اللغة الإنجليزية

"المستوى الثالث"

الكتاب الجديد

GRAMMAR

الدورة المكثفة

إعداد **ثائـر النمّورة**

TENSES

المضارع البسيط **Present Simple**

● **Functions** (uses / usage): <u>للحفظ غيباً (وزارياً) لكل الأزمنة كل زمن بزمنه</u>

We use this tense to talk about   نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن.....

شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر   **1. something that is true in the present.**
أشياء دائماً صحيحة (غير مقترنة بزمن)   **2. things that are always true.**
أشياء روتينية متكررة في الحاضر. **3. things that happen as a routine in the present.**
أحداث مجدولة زمنيّاً وثابتة <u>في المستقبل</u> **4. scheduled or fixed events <u>in the future</u>.**

● **Form:** هو التصريف الأوّل من الفعل

It is verb one. e.g.   √ ***go***   **went**   **gone**

Positive (+)**:**
- If the subject is singular, you should add an (**–s**) to the end of the verb.
 e.g. He **reads** stories monthly.

إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً فإننا نضيف (s) في نهاية الفعل .

 - If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with (**– o, -x, - s, - ss, - ch, - sh, -z**),
   you should add an (**– es**).
ولكن إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (**z- ,sh - , ch - , ss - , s - , x- , o** –) فإننا نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل بشرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً أيضاً.

   e.g. Sami usually **rela<u>xes</u>** when he feels tired.

- If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with **–y** preceded by a consonant not a vowel,
   you should replace the **–y** by an **-i**, and then add the **–es**. e.g. He **carries** heavy things.
أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) مسبوق بحرف صحيح وليس علة فإننا نقلب الـ y إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل. (شرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً).

   e.g. Khalid often **<u>carries</u>** heavy things.

Negative (-)**:**
- (***To be*** – is, am, are): We only add the word (**not**) after the verb.
  e.g. He **is** lazy. (+) → He **is not** lazy. (-).

- **Other verbs: (to be)** يعني أي فعل غير فعل الكينونة
   If the subject is singular, we should negate the verb as follows: e.g. Ali **likes** milk (+).
   Ali **does not like** milk (-).

If the subject is plural, we negate the verb as follows: e.g. They **like** milk (+).
They **do not like** milk (-). **OR** They **don't like** milk.

Question (?):
- **(To be):** Is / am / are + subject+ complement?   e.g. **Are** they students?

- Other verbs:
Does + singular subject + base form + complement?
e.g. **Does** he **go** to school every day?

Do + plural subject+ base form + complement?
e.g. **Do** they **go** to school every day?

Adverbs of frequency (Indicators / markers): المؤشرات والدلائل ـ "ظروف التكرار" وغيرها
usually, always, often, sometimes, rarely, hardly, seldom, occasionally, (every day,
month,…), (a day , a week, …), (daily, weekly, …), from time to time, (at 10 p.m.),
these days, nowadays, … etc.

Examples:
1. Muslims ------------------- five times a day. **(pray)**
2. The Earth ------------------ around the Sun. **(go)**
3. Lina --------------------- meat. She --------a vegetarian. **(not, eat)** / **(be)**
4. Mahdi always ------------- his own desktop computer. **(fix)**
5. The plane ------------------ at the airport at 7 a.m. **(arrive)**
6. Methane ------------------- a powerful greenhouse gas. **(be)**
7. Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura ----------------- as a teacher of English in Jordan. **(work)**
8. The documentary movie --------------- at 11 p.m. tonight. **(start)**
9. Sami usually ---------------- online games in his spare time. **(play)**
10. Ahmad is a strong man. He -------------- heavy things easily. **(carry)**

Answers:
1. pray   2. goes   3. does not eat / is   4. fixes   5. arrives
6. is   7. works   8. starts   9. plays   10. carries

Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense   المضارع المستمر

● **Function / Use:** This tense is used …..   **يستخدم هذا الزمن لـ**
  1. to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
              للحديث عن شيء يحدث في وقت التكلم
  2. to describe something temporary   **لوصف شيء مؤقت**
  3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with (always).
   لأفعال تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر، ويستخدم مع المؤشر always
  4. to talk about <u>the future</u>, where something has been planned.
   للحديث عن المستقبل عندما يتم التخطيط المسبق للمستقبل.

● **Form:**
(+): is / am / are + (verb- ing).   e.g. Ahmed **is playing** football now.
(-): is not/ are not/ am not+ (verb- ing). e.g. Ahmed **is not playing** football now.
(?): Is/ Are/ Am+ subject+ (verb-ing)+ complement? e.g. **Is** Ahmed **playing** football now?

Indicators (Keywords): (الدلائل) المؤشرات
 now, right now, at the moment, at this time, Look! , Be careful! , Listen! …

ملحوظة :مع الأفعال غير المستمرة (التي لا تقبل الـــ ing -) نستخدم صيغة الـ simple بدلاً من المستمر.
Stative verbs: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.
Examples:
1- Yousef **is wearing** jeans now. **(wear)**
2- He **is waiting for** a bus at this moment. **(wait for)**
3- Listen! Someone **is reading** the Holy Qur'an. **(read)**

Exercise:
1. The boys ------------------------- in the court now. **(play)**
2. Sami and Yousef ------------------ to each other at the moment. **(talk)**
3. **Windows** -------------- now. This is typed on the computer screen**. (shut down)**
4. Amal ------------------ her room at this time. **(clean)**
5. The students --------------- to their teacher at this time. **(listen)**
6. Now, I ------------------ that you're right, my friend! **(think)**
7. Be careful! A car -------------------- from the opposite direction. **(approach)**
8. Listen! Someone ------------------- at the door. **(knock)**
9. Look! It ------------------- heavily. We can't go outside today! **(rain)**
10. My neighbour --------------- his house next week. I'm sure about this. **(paint)**
Answers:
1. are playing   2. are talking   3. **is** shu**tti**ng down   4. is cleaning 5. are listening
6. think   7. is approaching 8. is knocking   9. is raining   10. is painting

Present Perfect Simple   المضارع التام البسيط

Affirmative (+):   has   / have + V.3
Negative (-):   has not / have not +V.3
Question (?):   has / have + Subject + V.3 ?

Uses (Functions):

1- To express **finished activities** at unspecific time in the past, but their **CONSEQUENCES**

  (results) are still there at present.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال وأنشطة **منتهية** في الماضي، إلا أنَّ نتائجها لا زالت قائمة (موجودة) في الوقت الحاضر.

(To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present)

1) I **have cut** my finger. It's bleeding now. **(cut)**

2) She **has already prepared** for her presentation. **(prepare)**

2- To talk about **achievements:**   يستخدم هذا الزمن كذلك للحديث عن **الإنجازات**
   (To discuss our experience up to the present)
e.g.
 1) The student **has** already **finished** his project. **(finish)**
 2) I **have** just **done** my homework. **(do)**

NOTE: With **stative (non-continuous) verbs**: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

e.g.

1. I **have known** him since 2000. **(know)**

2. Sami **has had** this mall for 10 years. **(have)**

 Key words: المؤشرات (الدلائل)

already, yet, just, since, for, **lately**, **recently**, ever, so far, up to now, up till now, still, once, twice, (five) times, so (he) can, **today, (this week, month, year,…)**

EXERCISE

1- Maher .... just .... at the airport.   **(arrive)**

2- It .... since last week in my city. **(not / rain)**

3- The policemen .... the criminals. But it has not been taken legal action against them yet. **(arrest)**

4- Nobody .... so far.   **(come)**

5- It's the most impressive masterpiece I .... ever........................... **(see)**.

6- By the way, you can use my car now, I............................... it. **(repair)**

7- I..................... already …………... Petra with my family. **(visit)**

8- I'm so sorry! I................. just .... the window. **(break)**

9- I .... in the same company since 1996. **(be)**

10- I .... recently …………... a new flat in the city. **(buy)**

Model Answers:

1- has / arrived   2- has not rained   3- have arrested   4- has come   5- have / seen

6- have repaired   7- have / visited   8- have/ broken   9- have been   10- have/ bought

أسئلة وزارية

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

► **2011(W)**

2- The children …..... already ……. the sandcastle on the beach. **(build)**   ► **2012 (W)**

3- Our neighbours ………… recently………… to Aqaba.   **(move)**   ► **2012 (S)**

4- Laila …………….. recently……….. learning English. **(start)**   ► **2013 (W)**

5- My friends ………… already ……….. preparing for their trip to Aqaba. **(finish)**

► **2013 (S)**

6- Zaid …………... lately ………… the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. **(win)**   ► **2014 (W)**

7- The government ……… recently …….. new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. **(announce)**   ► **2014 (S)**

Model Answers: 1- has passed   2- have / built   3- have / moved   4- has /started

5- have/ finished   6. has /won   7- has / announced

المضارع التامّ المستمر   Present Perfect Continuous

Form:

(+): has / have + been + V-ing

(-): has not / have not + been + V- ing

(?): has / have + Subject + been + V-ing?

Functions (uses):

1- Unfinished activities   أحداث **غير منتهية**

(بدأت في الماضي، واستمرت للوقت الحاضر، وسوف تستمر في المستقبل على الأغلب)

To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present ; an action repeated many times from the past until the present.
e.g.
1. I **have been waiting** for Ali *for* four hours but he hasn't come yet.   **(be, wait)**
2. She **has been working** on her project. I think she needs more time. **(be, work)**

2- Activities from the recent past which have visible consequences at present.
أحداث في الماضي **القريب** ولها آثارها وعواقبها الظاهرة، ويكون **التركيز على الحدث** (activity) **واستمراريته** في الماضي أكثر من النتيجة (result) بخلاف المضارع التام البسيط.

e.g.
1. They're out of breath. They **have been running** for a long time. **(be , run)**
2. He is exhausted. He **has been cleaning** his room all night.   **(be, clean)**
3. I **have been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. **(be, paint)**

Key words: الدلائل (المؤشرات)
 all day, all night, all morning, all evening, all the time, for, since, for (five) years now

● ملحوظة مهمة جداً: جرت العادة في امتحان الوزارة أن يكون شكل الخيار بين الأقواس على النحو الآتي:
(be, V) ، الأمر الذي يساعد الطالب (ـة) عند الإجابة.

Exercise:
1. Sami has a headache. He …………………….. TV for a long time.   **(be, watch)**
2. Ali …………………… a short story all morning.   **(be, write)**
3. I ……………….. for my final exams, so I'm busy. I haven't finished yet. **(be, prepare)**
4. She ……………………… her assignment all day. **(be, do)**
5. Ahmed …………………… for this organization for five years now. **(be, work)**
6. He ……………………… an answer for 2 hours but with no value. **(be, look for)**

7. Maryam ……………………….. hard for the English exam all night. **(be, study)**
8. Our teacher ………… the point for five minutes but he hasn't finished yet. **(be, explain)**
9. Ibraheem ……………………. to his friend on the phone for half an hour. I'm waiting for him to finish. **(be, talk)**
10. It ………………………… all morning. I'm looking outside. **(be, rain)**

Model Answers:
1- has been watching 2- has been writing 3- have been preparing 4- has been doing 5- has been working   6- has been looking for 7- has been studying
8- has been explaining   9- has been talking   10- has been raining

أسئلة وزارية منوّعة

1- Nour …………………….. an essay all morning. **(be, write)**   ► 2011(W)

2- Hatem looks tired. He …………. his science project all night. **(be, do)**   ► 2011(S)

3- The detectives ……………. people all week. **(be, interview)**   ► 2012 (W)

4- The child has ……………………. all night. **(be, sleep)**   ► 2012 (S)

5- Jamal and Fawaz have ……………. evening classes for a few weeks now. **(be, take)**

► 2013 (W)

6- Fadia has ………………. to be a nurse since 2010. **(be, train)**   ► 2013 (S)

7- Hassan looks very pale. He has …………….. very well recently. **(not, be , sleep)**

► 2014 (W)

8- How nice to sit down! I've …. for three hours non-stop. **(be , walk)**   ► 2015 (W)

9- **Asem:** I think the waiter has forgotten us. We **(1)** ………….**(be, wait)** here for over half an hour and nobody **(2)** ………… **(take)** your order yet.

Salma: I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we **(3)** …………. already …………… **(order)**   ► 2015 (S)

10. The government has ………………. hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. **(be, work)**   ► 2016 (W)

Model Answers:
1. has been writing   2. has been doing   3. have been interviewing 4. been sleeping
5. been taking   6. been training   7. not been sleeping   8. been walking
9. (1) have been waiting (2) has taken   (3) have / ordered   10. been working

A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. These days, many people ………………… smart phones. They have something like technological phobia. **(not, use)**

2. The programmer has ………………… on the program since 8 p.m. **(be, work)**

3. Maher ……………… lately …………………… some research. **(do)**

4. Samer …………………… for his presentation at the moment. **(prepare)**

5. Mahdi has been …………….. his car all morning. **(fix)**

6. Cars, wheat and medicines …………… some of Jordan's imports. **(be)**

7. Muna ………………….. historical sites every year. **(visit)**

8. Look at the boys outside, they ………………….. football. **(play)**

9. Every rule ………………… an exception. **(have)**

10. Our neighbour …………….. recently ……………… his house. **(paint)**

Answers: --

Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

Form: **(+): V.2** التصريف الثاني من الفعل هو

    (-): ► (be):   was not / were not

      ► (Others): did not + baseform (infinitive)

    (?):► (be):   was / were + Subject + complement?

      ► (Others): did + Subject + baseform + complement?

Uses (FUNCTIONS):

 1. To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

■ يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط عند الحديث عن أحداث حصلت وانتهت في زمن <u>محدد</u> في الماضي، ولا علاقة
للحاضر بها، ومن الجدير بالذكر أن هذا الزمن هو زمن السرد القصصي.

e.g.

1- I <u>watched</u> TV yesterday. **(watch)**

2- The First World War <u>broke out</u> in 1914. **(break out)**

3- She <u>was not</u> sad last night. **(not, be)**

2. To describe a routine in the past.

■ **كما ويستخدم عند الحديث عن عادات وأمور تكرارية في الماضي.**

1- I *usually* <u>went</u> to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger. **(go)**

2- Samer *always* <u>studied</u> hard when he was a student in the university. **(study)**

3. To 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.

■ **للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحاً لفترة ممتدة في الماضي، وفي هذه الحالة لا بد من استخدام عبارة ظرف زمان.**

Key words: **المؤشرات (الدلائل)**

yesterday, **last** (week, month,…etc), **ago**, in the past, in (1991), when I was a child, in my childhood, when I was younger , (V.2 + **thus** + V.2) …

Exercise:

1- I .... an interesting story last week.   **(read)**

2- She .... her teacher in the mall yesterday.   **(see)**

3- We all....................... an explosion last night.   **(hear)**

4- I .... my friend three weeks ago.   **(visit)**

5- The boy .... in the Dead Sea last month.   **(swim)**

6- Ali .... French when he was a child.   **(not/study)**

7- Sami .... there last lecture.   **(not / be)**

8- Maher ……………. his homework last night.   **(finish)**

9- The manager ……………. Ali yesterday.   **(promote)**

10- Fadi ………………. a good story three weeks ago.   **(write)**

Model Answers:

1- read	2- saw	3- heard	4- visited	5- swam
6- didn't study	7- was not	8- finished	9- promoted	10- wrote

أسئلة وزارية

1. Hatim's father ………. **last year**. He had worked for the same company all his life.

                                (retire) ►**2011(W)**

2. Fatima …………. her homework three hours ago.   **(finish)** ►**2011 (S)**

3. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ……his computer.**(crash)** ►**2012(W)**

4. The plane ………………… a few minutes ago.   **(land)** ►**2012(S)**

5. After we *had finished* our dinner, we ……………. into the garden. **(go)** ►**2013 (W)**

6. Sultan ……………. a book of mine yesterday.   **(borrow)** ►**2013 (S)**

7. The documentary film was interesting thus I ……….. it so much.**(enjoy)** ► **2014 (W)**

Model Answers:
1- retired   2- finished   3- crashed   4- landed   5- went   6- borrowed   7- enjoyed

الماضي المستمر   Past Continuous

Form:
(+) was / were + v-ing
(-) was not / were not + v-ing
(?) Was / Were + Subject+ v-ing …?

Functions:
We use the past continuous to …
1. **talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.**   للحديث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي
2. **show that something happened for a long time in the past.**

لعرض شيء حدث في الماضي لفترة طويلة .

<u>ملحوظة:</u> يقترن الماضي المستمر (ذو الفترة الطويلة) مع زمن آخر يقاطعه (ذو فترة قصيرة) وهو الماضي البسيط .
Examples:
1. I <u>was studying</u> **when** my father came. **(study)**
2. Sami fell down **while** he <u>was running.</u> **(run)**
3. **At this time last week,** the students <u>were listening</u> to Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura
 in the classroom.

Keywords:
* V.2 + **while (as)** + (was / were + v-ing)
* was / were + v-ing + **when** + V.2
* **at this time yesterday** (last night ,…)

Exercise:
1. The students --------------- an experiment when the principal entered the lab. **(do)**
2. I --------------- down the street when it began to rain. **(walk)**
3. At seven o'clock yesterday, they ----------------- for the contest. **(prepare)**
4. **Last year at this time, I --------------- school. (attend)**

5. While I ------------- (study) in one room of our apartment, my roommate -----
   (have) a party in the other room.
6. Someone knocked at the door as we ------------- our brunch. **(have)**
7. My mother called me while I ----------------- . **(pray)**
8. When my friend phoned me, I -------------- my car. **(repair)**
9. Nour ----------------- her room when the movie started. **(clean)**
10. The boy interrupted his father while he ---------------. **(speak)**

Answers: 1. were doing   2. was walking   3. were preparing   4. was attending
         5. was studying / was having   6. were having   7. was praying
         8. was repairing   9. was cleaning   10. was speaking

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الماضي التام البسيط   Past Perfect Simple

Form:
(+): **had + V.3**
(-):**had not + V.3**
(?): **had +Subject+V.3+complement?**

Use (Function):
We use this structure to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يحدث زمنان (حدثان) في الماضي، فيكون الزمن الأقدم ماضياً تاماً **had + V.3**،
والزمن الأحدث (الأقرب للحاضر) ماضياً بسيطاً   **V.2**

Examples:
1- I **had done** my homework *before* I went shopping.   **(do)**
2- *After* he **had bought** a car, someone stole it. **(buy)**
3- The man realized that he **had lost** his wallet in the market. **(lose)**

Key words: المؤشرات (الدلائل)
before, **after**, by the time…, by the end of last year, until, as soon as, (realized),
already (with V.2), (V.2 …. because …. never …. before), …

* S+ (had+V.3) *before* + S+V.2
* S+ V.2 *after* + S + had + V.3

Exercise:
1- Ahmed ……………….. some notes before he came to the classroom. **(write)**
2- After you …………………… me, I kept your books quickly. **(tell)**

3- Before we got there, the thief …………………… . **(escape)**

4- Muna ………………… hard before she went to the exam. **(study)**

5- After Reema ……………….. her work, she phoned her mum. **(finish)**

6- She *felt* sad *because* she ……………… never ………….. an exam before. **(fail)**

7- By 2000, I ………………… my job as a translator. **(leave)**

8- Salem …………………… from university by the end of last term. **(graduate)**

9- The driver …………….. his car before he started the trip.   **(check)**

10- By the time the lecturer arrived, the students …………….. a seat. **(have)**

11- I ………………… there for an hour until my friend arrived. **(be)**

12- We cleared up as soon as our guests ………………….. **(leave)**

وزاريـــا ت

13- Maher felt nervous because he …………. never …………. in the Dead Sea before. (swim)   / *M.O.E, 2011* (S)

14 - Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he …………... good marks in his   exams. (get)   / *M.O.E, 2014*   (S)

15 - Amer slept deeply last night after he ……………. five hundred kilometers   without a break. (drive) / M.O.E (2015 (W))

16. Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to   Britain to study medicine.   / 2016 (W)
    Before Tala ………………………………………………………………………

Model Answers:

1- had written 2- had told 3- had escaped 4- had studied   5- had finished

6- had / failed 7- had left 8- had graduated 9- had checked 10- had had

11- had been 12- had left   13-had / swum 14- had got   15- had driven

16-……………………………………………………………………………………

**Past Perfect Continuous
الماضي التام المستمر**

Form:

(+): had + been + verb - ing

(-) : had not + been + verb – ing

(?): had + S + been + verb – ing ?

(? / -) : had not + S + been + verb – ing?

Function:

**We use this structure to talk about actions or situations that were happening
up to a specific moment in the past.**

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال أو حالات كانت تحدث ومستمرة حتى لحظة (وقت) معين ومحدد في الماضي.
ويكون التركيز على العملية والاستمرارية عند استخدام الماضي التام المستمر.

Examples:

1. Ahmad was absolutely exhausted because he **had been working** all night. (be, work)
2. The professors **had been discussing** the topic before the student came.   (be, discuss)
3. After the students **had been doing** an experiment, they left.   (be, do)
4. Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him. (be, think)
5. By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour. (be, wait)

Keywords:

Before , after , (because) , by, when, (for), (all) …………etc. , (be, V) / (not, be, V)

Exercise:

1. The ground was wet because it had ------------------- all night. (be, rain)

2. Maher felt tired after he ----------------------- a project all day. (be, do)

3. Ahmad was upset because he had------------------- in the contest. (not , be, participate)

4. The baby's eyes were red because he had -------------- for 2 hours. (be, cry)

5. Sami had ------------------- his car before his father sent him a message. (be, fix)

6. What had you ------------------- before you played football? (be, read)

7. After Mazen ------------------ the article, he slept. (be, write)

8. Amjad got nervous because he ---------------- all morning. (not, be, study)

9. The students had ------------- for the competition before the principal came. (be, prepare)

10. My brother heard the bad news because he had ------------------ . (not, be, sleep)

Answers:

1. been raining   2. had been doing   3. not been participating   4. been crying
5. been fixing   6. been reading   7. had been writing   8. had not been studying
9. been preparing 10. not been sleeping

QUIZ

Q: Fill in the gaps with the past perfect *simple* or *continuous* of the verbs in brackets:
1. Ahmad got happy because he ------------ never ------------ the first prize before. (get)
2. The teacher ------------------ the exam sheets before he got in the class. (be, mark)

3. Muna moved to Amman after she had --------------- in Zarqa for 10 years. (be, live)
4. Samer answered the question after he -------------- the lesson. (understand)
5. Ayman had ---------------- online games all day. (be, play)

Answers: ....

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He ------------------ for five days.
(be, climb)   ► **2011 (W)**

2. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They ----------
it for over a month. (be, make)   ► **2011 (S)**

3. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she ------------------ to write since
June.   (be, promise)   ► **2012 (W)**

4. Omar passed all his exams. He had ----------- for a month. (be, revise) ► **2012 (S)**

5. Ahmad was very tired at the end of the day. He had ------------- for over five hours.
(be, work)   ► **2013 (W)**

6. The climber had ---------- the mountain for over two hours. (be, climb) ► **2013 (S)**

7. We had -------------- with each other for a long time. (be, communicate) ► **2014 (W)**

8. Susan had ------------------ about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.
(be, think)   ►**2015 (W)**

ANSWERS:

1. had been climbing   2. had been making   3. had been promising
4. been revising   5. been working   6. been climbing
7. been communicating 8. been thinking

Q2: Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms. (SB; p.19)

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

Answers:

1. had   2. had   3. had   4. phoned   5. had been
6. had been planning   7. had   8. had been   9. had been

A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

Correct the verbs between brackets.
1. The child ……………………… his father yesterday. **(mimic)**
2. After I ……………………… the task, I went to the mall immediately. **(do)**
3. While Maher ………………… a novel, someone broke the window. **(read)**
4. The businessman ………………….. a deal last week. **(do)**
5. By 2015, my friend ……………………… five cars. **(buy)**
6. Vegetarians ………………… meat at all. This is really healthy. **(not, eat)**
7. Listen! Someone ………………… us. **(call)**
8. At this time yesterday, Ali ………………….to Madaba. **(drive)**
9. The student ………………... Petra three weeks ago. **(visit)**
10. The thief had escaped before the police ………………….. **(arrive)**
11. Before having lunch, I …………………… my homework. **(do)**
12. Khalid …………………… as he was running. **(fall down)**
13. When you …………… **(work)** hard, you ………….. the respect of your boss. **(earn)**
14. The man …………… recently …………… his car in a remarkable auction. **(sell)**
15. Maher ………… already ………… some arrangements for the bargain. **(make)**

Answers: _____
_____
_____

Future with (will)

Form: will + base form (infinitive) / will not (won't) + base form
Functions (uses / usages):
1. To talk about the future if we are predicting it *without* EVIDENCE

للحديث عن المستقبل عند التنبؤ بدون وجود دليل

2. To express spontaneous decisions   للتعبير عن القرارات العفوية
3. Offers (I will help you. Don't worry!) - للعروض وتقديم شيء ما
Keywords (Markers):

perhaps , maybe , probably , likely, I think , I hope …, tomorrow , next (week) ,
tonight , today , in the future , forever… etc.

Exercise:
1. Probably, it -------------------- heavily today. **(rain)**
2. I hope that Ali ------------------ to the festival tomorrow. **(come)**
3. I think that Muna -------------------- a high degree in the next English exam. **(get)**
4. A: Do you think that Sami may come?
   B: Maybe, he --------------- late. **(come)**
5. A: What would you like to drink? (in a coffee shop)
   B: I ------------------ a cup of strong coffee. **(have)**
6. Probably, Anas ------------------- the conference next week. **(not , attend)**
7. Hani hopes that his brother ------------- there on time tonight. **(be)**
8. I think that my uncle ---------------- us next weekend. **(visit)**
9. Perhaps, Ahmad ------------------- all his friends to the party next month. **(invite)**
10. I ------------------- some pizza and cola. (At a restaurant) **(take)**

Answers:
1. will rain   2. will come   3. will get   4. will come   5. will have
6. will not attend 7. will be   8. will visit   9. will invite   10. will take

Future with (going to)

Form: is / am / are + going to + baseform
Functions:
1. To talk about future plans, intentions and arrangements. It does not have to be for the near future.

للحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية أو النوايا أو الترتيبات، وليس بالضرورة أن تتعلق بالمستقبل القريب

2. To express predictions that are based on <u>evidence</u>.

<div dir="rtl">للتعبير عن التنبؤات المبينة على دليل (ليس مجرد تنبؤ مثل will)</div>

<u>Keywords:</u>

plan , because , evidence (proof) , conclude , deduce , intend , arrange, tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , forever   … etc.

<u>Exercise:</u>

1. It ------------------ this afternoon. Look! It's cloudy. **(rain)**
2. I ------------------ to Canada. This is my own plan. **(travel)**
3. I'm almost sure he ---------------. He's phoned me. **(come)**
4. I can conclude that the researchers ---------with their papers in the symposium.**(participate)**
5. Khalid ------------------ a high mark because he has prepared very well. **(get)**
6. Sami ---------------- a long story next week. He has arranged for this. **(write)**
7. To conclude, the modern world --------------- many technological problems in the future. **(encounter)**
8. The criminals -------------------- again to the house in the near future. I have a piece of evidence. **(come)**
9. I -------------------- Petra during my journey tomorrow. This is my plan. **(visit)**
10. The boy ------------------ within few minutes. He looks drowsy. **(sleep)**

Answers:

1. is going to rain   2. am going to travel   3. is going to come   4. are going to participate
5. is going to get   6. is going to write   7. is going to encounter 8. are going to come
9. am going to visit 10. is going to sleep

<u>A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)</u>

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Perhaps, I ………………….. the conference tomorrow. **(attend)**
2. Mazen and Ahmad ……………………… well. This is their plan. **(study)**
3. I think that Ali …………………. at the airport on time. **(arrive)**
4. The plane …………………… at 7 p.m. **(arrive)**
5. Sami has ……………. recently ……………… a good book. **(write)**
6. Mahdi ………………….. his friend in the stadium yesterday. **(meet)**
7. **A.** …………….. you fine now? **(be)**
   B. Yes, I ……………………. to the doctor last night. **(go)**
8. Straight roads ……………………….. skillful drivers. **(not, produce)**
9. Eating almonds …………………….. heart diseases. **(reduce)**
10. English ……………….. a global language. We should learn it well. **(be)**

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS
المستقبل المستمر

Form : will + be + verb –ing (positive)   / will not (won't) + be + verb-ing (negative)

Function (use): We use it to talk about a continuous action in the future.
يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمراً في المستقبل .

Keywords: At this time (tomorrow) , (thirty minutes from now) , (later in …), (in June),
(in five years' time), (on Friday afternoon), … etc.

Examples:
1. This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams. **(prepare)**
2. What **will** we **be doing** in ten years' time, Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura**? (do)**
3. At this time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in class. **(sit)**
4. I **will be studying** when you come. **(study)**
   (I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight.)
5. At this time next week, I **will be attending** class. **(attend)**
6. Next year at this time, I **will be doing** exactly what I am doing now. **(do)**
7. An hour from now, the researchers **will be doing** their tasks. **(do)**
8. Don't phone between 5 and 8. I **will be sleeping. (sleep)**
9. Later in the programme, I**'ll be talking** to the Minister of Health. **(talk)**
10. Next weekend at this time, I **will be travelling** to Canada. **(travel)**

Note: This time next week I **will be** on holiday. I **will be going on** a picnic.

Q1: Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous. (SB, p. 21)
1. A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or ……. **(you have)** dinner with your family then?
2. B: No, I ………….. **(not have)** dinner at that time. I …………. **(watch)** the news. My
   mum ………… **(prepare)** dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
3. A: What do you think …….. **(you do)** in two years' time? ………. **(you work),** or
………. **(you do)** a university degree?
4. B: I certainly ……….. **(not work)** because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very
   long course, so I ………. **(still study)** in seven years' time!

Answers:
1. will you be having   2. will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
3. you will be doing ; Will you be working ; will you be doing
     4. (will not / won't) be working ; will still be studying

The Future Perfect
المستقبل التام

Form: will + have + V.3

Function:
To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.
للحديث عن حدث سيكون مكتملاً بحلول وقت آخر محدد في المستقبل .

Key words: By (2025 CE) , (By the time + V.1) , (Three hours from now),
(by five o'clock) , (by then), … etc.

Examples:
1. **By 2024**, the new motorway **will have opened**. (open)
2. We're late ! **By the time** we get to the station, the train **will have gone**. (go)
3. **Three hours from now**, the event **will have finished**. (finish)
4. Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock –
   she **will have gone** to work. (go)
5. We're late. The contest **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema. (start)
6. **By the time** I arrive at the airport, the plane **will have taken off**. (take off)
7. **Two days from now**, students **will have submitted** their reports to the professor. (submit)
8. **By 2026 CE,** I **will have left** my job. (leave)
9. **Twenty minutes from now,** the students **will have finished** the task. (finish)
10. **By the next time** I see you, I **will have graduated**. (graduate)

Q1: Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.25)

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ………… our exams. (finish)
2. This time next month, my parents ……….. married for twenty years. (be)
3. The books that you ordered ………….. by the end of the week. (not arrive)
4. By next year, ………. you ………… England? (visit)

Answers:
1. will have finished   2. will have been   3. will not have arrived   4. will, have visited

سؤال وزاري – شتوية 2016

Will you ……………….. your homework by seven o'clock? (do)
Answer: _____.

احتياطيات

أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ "to infinitive"   Reference List of Verbs followed by "to infinitive"

want , offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse , plan , decide , hope , afford , manage ,

forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask, would like   …etc.

أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ "GERUND"   Reference List of Verbs followed by "GERUND"

admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish , imagine , keep (on), postpone , stop ,
suggest, …etc.

Q1: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; p.7)

1. Children often **use / are using** computers better than their parents.

2. If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

3. I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment.

4. Look at the black sky! It's **raining / going to rain** soon!

5. I**'m coming / come** from Ajloun, but I**'m staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months. I
   will return to Ajloun in the spring.

6. Nadia has **been doing / done** her homework for two hours! She **is / will be** finished
   very soon.

7. I **was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

Answers:
1. use   2. play   3. to get ; to buy   4. going to rain
5. come; 'm staying   6. been doing ; will be
7. was writing ; switched

Q2: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.7)

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

Answers: 1. said   2.needed 3. was 4. has been 5. have 6. carry 7. wear   8. will attach

Passive Voice
المبني للمجهول

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير صيغة الفعل عند التحويل للمبني للمجهول: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Tense	Active	Passive
1	**Modal Verbs**	**1.** must, had to, will , would, shall, should, can, could + baseform **2.** must, might, …+ have + V.3	**1.** Modal (must, …) + be + V.3 **2.** must, might, … +have + been + V.3
2	**Present Simple**	V.1	is, am , are + V.3
3	**Past Simple**	V.2	was , were + V.3
4	**Present Continuous**	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
5	**Past Continuous**	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
6	**Present Perfect**	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
7	**Past Perfect**	had + V.3	had + been + V.3

Examples:

1. The boy **must do** the homework. ► **Active**
   The homework **must be done** (by the boy). ► **Passive**

2. The government **should solve** the problem of unemployment. ► **Active**
   The problem of unemployment **should be solved** (by the government). ► **Passive**

3. They **might have saved** some of the historical sites. ► **Active**
   Some of the historical sites **might have been saved** (by them). ► **Passive**

4. My friends **have visited** the library. ► **Active**
   The library **has been visited** (by my friends). ► **Passive**

5. The children **are cleaning** the room. ► **Active**
   The room **is being cleaned** (by the children). ► **Passive**

ملحوظـــات هـــامة:

1. تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حالات عدة منها:
- عندما نريد التركيز على المفعول به أكثر من الفاعل إضافة إلى التركيز على العملية (process).
- عندما نجهل الفاعل، أو لا نريد أن نذكره، أو أنه غير مهم.
- لجعل الجملة أكثر رسمية.

<div dir="rtl">

- من باب التنويع في الأسلوب، وبشكل عام فإن الإنجليزية تميل لاستخدام المبني للمجهول أكثر من العربية.

2. في المبني للمعلوم يكون شكل الجملة: **S + V + O**

في المبني للمجهول يكون شكلها : **... + V + O**

وبالتالي، فإن الأفعال المتعدية فقط هي التي نستطيع تحويلها للمبني للمجهول؛ لأننا بحاجة للمفعول به لوضعه في بداية الجملة.

3. جرت العادة الوزارية ـ حتى على النمط الجديدـ أن يكون المفعول به مكتوبا في نص السؤال.

4. عند التحويل، يرجى الانتباه عند اختيار صيغة الفعل مفرد / جمع بأن الذي قد تسلم السلطات هو المفعول به فهو الذي يتحكم، وليس المرحوم (الفاعل).

</div>

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences / questions using the passive voice.

1- The candidates must do some practice.

   Some practice …………………………………………………………………………

2- The government must have considered the issue.

   The issue …………………………………………………………………………

3- The specialists should test all vehicles.

   All vehicles …………………………………………………………………………

4- The professor has divided the students into groups.

   The students…………………………………………………………...........

5- Nobody had finished the task.

   The task…………………………………………………………..……….

6- Muna was writing some articles for the newspaper.

   Some articles………………………………………………………………..

7- I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

   My uncle …………………………………………………………………………

8- He has to have enough money to buy that book.

   Enough money …………………………………………………………..……

9- Sana' could drive the car skillfully.

   The car …………………………………………………………..……….

10- I may delete your messages from my phone.

   Your messages………………………………………………………………

11- She gave me some books.

   I …………………………………………………………………………..

12- People should read different types of books.

   Different types of books ………………………………………………………….....

13- Everyone must learn another language.

   Another language …………………………………………………………...

14- A doctor is going to examine you in the medical centre.

   You …………………………………………………………………………

Answers:
1. Some practice must be done (by the candidates).
2. The issue must have been considered (by the government).
3. All vehicles should be tested (by the specialists).
4. The students have been divided into groups (by the professor).
5. The task had not been finished (by anybody).
6. Some articles were being written for the newspaper (by Muna).
7. My uncle will be visited tomorrow (by me).
8. Enough money has to be had to buy that book (by him).
9. The car could be driven skillfully **by Sana'.**
10. Your messages may be deleted from my phone (by me).
11. I was given some books (by her).
12. Different types of books should be read (by people).
13. Another language must be learnt (by everyone).
14. You are going to be examined in the medical centre (by a doctor).

أسئلة وزارية (سنوات سابقة)

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest.   ► **2011 (W)**
   Smoke --

2. The government must save the historical sites.   ► **2011 (S)**
   The historical sites --

3. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.   ► **2012 (W)**
   The plants --

4. Hatem should send the car to the garage.   ► **2012 (S)**
   The car ---

5. The patient must take the medicine on time.   ► **2013 (W)**
   The medicine ---

6. Samer must fill in the job application form.   ► **2013 (S)**
   The job application form --- by Samer.

7. Everyone must save the natural resources.   ► **2014 (W)**
   The natural resources --

8. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.   ►2014 (S)
   Bicycles ---
9. Different goods among countries **can be** ------------ **by** traders. (transport) ► 2014 (S)
10. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries. ► 2015 (W)
    96 % of Jordan's energy --
11. Parents must not give their children everything they want.   ► 2015 (W)
    Children ---
12. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions -------- in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. **(write)**   ► 2015 (S)
13. A new vocational school has ---------------- recently in my area. **(build)**   ► 2016 (W)
14. Many Jordanian poems ---------------- now ------------------ into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. **(translate)**   ► 2016 (W)

ANSWERS:

……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Revision of Tenses & Passive Voice

Q1: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.7)
People **(1)** -------------- **(use)** smartphones since they **(2)** -------------- **(invent)** in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people **(3)** --------------- **(buy)** phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer **(4)** ------------- **(produce).**
By the end of 2010 CE, companies **(5)** -------------- **(sell)** more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones **(6)** -------------- **(sell)** around the world each year. In the near future, it **(7)** --------------- **(estimate)** that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market **(8)** ----------- **(expand)** in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 **(9)** ------------- **(buy)** the most smartphones, but experts say there **(10)** ------------- **(be)** a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers:
1. have been using   2. were invented 3. bought   4. was produced 5. had sold
6. are sold   7. is estimated   8. will expand   9. are buying   10. will be

Reported Speech
الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر)

● Reported (Indirect) speech includes reported **statements** and reported **questions** (wh-questions **;** Yes / No questions).

- (ويشمل الكلام المنقول كلاً من الجمل الخبرية المنقولة، والأسئلة المنقولة بنوعيها).

- عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر فإننا **نعود درجة في زمن الفعل إلى الماضي**، بخلاف المبني للمجهول

(passive voice) ، حيث نحافظ على زمن الفعل فيه، وهذه النقطة تعد من الأخطاء الشائعة عند الطلبة، لذلك

ارتأيت إلى وضع الدرسين متتابعين في هذه الدوسية بخلاف ترتيب الكتاب ليسهل التفريق بينهما.

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير زمن الفعل عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	**Present Simple** V.1	**Past Simple** V.2
2	**Past Simple** V.2	**Past Perfect** had + V.3
3	**Past Perfect** had + V.3	**Past Perfect** had + V.3
4	**Present Perfect** has / have + V.3	**Past Perfect** had + V.3
5	**Present Continuous** is / am / are + V-ing	**Past Continuous** was / were + V-ing
6	**Past Continuous** was / were + V-ing	**Past Perfect Continuous** had + been + V-ing
7	**Past Perfect Continuous** had + been + V-ing	**Past Perfect Continuous** had + been + V-ing
8	**Present Perfect Continuous** has / have + been + V-ing	**Past Perfect Continuous** had + been + V-ing
9	**Modals** (will, shall, can, may, must… + baseform)	would, should, could, might, had to + baseform

أما الجدول التالي فيبين كيفية تغيير بعض الكلمات عند نقل الكلام (حفظ) :

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	now	then
2	at this moment	at that moment
3	today	that day
4	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
5	last (week)	the (week) before / the previous (week)
6	tomorrow	the following day / the day after
7	next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
8	here	there
9	this	that
10	these	those
11	ago	before
12	tonight	that night

وأخيرا الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تحويل الضمائر: (حفظ، أو على المهارات)

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	you→ him / her / me	your → his / her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

Reported Statements

Examples:

1. **"**My brothers spend every day of their lives together.**"** (Direct [D])
   He **said** (that) **his** brothers **spent** every day of their lives together. (Reported [R])
2. "I've lost my bag." (D)
   She **said** (that) **she had lost her** bag. (R)
3. "I'll meet my brother here tomorrow." (D)
   He **said he would meet his** brother **there the following day.** (R)

Exercise:

1. "I visited my uncle yesterday."
   He said that--.
2. "We're playing football now."
   He said that--.
3. "I may do an experiment tonight."
   He said that ---.
4. "I've been repairing my car."
   He said that ---.
5. "I received a message from an old friend last night."
   He **told** me that ---.
6. "I didn't commit this crime."
   The accused man **denied** ---.
7. "The play had started when I arrived."
   Ali said that ---.
8. "I'd already been living in London for five years."
   Muna told Rasha that --.

Answers:

1. He said that he had visited his uncle the day before.
2. He said that they were playing football then.
3. He said that he might do an experiment that night.
4. He said that he had been repairing his car.
5. He told me that he had received a message from an old friend the previous night.
6. The accused man denied that he had committed that crime.
7. Ali said that the play had started when he arrived.
8. Muna told Rasha that she'd already been living in London for five years.

Initial Test (Activity Book, p.4)

Q3: Report the following statements.

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."
   Nour told Muna …………………………………………………………………………..
2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."
   Sami said …………………………………………………………………………………
3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."
   Huda told me …………………………………………………………………………..
4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."
   Tareq said …………………………………………………………………………...
5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."
   Hussein told me …………………………………………………………………..

Answers:

1. that she had some questions for her
2. that he had lived in Amman for six years
3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

أسئلة وزارية

1. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.   ► 2014 (W)
   The manager said that ---

2. " My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."   ► 2014 (S)
   Rami said that --

3. Rawan is sitting in the cafe' where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this cafe'
   almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time.
    She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

   Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that …in the following new paragraph:
   A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the
   cafe' last week." Ahmad said that ……………………………..... ► 2015 (S)

ANSWERS

1. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.

2. Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after.

3. Ahmad said that he worked in that café almost every day. But he had seen a
   famous TV presenter there for the first time the day before. She had eaten ice-
   cream at the table where **I** was sitting then.

"It's better to have a reported
speech than a passive voice."

Tha'er Al-Nammoura

Causative Verbs (Having things done)

FORM: has / have / had … + object (O) + (**V.3**)

الاستخدام (Use) : نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يقوم شخص ما بعمل شيء ما نيابة عن شخص آخر بناء على طلب أو ترتيب ... ، ويحمل معنى المبني للمجهول (passive voice)، ولكن بصيغة مختلفة.

Examples:
1. I **fixed** my car.   (Active)
2. I **had my car fixed**. (Causative)
◉ My car **was fixed**.   (Passive)

الجملة (1) تعني أنني قمت بإصلاح سيارتي بنفسي، أما الجملة الثانية فقد قام شخص آخر بإصلاح سيارتي.

3. Sami **is painting** the house.   (Active)
4. Sami **is having the house painted**. (Causative)
◉ The house **is being painted**.   (Passive)

الجملة (3) تعني أن سامياً يدهن بيته بنفسه، أما الجملة (4) فتعني أن شخصا آخر يقوم بهذا الأمر

No.	Tenses	Regular Active Forms	Causative Forms
1	**Present Simple**	**V.1**	**has / have + O + V.3**
2	**Past Simple**	**V.2**	**had + O + V.3**
3	**Present Continuous**	**is / am / are + V- ing**	**is / am / are+ having+ O +V.3**
4	**Past Continuous**	**was / were + V – ing**	**was / were + having+ O + V.3**
5	**Present Perfect**	**has / have + V.3**	**has / have had + O + V.3**
6	**Past Perfect**	**had + V.3**	**had had + O + V.3**
7	**Present Perfect Cont.**	**has / have +been+ V-ing**	**has / have + been + having + O + V.3**
8	**Past Perfect Cont.**	**had + been + V-ing**	**had + been + having + O + V.3**
9	**Modals**	**will, can, might, …+ base**	**will, can, might, + have + O +V.3**

"Straight roads do not make skillful drivers."
الطرق المستقيمة لا تصنع سائقين ماهرين.

Practice:

1. Amal didn't buy her own car. She had it ----------------. (buy)
2. Ahmad isn't writing the report. He is having it --------------. (write)
3. Manal hasn't cleaned her room. She has had it -------------------. (clean)

4. I'll ask someone to repair my tablet. I will have my tablet -------------. (repair)
5. Sami didn't wash the dishes himself. He had them ----------------. (wash)
6. Yunis didn't type the recommendation letter himself. He had it -----------. (type)
7. Salma hadn't been doing the task herself. She had been having the task --------. (do)
8. Maher didn't close the door. He had it ------------. (close)
9. The tourists didn't buy the vases themselves. They had them ---------------. (buy)
10. The parents didn't raise their son. They had him ----------------. (raise)

Answers:

1. bought   2. written 3. cleaned 4. repaired 5. washed
6. typed   7. done   8. closed   9. bought   10. raised

Q: Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

1. I didn't repair the car myself. **I had it repaired.**
2. My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't …………………
3. She didn't make the dress herself. She …………………..…………..
4. He isn't going to take his own photo. …………………..…………..
5. My brother cut his own hair. …………………..…………..………
6. My neighbour painted his own house. …………………..…………...
7. My father doesn't clean his car himself. …………………..…………
8. We didn't cut down trees in our garden ourselves. ………………....

Answers:

2. She didn't have it dyed.   3. She had it made. 4. He's going to have it taken.
5. He didn't have it cut.   6. He didn't have it painted .   7. He has it cleaned.
8. We had them cut down.

* **ملحوظة** لإزالة الإشكال عند الطالب/ـة: **didn't have** هي نفي **had**، وتستخدم عندما يقوم الشخص بنفسه
بالفعل يعني ننفي الـ **causative** في هذه الحالة.

CONDITIONALS (If Clauses)

● ZERO Conditional (If Clause – Type ZERO)

<u>**Form:**</u> **If + S + V.1 + comp. , S + V.1 + comp. (.)**
<u>**Usage:**</u> **To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.**

ويستخدم هذا النوع مع الحقائق والثوابت والعواقب الحتمية .

<u>Examples:</u>
1. If you **visit** the library, you **find** useful books there.
2. If people **respect** the country laws, you **don't see** these problems.
3. If plants **don't get** enough sunlight, they **die**.
4. Water **turns** to ice if the temperature **falls** below zero.

● FIRST Conditional
<u>**Form:**</u> **If + S + V.1 + … , S + will + baseform + … (.)**
<u>**Usage:**</u> **To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.**

ويستخدم للحديث عن نتيجة محددة لحدث أو أمر مستقبلي محدد.

<u>Examples:</u>
1. If you **get** an interview for a job in Microsoft, you **will need** to show real enthusiasm for electronics.
2. If you **study** hard for the English Exam next week, you'll get a high mark.

● SECOND Conditional
<u>**Form :**</u> **If + S + V.2 + comp. , S + would + baseform + complement .**
<u>**Usage:**</u> **To express imaginary situations at present**

للحديث عن الحالات غير الواقعية والخيالية في الوقت الحاضر.

<u>Examples:</u>
1. If I **saw** Ali in the mall , I **would give** him the money.
2. If I **were** you, I**'d forgive** him.

● THIRD Conditional
<u>**Form:**</u> **If + S + (had + V.3) + comp. , S + would + have + V.3 + comp. (.)**
<u>**Usage:**</u> **to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen at all.**

ويستخدم النوع الثالث لتخيّل حالات في الماضي (مستحيلة الحدوث) .

<u>Examples:</u>
1. If I **had stayed** at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.
2. If I**'d studied** harder , I**'d have passed** the exam.

(Mix *plus*) Practice

Q1: Fill in the gaps with the most suitable form of the verb in bracket.

1- If I ……………………… **(be)** in your shoes, I'd forgive him.

2- You will get a gift if you …………..…………… **(come)** early.

3- Unless she ………………….. **(finish)** her assignment, she wouldn't have gone shopping.

4- If we …………………..…... **(heat)** ice, it ….………………… **(melt)**.

5- If I didn't punish him, he ………………… **(not / do)** his homework.

6- My father ………………….. **(buy)** me a bike if I get a high mark in the English exam.

7- " If you fail to plan, you …………………….. **(plan)** to fail."

8- " If there is a will, there ……………………….. **(be)** a way. "

9- Unless Salma had told her mother the truth, she ………………… **(punish)** her harshly.

10- The car would be cleaner if you ……………………. **(wash)** it.

11- I'd buy that car if I ……………………….. **(have)** enough money.

12- Unless you ……………………. **(sell)** your car, you wouldn't have bought that house.

13- If we heat water up to 100 C, it ……………………… **(boil).**

14- If I ……………………… **(be)** you, I'd leave the country.

15- She will get a prize if she ……………………… **(take part)** in the contest.

16- If he came to the library, he …………………… **(find)** the answers to the questions.

17- If he had been stronger, he……………………….... **(carry)** the rock.

18- What ……………….... you ………………….. **(do)** if you didn't find the textbook?

19- If you …………………. **(study)** hard, you'll pass your final exams this year.

20- You…………………… **(fire)** from the company if you don't behave yourself.

Answers

1. were 2. come 3. had finished 4. heat / melts 5. wouldn't do 6. will buy
7. plan 8. is   9. would have punished   10. washed   11. had 12. had sold
13. boils 14. were 15. takes part 16. would find 17. would have carried
18. would / do   19. study   20. will be fired

Modal Verbs

- **must / mustn't : to express obligation** للتعبير عن الإجبار والإلزام
- **have to / don't have to: to express necessity** للتعبير عن الضرورة
- **can / can't : to express ability** للتعبير عن القدرة
- **should / shouldn't: to express advisability** للتعبير عن النصح
- **might : to express probability** للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

Examples:
1. You **must follow** this compulsory (obligatory) road.
2. You **don't have to memorize** all these names. We have a list of them. (not necessary)
3. I **can drive** lorries skillfully. (ability)
4. You **should read** newspapers and magazines. This is my advice for you.
5. You **mustn't break** the laws of your country. Otherwise, you'll be punished strictly.

Q: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. (WB; p.7) – Revision (MIX)

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. **(might)**
   Issa's phone …………………………………………………………………………

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. **(been)**
   My ………………………………………………………………………………..

3. I asked someone to fix my computer. **(had)**
   I ………………………………………………………………………………..

4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. **(have)**
   You ………………………………………………………………………………

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. **(must)**
   You ………………………………………………………………………………

6. I think you should send a text message. **(would)**
   If …………………………………………………………………………………...

7. Press that button to make the picture move. **(moves)**
   If you ………………………………………………………………………………

8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. **(before)**
   Mohammad had …………………………………………………………………

Answers

1. Issa's phone might be broken.
2. My missing laptop has been found.
3. I had my computer fixed.
4. You don't have to switch off the screen.
5. You mustn't touch this machine.
6. If I were you, I would send a text message.
7. If you press that button, the picture moves.
8. Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

used to /   be used to

used to

Form: used to + baseform (infinitive)
Function: We use this structure to describe PAST HABITS OR PAST STATES that have now changed.

ويستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لوصف عادات وحالات في الماضي، ولكنها قد تغيرت الآن .

Examples:
1. My brother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
2. Sami **used to be** an engineer, but now he's retired.
3. I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
4. Muna **used to go** to the library when she was a student, but now she doesn't go there.
5. Khalid **used to travel** every year in the past, but now he stays in the country.

<u>be</u> used to

Form: be (is , am , are) + used to + (noun , pronoun , or verb in the gerund form –ing)

Function: We use this structure to describe things that are familiar or customary in the present.

نستخدم هذه الصيغة اللغوية لوصف أشياء مألوفة لنا واعتيادية في الوقت الحاضر <u>وليس في الماضي</u> .

Examples:
1. We have lived in the city a long time, so we **are used to the traffic**.
2. I didn't like getting up early, but I**'m used to it** now.
3. She has lived in the UK for a year. She **is used to speaking** English now.
4. Ahmad has been living in the countryside for five years now, so he **is used to the beauty of nature**.
5. I didn't clean my room when I was a young man, but I**'m used to it** now.

Q1:
1. Manar hasn't dealt with foreigners, but now she ----------- with them. **(be, use to /deal)**
2. In the past, Mazen -------------------- magazines and newspapers, but now he does this.
   (not / use to / read)
3. My friend ----------------------- me every day in the past, but now the matter changes.
   (use to / phone)

4. Mahdi has experienced this task, so he ----------------- it properly. **(be, use to / do)**

5. Our father -------------------- advice when we were younger, but now he's satisfied with our attitudes and behaviours. **(use to / give)**

Answers: --

Q2: Choose the correct option in each sentence. (SB; p. 15) - <u>QUIZ</u>

1. I **didn't use to / am used to** understand English, but now I do.

2. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to / didn't use to** living there now.

3. My family and I **are used to / used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

4. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to / aren't used to** doing much exercise.

5. When I was young, I **used to / am used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

Answers: --

Q3: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.12)

1. When I was a student, I ----------------- **(work)** very hard. I ---------------- **(get up)** very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!

2. Are you --------------- **(live)** in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

3. When I was a child, my grandmother ----------------- **(make)** cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ------------- **(have)** nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ------------------ **(wear)** them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers:
1. used to work ; used to get up   4. used to having
2. used to living   5. used to wearing
3. used to make

<u>**سؤال وزاري ــ شتوية 2016 بعلامتين**</u>

It is normal for my friend now to send emails.
My friend is ………………………………………………………………........

الاشتقاقات   Derivation

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق على النمط الجديد لا بد من حفظ الجدول (مع الإملاء) + قواعد المواضع.

verb	noun	adjective	adverb	Meaning
X	medicine	medical	medically	الطب، طبي ، طبياً
discover	discovery / discoverer	discovered / discovering discoverable	X	يكتشف ....
prescribe	prescription / prescriber	prescribed / prescribing	X	يكتب وصفة دواء..
infect	infection	infectious / infected	infectiously	يُعدي
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnostic / diagnosed / diagnosing / diagnosable	diagnostically	يشخص المرض ...
intend	intention	intended / intentional	intentionally	ينوي ...
X	surgeon / surgery	surgical	surgically	جرّاح / جراحة ...
believe	belief	believed / believable	believably	يعتقد...
succeed	success	successful	successfully	ينجح
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	conclusively	يستنتج
operate	operation	operational / operated / operating	operationally	يشغل، يجري عملية
expect	expectation expectancy	expected / expectable	expectedly	يتوقع

1. The Noun

مواقع الاسم:
■ **يقع الاسم فاعلاً للجملة:**

 Chaos is unacceptable in all cases.

* Rule : <u>S</u> + V + O

■ **يقع الاسم مفعولاً به:**

We all should fight **violence**.

* Rule : S + V + <u>O</u>

■ **يستخدم بعد الصفة:**

Criminals should be punished harshly by strict **laws**.

* Rule: adj. + <u>n</u>   /// adj. + (and / or) adj. + <u>n</u>

■ **يستخدم بعد حروف الجر (from, of, in, on, with, without, at, (to), into, for):**
Our country has been turning from **development** to **development**.

* Rule : prep. + n

■ **يستخدم بعد أداة التعريف (the)، وأداتيّ التنكير (a / an):**
Migrants help with the **development** of the Gulf countries.
* Rule : the , a , an + n
the + <u>n</u> + of

* **ملحوظة:** إذا فصل بين الأداة والاسم فراغ، فإننا نضع صفة (.adj) في الفراغ.
The **great** <u>economy</u> of China is noticed.

* Rule : the , a , an + <u>adj</u> + n

■ **يستخدم بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those):**
No one accepts this **chaos**.

* Rule : this, that , ... + n

■ **يستخدم الاسم كذلك بعد ضمائر الملكية ((s' / s'), my, his, her, your, its, their, our,):**

The criminal's **guilt** should be proved before any legal action.

* Rule : 's , my , his ,... + n

■ **بعد المحددات والمشددات**

(several, many, much, any, few, little, some, no, enough, another, other, one, all,
every, each,):

The man has suffered from many **infections**.

* Rule : many, no , another , ... + n

■ **في الاسم المركب (بعد اسم آخر):**

The rainforest **destruction** is ascribed to many reasons.

* Rule : n + n = a compound noun

■ **بعد .... like , such as , as**

Anas works as a **surgeon**.

* Rule : like , such as , as, ... + n

2. The Adjective

مواقع الصفة:
■ **تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم:**

The criminal's guilt should be proved before any **legal** action.

* Rule : adj + n

■ **تستخدم الصفة بعد الأفعال الآتية:**

sound, seem, look, appear, become, get, taste, smell, feel, was / were found)

The boy became **violent** after he had watched that movie.

* Rule : become, feel , was/ were found ,... + adj

■ **تستخدم الصفة بعد فعل الـ (to be) عندما يكون فعلاً رئيسياً:**
The storm was terribly **disastrous** last night.

* Rule : be (main verb)+ (ly) + adj

3. The Verb

مواقع الفعل:

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد (baseform) بعد (to) شريطة أن يكون الحرف بمعنى (لكي) أو (أن) ،
وليس بمعنى (إلى):

Online criminals try to **destroy** their victims' computers.

* Rule : (not) to + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال الشكلية (modals):

(must, may, might, will, would, shall, should, can, could,…etc)

Everyone must **act** well in hard circumstances.

* Rule : MODALS + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال المساعدة (do, does, did):

This disease doesn't **infect** others. Don't be afraid !

* Rule : do / does / did (not) + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ لا تقوم الجملة إلا بفعل بعد الفاعل:

These viruses **threaten** our operating systems miserably.

* Rule : S + <u>V</u> + O

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد كفعل أمر في بداية الجملة:

Develop your language !

* Rule : V (baseform) + ... كفعل أمر

4. The Adverb

مواقع الظرف (الحال):

■ يستخدم الظرف (الحال) في بداية الجملة مباشرة ويتبع بفاصلة (,):

Economically, we should use public transport.

* Rule : 1. -------------- ly , ………

■ قبل الصفة:

This website is **legally** distinguished.

* Rule : be (is,…) - ly + adj

■ **يستخدم الحال قبل الفعل المتعدي في الجملة مباشرة:**

Sami **violently** hit the man.

* Rule : - ly + transitive verb + O

■ **بعد الفعل اللازم مباشرة:**

The boy was behaving **violently**.

* Rule : intransitive verb + - ly

■ **بعد المفعول به إذا كان الفعل متعدياً (ونختم الجملة به):**

Khaled has done the task **chaotically**.

* Rule : S + V + O + ly

■ **بين أجزاء الفعل:**

It can be **skillfully** done without consulting a specialist.

* Rule : helping verb + ly + main verb

Q1: Fill in the gaps using the most suitable derivative in the following: (QUIZ)

1. The results of the last research paper were out of --------------------. (expect)
2. Many people die because of ------------------ diseases every year. (infect)
3. I'm going to help my friend. This is my own -----------------. (intend)
4. In fact, the man needs --------------- care. He is not fine! (medicine)
5. As a patient, you should take all of your --------------- on time. (medically)
6. **Sami has thanked the ------------------ for the ---------------   -----------------. (surgery / succeed / operate)**
7. Physicians should ----------------- patients accurately. (diagnostically)
8. In the past, there were many false ---------------. They cannot be found nowadays. (believe)
9. It is a good idea to read more and more to draw interesting ------------------. (conclude)
10. Christopher Columbus is a well-known ----------------------. (discover)
11. The doctor is preparing the ---------------- for the patient at the moment. (prescribe)
12. The --------------- of the Gulf countries is ascribed to many reasons. (succeed)
13. I can --------------- that Ali is not the real criminal, can't I? (conclusively)
14. **The new government computer system is not -------------- to be fully ------------ until the end of the year. (expect / operation)**
15. Windows is an --------------- system. It includes XP, Vista , 7 , 8 , ...etc. (operate)
16. ----------------- , the treatment of cancer is not impossible. (Medicine)
17. You can consult the dictionary in order to know the ------------------ meaning. (intention)
18. The man has become ------------- . He is really a hardworking person. (success)

- 40 -

19. There is a difference between the word ' ------------------------' and the word 'invention' in the language.   (discover)

20. In ----------------------- , technology has advantages and disadvantages, so we should use it properly to get benefit from it. (conclude)

****

believe   , infectious , expectation

21. Some diseases may --------------- you, so be careful when you deal with patients.

22. You should tell others ------------------ stories. Other**wise**, you aren't **wise**!

Q2: Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line. (WB; p. 59 / Test A)

   Amazing (**1**) -------------- (**MEDICINE**) advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (**2**) ---------------. (**DISCOVER**) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (**3**) ------------------- (**PRESCRIBE**) **,** but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (**4**) --------------- (**INFECT**) and diseases on their own, too.

Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious (**5**) --------------- (**DIAGNOSE**) were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (**6**) ---------------- (**INTEND**) of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as (**7**) -------------- (**SURGEON**)**,** radiotherapy, acupuncture, and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (**8**) ------------------ (**BELIEVE**) that what they were doing would be (**9**) ---------------- (**SUCCEED**)**.** This survey has limited (**10**) --------------**,** (**CONCLUDE**) but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

Answers:

1. medical   2. discoveries   3. prescription 4. infections   5. diagnosis
6. intention   7. surgery   8. belief   9. Successful   10. conclusions

سؤال وزارى (شتوية 2016)

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The ……………………… system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (**education**)

2. Jordan has a ……………………. of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (**repute**)

ملحق لجدول الاشتقاقات مع مراجعة (حفظ)
Derivation (2)

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
produce يُنتج	production إنتاج product منتـَج producer منتـِج	productive منتـِج produced منتـَج	productively بشكل منتج
X	(nine)	ninth	X
inherit يرث	inheritance ميراث inheritor وارث	inherited موروث	X
invent يخترع	invention اختراع inventor مخترع	invented مخترع inventive ابتكاري	inventively بشكل ابتكاري
influence يؤثر	influence أثر	influential مؤثـِّر influenced متأثر	X
originate ينشئ	origin أصل originality أصالة	original أصلي	originally بشكل أصلي
translate يترجم	translation ترجمة	translated مترجَم	X
X	archaeology علم الآثار archaeologist عالم آثار	archaeological متعلق بعلم الآثار	archaeologically أثرياً
appreciate يقدّر	appreciation تقدير	appreciated مقدَّر appreciative مقدِّر	appreciatively بتقدير
install يركب	installation تركيب installer مركب	installed مركـَّب	X
educate يعلّم	education تعليم	educational تعليمي educated معلـَّم	educationally تعليميّا
collect يجمع	collection مجموعة	collective جماعي	Collectively بشكل جماعي

Derivatives

1. The Middle East is famous for the ------------------ of olive oil. **(produce)**

2. Ibn Sina wrote ------------------ textbooks. **(medicine)**

3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ------------------ century. **(nine)**

4. My father bought our house with an ---------------- from his grandfather. **(inherit)**

5. Scholars have discovered an -------------------- document from the twelfth century. **(origin)**

6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ---------------- ever? **(invent)**

7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical --------------------. **(discover)**

8. Who was the most -------------------- writer of the twentieth century? **(influence)**

   Answers:……………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

translation   archaeology   appreciation   educate   collect   installation

1. Petra is an important --------------------- site.

2. I will be going to university to continue my --------------------.

3. In our exam, we had to ----------------- a text from Arabic into English.

4. They are going to -------------------- a new air conditioning unit in our flat.

5. Thank you for your help, I really ------------------- it.

6. Have you seen Nasser's ------------------- of postcards? He's got hundreds!

   Answers:……………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

Cleft Sentences

هي جمل معقدة مكونة من جملتين اثنتين، جملة رئيسية وجملة ثانوية، كما ويمكن التعبير عن معناها بجمل بسيطة، ونستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل لتوكيد معلومات محددة، حيث نصل الأجزاء الأكثر أهمية فيها بجمل (عبارات) وصل تبدأ بـ that , who , where ، ... إلخ، حيث نستطيع البدء بها بالآتي:

<div align="center">

The thing that …

The person who …

The time when …

The place where …

The way in which …

What …

It …

</div>

Function: to emphasise certain pieces of information by using relative pronouns.

يستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لتوكيد معلومات معينة وتسليط الضوء عليها باستخدام ضمائر وصل.

Examples:

1. <u>**I would like to go to London next year.**</u>

   What I would like to do next year is go to London.

2. <u>**Huda won the prize for Art last year**</u>.

   The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

   The prize **that** Huda won last year was for Art.

   It was last year **that** Huda won the prize for Art.

3. <u>**The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**</u>

   It was in 2012 CE **that** the Olympic Games were held in London.

   London was **the place where** the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

   The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

Q1: Make cleft sentences, <mark>stressing</mark> the information in bold. (WB; p.20)

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

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.
   The year ---.

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

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

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

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

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

Q2: Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case. (SB; p. 29)

Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

Answers:
 - The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
   OR It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

 - The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
   OR It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

- The period / time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century. **OR** It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

Q3: Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown (SB; p. 29)

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud. *The person who* ………………….
2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**. *The country where* …………
3. **Ali ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world. *It was* ………………........
4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark. *It was* …………..……
5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for his **work in geometry**. *It is* ……………..….……….

 Answers:
1. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

سؤال وزاري – شتوية 2016

The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.
The year …………………………………………………………………………………..

Relative Clauses (defining & non-defining)

- Defining relative clauses: جمل الوصل المعرّفة

Function: The structure is used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

وتستخدم (جمل الوصل المعرّفة) لتعريف وتحديد الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل هذه الجمل بالجمل الرئيسية (main clauses) بوساطة ضمائر وصل مثل: who, which, that, where, when ونستخدم who و that للتعبير عن العاقل، أما which و that فللتعبير عن غير العاقل، و where للمكان، و when للزمان، و whose للملكية أو الاختصاص، فعلى سبيل المثال:

Example: He's the man **whose** son I met in Jordan.

- Non-defining relative clauses: جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة

Function: The structure is used to give more detail (extra information) about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

وتستخدم جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة لإعطاء معلومات وتفاصيل إضافية عن الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل ببقية أطراف الجملة بوساطة ضمائر الوصل المذكورة بالنوع الأول.

Example: The Sahara desert **, which is in Africa ,** is very hot.

الفرق بين الـنوعين أن الـ defining clause تعطي معلومات أساسية (essential) لا تقوم الجملة إلا بها، ولا يمكن الاستغناء عنها، أما الـ non-defining فتقدم معلومات إضافية (additional) يمكن حذفها من غير ضرر ولا إشكال.

Example: The Sahara desert is very hot.

ملحوظتان:

-في جمل الوصل غير المعرفة تــُوضع بين **فاصلتين** أو شرطتين أو قوسين، مالم يتم إنهاء الجملة بنقطة.

- وفيها لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل مطلقاً.

Q1: Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible. (SB; p.31)

that , which , where , who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) -------------- is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) -------------- was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3) ------------- horses may have been kept.

People (4) ---------------- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answers: 1. which / that   2. which   3. where   4. who / that

Q2: Read the passage below and answer the questions. (SB; p.30)

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

1. Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

2. What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

| people | animals and things | places |

…………………………………………………………………………………………

Answers:

1. Defining relative clauses:

   - who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

   Non-defining relative clauses:

   - which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain
   - which was originally a minaret
   - who began work in 1184 CE
   - which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2. people - who , that / **animals and things -** which, that / **places -** where , which , that

Q3: Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses. (WB; 21)

| that | when | which | who |

   Ibn Sina (1) ------------- is also known as Avicenna was a **polymath**. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) ------------- included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book (3) ---------- became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) -------------- were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5) -------------- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answers:

1. , who is also known as Avicenna,   2. ,which included many subjects,

سؤال وزاري 2016

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

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

Answer: ……………………………………………………………………..

Derivation (3)

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
produce يُنتج	production إنتاج product منتَج producer منتِج	productive منتِج produced منتَج	productively بشكل منتج
X	tradition تقليد	traditional تقليدي	traditionally بشكل تقليدي
weave ينسج	weaving نسج weaver نسّاج	woven منسوج	**X**
attract يجذب	attraction جذب	attractive جذاب	attractively بشكل جذاب
create يبدع	creativity إبداع creation إنشاء	creative إبداعي	creatively بشكل إبداعي

Q: Complete the text with the suitable words DERIVED from the words in brackets. (SB; p.39)

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian **weavers** buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to
(1) ………………. (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. **(2) ……………. (traditional),** the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the whole to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of **(3) ……………… (weave)** that buyers find very **(4) ……………… (attraction).** Another craft practiced in Madaba is the **(5) ………….. (creative)** of ceramic items.

ANSWRES: --

Definite and indefinite articles
(the , a , an , zero article)
أدوات التعريف والتنكير للأسماء

- **نستخدم أداتي التنكير (a / an) قبل الأسماء المعدودة عند ذكرها لأول مرة في الكلام.**
 We use (a/an) before countable nouns when we are mentioning them <u>for the first time.</u>
 Example: Ali lives in **a** big house. There is **a** garden next to it with **an** orange tree.

- **نستخدم أداة التعريف (the) للحديث عن أشياء معروفة ومألوفة بالنسبة للقارئ أو السامع.**
 When we talk about something that the listener/reader knows about

 Example: Ali lives in **the** big house near **the** post office. **The** garden is beautiful.

- **نستخدم (the) عند الحديث عن شيء فريد من نوعه.**
 When we talk about something that is unique
 Examples: The Earth goes round **the** Sun.
         She's **the** *only* woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.

- **كما ونستخدم أداة التعريف (the) عند الحديث عن البحار والمحيطات والأنهار وعن مجموعة الجزر وسلاسل الجبال والدول المركبة.**
 When we talk about seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands, mountain ranges …

 Examples:
 1. **The Mediterranean Sea** separates Europe from Africa.
 2. Sri Lanka is in **the Indian Ocean**.
 3. They took a boat trip along **the river Nile**.
 4. Mallorca is one of **the Balearic islands**.
 5. **The Rocky Mountains** are in **the United States**.

- **نستخدم (the) عند الحديث عن صفات التفضيل في المقارنة (superlatives)**
 Example: The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

- **ولا نستخدم أداتيّ التنكير عند الحديث عن الأسماء غير المعدودة وأسماء الجمع وللعبارات العامة.**
 We use no article with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements.
 Examples:
 1. **Chocolate** tastes good.
 2. That shop sells **sweets**.
 3. **Children** usually like sweets and chocolate.
 4. **Sheep** produce wool, and hens lay eggs.

- ولا نستخدم هذه الأدوات قبل الدول واللغات والقارات والجبال المفردة وليس السلاسل، وقبل البحيرات والشلالات والبلدات والشوارع والأيام والشهور والسنوات.

We use no article before most countries, languages, continents, individual mountains, lakes, waterfalls, …etc.

Examples:

1. The language spoken in **Jordan** is **Arabic**.
2. **Libya** is in **Africa**.
3. He was the first man to climb **Mount Everest** in **the Himalayas**.
4. They have a home near **Lake Geneva**.
5. **Niagra Falls** separates **Canada** from **the USA**.
6. They live in **Oxford Street** in **London**.
7. He was born on **Monday**, 23 **April**.
8. The university was opened in **2001 CE**.

Exercises

Q1: Complete the text with *a, an, the* or- (zero article) – ((SB; P.35))

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) ----------- biggest of its kind across (2) ----------- entire Middle East and (3) -------------- North Africa. It is held annually in (4) --------- April, and (5) ------------- festival is (6) ---------------- attempt to promote (7) ------------ Jordanian theatre. Performances are in (8) --------- English and (9) ----------- Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from (10) ------------ Hollywood attend. Usually, (11) ------------- festival lasts for about eight days. (12) ----------- visitors can choose (13) -------- days on which they want to attend. This is (14) ------------- great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

Answers:

1. the   2. the   3. -   4. -   5. the   6. an   7. –
8. –   9. –   10. –   11. the   12.-   13.the   14. a

Q2: Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or   - . (WB; 24)

1. ---- Amman is --- capital of --- Jordan.
2. It's one of -------- oldest cities in ------- world.
3. ------ Petra is in ------ south of Jordan. It's ----- important archaeological site.
4. It was ----- important city until ----- huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. ------- Aqaba is next to ------ Red Sea; ------ people often go there for their holidays.
6. I'm very interested in ------ history, in particular ------ history of ------ Jordan.

Answers: 1. - ; the ; -   2. the; the   3. - ; the ; an   4. an ; a   5. - ; the ; -   6. - ; the ; -

Q3: Read and correct the dialogues. Add (a, an or the) where necessary.

1. A: I'm reading really good book.
   B: Oh, what's title?

2. A: Do you ever go to art galleries?
   B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3. A: Where are Pontic Mountains?
   B: They're in Turkey.

4. A: Is there art museum in Amman?
   B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.

5. A: Do you like music?
   B: Yes, I do. I play piano, actually.

Answers:
  1. A: **a** really   ; B: what's **the** title?
  2. B: **a** big …
  3. A: **the** Pontic
  4. A: **an** art … B: **the** National …
  5. B: **the** piano

American vs British English

- American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect, while British English (BE) does:
  (AE) : Did you see that film yet?
  (BE) : Have you seen that film yet?

- American English uses (gotten) as the past participle of (got):
  (AE): He had gotten us some ice cream.
  (BE): He got us some ice cream.

- American English uses *have* to show possession, whereas British English uses *have got*:
  (AE): I have a book. Do you have a pencil?
  (BE): I've got a book. Have you got a pencil?

Vocabulary

Q1: Complete the following table. (WB; p.25)

British English	American English
neighbour	1. -----------------------
2. ---------------------	liter
paralysed	3. -----------------------
4. -----------------------	canceled
marvellous	5. -----------------------
6. ---------------------	harbor

Q2: Decide whether the following items are American or British.

    1. lift ------ ; elevator ------   2. pavement ------- ; sidewalk ------

    3. candy ------; sweets ------   4.vacation ------;   holiday -------

    5. autumn ----- ; fall --------   6. rubbish -------; trash / garbage ---

    7. gas ------ ; petrol ---------   8. cookie --------; biscuit -------------

Answers:

1. lift (BE) ; elevator (AE)   2. pavement (BE) ; sidewalk (AE)

3. candy (AE) ; sweets (BE)   4. vacation (AE) ; holiday (BE)

5. autumn (BE) ; fall (AE)   6. rubbish (BE) ; trash / garbage (AE)

7. gas (AE); petrol (BE)   8. cookie (AE) ; biscuit (BE)

Q3: Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1 - 3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4 - 6 in American English?

  1. Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

   Bruce: ---

  2. Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.

   Bruce: ---

  3. Mark: I just had my breakfast.

   Bruce: ---

  4. Bruce: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

   Mark: ---

  5. Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

   Mark: ---

  6. Bruce: Leo's already done his project.

   Mark: ---

Answers:
1. Have you seen that exhibition yet?
2. I usually have a shower in the morning.
3. I've just had my breakfast.
4. Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?
5. I'd like to take a look at those paintings.
6. Leo already did his project.

Q5: Rewrite the following sentences in American English. (SB; p.36)
1. Have you seen the textile workshop yet?
2. Let's have a look at that first.
3. Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.
4. Would anyone like to have a short rest?
5. 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.
6. Have you ever been to an aquarium?
7. We're too late – the bus has just left.
8. I think it's time to have a break.
9. I haven't done my homework yet.

Answers:
1. Did you see the textile workshop yet?
2. Let's take a look at that first.
3. Some of you have gotten tired after all the walking today.
4. Would anyone like to take a short rest?
5. 'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.
6. Did you go to an aquarium yet?
7. We're too late – the bus left already.
8. I think it's time for recess.
9. I didn't do my homework yet.

سؤال وزاري 2016 – دورة شتوية

The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)
1. Have you seen the new sport centre?
……………………………………………………………………………………………
2. I am going to have a look at these marvellous paintings.
……………………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix 1: American vs British English spelling and vocabulary

SPELLING

	American English	British English
Words ending er/re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
Words ending or/our	favorite	favourite
	color	colour
Words ending og/ogue	dialog	dialogue
	catalog	catalogue
Words ending m/mme	program	programme*
Words ending ize/ise	authorize	authorise
Words ending ice/ise	practice (verb)	practise (verb)
	practice (noun)	practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology	archaeology
	homeopathy	homoeopathy

* British English also uses 'program' to refer to computer programs.

VOCABULARY

There are numerous words which are different in American and British English.
Here are a few.

American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	biscuit
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
gas	petrol
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)

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EDIITNG

ملحوظة: يجب حفظ إملاء جميع كلمات المادة الـ (Glossary)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1.

> Most doctors used to be scebtical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupunkture and other forms of complemantary medisine.

Answers: ---

2.

> The low infant mortalety rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been kontributing factors to jordan's healthy bopulation growth.

Answers: ---

3. 2016
(one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes)

> Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubuncture and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

Answers: ---

4. (Revision A): two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes.

> Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

Answers: ---

Revision A

Q1: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.
1. Many instruments that are still used today in ---------------------- were designed by Arab scholars. **(operational / operate / operations)**
2. When do you ----------------------- to receive your test results? **(expect / expectancy / expectantly)**
3. When we were younger, we ------------------ live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. **(were used to / use to / used to)**
4. By the end of this year, we ------------------ here for ten years. (**will live / will be living/ will have lived**)

   Answers: 1. operations   2. expect   3. used to   4. will have lived

Q2: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.
1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
   He has written many books, but it _____.
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
   He _____ since 5 p.m.
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
   I am _____.

   Answers:
   1. is / was his final book that made him famous all over the world
   2. has been studying
   3. used to getting up early to study now

Q3: Circle the correct words. (Initial Test)
1. We're going to Aqaba again **in / on** the summer. I **have / had** been looking forward to it since last year.
2. We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped **to work / working**.
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting / started**. It was very heavy, so he **must / can't** have got very wet.
4. In the past, most letters **wrote / were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed / typing**.

   Answers:
   1. in ; have   2. repaired ; working   3. started ; must   4. were written ; typed

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

1. Indicating consequence:
   (In this way, As a consequence , Therefore)

- **In this way,** technology makes communication more convenient.
- **As a consequence,** family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- **Therefore,** people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

2. Indicating opposition:
   (Despite / However/ Whereas / Consequently / On one hand , … On the other hand / In spite of this, … / On the contrary, … / Conversely, … / By contrast)

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
- **However**, social media is time-consuming.
- **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

3. Expressing continuation or addition:
   (Furthermore,… / Likewise, … / One reason for this is … / In addition, … / Moreover)

 English helps you to communicate with others. **Furthermore**, it lets you get a better job.

سؤال وزاري ـ شتوية 2016

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.   (2 points)

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?

V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى
become	became	become	يصبح	mean	meant	meant	يعني
be(is,am,are)	was,were	been	يكون	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	meet	met	met	يقابل
bite	bit	bitten	يعض	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
break	broke	broken	يكسر	put	put	put	يضع
bring	brought	brought	يحضر	read	read	read	يقرأ
build	built	built	يبني	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
buy	bought	bought	يشتري	ring	rang	rung	يرن
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	run	ran	run	يركض
come	came	come	يأتي	see	saw	seen	يرى
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	send	sent	sent	يرسل
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	set	set	set	يضبط
drive	drove	driven	يسوق	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	shine	shone	shone	يشع
fall	fell	fallen	يقع	shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	shut	shut	shut	يغلق
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sing	sang	sung	يغني
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل	sink	sank	sunk	يغوص
find	found	found	يجد	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
fly	flew	flown	يطير	smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح	spend	spent	spent	يقضي
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد	spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
get	got	got	يحصل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
go	went	gone	يذهب	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	take	took	taken	يأخذ
hold	held	held	يحمل	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ	tell	told	told	يخبر
know	knew	known	يعلم	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
lead	led	led	يقود	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
leave	left	left	يغادر	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
let	let	let	يجعل	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
light	lit	lit	يشعل	win	won	won	يفوز
lose	lost	lost	يفقد	write	wrote	written	يكتب
make	made	made	يعمل	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
blow	blew	blown	تهب	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجأ
show	showed	shown	يعرض	spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	weave	wove	woven	ينسج

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER