawjihi students study **as much as** they can to ensure excellent exam grades.

2. مقارنة الكميات و الأعداد (أسماء)

Ex. There are **not as many people** in our class **as** in yours. الاسم هنا معدود

Ex. I don't eat **as much fast food as** my brother. الاسم هنا غير معدود

as.....as

Exercise تمرين

1. There's **less** information on the website **than** there is in the book. (as much) من جمل الكتاب

There isn't..... less / fewer + n = much / many + n

2. I have got **less** homework **than** my brother. (as much)

I haven't got.....

3. The **cheapest** thing on the menu is orange juice. من جمل الكتاب

The least

4. Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.

Travelling by car isn't as

5. Rami's handwriting is less beautiful than Ali's handwriting. (as.....as)

.....

6. Sami speaks English fluently, Hadi also speaks English fluently.

Sami speaks English as.....

7. Wolves are fast but tigers are faster.

Wolves are not

8. A horse is more faithful than a camel.

A camel is

9. Amman is bigger than Irbid.

- Irbid is.....

- Irbid is.....

التحويل بعكس الصفات

10. Salma always puts **less** on her plate than I do.
I always putthan Salma does.
11. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do.
My sister eats
12. I'm tired today because I went to bed less than usual last night. (**late**)
I'm tired today because I went to bed.....
13. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was less interesting than the previous one.
I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it wasn't as
14. Omar has more children than Aws.
Aws doesn't have as
15. There are **fewer** schools in my city than there are in Amman. (**as many**)
.....
16. I have less patience than my brother.
I don't have
17. I will give Sami less advice than Ahmad will.
I will *not* give Sami *as*
18. Driving cars is less difficult than driving heavy vehicles.
- Driving cars *is not*.....
- Driving heavy vehicles *is*.....
19. Working during the summer holiday is more useful than wasting time.
-Wasting time *is*.....
-Wasting time *isn't*..... during the summer holiday
20. The simplest way of travelling is by car.
The least
21. Physics isn't as popular as Biology. (less)
.....
22. Physics isn't as popular as Biology. (more)
.....
23. Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts. (isn't as)
.....
24. Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts. (more)
.....
25. Law is more boring than Medicine and Dentistry. (aren't as)
Medicine and Dentistry

- Answers:** 1. There isn't **as much** information on the website **as** is in the book.
2. I haven't got **as much** homework **as** my brother. 3. The least **expensive** thing on the menu is orange juice. 4. exciting as travelling by train.
5. - Rami's handwriting is **not as beautiful as** Ali's handwriting.
6. fluently as Hadi. 7. as fast as tigers. 8. less faithful than a horse.
9. Irbid is smaller than Amman. / - Irbid is not as big as Amman.
10. **more** on my plate 11. less than I do. 12. later than usual last night.
13. interesting as the previous one. 14. many children as Omar.
15. There are not as many schools in my city as there are in Amman.
16. as much patience as my brother. 17. much advice as Ahmad will.
18. as difficult as heavy vehicles. / more difficult than driving cars.
19. less useful than working during the summer holiday. / as useful as working
20. complex way of travelling is by car. 21. Physics is less popular than Biology.
22. Biology is more popular than Physics. 23. Engineering isn't as popular as Visual Arts.
24. Visual Arts are more popular than Engineering. 25. aren't as boring as Law.

5. Conditional sentences

٥. التحويل من if إلى unless و العكس

1. If you don't sleep well in the night before the exam, you will not concentrate.
Unless.....
2. Provided that it doesn't rain, we will have a picnic.
Unless.....
3. Unless have a degree in language, you will not be an interpreter.
If.....
4. If Fatima Musa doesn't have a degree in languages, she will not become an interpreter.
Unless.....

- Answers:** 1. Unless you sleep well in the night before the exam, you will not concentrate.
2. Unless it rains, we will have a picnic.
3. If you don't have a degree in language, you will not be an interpreter.
4. Unless Fatima Musa has a degree in languages, she will not become an interpreter.

ورد سؤال مستقل على التمرين التالي المتعلق بالشرط الثالث في شتوية ٢٠١٦

Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. اقرأ المواقف وأكمل الجمل بالشرط الثالث، باستخدام الكلمات بين الأقواس.

1. Saeed **left** his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)
_____.
2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)
_____.
3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
_____.
4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)
_____.
5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
_____.
- *. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could) وزارة
.....
- *. I studied hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not) وزارة
.....



١. سعيد ترك كاميرته في المنزل، لذلك لن يكون قادرا على التقاط الصور للموكب العسكري.
٢. عانيت من الصداع البارحة. ولم أنجز جيدا في امتحان الرياضيات.
٣. لم اعرف رقم هاتفك، لذلك لم أكن قادرا على الاتصال بك.
٤. لبست القميص ذو الألوان الزاهية. بهذه الطريقة أميزك في الازدحام.
٥. لقد عملت بجد فعلا في اليوم الذي قبل الامتحان. لقد حققت علامات عالية.

Answers:

could have been able to take

- 1 If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home, he **could have taken** pictures of the parade.
- 2 I **might have done** well in the Maths test if I **hadn't had** a headache yesterday.
- 3 I **could have contacted** you if I **had known** your phone number.
- 4 If you **hadn't had** a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I **might not have noticed** you in the crowd.
- 5 I **might not have got** top marks if I **hadn't worked** really hard the day before the exam.
- * If Saleem **hadn't left** his wallet at home, he **could have purchased** his necessary items.
- * If I **hadn't studied** hard the day before the final exams, I **might not have** achieved the first rank in my class.

Giving Advice

إعطاء النصيحة

العبارات التالية تستخدم لتقديم النصيحة:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. If I were you, I would... لو كنت مكانك، سوف... | 2. You could... يمكنك أن... |
| 3. Why don't you... لماذا لا... | 4. You should(n't)... يجب عليك أن... |
| 5. It would be a good idea to... ستكون فكرة جيدة أن... | 6. You ought to... |

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

اعد كتابة النصائح، باستخدام الكلمات في الأقواس. تم حل أول جملة لك.

- 1.
- You should**
- practise the presentation several times. (
- were**
-)

١. يجب عليك أن تمارس عرض المعلومات عدة مرات.

If I were you, I'd

- 2.
- It would be a good idea for you to**
- make a list of questions. (
- could**
-)

٢. ستكون فكرة جيدة بالنسبة لك أن تعمل قائمة للأسئلة.

- 3.
- You ought to**
- get some work experience. (
- don't**
-)

٣. يجب عليك الحصول على بعض الخبرة في العمل.

- 4.
- You shouldn't**
- look too casual. (
- If**
-)

٤. لا يجب عليك أن تظهر بلباس غير رسمي.

- 5.
- You should**
- do a lot of research. (
- would**
-)

- يجب عليك أن تقوم بالعديد من الأبحاث.

Answers:

1. practise the presentation several times.
2. **You could** make a list of questions.
3. **Why don't you** get some work experience?
4. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
5. If I were you, I would do a lot of research.

**Example:**

استخدام لغوي

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

If I were you, I would do a lot of research.

What is the function of the above sentence?

ما هو الاستخدام اللغوي للجملة السابقة؟



5. The Passive

٥. المبني للمجهول

الأزمنة Tense	الفعل المساعد المضاف	شكل الفعل
Simple Present المضارع البسيط	am/is/are	V3
Simple Past الماضي البسيط	was/were	
Simple Future المستقبل البسيط	will be	
Present Continuous مضارع مستمر	am/is/are being	V3
Past Continuous ماضي مستمر	was/were being	
Future Continuous مستقبل مستمر	will be being	
Present Perfect المضارع التام	have/has been	V3
Past Perfect الماضي التام	had been	
Future Perfect المستقبل التام	will have been	

- 1 People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.
Spanish
- 2 My mother taught me to read.
.....
- 3 Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
.....
- 4 Our teacher has **already** marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
.....
- 5 They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.
.....
- 6 The committee is planning the festival.
The festival.....

Answers:

- 1 Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.
- 2 I was taught to read by my mother.
- 3 Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't been invented.
- 4 Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.
- 5 Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.
- 6 The festival is being planned by the committee.



6. Question Tags

٦. الأسئلة الذيلية

● نستخدم الأسئلة الذيلية للتأكد أو الاستعلام عن معلومات. نضيف سؤال ذيلي منفي للجملة المثبتة، و سؤال ذيلي مثبت للجملة المنفية.

قد يأتي سؤال مستقل على الأسئلة الذيلية:

Ex1. You've read this book, *haven't you*?

Ex2. You *haven't* read this book, *have you*?

Ex3. She does speak English, *doesn't she*?

Ex4. She doesn't speak English, *does she*?

Ex5. You're tired, *aren't you*?

Ex6. You're not tired, *are you*?

Ex7. They should help, *shouldn't they*?

** حالات خاصة

I am right, aren't I?	I am → aren't I
Let's go, shall we?	Let's shall we (let's = let us)
Let me help you, shall I?	Let me → shall I
Don't forget, will you?	Don't → will you
Forget this matter, will you?	فعل مجرد will you
I'll help you with your homework, shall I?	I'll shall I
I have been answering, haven't I?	إذا كان في الجملة أكثر من فعل مساعد واحد
You have to go, don't you?	have to فعل رئيسي أو have إذا كان الفعل
Nothing came in the post, did it?	بعض الكلمات تشير إلى نفي، مثل: nothing, nobody, no one, never, ...etc

** لا تنسى أن تحول الاسم إلى ضمير، وذلك كالتالي: * اسم مذكر مفرد = he * اسم مؤنث مفرد = she
* اسم غير عاقل = it * اسم جمع سواء عاقل أو غير عاقل = they
* كلمتي no one و nobody تحولان إلى they * Nothing تحول إلى it

- 1 You did English at university last year,
- 2 You don't understand what *gender-neutral* means,
- 3 I'll tell you what I understand by the term,
- 4 That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,
- 5 I have to start my essay,
- 6 You can't help me with this,
- 7 She wasn't there yesterday,
- 8 We should try to help,
- 9 You haven't got a pen I can borrow,
- 10 Your mother comes from Madaba,
- 11 They sold their house,
- 12 You'll phone me later,
- 13 It doesn't rain here,
- 14 You *live* in Zarqa, *don't* you?
- 15 They can't hear,.....they?
- 16 It's funny,it?
- 17 He has to go,he?
- 18 She went home,.....she?
- 19 I haven't won,.....I?
- 20 You won't be late,.....you?
- 21 He wasn't very well,.....he?

Answers:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 didn't you | 2 do you |
| 3 shall I | 4 does it |
| 5 don't I | |
| 6 can you | 7 was she |
| 8 shouldn't we | 9 have you |
| 10 doesn't she | 11 didn't they |
| 12 won't you | 13 does it |
| 14 don't you | 15 can |
| 16 isn't | 17 doesn't |
| 18 didn't | 19 have |
| 20 will | 21 was |

7. Phrasal Verbs

٧. الأفعال المركبة الظرفية

** ملاحظة ١ : الأفعال المركبة الظرفية المطلوب منك حفظ معناها باللغة الانجليزية ادرسها جيدا

الرقم	Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
1	grow up	spend childhood , arise	ينشأ
2	speed up	hurry up	يسرع
3	carry out	do, complete, put into practice	يجري، ينفذ
4	find out	discover	يكشف
5	leave out	to not include , omit something	يهمل، يترك
6	point out	to show	يري، يشير إلى
7	come up with	think of, produce something	يجد
8	come about	happen, take place	يحدث
9	look into	to investigate	يتفحص، يتحقق
10	look at	use the sight in order to see	ينظر إلى
11	look up	search	يبحث عن (معنى كلمة)
12	get away with	not be blamed for	لا يلام، ينفذ من العقوبة
13	get around	overcome, find a solution	يتغلب على، يجد حل
14	eat out	eat away from home	تناول الطعام في الخارج

* ملاحظة ٢ : الأفعال المركبة الظرفية التالية يكفي معرفة معناها بالعربي

15	look for	يبحث عن شيء
16	look forward to	يتشوق إلى
17	look after	يعتني بـ
18	look over	يتغاضى، يستعرض
19	get over	يشفي، يتخطى
20	get up	يستيقظ
21	get on	يستمر بجد
22	get into	يدخل
23	get on well	يتفاهم جيدا، ينسجم
24	get by	يتدبر
25	take up	يمارس
26	take away	ينقل، يأخذ
27	take off	يخلع
28	take back	يسترجع، يسترد
29	take after	يشبه، يحذو حذو
30	go away	يبتعد، يرحل
31	go back	يعود
32	go ahead with	يمضي قدما
33	go through	يجتاز
34	go off	ينصرف، يدمر

look up , earn , keep your chin up , compulsory , look into

وزارة، ش ٢٠١٦

1. Even if things have been difficult for you, always -----everything will be normal soon.
2. In Jordan, pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, while basic education is free and -----.
3. You can -----the respect of your colleagues through your hard work and honesty.
4. Bayan promised her boss that she would -----the matter and find out what had gone wrong.

Answers: 1. keep your chin up 2. compulsory 3. earn 4. look into

** تذكّر

1 A phrasal verb is a verb that is followed by one or two particles that change its meaning.

١. الفعل المركب الظرفي هو الفعل الذي يتبعه أداة أو اثنتين و التي تغير معنى الفعل الأصلي.

Ex. We're asking candidates to *carry out* a short task.

نحن نطلب من المرشحين القيام بمهمة قصيرة.

2 Some phrasal verbs can have objects after them (they are called **transitive verbs**).

٢. بعض الأفعال المركبة الظرفية يمكن أن يأتي بعدها مفعول به. (تسمى أفعال متعدية)، و منها:

1. carry out 2. get away with 3. come up with 4. look into 5. leave out 6. point out

Ex. They *came up with* a good idea. We're *looking into* the problem.

وجدوا فكرة جيدة. نحن نبحث في المشكلة.

3 Some phrasal verbs do not have objects (they are called **intransitive verbs**).

٣. بعض الأفعال المركبة الظرفية لا تتبع بمفعول به (تسمى أفعال لازمة)، و منها:

1. come about 2. speed up 3. grow up 4. get on well

Ex. *Where did you grow up?* أين نشأت؟

Ex. *My sister and I get on well.* أختي وأنا نتفاهم جيدا.

4 Sometimes the object can go between the verb and the particle, so the verb and the particle are separated. With these verbs, object pronouns always go before the particle.

٤. في بعض الأحيان المفعول به يمكن أن يأتي بين الفعل و الأداة، وبالتالي فإن الفعل و الأداة يفصلان عن بعض. مع هذه الأفعال، ضمائر المفعول به تكون دائما قبل الأداة. بمعنى انه إذا كان المفعول به ضميرا، يكون الفصل إجباريا، أما إذا كان اسما يكون اختياريا.

1. find it out 2. leave out 3. point out 4. carry out 5. look up

Ex. Please *point his sister out*. *Point her out*. رجاء أرني شقيقته. أشر إليها.

(NOT *Point out her*.)

5 Sometimes the verb and particle cannot be separated. معظم الأفعال لا تفصل عن الأداة، مثل:

1. get away with 2. look into 3. come up with 4. look at

Ex. *They came up with* a good idea. وجدوا فكرة جيدة.

(NOT *They came a good idea up with*.)

* **الخلاصة:** إذا كان المفعول به ضمير، يأتي عادة بين الفعل والأداة. أما إذا كان المفعول به اسم فإنه يأتي بعد الأداة.

* **استثناء:** الأفعال الأربعة الموجودة في نقطة 5 يأتي المفعول به دائما بعد الأداة، حيث لا يمكن فصل الفعل عن الأداة.

3. The function:**٣. الاستخدام اللغوي:****A: Language Function****1. Using pronouns | استخدام الضمائر:** We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas.

نستخدم الضمائر لربط الفقرات أو الأفكار

Ex. The best time to study is early in the morning. That is when you feel most awake.'

What is the function of using **of using That** in the above sentence?**2. Giving advice | إعطاء نصيحة:**

1. If I were you, I would... لو كنت مكانك، سوف...

2. You could... يمكنك أن...

3. Why don't you... لماذا لا...

4. You should(n't)... يجب عليك أن...

5. It would be a good idea to... ستكون فكرة جيدة أن...

6. You ought to...

7. Have you thought about ...? هل فكرت ...?

8. My main recommendation is that you

Ex. Have you thought about studying medicine abroad?

What is the function of **the sentence above**? ما هو الاستخدام اللغوي للجملة السابقة؟Ex. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that **gives a piece of advice.**

أكمل الحوار التالي باستخدام تعبير يعطي نصيحة.

Hatem: How I should draw up a timetable?

Rashid:

3. Puzzlement | حيرة:Ex. **How can I** get work experience without getting a job first?what is the **function of** the sentence above?**4. Encouragement | تشجيع:**Ex. Before you find a full-time job, **why don't you consider** doing voluntary work?Ex. **Keep your chin up!** I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.what is the **function of** the sentences above?**5. Showing cause | توضيح السبب:** because , as , since , because of , due to, ...etc.Ex. *Because I was tired, I went to bed.*what is the **function of using Because** in the sentence above?**6. Showing result | عرض النتائج:** therefore , so , as a result , because of that , consequently, ...etc.Ex. *We were caught in traffic, therefore we missed the start of the play.*what is the **function of using therefore** in the sentence above?

B: Grammar Function

1. **To make comparison:** more , less ... than / as ... as / the most / least
١. الكلمات السابقة تستخدم لإجراء مقارنة.
2. **Indirect questions:** to ask questions in a polite, formal way.
٢. نستخدم أسئلة الكلام المنقول لطرح أسئلة بطريقة مهذبة ورسمية.
3. **The impersonal passive:** a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
٣. استعمال صيغة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي هي طريقة رسمية لنقل الأفكار، الأقوال، المعتقدات والآراء.
4. **Question tags:** to check or query information.
٤. نستخدم الأسئلة الذيلية للتأكد أو الاستعلام عن معلومات.
5. **Wish + v2:** to express wishes about the present.
٥. للتعبير عن التمني حول الحاضر والتي من المستحيل أو من غير الممكن أن تحدث.
6. **Wish + had v3:** to express regrets about the past.
٦. نستخدم للتعبير عن الندم عن الماضي.
7. **Zero conditionals** : to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.
٧. نستخدم الجملة الشرطية الصفريّة لوصف شيء دائماً يحدث بشكل دائم (نتيجة حتمية) بعد حدث أو نشاط معين.
8. **First conditional** : to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.
٨. نستخدم صيغة الشرط الأول لوصف نتائج مستقبلية لحدث أو نشاط مستقبلي محدد.
9. **Third conditional** : to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.
٩. نستخدم صيغة الشرط الثالث لتخيل أحداث ماضية. هذه الأحداث الماضية مستحيلة ولم تحدث.

ماهر

Best Wishes
Maher ED-Dahoud
THE END