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UNIT ONE

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
calculation (n)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
calculate(v)		
computer chip (n)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk (n)	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
PC (n) Personal Computer	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program (n)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج
ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology.	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
smartphone (n)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (n)	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	الشبكة العنكبوتية
rely on (phrasal verb)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
reliable (adjective)		

(امتحان صيفية 2017 SB 6) تاريخ الحواسيب

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2.000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

it=a computer/ that=A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece/ It= this was the first ever computer / this=a metal machine

عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله. استخدم الناس أنواع الكمبيوترات منذآلاف السنين . وجدت آلة معدنية قي قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من 2000 عام . ومن المعتقد بأنها كانت أول كمبيوتر.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

it= One such model/ It= One such model / It= computer program

في الأربعينيات تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف للمكتشفين لصنع أول جيل من الكمبيوترات الحديثة . وإحدى هذه النماذج كان كبيرا جدا وبحاجة إلى غرفة تكون مساحتها 167 متر مربع ليوضع بها . إثناء ذلك العقد ، طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج كمبيوتر . كان يحتاج إلى 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة . في عام 1958 م طورت رقائق الكمبيوتر

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

which= the floppy disk was invented

تم إنتاج أول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962 م ، وتلاها بعامين فارة الكمبيوتر . في عام 1971 م تم اكتشاف القرص المرن ، مما عنى إمكانية مشاركة المعلومات بين الكمبيوترات للمرة الأولى . في عام 1974 م تم إنتاج أول كمبيوتر شخصي ، لذلك استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوترات لاستخدامها في البيوت.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide Web. However it was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

it= CE that the first smartphones appeared / their= most people

في عام 1983 م استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوتر المحمول لأول مرة . بعد ذلك ، في عام 1990 م طور العالم البريطاني شبكة الانترنت. ومع ذلك لم يكن حتى عام 2007 حتى ظهرت الهواتف الذكية . اليوم يستخدم اغلب الناس هواتفهم النقالة يوميا.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this .

which= watches / that= glasses

ما الذي سوف يحدث في المستقبل؟ تستطيع شراء ساعات يد والتي تعمل نفس الهاتف المحمولة . طور العلماء ايضا نظارات والتي تعمل نفس العمل واكثر.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated

سوف تشهد الحياة في المستقبل المزيد من التغيرات في تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر ومن المحتمل بان كل مظاهر الحياة سوف تعتمد على برنامج الكمبيوتر ، بدءا من كيفية السفر الى كيفية تدفئة منازلنا .

4- Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions. (SB 7)

- 1 -Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- 3-List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1975 CE.
- 4- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
- 5-We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

Answers

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 2- one such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 3- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.
2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.
4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented.
5) The first Pc was produced in 1974CE .
- 4- According to the text, everything in our life will rely on computer. But I don't agree with the article because I don't think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program. Because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
- 5- I agree that computers have enable us to do many great things overly reliant on technology isn't a positive aspect of this development.

Questions

- 1- What do you think about when you are using a computer?
- * According to the text. What is needed for computer to work?
- 2-When have people been using types of computers?
- *How long have people been using types of computers?
- 3-What have people been using for thousands of years?
- 4- Where was the first over computer found?
- *Where was the metal machine found?
- 5- When was the first over computer found/made/invented?
- * When was the metal machine found?
- 6-When was the first generation of modern computers made/ invented?
- 7- What did the first modern computer need?
- 8- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- * Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.

- 9-According to the text. Describe the first modern computer?
- 10- How size of the room that is needed for the first computer?
- 11- When did scientists develop the first computer program?
- 12- Where did scientists develop the first computer program?
- 13- How long/what time did the first computer program take to complete one calculation?
- * Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.
- 14- list the inventions that were completed between 1958CE and 1974CE.
- 15- When was the computer chip developed?
- 16- When was the first computer game produced?
- 17- What was developed in 1958CE?
- 18- What was produced in 1962?
- 19- When was the computer mouse produced?
- 20- What was produced in 1964?
- 21- When was the floppy disk invented?
- 22- What did it mean that floppy disk was invented?
- 23- Quote the sentence which indicates that information could be shared between computers for the first time?
- Answers
- 1-When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work.
* A technology.
- 2- People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
3- People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
4- It was found on the seabed in Greece.
5- It was found for more than 2.000 years old.
6- In 1940.
- 7- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
8- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
9- It was so large. It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
10- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
11- Scientists developed the first computer program in 1940
12- In England
13- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
14- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.
2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.
4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented.
5) The first PC was produced in 1974CE.
15- In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.
16- The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
17- In 1958ce, the computer chip was developed.
18- The first computer game.
19- The computer mouse was produced in 1964.
20- The computer mouse.
21- In 1971CE.
22- It means that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
23- In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented invented, which that information could be shared between computers for the first time.

Critical thinking:

* According to the text the writer states that most people use their mobile phones everyday. Explain this statement and mention two usage of mobile phones.

حسب ما ورد في النص يصرح الكاتب أن معظم الناس يستخدمون الهواتف المحمولة. اشرح هذه العبارة واذكر استخدامين للهواتف المحمولة.

People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, internet taking photos, watching films and listening to music.

* The writer states that the World Wide Web was developed in 1990. Explain this statement and mention three benefits of using it.

صرح الكاتب بان شبكات الانترنت تم تطويرها عام 1990 اشرح هذه العبارة واذكر ثلاثة فوائد لاستخدامها.

in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide Web.

There are many benefits for it such as reading books, communicating with people, watching films and sending emails.

1-Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is not needed. (AB 6)

computer chip - calculation - floppy disk - smartphone - program - PC - World Wide Web

1	a mobile phone that connects to the internet	smartphone. d
2	a very small piece found inside every computer	
3	a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computer	
4	a computer designed for one person to use	
5	when you use maths to work out an answer	
6	all the information started by computers through the internet	

Answers: 2- Computer chip b 3- floppy disk f 4- PC e 5- calculation c 6- World Wide Web a

2- Choose the correct word. (AB 6)

- 1- Modern computers can run a lot of **programs / models** at the same time.
- 2- You can move around the computer screen using a **tablet / mouse**.
- 3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade / generation**.
- 4- A **laptop / tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5- The television was first **invented / developed** by John Logie Baird.

Answers :1- programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- invented

3- Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.(AB 6)

- 1- Although they are pocket-sized, _____s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2- My brother is learning how to write computer _____s .
- 3- I need to make a few _____s before I decide how much to spend.
- 4- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early _____s were as big as bricks!
- 5- I can close the lid of my _____ and then put it in my bag.

Answer: 1- smartphone 2- program 3- calculations 4- model 5- laptop

7- Answer the following questions.(AB 7)

- 1- Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.
The TV it's a product that is man-made.

- 2- What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?
Smartphone has internet access

- 3- If you need to make a **calculation** what do you usually use?
A calculator

- 4- Which would you rather have – a **PC**, a **tablet** or a **laptop**? Why?
A tablet because it is used as a PC .

- 5- Do you usually use a **floppy disk**? If not, what do you use?
No, I use a memory card

Reading(SB 8)

2 - This text is a talk (an informal presentation) about using technology in class. Listen and read.
Complete the text with these sentences.

- A- They could even email students in another country.
- B- For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
- C- Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- D- If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
blog (n) (v)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	سجل شخصي
email exchange (n) email (v)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية
social media (n)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (n)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الحاسوب اللوحي
whiteboard (n)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	اللوح الذكي
programme (n)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج اذاعي
post (v) (n)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	يرفق (تعليق)
web-building program (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج اعداد
web hosting (n)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافة المواقع

Using technology in class (SB 8)

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

يحب الشباب التعلم ، لاكتئابهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدي .اليوم ، سوف أتكلم عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصفوف الأردنية.

they= Young people / they= Young people / I = the writer /you=the reader

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

إليك بعض الأفكار

تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصحفية لأن الألواح السحرية كشاشة كمبيوتر . ونتيجة لذلك ، يستطيع المدرسين عرض موقع الانترنت على اللوح إمام الطلاب . وبعد ذلك يستطيع المعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ، ولعب الألعاب التعليمية ، والموسيقى ، والتسجيلات الغوية ، وغيرها .

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. (1) **C tablets are ideal for pair and group work.**

في بعض البلدان ، تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف . وبالتالي ، يستطيع الطلاب استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية القيام بهمأمثل عرض الصور ، البحث عن المعلومات ، تسجيل المقابلات و إنشاء الجداول البيانية . الكمبيوترات اللوحية مثالية للمجموعات الزوجية ومجموعات العمل .

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

their= Teachers / their ,they ,they ,they ,their students

قد يطلب المعلّمون من الطّلاب البدء في كتابة مدونه (يوميات على النت) إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا أشخاص مشهورين . و يمكنهم إنشاء موقع على الانترنت للصف . ويكتّمهم المشاركة في الموقع ، وذلك على سبيل المثال يمكنهم إرسال أعماله ، صوره و مسجاتهم .

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.(2) **D if students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.**

Which=social media/ they= Most young people /they= students / they=students

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر موقع التواصل الاجتماعي ، والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت . بعض الطّلاب يحبون إرسال الرسائل التي هي أقل من 140 حرفا ليقرئها أي شخص . ويستطيع المدرسين أن يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة . إذا تعلم الطّلاب التلخيص بسرعة سوف يكونوا قادرين على استخدام أذن في المستقبل .

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (3) **A They could even email students in another country.** As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

We, we = people / they =students / they =students

الكل منا يحب إرسال الأيميلات ، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الأيميلات مفید جدا داخل غرفة الصف . ويمكن للمعلّمين الطلب من الطّلاب بان يرسلوا ما تعلم والى طلاب آخرين بنفس العمر في مدارس أخرى . أو حتى إرسال الأيميلات إلى بلدان أخرى . ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للطلاب تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض مع المهام .

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talk over a computer. (4) **B For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class** if you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

you=the reader / this=way / who=students /they= students who are studying English in Jordan / them= students in England / this=system / this=type of lessons

وهناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى وهي من خلال التحدث مع الناس عبر الكمبيوتر . معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لها كمبيوترات ، لذلك بإمكانك مشاهدة الناس الذين تتكلم معهم . في هذه الطريقة يستطيع الطّلاب الذين يدرsson اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن بان يشاهد ما يفعله الطّلاب في إنكلترا في الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم . وبإمكانك استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء المحاضرات على الكمبيوتر . على سبيل المثال العلماء أو المعلّمين من بلد آخر بإمكانهم أن يعطوا درس للطلبة ، إذ كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس ، فإن الطّلاب سوف يكونوا في غاية السعادة .

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

they=students / them=computers / their , them , their= students

يستخدم الطّلاب عادة الكمبيوترات في البيت إذا كانوا يمتلكونها . يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي عبر كمبيوتراتهم لمساعدتهم في الدراسة . بما في ذلك سؤال الطلبة الآخرين لفحص ومقارنة أعمالهم ، وأيضا سؤال الأسئلة ومشاركة أفكارهم . يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة ، أيضا لرصد ما يحدث . شكرًا لسماعكم ؟ هل لدى أحدكم أسئلة ؟

QUESTIONS

- 1-What do young people love?
- 2- How \ when do young people like learning even more?
- 3- learning should be presented to young people with information that has two features?
- 4- What is the writer going to talk about?
- 5- What do Many classrooms now use?
- 6- How can teacher use a whiteboard as a computer screen?
- 7- What can teachers show on the board in front of the class?
- 8- Where can teachers show websites?
- 9-Why can teachers use the internet in the classrooms?
- 10-Mention two educational materials by using internet?
* By showing websites on the board in front of the class, teachers use the internet to display several things. Write down two of them?
- 11-Who can show websites in front of the class?
- 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that a lot of classrooms are using a whiteboard these days?
- 13-Quote the sentence which shows that teachers can display websites on the board in front of the class?
- 14-Why do students use the tablets?
* Mention two tasks that students can do when they use the tablets?
- 15-The writer thinks that tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Explain this statement and justify your answer?
- 16- write down the sentence which indicates that tablets are suitable for two kinds of work in class?
- 17- who can use tablet computers in class?
- 18-What can teacher ask their students to write about?
- 19-What can students create for the classroom?
- 20-in What /how can students post when they contribute to the websites?
* Give two examples what students can contribute in class ?
* students can contribute to websites by posting many things. Write down two of them.
- 21-Who ask students to start writing a blog (an online diary) ?
- 22-What do most young people communicate through?
*How do most young people communicate?
- 23-What do young people send each other by social media?
- 24-What can teachers ask students to summarise ?
- 25-What benefits of learning to summarise quickly for students?

Answers:

- 1- Young people love learning.
- 2- Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
- 3-intersting and challenging
- 4- He is going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.
- a whiteboard as a computer screen.
- 5- many classroom now use
- 6- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 7-they can show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 8- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class
- 9- to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 10- educational programs and play educational games
- 11-teachers
- 12- many classroom now use a whiteboard as a computer screen
- 13- As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
- 14- students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 15- because students can do many tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. I think this will help them in learning.
- 16- tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- 17-Students
- 18- Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous
- 19- They can create a website for the classroom.
- 20- they can post work, photos and messages.
- 21-teachers
- 22- Most young people communicate through social media
- 23- they send each other photos and messages.
- 24- Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
- 25- if students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.

Vocabulary(SB 9)

blog	email exchange	social media	tablet	computer	whiteboard
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- 1- record interviews with people? tablet computer
- 2- share information with students in another country?
- 3- watch educational programs in class?
- 4- ask another student to check your homework?
- 5- write an online diary?

Answers: 1- tablet computer 2-email exchange 3-whitboard 4- social media 5- blog

4-Work in pairs. Explain the different in meaning between these phrases from the article. (SB 9) مهم

1- to share ideas <small>يشارك</small> (شتوية 2017) To give your ideas to another person or to a group	compare ideas <small>يقارن</small> (شتوية 2017) where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2- to create to a website <small>ينشي موقع</small> To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.	contribute to a website <small>يساهم بموقع</small> offer your writing and work to the website
3- to research information <small>يبحث عن معلومات</small> To use a verity of resources to find the information you need	present information <small>يقدم معلومات</small> to give the results of your research in a presentation
4- to monitor what is happening <small>يراقب</small> You know what is having and you are following the developments.	find out what is happening <small>يكتشف</small> you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
5- to give a talk to people <small>يلقي كلمة - خطاب</small> You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it.	talk to people <small>يتتحدث مع الناس</small> an informal discussion
6- to show photos <small>يعرض</small> You show people photos that you have in person.	send photos <small>يرسل</small> you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

6- Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following . (SB 9)

- 1- a sentence which acts as an introduction.
- 2- a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about
- 3- a way to end the talk

Answers

- 1- Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
- 2- Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.
- 3- Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

8- Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit. (AB 8)

فكرة في مثالين عن كيف يمكن للتكنولوجيا أن تبنيانا سليمين.

Smartphone apps can be used monitor how much exercises you do. Apps can track your work time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.

Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

9- Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words. (AB 8)

- 1 The article is about how the internet has developed / is developing.
- 2 The writer says what he thinks / gives different opinions.

10- Read the article again and match the headings with the correct paragraphs. You do not need one of the headings. (AB 8)

- 1- An easy life!
- 2- An frightening future.
- 3- What is the 'internet of Things'?
- 4- Is progress always good?

Read the words in box. Check the meaning of any word that you don't know in the glossary on page 90 or in a dictionary. (SB 10)

الافعال المركبة phrasal verbs	Arabic
fill in	يعجب
give out	يعطي معلومات
turn on	يشغل
connect with	يتواصل مع
know about	يعلم عن

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.

(SB 10)

- 1- to know ----- dangers of the internet.
- 2- to connect ----- people on the internet.
- 3- to turn ----- privacy settings.
- 4- to give ----- personal information.
- 5- to fill ----- a form.

Answers: 1-about 2-with 3-on 4-out 5-in

verb phrase	Arabic
get started	يبدا
look around	يلقي نظرة
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل
wake up	يستيقظ

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
access (v) (n) accessible (adj)	to find information, especially on a computer	يجد معلومات - يدخل
filter (n) (v)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	تنقية
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	إنتقال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	إعدادات الخصوصية
security settings (n)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	إعدادات الحماية
sat nav system (n)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.	نظام تحديد المواقع
user (n)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم

The Internet of Things (AB 8)

انترنت الأشياء

A What is the 'internet of Things'?

Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other, for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

it= internet / These=days / you , your =the reader

ماذا يعني انترنت الأشياء؟

كل واحد يعرف أن الانترنت يربط بين الناس، ولاكته لأن يفعل أكثر من ذلك انه يربط الأشياء ، ايضاً . هذه الأيام أجهزة الكمبيوتر . غالباً موصولة مع بعضها البعض ، على سبيل المثال ، يحمل تلفازك تلقائياً برنامج التلفزيوني المفضل ، أو يقوم برنامج الملاحة بإخبارك أين أنت . هذا يعرف باسم "انترنت الأشياء" والقادم أعظم .

B An easy life!

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list, your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

we, us, our=people/ it=milk / it=the weather/ you ,your ,=the reader

حياة سهلة .

في غضون سنوات قليلة ، يقول الخبراء بأنه سيتم ربط بلايين من الأجهزة مع بعضها البعض وبشبكة الانترنت . ونتيجة لذلك ، ستقوم أجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد بإدارة حياتنا . على سبيل المثال ، ستعرف ثلاجتك متى تحتاج إلى مزيد من الحليب ووظائفه إلى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك عبر النت ، وستغلق نوافذك في حالة احتمالية سقوط المطر . وستسجل ساعتك معدل نبضات قلبك وتراسل طبيبك ، وستخبرك أريكتك متى عليك القيام والحصول على بعض التمارين الرياضية .

C A frightening future.

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

Them , they= Many people/ others=other people /they , their =others(other people)

معظم الناس سعيدين من انتernet الأشياء . وبالنسبة لهم هو حلم قادم . قالوا بان حياتهم ستكون أسهل ومرحية . ومع ذلك البعض الآخر غير متأكدين من ذلك . يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم . بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يتسالون ما الذي سيحدث إذا المجرمين استطاعوا الوصول إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وإعدادات الخصوصية . حلم يمكن أن يصبح بسهولة كابوس .

11- Read the article once more, then answer the questions. (AB 8)

- 1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
- 2- Find two words in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as 'speak to'.
- 3- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
- 4- What does the word 'others' in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to?
- 5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
- 6- In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

Answers:

- 1- It means the connection between different computers for example, TV downloads and sat nav .
- 2- Communicate
- 3- your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 4- other people with different opinion .
- 5- Some people are excited about the future because our lives will be easier and more comfortable. But others are worried They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
- 6- In my opinion, it is excited because everything will be easy and comfortable for me

Questions

- 1- What is the meaning of 'Internet of Things'?
- 2- What does everyone know?
- 3- there are many thing that can be done by the internet of things. Write down two of them.
- 4-What does experts say?
- 5- experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet. When?
- 6-Which will increasingly run our lives ??
- 7-Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?
- 8-According to the text, your future fridge can do two things. Write them down.
- * How will fridges help people in the future ?
- 9-Watches in the future can help people in two ways. write down these two ways.
- *How will watches help people in the future?
- 10-In the future, sofa will give people two pieces of advice. Write down them.
- *how will sofa help people in the future?
- 11- Experts say that computers will increasingly run our lives. Give two examples
- 12- Write down the sentences which indicates that a lot of people are satisfied with the " internet of things"
- 13-Mny people who are excited about the internet of things believe that our lives will see two positive effects. Write them down.
- 14- Quote the sentence which indicates that not all people sure about the benefits of the "internet of things"
- 15-Some people are not satisfied about the "internet of things" for two reasons.
- 16- Criminals can commit two crimes by using the "internet of things". Write down them.

Answers

- 1- It means the connection between different computers
- 2-Everyone knows that the internet connects people and objects .
- 3- Your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.
- 4- Experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet.
- 5- In just few years' time
- 6-Computers
- 7- Computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
- 8- Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list
- 9- Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor
- 10- Sofa will tell people when they need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 11- Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list, your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 12- Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
- 13- Our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
- 14- However, others are not so sure.
- 15- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
- 16- Criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

Grammar
Reported speech

4- Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. (SB 10)

- 1- " Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."
- He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
- 2- " If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."
- 3- " On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."
- 4- " Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."

Answers:

2- He said that if they shared on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3- He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

4- He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where could find more advice on internet safety."

5- Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. (SB 10)

Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I am going to need some help.

Farida

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

Saleem

Answer

-Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

-Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the interne the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

Grammer

المضارع البسيط Simple Present

keywords:

<u>always</u> دانما	<u>usually</u> عادة	<u>often</u> غالباً	<u>sometimes</u> أحياناً	<u>normally</u> عادة	<u>occasionally</u> من حين لأخر
<u>hardly</u> نادراً	<u>seldom</u> نادراً				
<u>never</u> لا يحدث أبداً	<u>rarely</u> نادراً	<u>every</u> كل..... time	<u>daily</u> يومياً		
			<u>monthly</u> شهرياً	<u>yearly</u> سنوياً	<u> أسبوعياً</u>

Affirmative مثبت

- I, You, They, We + V1
- He, She, It + V1+ (s , es)+.....

-They play chess every Friday.
-Ali sometimes goes to work at 9 am.

Note :(s , ss , ch , sh , o , x) + es **Examples:** wash=washes / go =goes

Negative: نفي

- I, You , They, We + don't + base
- He, She, It + doesn't + base

-They don't play chess every Friday.
-The sun **doesn't revolve** around the moon.

Question: Yes , No

DO / Does + S+ base

- Do they play chess every Friday?
- Does Laila clean her room weekly?

Question:Wh

Wh + do / does + S+ base

- What do they play every Friday?
- They play chess every Friday. (**Affirmative** مثبت)

Function: الوظيفة*1- Facts & permanent actions:** حقائق وأمور دائمة

- The earth **revolves** around the sun.
- Water **consists** of Oxygen and Hydrogen.
- The sun **doesn't revolve** around the moon.

2- Habits and routines/ repeated activities regularly: عادات وروتين / أحداث متكررة بشكل منتظم
Examples

- Ahmad **usually** goes_to work at 10 am .
- She **often** visits us .
- My friends **sometimes** speak English.

3- Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

- The plane leaves at 8 pm tomorrow.
- The school starts next Septemper.

Correct the verb:

- 1 -She usuallyearly in the morning. (get up)
- 2 - Imy uncle every month. (visit)
- 3 -Weto school on Fridays. (not, go)
- 4-..... your brother by plane yearly? (travel)

فعل رئيسي With verb to (Be) (is, are , am)

he, she, it = **is**

they, you, we =**are**

I =**am**

-Ali is tall.

-Ali isn't tall.

-Is Ali tall?

الأستاذ وليد صوان

Affirmative مثبت

S + V2...

Negative: نفي

S + didn't + base

Question: Yes ,No

Did + S+ base?

Question:Wh

Wh + did + S+ base?

أفعال منتظمة Regular Verbs

play	played	played
fix	fixed	fixed

أفعال غير منتظمة Irregular Verbs

go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten

Function:

To talk about finished actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

key words:-

أمس yesterday ، قبل ago ، في الماضي in the past
ذات مرة once a time ، last+ time... ، 1994/1987... ،

Examples:

- 1- Two days ago, I fell off my bike and broke my arm.
- 2- I passed my driving test last week.
- 3- It rained heavily yesterday.
- 4-A:Where did your father travel in 2003 ?
B: My father travelled to London in 2003. (Affirmative مثبت)
- 5-I didn't watch the match yesterday.
- 6-Did the students answer the exercises last Monday?

Correct the verb

- 1-I.....this film along time ago. (watch)
- 2-The police.....the thief two days ago. (arrest)
- 3-We.....a lot of work yesterday . (do)
- 4-.....the war..... in 1941? (happen)
- 5- She..... to school last week. (not, go)

 فعل رئيسي With verb to (Be) (was , were)

he, she, it , I = was
they, you, we = were

Example:

- Ali was in Irbid last night.
- Ali wasn't in Irbid last night.
- Was Ali in Irbid last night ?

Present continuous المضارع المستمرAffirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It + is + V + ing+.....
- They ,We, You + are + V + ing+.....
- I + am + V + ing+.....

-Rami is reading at present.

Key words: now , at the moment (this +time ..) , today , look , watch out , listen , look out , be quiet , nowadays, these days ,this week , this month ,this year, today, tonight, at present.

Negative: نفي

- S+(is, are, am)+ not +V + ing+..... .

-They aren't working now .

Question: Yes ,No

- (Is, Are, Am)+ S +V + ing+.....?

-Is Laila studying at the moment?

Question:Wh

- Wh +(is ,are ,am)+ S +V + ing

A: What are you watching right now?

B: I am watching a match. Affirmative

Functions:1- To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

-She is watching TV now.

-Ali and Rami aren't playing at the moment

- What are you doing? I am drinking tea now.

2 -To talk about activities that happen regularly but for a limited period of time temporary routines or habits:

-We usually grow wheat, but this year we are growing nothing.

- Ali is taking an English course this year.

3- To talk about future , where something has been planned.

-I am leaving tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket.

- We are going to Petra today.

- Ali intends to finish his project tonight. (AB 30)

Ali is.....

Answer: Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

Correct the verb:

- 1- The boys..... chess at the moment. (play)
- 2- Look! The drivers fast. (drive)
- 3- Be quiet, I for the exam. (study)
- 4- Listen! Someone at the door. (knock)
- 5- Watch out! A car (come).
- 6- She (not - cook) now .
- 7- What Ali.....at the present? (read)

Past continuousالماضي المستمر

ملاحظة مهمة: غالباً يأتي الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر

Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It , I + was + V + ing+.....
- They , We , You + were + V + ing+.....

Ex:

- While they were playing tennis, it rained.

-I was walking home when I met Ali.

Key words:

while / as	أثناء	when	عندما
-------------------	-------	-------------	-------

Negative: نفي

S +(was, were)+ not +V + ing+..... .

Ex:

-They weren't working when the manager arrived.

You were not listening to me when I told you to turn the oven off

Question: Yes ,No

(was, were)+ S +V + ing+.....?

Ex:

-Were they studying when she called ?

Question:Wh

Wh +(was, were)+ S +V + ing

Ex:

A:What were you doing when you broke your leg?

B: I was driving my bicycle. (Affirmative: مثبت)

Functions: الوظائف1-To show that something happened for a long time in the past.Ex:

- Yesterday at 8 PM, my brother **was writing** a story.

-This hour last Monday, I was working with my father.

-At 8 PM last night, they were celebrating.

2- To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.Ex:

- I was playing football when she called.

- When the phone rang , they were watching TV.

Rules الماضي المستمر له أيضاً 4 اشكال مهمة

1-While /As + past continuous , past simple

2-When + past simple , past continuous

3- past simple while / as past continuous

4- past continuous when past simple

Examples:

- 1- A thief entered my room while I was sleeping.
- 2-I had my dinner while he was preparing the project.
- 3-When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
- 4-At midnight, we were driving through the desert.

Exercise: Correct the verb

- 1- As I (work) , a man knocked at my door.
- 2- While my brother (carry) my bag, he dropped it.
- 3- The boy cried for help as I (walk) by the river.
- 4- Last night somebody shouted while I (study) my lesson.
- 5- The students the accident while they were walking. (not - see)
- 6- When I arrived, they (not / eat) dinner.
- 7-he(play) tennis when she came?
- 8-they coffee as I was doing my homework? (drink)

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. While my friends were playing football, the teacher arrived.
When
2. Laila called her father as she was walking.
Laila(when)

المضارع التام Present PerfectForm : Affirmative

S + (have, has) + p.p

Function:

1- للتحدث عن الانجازات (احداث انتهت لكن لها نتائج في الزمن الحاضر)

1- Past experience or Achievement with a definite result in the present

2. (احداث بدأت بالماضي ولا تزال مستمرة للحاضر)

2-To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present

Negative:

S+ has , have + not +V3 +

Question: Yes ,No

Has , Have + S +V3 + ... ?

Question: Wh

Wh+ has , have + S +V3 + ... ?

keywords:

ever	never	recently	already	just	for	since
أبداً	نؤخر	حديثاً	早已	متأخراً	لـ	منذ
until	yet	before	since	since	since	since
غاية الآن	حتى الآن	قبل قليل	لـ	لـ	لـ	لـ
lately	up to now	recently	recently	recently	recently	recently

Suzan has bought a new bag recently.I have just eaten our lunch.I have already read a book.My favorite team has taken the league four times this season.Brazil has won the World Cup three times .I have known Alma for two years.She has lived in this town since 1994.

yet = نهاية الجمل المنفيّة والسؤال (Yes, No)

already = نهاية جملة أو بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة)

ever = مع الأسئلة

never = بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة)=

just = بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة)=

For and Since

for	since
four years	yesterday
fifteen minutes	eight o'clock
seven hours	June
45 seconds	last summer
many years	I was a child
three months	my birthday
a week	Tuesday
a longtime	2008
ages	last month
five weeks	

1-I.....already.....(repair) my bike.

2-Jamal never snow before.(see)

3-Theyalready..... (wash) the dishes.

4-The planejust..... (land)

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

1-The childrenalready the sandcastle on the beach.(build)

2-Our neighbours.....recentlyto Aqaba. (move)

3-Laila.....recently learning English. (start)

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It + has + been + V +ing
- They , We , You , I + have + been + V +ing

Negative: نفي

S +(has , have)+ not + been + V +ing

Question: Yes ,No

(Has , Have) + S + been + V +ing?

Question:Wh

Wh +(has , have) + S + been + V +ing?

Key words:

since, for , How long , all+ time , up to now

Functions: الوظائف

- We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

-Ahmad has been repairing his bike since the morning

2-An action repeated many times from the past until the present.

-I have been working early all this week.

3- A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

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

-He looks tired? He has been playing tennis for five hours.

EX:

1-I have been reading here since seven o'clock.

2-Has Ali been living in Amman since 2010?

3-My friends have been studying for five hours. Why don't you take a break?

4-It has been raining all day.

5- He has been repairing the car since seven o'clock.

6-How long have you been studying math?

-I have been studying math for two hours.

Stative verbs

(هذه الافعال لا تقبل ing) افعال الشعور والحس والعاطفة والاعتقاد

feel, need ,fear, think seem , recognise smell , hear , be, like, dislike believe , love , hate , understand, consider, own ,have يمتلك, belong , know

ing لا تقبل	ing تقبل
see يرى	seeing يقابل
think يعتقد	thinking يفكر
have/has يملك	having يتناول / يواجه
look يبدي	looking ينظر

-I have a car. (يملك - صح)

-I am having a car. (يملك خطأ)

-I am having my breakfast now. (يتناول - صح)

Ex:

1- We on holiday for two weeks. (be)

حل واحد السبب have been

2- Ali (feel) a little down lately.

حل واحد السبب has felt

Note:

3-My father(work) in Dubai for 5 years.

لها حلین has worked or has been working

4-My father.....(be-work)in Dubai for 5 years.

حل واحد السبب وجود has been working

Correct the verb:

1- Theychess for an hour . (be- play)

2- I in a traffic jam for hours. (be- drive)

3- you in the snow? (be- walk)

4- A : You look fit and healthy.

 B : Yes, I for a month. (be- exercise)

5-She.....in Amman for more than 20 years.(be -live)

6-I.....English for five years. (be - learn)

7-Theysince they returned home. (be -study)

8- How long Rami.....English? (be -learn)

9- A: Why do you look exhausted?

 B: Because I for 14 hours.(be - work)

10- I him for 3 years. (know)

Answers:1-have been playing_2-have been driving_3-Have / been walking_4-have been exercising_5-has been living_6-have been learning_7- have been studying 8- has - been learning_9- have been working_10- have known (stative verb)

7- have been

Rewrite (SB 42)

- He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m , and he's *still* studying.

He since 5 p.m.

Answers: has been studying .

اسئلة سنوات سابقة (منهاج قديم)

- 1-Nour.....an essay all morning (be, write)
- 2-Hatem looks tired. Hehis science project all night. (be, do)
- 3-The detectives.....people all week.(be, interview)
- 4-The child has..... all night. (be, sleep)

• Hassan ----- as a teacher since his graduation. (works, has been working, is working)	2007/شتوي
• How long have you ----- for this company? (working, been working, work)	2009/صيفي

الماضى التام Past Perfect

ملاحظة مهمة: دائما يأتى الماضى البسيط او دليل ان الحدث حصل بالماضى مع هذا الزمن

Affirmative: مثبت

He , She , It , I , They , We , You + had + V3 +

-After Laila had gone out, she bought a toy.

Negative: نفي

S+ had + not + V3 +

-I hadn't eaten before I slept.

Question: Yes ,No

Had + S + V3 +?

-Had Rami written his homework before he visited his friend?

Question: Wh

Wh + had + S + V3 +?

-A:What had they done by the time the teacher came?

B: They had completed the project. (Affirmative: مثبت)

Key words:

after -because

until-before—by the time - then

Functions: الوظائف

-To talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل وقت محدد بالماضي .

-past perfect (اول) حدث

-past simple (ثاني) حدث

Rules

1-After/ Because اول past perfect ، ثاني past simple

2-Before/ By the time ثانی past simple ، اول past perfect

3- ثانی past simple after/ because اول past perfect

4- اول past perfect before/ by the time ثانی past simple

Examples:

- After he had finished his work, he went out.
- The train had left before I reached the station.
- After I had studied well , I got full marks .
- By the time the police arrived , the thief had disappeared.
- I travelled to America after I had got a visa.
- A: Had you visited Italy before your trip in 2006?
B: Yes, I had been to Italy once before.
- I lost so much weight because I had begun exercising.
- You had studied German before you moved to Germany.
- Had she trained well before her presentation?

Rewrite:

(حدث اول)

(حدث ثانی)

-They trained hard *and then* they won the match.

After they had trained hard , they won the match.

Before they won the match , they had trained hard

Correct the verb:

A-

- 1-After I..... (study) my lessons, I(go) to bed.
- 2-I.....(wash) my hands before I(have) my dinner.
- 3-He.....(not,call)his friend after he.....(travel).
- 4-We.....in Irbid before 1985 . (be)
- 5-Sami.....before we got there.(leave)

B-

1- Rami ate his lunch then he slept

Before.....

2-They studied hard so they passed the exams.

Because

3-Laila cleaned the room and then she went out.

After

Laila (before)

A) Future with **will**

Affirmative :

S + will + base

Negative:

S + will not(won't) + base.....

Question: Yes ,No

Will + S +base?

Question: Wh

Wh + will + S + base.....?

Key words:

tomorrow, next+ time , later , soon , the following , tonight, perhaps , maybe, probably , hope, think, believe , 2025 , in future , today

functions:

1-We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. تنبؤ بدون دليل

-It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.

-It **will rain** tonight.

-My team **will not** win the championship this season.

2-We use it to express spontaneous decision. قرار مفاجئ

-(The phone is ringing) I'll **answer** it.

-I **will call** the police.

3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and , maybe , believe

-Perhaps we **will make** another attempt.

-He **will probably come** back tomorrow.

-I'll **probably move** to the south by then.

4- We can also use it with I think and I hope.

-I hope that you **will be able** to finish on time.

-I think it **will rain** later so take an umbrella with you.

B)Future with *be going to*

Affirmative :

S + ,is, are, am+ going to + base

Negative:

S + ,is, are, am+ not +going to + base

Question: Yes .No

Is, Are, Am+ S + going to + base ?

Question: Wh

Wh + is, are, am+ S + going to + base ?

Key words;

tomorrow, next+ time , later , soon , the following , tonight, ,2025 , in future , today

functions:

- We use *going to* to talk about:

I-future plans. It does not have to be for the near future. خطط مستقبلية

-When I retire **I'm going to go** back home to live.

- I am going to travel next week.

2-predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤ مبنية على دليل

-Look out! That cup **is going to fall off**.

-Look at those black clouds. **It's going to rain** soon.

-These figures are really bad. **We're going to make** a loss later .

Answers:

Use the verb in the brackets with(will or (be) going to).

1- He doesn't look healthy and never does any exercise. He..... ill one day.(be)

2-I think that Ali full marks tomorrow.(get)

3- I've decided to stay at home tonight. Ifor my history test.(study)

4-Just look at Zeina . Everyone can see that she.....a sleep any second soon.(fall)

5-'I haven't got my phone.' 'That's OK. I you mine.'(lend)

6-It's my sister's birthday next week, so I her some flowers. (buy)

7-We a barbecue tomorrow.(have). It's all planned, so I hope it(not , rain)

8-Do you think theythe presents we got for them?(like)

Answers:

1-is going to be 2-will get 3-am going to study 4- is going to fall 5- will lend 6- am going to buy 7- are going to have/ won't rain 8- will like

Verbs followed by gerund and infinitive

1) Some verbs can be followed by an -ing form (V + ing) (gerund)

يحب love , يمارس play , ينتهي ends , يعتبر consider , يكره dislike , يستمتع enjoys , ينتهي ends , يتجنب avoid , يقتصر suggests , يبدأ start

- She avoids **studying** late.
- They enjoyed **playing** football.

Ex:

- 1- He enjoyed.....and travelled all over the world.(travel)
- 2-Would you consider.....to another country?(move)

2) Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive)

يأمل hope , يتوقع expect , يقرر decide , يختار choose , يحاول attempt , يبدأ begin , يسأل ask , يوافق agree , يقدر manage , يعرض offer , يحضر promise , يجد seem , ي Planner want , ي يريد able , ينوي intend , لا يطيق can't afford , يخطط plan

-My brother managed to **study** English.

-We agree **to eat** fish.

Ex:

- 1-I offered.....my father. (help)
- 2-She decided.....law at university. (study)

3) Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive) or (V + ing) (gerund)

ينسى forget , يتوقف stop , يتذكر remember , يفضل prefer , يحاول try , يستمر continue , يكره hate , يحب like

Ex:

- They remembered to **go / going** out
- He prefers **to read / reading** a new story.

Complete the summary of the text with the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets.(extra)

Charles was a quiet boy, who loved (1).....(read). He remembered (2).....(listen) to children playing outside. When he was 12, Charles was no longer able (3).....(attend) school regularly. At the age of 14, he stopped (4).....(go) to school altogether and started (5).....(work) as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. After that, he began (6)(write) short pieces for the newspaper. He enjoyed (7).....(travel) very much too, and travelled all over the world.

Correct the verbs:

- 1- Fatima dislikes (be) with children very much.
- 2- Rakan enjoyed (learn) Arabic at school.
- 3-I suggested(wait) for a bus but they wanted to walk.
- 4- The car has run out of fuel. We should stop (fill) it with fuel.

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

Direct and Indirect speech

(هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث تحدث **تغيرات** على الجملة. الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر)

Direct	Indirect
Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
now	then	I	he/she	do ,does V1 go	V2 went
today	that day	my	his/ her/their	don't,doesn't+V1	didn't+V1
here	there	mine	his/hers/theirs	V2 did ate	had +v3 had+eate
this	that	me	him/her	didn't+V1	hadn't+V3
these	those	we	they	is, are ,am	was-were
ago	before	our ours	their theirs	was, were	had been
tomorrow	the following day the next day the day after	us	them	has , have	had
next week	the week after the coming week the following week	myself	himself, herself	had +v3	had+v3
yesterday	the previous day the day before	ourselves	themselves	must,has to,have to	had to
last time	the previous time the time before	yourself	himself, herself		
tonight	that night	your	his/ her/their/ my/our		
last Saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before	you مفعول به	him/ / her/ us / them / me		
next Saturday	the following Saturday the next Saturday the Saturday after that Saturday	فاعل you	I/ he/she/they/we		
at the moment	at that moment				

1. Reported Statements: تحويل الجمل الخبرية

Rule:

حسب الجداول والتحويلات (that) + S + V...

*Direct speech: الكلام المباشر

1. ' My parents spend every day of their lives together. '

2. ' I have lost my glasses. '

3. ' I'll meet you here tomorrow. '

*Reported speech: الكلام المنقول

He said (that) **his** parents **spent** every day of their lives together.

He said **he had** lost **his** glasses.

She said she'd meet him **there the following day**.

Examples:

1. " I have studied Italian for three years ", she said .

She said she had studied Italian for three years .

2. He said , " I bought this book " .

He said that he had bought that book .

3. She said , " I am coming this week " .

She said that she was coming that week .

مثال توضيحي:

" **I will** do **my** best **tomorrow** to achieve **my** goals "

He promised that -----

I	→	he
will	→	would
my	→	his
tomorrow	→	the day after
my	→	his

can

'I can swim under water for two minutes.'

could

He said he could swim under water for two minutes.

must

'All tickets must be bought in advance.'

had to

He said that all tickets had to be bought in advance.

shall

'What shall we do about it?'

should

He asked what we should do about it.

1- "The children are leaving school now."

The headmaster told me that.....

2- "Some people have complained about the high prices."

I told the manager that.....

3- "You should practice your English every day."

The teacher advised Hadeel that.....

4- "I like reading books about psychology."

Sami said that.....

5- "I will participate more in class discussions."

Enas told me that.....

6- "My camera needs maintenance."

Rmzi told his friend that.....

7- "I can't drive a big bus."

Jamal told me that.....

8- "I can't drive a big bus."

Manal told me that.....

9- "I watched an interesting film last night."

Majed said that.....

- 10- "I watched an interesting film last night."
Faten told me that.....
- 11- " I had visited many European countries."
The old man told me that.....
- 12- "There are many renewable sources of energy."
The teacher explained that.....
- 13- "I bought a new generator last week."
The farmer said that.....
- 14- "My calculator contains a solar cell."
Eman said that
- 15- "The wind turbines don't work if there is no wind."
The expert explained that.....
- 16- "I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment."
Maha told us that.....
- 17- "I am going to meet you at the airport."
Salem told his sister.....
- 18- "You must do your homework after school."
The teacher told me.....
- 19- "You must do your homework after school."
The teacher told Ahmad.....
- 20- "You must do your homework after school."
The teacher told Rola.....

Answers:

1. The headmaster told me that the children were leaving school then.
2. I told the manager that some people had complained about the high prices.
3. she should practice her English every day.
4. Sami said that **he liked** reading books about psychology.
5. Enas told me that **she would** participate more in class discussions.
6. Ramzi told his friend that **his** camera **needed** maintenance.
7. Jamal told me that **he couldn't** drive a big bus.
8. Manal told me that **she couldn't** drive a big bus.
9. Majed said that **he had watched** an interesting film **the night before**.
10. Faten told me that **she had watched** an interesting film **the night before**.
11. The old man told me that **he had visited** many European countries.
12. The teacher explained that there **were** many renewable sources of energy.
13. The farmer said that **he had bought** a new generator **the week before**.
14. Eman said that **her** calculator **contained** a solar cell.
15. The expert explained that the wind turbines **didn't** work if there **was** no wind.
16. Maha told us that **she** mostly **worked** with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment.
17. Salem told his sister that he was going to meet her at the airport.
18. The teacher told me that I had to do my homework after school.
19. The teacher told Ahmad that he had to do his homework after school.
20. The teacher told Rola that she had to do her homework after school.

2. Reported Questions ?Rule:

Question	(Yes ,No)	S + asked wanted to know wondered enquired	+ if + S + V whether
	Wh	S + asked wanted to know wondered enquired	+ Wh + S + V

* نفس خطوات التحويل السابقة ولكن نستبدل أداة الاستفهام بـ **if / whether**
لا تنسى حذف علامة السؤال عند تحويل.

Examples :

- * ' Do you live here, Salem?'
The man asked Salem if he lived there.
- * ' Why are you late?'
My father asked me why I was late.

اخبر نفسك على نمط الوزارة !

- 1- ``Have you taken your lunch? ''
My mother asked me
- 2- `` What are you doing now, Ali? ''
Salem asked Ali
- 3- `` How long have you been married? ''
I asked my grandparents.....
- 4- `` Do you enjoy spending time with each other? ''
I asked them
- 5- `` When did you first meet? ''
She asked them
- 6- `` Are you enjoying married life? ''
She asked them
- 7- `` How long have you been studying at your school? ''
My new friend asked me.....
- 8- `` Can you speak Chinese? ''
I asked the man.....
- 9- `` Did you find your keys, Ahmad? ''
I wanted to know.....

3. Reported commands , Order تحويل جمل الأمر

تبداً جملة الأمر ب فعل مجرد مثل :

Quite , read, write, walk, stay, Be

و عند تحويلها : نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

"Stay in bed ".

The doctor advised me **to stay** in bed.

في حالة النفي : نحذف **don't** و نضع **not to** قبل الفعل

"Don't put any salt in my food"

she asked me **not to** put any salt in her food.

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

The form is mostly: form of to **tell + to + infinitive**.

Affirmative commands	Negative commands
Father: "Do your homework."	Teacher. "Don't talk to your neighbor."
Father <u>told</u> me to do my homework.	The teacher <u>told</u> me not to talk to my neighbor.

The passive

اولاً يجب ان نعلم الجدول التالي

verb to (Be)

base	present V1	past V2	past participle V3	present participle
be	is-are- am	was-were	been	being

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	S + V1 (s, es) + O	O+(is ,are , am) + V3
past simple	S + V 2 + O	O+(was ,were)+ V3
present continuous	S +(is ,are , am) + v+ ing +O	O+ (is ,are , am)+ being + V3
past continuous	S + (was ,were) + v+ ing +O	O+ (was ,were) + being + V3
present perfect	S +(has , have) + V3 + O	O+ (has , have) + been + V3
past perfect	S + had + V3 + O	O+ had + been + V3
present perfect continuous	S +(has,have) + been +V+ ing+O	O +(has, have) + been +being +V3
past perfect continuous	S + had+ been +V+ ing+O	O + had+ been +being +V3
Modals	S+ Modal +base +O	O+ Modal+ be + V3
Modal + have	S+ Modal +have + V3+O	O+ Modal +have + been +V3
going to	S+(is ,are , am)+ going to +base +O	O+ (is ,are , am)+ going to + be + V3

Examples:

Ruba **borrow**s Omar' car every Friday.

S. V. O. Compli.

Omar's car is borrowed by Ruba every Friday.

O. is + p.p. by + S . Compli.

Dad **doesn't watch** news bulletins at night.

News bulletins aren't watched by dad at night.

Do the students **respect** the school rules in your school?

Are the school rules respected by the students in your school?

They **drank** a lot of apple juice last night.

A lot of apple juice was drunk (by them) last night.

She **didn't accept** our offer last week.

Our offer wasn't accepted last week.

He **is correcting** the grammatical and spelling mistakes now.

The grammatical and spelling mistakes are being corrected now.

Are they treating him gently?

Is he being treated gently?

Where **are they keeping** the confidential files of the company?

Where are the confidential files of the company being kept?

They **were decorating** the room when I phoned.

The room was being decorated when I phoned.

Why **was he shouting at** her?

Why was she being shouted at?

Nobody **has invited** Jim to the party.

Jim hasn't been invited to the party

Omar **had sold** the large farm by 2002.

The large farm had been sold by Omar by 2002.

Examples:

A. They **would change** the plan according to any new information.

S. modal + V1 O.

The plan **would be changed** according to any new information.

O. modal + be + V3

B. They **can't move** whole buildings to other places.

S. modal + V1 O.

Whole buildings **can't be moved** to other places.

O. modal + be + V3

C. Cathy **has to finish** the reports tomorrow.

S. modal + V1 O.

The reports **have to be finished** by Cathy tomorrow.

O. modal + be + V3

Examples:

A. The government **will have built** the bridge by next year.
The bridge **will have been built** by the government by next year.

B. Students **should have completed** the science project by Monday.
The science project **should have been completed** by students by Monday.

C. Scientists **might not have found** an efficient cure for cancer by 2020.
An efficient cure for cancer **might not have been found** by 2020.

Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

- 1- She won't have published the third edition of the book by next summer.
The third edition of the book
- 2- The soldiers must perform the commander's orders.
The commander's orders
- 3- They have hired an experienced coach.
An experienced coach
- 4- Nobody bought anything from the art exhibition last night.
Nothing
- 5-The scientists are developing a new shampoo .
A new shampoo
- 6-The headmaster asked him to leave the meeting.
He.....

Answers:

- 1-won't have been published by next summer.
- 2-must be performed
- 3-has been hired
- 4-was bought from the art exhibition last night.
- 5-is being developed
- 6-was asked to leave the meeting.

Correct the verb between brackets .

- 1-The regulations have(be, change) recently.
- 2-My car(make) in 2007.
- 3-Ail has(offer) a new job by the manager lately.
- 4-The rooms already by the worker.(paint)
- 5-My car at the moment. (not , fix)

Answers: 1- been changed 2- was made 3-been offered 4-have/been painted 5-isn't being fixed

Causative السببية

Have something done

Form:

S +(have) + O. + P.P

اولا يجب ان نعلم الجدول التالي

verb to (have)

base	present V1	past V2	past participle V3	present participle
have	has /have	had	had	having (formal)
get	get(s)	got	got	getting (informal)

Tense	Active	Causative
present simple	S + V1 (s, es) + O	S+(has , have) +O+ V3
past simple	S + V 2 + O	S+ had+ O+ V3
present continuous	S +(is ,are , am) + v+ ing +O	S+ (is ,are , am) + having+ O+ V3
past continuous	S + (was ,were) + v+ ing +O	S+ (was ,were) + having +O+ V3
present perfect	S +(has , have) + V3 + O	S+ (has , have) + had + O + V3
past perfect	S + had + V3 + O	S+ had + had + O+ V3
present perfect continuous	S +(has,have) + been +V+ ing+O	S +(has, have) + been +having + O+ V3
past perfect continuous	S + had+ been +V+ ing+O	S + had+ been +having + O+ V3
Modals	S+ Modal +base +O	S+ Modal+ have + O + V3
going to	S+(is ,are , am)+ going to +base +O	S+ (is ,are , am)+ going to + have+ O+ V3
need to	S+ need to+ V+ O	S+ need to+ have +O+ V3
want to	S+ want to+ V+ O	S+ want to +have+ O+ V3

- e.g. - He's had his hair cut.
 - They've had their flat redecorated.

Uses :

1. نستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نطلب من الآخرين أن يقوموا بعمل ما من أجلنا (لا نقوم به بأنفسنا): خططنا لقيامه بدلاً من أن نقوم به بأنفسنا.

-I had a guitar made for me by a very famous instrument maker.

-He is having his car repaired next week .

2. تكون شخصية أكثر وتعطينا معلومات أكثر من استخدام المبني للمجهول .

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

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

1. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it -----.(buy)
2. We didn't want to cook so we had a pizza -----.(deliver)

I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had my computer fixed.

Rewrite the sentences:

1- She is preparing the food for Amal

Amal

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

I.....

3- I didn't answer the exercise by myself.

I.....

4- I asked someone to paint my room. (had)

I.....

5-The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.

The man had.....

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

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

1- (2011)- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had** it (repair)

2- (2012)- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we **had** them (plant)

3-(2015)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I **had** them (deliver)

4- (2012)- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She **had** it (type)

5- (2014) Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She **had** it (buy)

6- (2011)- He took the photos himself. He **didn't have** them (take)

7-(2011)- Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had** it by a photographer (take)

8- (2015)- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one

الاحتمالية Possibilities

A)

must	to express obligation	اجباري
mustn't	not allowed	ممنوع - غير مسموح
have to / has to	to express necessity	ضرورة
don't / doesn't have to	not necessary	غير ضروري
can / can't	to express ability	قدرة
should / shouldn't	to express advisability	نصيحة
might	to express probability	احتمالية

Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets. (AB 7)

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone might be broken.
- 2- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
You
- 3- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You

Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.

- 1- Ali is able to play tennis.(can)
Ali
- 2-Laila is able to ride a horse.(can)
Laila
- 3-I advise you to study hard for the exams.(should)
You
- 4-It is necessary to write the exercise. (have)
You

B)

-must = KW =sure , certain , no doubt , true , definite , absolutely

-can't = KW =sure not , certain not , impossible.

-may, might, could = KW = sure not, certain not, unsure, uncertain, possible, probable, think, believe, likely, perhaps

Present (Modal + be)

1-Iam sure that Ali is in Aqaba.

Ali must be in Aqaba.

2- Iam sure that Ali isn't in Aqaba

Ali can't be in Aqaba.

3-Iam not sure that Ali is in Aqaba.

Ali (may, might, could) be in Aqaba.

Past (Modal + have + V3)

1-Iam sure that Ali went to Aqaba.

Ali must have gone to Aqaba.

2 Iam sure that Ali didn't go to Aqaba.

Ali can't have gone to Aqaba.

3-Iam not sure that Ali went to Aqaba.

Ali (may, might, could) have gone to Aqaba.

Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs.

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

Salma.....

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

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

4-My brother has been working for two hours. I'm sure he is very exhausted. (must be)

My brother.....

5- My father is 80 years old, he has been working all morning, I am sure he is tired. (must be)

My father.....

Answers:

1- Salma can't have watered her plants.

2- There (The ground) must have (once) been a lake once.

3- Those people can't have eaten much food lately.

4- My brother must be very exhausted.

5- My father must be tired.

Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets.

1. My neighbors decided to move. I am almost sure that they have bought a new house. (must have)

2. Khaled's tablet is lost. I am almost sure that he hasn't kept it safely. (can't have)

Re- write the sentences using modal verbs and suitable verb forms:

1. I'm sure she's relaxing in her room.

She in her room.

2. Perhaps the plane arrived late, and that's why they aren't here.

The plane late, and that's why they aren't here.

3. I don't believe you failed the exam.

You the exam.

4. It's possible that Sami doesn't like sport.

Sami sport .

5. I'm sure Kamal is not 45 yet.

Kamal 45 yet .

6. it's possible that he's living in Dubai now.

He in Dubai now .

7. May be they lied to me about their adventure.

They to me about their adventure

8. It's quiet probable that Fawzi didn't win the race.

Fawzi the race.

الشرطية الجمل (If Clauses)

Zero Conditional

If +Simple Present..... , Simple Present

If + S+ V1 (s/es)..... , S+ V1 (s/es)

- **Function :** We use the zero conditional (if + Present Simple/Present Simple) **to describe something that always happens** (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

لوصف شئ دائمًا يحدث (النتيجة متأكدة)

- If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.
- Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.

First Conditional

If +Simple Present....., S + will + base.....

If +S+ V1(s/es) , S + will + base...

- **Function :** We use the first conditional (if + Present Simple/will + Present Simple) **to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.**

لوصف شئ لنتيجة لشيء (متوقع الحدوث)

- If you get an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry.
- If I **have** enough time, I will **write** to my parents every week.
- If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.

Second Conditional

If +Simple Past....., S + would + base.....

If +S+ V2 , S + would + base.....

Function : When we are thinking about a situation in the present or future that is hypothetical, unlikely or impossible, we use.

Note: (*were* is used with subject pronouns)

- If I went to school , I would see my friends.
- She would buy a new car if she were rich.
- If I didn't study , I would fail.
- If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.

Third conditional

If + Past Perfect....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

If +S+ had + V3....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

- **Function:** (if + Past Perfect/would have + past participle) **to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.**

تخيل حالات بالماضي وهي مستحيلة ولم تحدث

- The if-clause states one event that did not happen.
- If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration. (The person did not stay at home that day.)

- The main clause states the result, which also did not happen:

-If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration. (The person attended the celebration.)

-I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me. (My friend invited me to the library, so I went.)

-If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam. (I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.)

-If you **had got up** earlier, you **would have arrived** on time

Correct the verb between brackets .

- 1-If they hard, they will get great marks. (study)
- 2- If he had gone to school , he his friends (see)
- 3- She would have written a story if she a pen. (have)
- 4- If your brother watched the film , he it. (like)
- 5- Unless he reads the lesson , he marks (lose)
- 6-If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)
- 7-If I ----- you, I would send a text message.(be)
- 8-If you press that button, the picture ----- .(move)

Answers: 1- study 2-would/could/might have seen 3- had had 4- would like 5- loses 6- play 7- were 8- moves

Rewrite the following sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence before each of them.

1- May be he will get money next week so he may buy a ball.

If

2- I advised you not to go late.

If I

3- Ali didn't pass because he didn't study.

If

4- Unless he cleans the room , he will be punished.

If

5- If they don't play well, they won't win.

Unless.....

6- You should clean the room. (were)

If

Answers

1-If he gets money next week , he will buy a ball .

2-If I were you , I wound't go late .

3- If Ali studied , he would pass.

4-If he doesn't clean the room , he will be punished.

5-Unless they play well , they won't win.

6- If I were you , I would clean the room .

-If we heat water , it boils .

-If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.

-If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.

-If you **had got up** earlier, you **would have arrived** on time.

1- I think you should send a text message. (would)

If I were you, I would send a text message.

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

If you press that button, the picture moves.

6- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.(SB 7)

People (1) (use) smartphones since they (2) (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) (buy) photos in difference 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.

Answer : 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

4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .(AB 7)

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) said (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: 2-needed 3-was 4-has been 5-have 6-carry 7-wear 8-will attach

5- Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (AB 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 -If Ali **had / has** his own computers, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to go to the library so often.
- 8-**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 , am staying 6- been doing, will be 7-had , wouldn't 8- was writing , , switched

6-Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets. (AB 7)

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone might be broken.
- 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- Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammed had

Answers

- 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*

Good Luck my dear students

Done by

T. Waleed Suwwan

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