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## UNIT ONE

### Information technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
calculation (n) calculate(v)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
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) reliable (adjective)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

### The history of computers تاريخ الحواسيب (SB 6)

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 منذ آلاف السنين. وجدت آلة معدنية في 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 كبيراً جداً وبحاجة إلى غرفة تكون مساحتها 167 متر مربع ليوضع بها. أثناء 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 عني إمكانية مشاركة المعلومات بين الكمبيوترات للمرة الأولى. في عام 1974 م تم إنتاج أول كمبيوتر شخصي، لذلك استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوترات لتستخدم في البيت.

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 النقاله 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 الهواتف 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 home 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 results 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?
- 24- What could be shared between computers for the first time
- 25- What was the purpose/aim of floppy disk?
- 26- What made information share between computers for the first time?
- 27- By what/ how could information be shared between computers?
- 28- When was the first personal computer produced?
- 29- What was produced in 1974?
- 30- When could people buy computers to use at home?
- 31- When could people use computers at home?
- 32- Where could people use personal computers ?
- 33- When could people buy laptop for the first time?
- \* Quote the sentence which shows the date when people could own a laptop for the first time?
- 34- What kind/ type of computer could people buy in 1983?
- 35- Who developed the world wide web?
- 36- When did British scientist Betters Lee develop the world wide web?
- 37- What was the nationality of the scientist who developed the World Wide Web?
- 38- When did the first smart phones appear?
- 39- What are the machines which can do the same as mobile phones?
- 40- According to the text . two machines can do the same as mobile phones. Mention them.
- 41- The writer mention two examples of the latest modern technology that scientists have developed. Write down these two examples?
- 42- What did Tim develop in 1990?
- 43- The writer thinks that life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. Explain this statement and justify your answer.
- 44- Quote the sentence which indicates that computer technology will see more development in future.
- 45- according to the text, trace the development of the computer in 1970s.
- 46- there are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions.
- 47- Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.
- 48- two things were produced in 1960s. write them down.
- 49- Find a word in the fifth paragraph which means **all the information shared by computers through the internet** .
- 50- What does the underlined pronoun "**which**" in paragraph five, refer to.

#### 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. Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 24- The information.
- 25- The purpose of floppy disk was to share information between computers.
- 26- The floppy disk.
- 27- The floppy disk.
- 28- The first personal computer produced in 1974.
- 29- The first personal computer.
- 30- People could buy computers to use at home in 1974CE.
- 31- In 1974CE.
- 32- People could use personal computers at home.
- 33- In 1983, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- 34- In 1983, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- 35- The British scientist Tim Betters Lee.
- 36- In 1990 CE.
- 37- British
- 38- In 2007.
- 39- Watches and glasses.
- 40- Watches and glasses.
- 41- Watches and glasses.
- 42- the World Wide Web
- 43- 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.
- 44- Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.
- 45- the floppy desk was invented and the first PC was produced.
- 46- the first generation of modern computers and the first computer program.
- 47- how to travel and how our homes are heated.
- 48- the first computer game and the computer mouse.
- 49- World Wide Web.
- 50- watches

### **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 بأن شبكات الانترنت تم تطويرها عام 1990 اشرح هذه العبارة واذكر ثلاثة فوائد لاستخدامها.

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

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

### 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 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.

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

### 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 computers	_____
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 )

- Modern computers can run a lot of **programs** / **models** at the same time.
- You can move around the computer screen using a **tablet** / **mouse**.
- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade** / **generation**.
- A **laptop** / **tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
- 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 )

- Although they are pocket-sized, \_\_\_\_\_s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- My brother is learning how to write computer \_\_\_\_\_s .
- I need to make a few \_\_\_\_\_s before I decide how much to spend.
- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early \_\_\_\_\_s were as big as bricks!
- 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

### 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 12 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 won 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

**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

**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	اللوحة الذكية
programme (n)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
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 , لاكتهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقه مثيره للاهتمام والتحدى . 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:

إليك بعض الأفكار

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.

تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية ألان الألواح السحرية كشاشة كمبيوتر . ونتيجة لذلك , يستطيع المدرسين عرض مواقع الانترنت على اللوح أمام 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 اللوحية للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي، يستطيع الطلاب استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور، البحث عن المعلومات، تسجيل المقابلات وإنشاء 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 المعلمون من الطلاب البدء في كتابة مدونه (يوميات على النت) إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا أشخاص مشهورين. ويمكنهم إنشاء موقع على الانترنت للصف. ويمكنهم المشاركة في الموقع، وذلك على سبيل المثال يمكنهم إرسال أعماله، صورهم 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 مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون إرسال الرسائل التي هي أقل من 140 حرف ليقراها أي شخص. ويستطيع المدرسين أن يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة سوف يكونوا قادرين على استخدام ألفت 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 الإيميلات، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الإيميلات مفيد جدا داخل غرفة الصف. ويمكن للمعلمين الطلب من الطلاب بان يرسلوا ما تعلم والى طلاب آخرين بنفس العمر في مدارس أخرى. أو حتى إرسال الاميلات 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 لديها كاميرات، لذلك بإمكانك مشاهدة الناس الذين تتكلم معهم. في هذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن بان يشاهد ما يفعله الطلاب في انكلترا في الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم. وبإمكانك استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء المحاضرات على الكمبيوتر. على سبيل المثال العلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر بإمكانهم أن يعطوا درس للطلبة، إذ كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس، فإن الطلاب 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 الطلاب 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. شكرا 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?
- 26- quote the sentences which indicates that some students like to send short messages for other people to read?
- 27- many young people communicate through social media by sending two things to each other. Write down these two ways.
- 28- How are emails exchanges very useful in the classroom?
- \*there are two advantages for email exchanges in the class. Write down the?
- \*What is the result when students could email students in another country?
- 29- the writer mentions two ways of communicating with other students. Write down these two ways.
- 30-Write down the sentence which shows that students could send emails to other students in another country?
- 31- The writer mentions another way of communicating with other schools. Write down it.

- 32- The writer thinks that communicating with other schools through talking to people by computer cameras is a good idea to use technology in classroom. Explain this statement and justify your answer?
- 33- Whom can you invite to give a talk over a computer?
- 34- How would students feel / be when teachers or scientists from another country could give a lesson to the class?
- 35- when/where students often use their computers ?
- 35- How does using social media help students with their studies?
- 36- Why must the teacher be part of the group?

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- interesting and challenging
- 4- He is going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.
- 5- many classroom now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
- 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.
- 26- Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
- 27- photos and messages.
- 28- students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- 29- they can email students of a similar age at another school and they could even email students in another country.
- 30- They could even email students in another country
- 31- It is talking to people over the computer
- 32- It is a good way because 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. I think this way help student to learn from each other.
- 33- scientists or teachers from another.
- 34- Students often use computers at home if they have them.
- 35- through asking questions or sharing ideas.
- 36- to monitor what is happening.

Vocabulary( SB 9 )

blog	email exchange	social media	tablet	computer	whiteboard
------	----------------	--------------	--------	----------	------------

- 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- whiteboard 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 (شتوية 2017)**

To give your ideas to another person or to a group

**compare ideas**

where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

**2- to create to a website**

To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.

**contribute to a website**

offer your writing and work to the website

**3- to research information**

To use a variety of resources to find the information you need

**present information**

to give the results of your research in a presentation

**4- to monitor what is happening**

You know what is having and you are following the developments.

**find out what is happening**

you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.

**5- to give a talk to people**

You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it.

**talk to people**

an informal discussion

**6- to show photos**

You show people photos that you have in person.

**send photos**

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?

**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 )**

phrasal verbs	الافعال المركبة	Arabic
fill in		يعبئ
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	يبدأ
look around	يلقي نظرة
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل
wake up	يستيقظ

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

فكر في مثالين عن كيف يمكن للتكنولوجيا أن تبقينا 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?

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.	إنتحال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	اعدادات 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 اماكن
user (n)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم

## The Internet of Things

### 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 , ولاكنه الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك انه يربط الأشياء , ايضا . هذه الأيام أجهزه الكمبيوتر - غالبا موصولة مع بعضها البعض , على سبيل المثال , يحمل تلفازك تلقائيا برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل , أو يقوم برنامج الملاحة بإخبارك أين أنت . هذا يعرف باسم " انترنت الأشياء " والقادم اعظم.

#### **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 سهله.

في غضون سنوات قليلة , يقول الخبراء بأنه سيتم ربط بلايين من الاجهزه مع بعضها البعض وبشبكة الإنترنت . ونتيجة لذلك , ستقوم أجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد بإدارة حياتنا . على سبيل المثال , ستعرف ثلاجتك متى تحتاج إلى مزيد من الحليب واطافته 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 An 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)*

مستقبل مخيف

معظم الناس سعيدين من انترنت الأشياء . وبالنسبة لهم هو حلم قادم . قالوا بان حياتهم ستكون أسهل ومريحة . ومع ذلك البعض الآخر غير متأكدين من ذلك . يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم . بالإضافة إلى ذلك , يتسألون 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.

*It means the connection between different computers for example, TV downloads and sat nav.*

**2-** Find two words in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as 'speak to'.

*Communicate*

**3-** How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?

*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-** What does the word 'others' in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to?

*other people with different opinion.*



5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?

*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 your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

*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 a 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: Revision of 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 internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

## Grammar

### Simple Present المضارع البسيط

#### Form:

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

\* Uses : الاستخدامات:

#### 1. Facts & permanent actions: حقائق وأمر ثابتة

##### Examples

- 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 **goes** to work at 10 am every day.
- She **visits** us from time to time.
- Do the cats drink milk?

#### keywords:

دائما **always** أحيانا, **sometimes** أحيانا, **often** غالبا **usually** من حين لآخر **occasionally** نادرا **hardly** نادرا **seldom** من وقت لآخر **from time to time** كل ..... **Every +time** نادرا **rarely** عموما **generally** على نحو منتظم **regularly** لا يحدث أبدا **never** سنويا, **yearly** شهريا, **monthly** أسبوعيا, **weekly** يوميا, **daily**

ملاحظة : الضمائر التي تحتها خط تستخدم بين الفاعل والفعل \*

- The teacher .....us two exams every month. (give)
- I .....my uncle every month. ( not, visit)

#### **NOTES !!**

في زمن المضارع البسيط نضيف للفعل (s , es) إذا كان الفاعل مفرد أو أحد ضمائر المفردة. لا يضاف للفعل شيء إذا كان الفاعل جمع أو أحد ضمائر الجمع.

He, she, it: **does** ضمائر المفرد  
I, You, they, we: **do** ضمائر الجمع

#### Negative:

S+ don't / doesn't + base .....

#### Question: Yes, No

DO / Does + S+ base .....?

#### Question: Wh

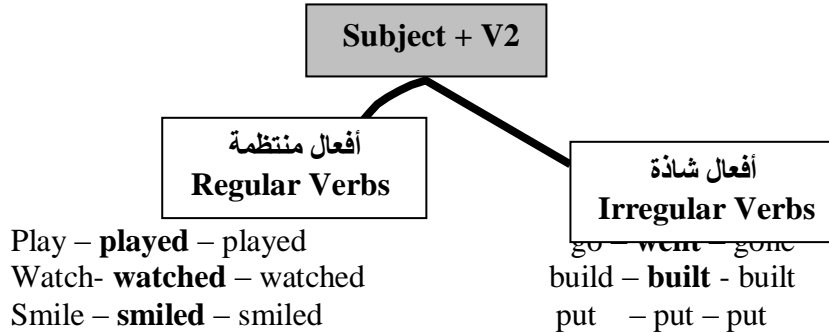
Wh + do / does + S+ base .....

**Past Simple الماضي البسيط**

**Form:**

**S. + V2...**

يتكون الماضي البسيط من الفعل الأساسي مضافا إليه وينتهي دائما بـ d , ed (v2)  
وهناك أفعال شاذة لها تصريف خاص " لا تنتهي بـ d , ed "



Use:

يستعمل الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أعمال انتهت كلياً في الماضي.

**key words:-**

Yesterday أمس

last+ time...

ago, قبل

in the past في الماضي

1994/1987...

in the ancient في القديم

once a time ذات مرة

**Examples**

1. **Two days** ago, I fell of my bike and broke my arm.
2. I finally..... (pass) my driving test **last week**.
3. It ..... (rain) heavily **yesterday**.

**Negative:**

S+ didn't+ base .....

**Question: Yes ,No**

Did + S+ base .....

**Question: Wh**

Wh + did + S+ base .....

- a. Ahmad..... ( not / study ) Arabic yesterday.
- b. The car ..... (not / stop) at the traffic last night.
- c. What.....you.....(study) last night ?
- d. ....she.....(help) her mother in the kitchen yesterday ?

**Test yourself**

1. Claire..... (go) to Egypt **last month**.
2. **Last year** ,my brother ..... (travel) to London.
3. His father..... (work) in Qatar **before ten years**.
4. My uncle ..... (visit) us **in 2012**.

**المضارع المستمر Present continuous**

**Form:**

**S+ is ,are ,am + V + ing+...**

**key words :**

Now at the moment (this +time ..) today these days tonight  
nowadays be quit look out look watch out listen

**Negative:**

S+ is ,are ,am + not +V + ing+..... .

**Question: Yes ,No**

Is ,Are ,Am + S+ +V + ing+.....?

**Question: Wh**

Wh + is ,are ,am + S+ +V + ing+.....?

**Uses:**

الاستخدامات:

1- Activities that are going on at the time of speaking.

- أفعال تحدث الآن (لحظة التكلم).

2- Activities that happen regularly but only for a short time or limited period of time (temporary).  
- أفعال تحدث بشكل منتظم ولكن لفترة قصيرة أو محددة من الزمن (بشكل مؤقت).

**Examples**

- Mira **is taking** an English course this year.
- We **are going** to Petra today.
- The children **are not sleeping** at the moment.
- What **are** you **doing**? I am drinking tea now.
- The boys..... chess at the moment? (play)
- Look! Dania ..... in the street. (dance )
- Please be quiet , because I ..... for the exam. ( study)
- Listen! Someone ..... at the door. ( knock )
- Watch out! A car ..... ( come)
- What ..... Ali.....at the moment? (eat)

**past continuous** الماضي المستمر

Form: الشكل

**S + (were , was) + V1 + ing...**

**Kew words:**

بينما , while / as

عندما when

**uses:**

**1. Activities that continued in a specific time in the past:** افعال استمرت في وقت محدد في الماضي

**2. Activities that form a background for some events:**

(الطويل يأتي ماضي مستمر والقصير ماضي بسيط)

\* عندما يقطع حدث قصير حدث طويل.

1. **As** I..... (work) a man knocked at my door.
2. **While** my brother..... (carry) my bag, he dropped it and hurt his foot.
3. The boy cried for help **while** I ..... (walk) by the river.
4. Last night somebody shouted **while** I ..... (study) my lesson.
5. The plane ..... (fly) quickly **when** it suddenly caught fire.

**Negative:**

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

**Question: Yes ,No**

Was ,Were + S+ +V + ing+...?

**Question: Wh**

Wh + was, were + S+ +V + ing+...?

This+ (time in the past) , ماضي مستمر

**Ex:** -This hour yesterday, I was redaing.

-Between 6 and 8 last night, they were celebrating.

**Note:**

past continuous (طويل) حدث

past simple (قصير) حدث

**Rules**

-**While /As** past continuous, past simple

-**When** past simple, past continuous

- past simple **while /as** past continuous

- past continuous **when** past simple

1. **When** I arrived, they..... (not / eat ) dinner.
2. My father..... (not / talk ) to my mother **when** I arrived.
3. ....they .....(play) tennis when he came?
4. ....they ..... TV when I did my homework? (**watch**)

**Rewrite:**

1. While my friends were playing football , the teacher arrived.

When .....

2. Laila called her father as she was walking.

While.....



## المضارع التام Present Perfect

**Form :**

**S + (have, has) + p.p ....**

**الاستخدام:**

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

- Past experience or Achievement with a definite result in present

2. (احداث بدأت بالماضي ولا تزال مستمرة للحاضر)

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:**

Since منذ for لمدة just ثوا yet حتى الآن/بعد already قبل قليل recently حديثا never أبدا ever  
lately مؤخر up to now لغاية الآن so far حتى الآن

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.

نهاية الجمل المنفية والسؤال **yet**

نهاية جملة أو بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة) **already**

مع الأسئلة **ever**

بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة) **never**

( بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة) **just**

## For and Since

تستخدم للدلالة على طول الفترة الزمنية وتكون المدة غير محدودة: **For**

تستخدم عند التحدث عن فترة زمنية محددة: **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	

- I.....already.....(repair) my bike.
- Jamal ..... never ..... snow before.(see)
- They .....already..... (wash) the dishes.
- The plane .....just..... (land)

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

- 1-The children .....already ..... the sandcastle on the beach.(build)
- 2-Our neighbours.....recently ..... to Aqaba. (move)
- 3-Laila.....recently ..... learning English. (start)

### المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

Form:

S + (have / has) been + V+ ing....

\*Uses: الاستخدامات

1- To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present

- a) They ..... football for three hours . (play )
- b) Ahmad ..... Arabic all the time. (study)

2- An Activity from the recent past which has consequences in the present .  
للتحدث عن نشاط ما حصل في الماضي القريب والذي لا يزال له آثار في الوقت الحالي.

- a) A: Why do you look exhausted?  
B: Because I have been working for 14 hours.
- b) They ..... (build) a big house . It is expected that they can move there in three weeks.

Key words:

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

Negative:

S + have , has + not + been + V+ ing.... .

Question: Yes ,NO

Have , Has + S + been + V+ ing.... ?

Question:Wh

Wh+ have , has + S + been + V+ ing.... ?

Questions ?

- 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

Examples

- 1- They .....chess for an hour . (be, play )
- 2 - I ..... in a traffic jam for hours. (be, sit)
- 3- ..... you ..... in the snow? (be. drive)
- 4- A : You look fit and healthy.  
B : Yes, I ..... for a month. (be, exercise)

Answers 1- have been playing 2- have been sitting 3- Have / been driving 4- have been exercising

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

- 1-Nour.....an essay all morning (be, write)
- 2-Hatem looks tired. He .....his science project all night. (be, do)
- 3-The detectives.....people all week. (be, interview)
- 4-The child has..... all night. (be, sleep)
- 5-Jamal and Fawaz have.....evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)

**past perfect الماضي التام**

**Form:**

**S + had + V3...**

**Use:** To talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

يستخدم للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل وقت محدد بالماضي .

**key words:**

**after** بعد **because** لأن

**until /before** قبل **by the time** في الوقت

**Negative:**

S+ had + not +V3 + ... .

**Question: Yes ,No**

Had + S +V3 + ... ?

**Question: Wh**

Wh+ had + S +V3 + ... ?

**Note:**

past perfect (اول) حدث

past simple (ثاني) حدث

**Rules**

-**After/ Because** past perfect, past simple

-**Before/ By the time / until** past simple, past perfect

- past simple **after/ because** past perfect

- past perfect **before/ by the time / until** past simple

**Examples**

-**After** he **had finished** his work, he went out.

- The train **had left** **before** I reached the station.

- **By the time** we **arrived**, the film **had started**.

- I got up, the others **had left**.

- Yara felt nervous **because** she **had never flown** before.

**Test yourself**

1. **After** I ..... (study) my lessons I .....(go) to bed.
2. I ..... (see) the dog that .....(bark) at my brother.
3. He .....(tell) me yesterday that he .....(marry) a week before.
4. I ..... (wash) my hands before I .....( have) my dinner.
5. He ..... ( not , call ) his friend after he ..... (travel) to Dubai .

**Rewrite:**

1 Rami ate his lunch then he slept.

Before.....

2.They studied hard so they passed the exams.

Because .....

## A)Future with will

### Form:

#### 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 , later , soon , the following , tonight, perhaps , maybe, probably , hope, think, believe

### Use:

#### 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.

I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup

#### Ex:

1-I believe she.....the exam easily.(pass)

2-In my opinion, Ahmad.....with the competition.(win)

3- I don't think we.....all our pollution problems in the future.(solve)

#### 2-We use it to express spontaneous decisions. قرار مفاجئ

(The phone rings) I'll **answer** it.

Is it midnight already? I think I'll **go** to bed now.

Oh, and I'll **also take** a kilo of oranges please.

(After looking out the window) It's nice outside. I **won't drive** today. I'll **walk** or ride my bike.

#### Ex:

A:I need some money . B: I.....you.(give)

Nothing on TV. I.....to the supermarket.(go)

Do you want tea or coffee? I.....a cup of tea, please. (have)

#### 3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe. perhaps, probably, maybe مع

-Maybe/Perhaps we **will see** you at the party.

-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 I'll buy a new car.

I think it **will be** hot today.

#### Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Ali .....to the cinema tonight. (go)

2- He .....tennis tomorrow.(play)

3- She ..... happy with her exam results.(be)

4-They ..... the bus to the South next week.(take)

## B )Future with going to

### Form:

#### 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 , later , soon , the following

### Use:

- We use *going to* to talk about:

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

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

In ten years time, **I'm going to be** boss of my own successful company.

#### Ex:

-I.....French next summer.(learn)

- He.....to London next month , this is the ticket. (travel)

### 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 .

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

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. I .....for my history test.(study)

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

Answers: 1-is going to b 2-will get 3-am going to study 4- is going to fall

## Verbs followed by gerund and infinitive

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

avoid , consider , dislike , enjoy , finish , practice , love , suggest , 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)

agree , ask , begin , attempt , choose , decide , expect , , hope , manage , offer , prepare , promise , seem ,  
want , able , intend , can't afford , 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)

hate like continue prefer try remember stop forget

#### 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.
- 5- He is hoping .....(study) medicine.
- 6- 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 **تغييرات** 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
now	then
today	that day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	before
tomorrow	the following day the next day the day after
next week	the week after the coming week the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last Saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before
next Saturday	the following Saturday the next Saturday the Saturday after that Saturday
at the moment	at that moment

Direct	Indirect
I	he/she
my	his/her
mine	his/hers
me	him/her
we	they
our	their
ours	theirs
us	them
myself	himself, herself
ourselves	themselves
yourself	himself, herself
your	his/ her/their/ my/our
مفعول به you	him/ / her/ us / them / me
فاعل you	I/ he/she/they/we

Direct	Indirect
do ,does V1 go	V2 went
don't,doesn't+V1	didn't+V1
V2 did ate didn't+V1	had +v3 had+eaten hadn't+V3
is, are ,am	was-were
was, were	had been
has , have	had
had +v3	had+v3
must, has to, have to	had to
needn't	didn't have to to

Direct	Indirect
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
have to , has to	had to
ought to	ought to
could	could
would	would
might	might
should	should
mustn't	mustn't
used to	used to

## 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

<b>can</b> `I can swim under water for two minutes.`	<b>could</b> He said he could swim under water for two minutes.
<b>must</b> `All tickets must be bought in advance.`	<b>had to</b> He said that all tickets had to be bought in advance.
<b>shall</b> `What shall we do about it?`	<b>should</b> He asked what we should do about it.
<b>may</b> `May I smoke?`	<b>might</b> He asked if he might smoke.

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- "My camera needed maintenance."

Rola said that.....

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

Jamal told me that.....

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

Manal told me that.....

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

Majed said that.....

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

Faten told me that.....

12- "I had visited many European countries."

The old man told me that.....

13- "There are many renewable sources of energy."

The teacher explained that.....

14- "I bought a new generator last week."

The farmer said that.....

15- "My calculator contains a solar cell."

Eman said that .....

16- "The wind turbines don't work if there is no wind."

The expert explained that.....

17- "I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment."

Maha told us that.....

18- "I am going to meet you at the airport."

Salem told his sister.....

19- "You must do your homework after school."

The teacher told me.....

20- "You must do your homework after school."

The teacher told Ahmad.....

21- "You must do your homework after school."

The teacher told Rola.....

22- "I would stay at home when it snowed."

Adnan told me.....

#### 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. Rola said that **her** camera **needed** maintenance.

8. Jamal told me that **he couldn't** drive a big bus.

9. Manal told me that **she couldn't** drive a big bus.

10. Majed said that **he had watched** an interesting film **the night before**.

11. Faten told me that **she had watched** an interesting film **the night before**.

12. The old man told me that **he had visited** many European countries.

13. The teacher explained that there **were** many renewable sources of energy.

14. The farmer said that **he had bought** a new generator **the week before**.

15. Eman said that **her** calculator **contained** a solar cell.

16. The expert explained that the wind turbines **didn't** work if there **was** no wind.

17. Maha told us that **she** mostly **worked** with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment.

18. Salem told his sister that he was going to meet her at the airport.

19. The teacher told me that I had to do my homework after school.

20. The teacher told Ahmad that he had to do his homework after school.

21. The teacher told Rola that she had to do her homework after school.

22. Adnan told me that he would stay at home when it had snowed.

## 2. Reported Questions ?

## تحويل الأسئلة؟

### Rule:

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

### 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.

### Test yourself ! اختبر 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

تبدأ جملة الأمر بفعل مجرد مثل:

Quite , read, write, walk, stay, Be .....

وعند تحويلها : نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

"Stay in bed "

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

في حالة النفي : نحذف **don't** ونضع **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 <b>told</b> me to do my homework.	The teacher <b>told</b> me not to talk to my neighbor.

### The passive

اولا 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 **borrowed** Omar's 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

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

Uses : الاستخدامات

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

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

**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

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 ..... (fix)

**Possibilities الاحتمالية**

**A)**

**must /:** to express obligation اجباري

**mustn't** not allowed غير مسموح - ممنوع

**have to / don't have to:** to express necessity ضرورة

**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 hasn't the ability to ride a horse.(can't)

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.

الأستاذ وليد صوان

## Conditional Clauses (If Clauses) الشرطية الجمل

### 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 شيء دائما 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 شيء 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.

- سأشتريه حتى لو كان غالي الثمن.

### Second Conditional

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

**Function : unreal things**

غير حقيقي مثل الندم (لن يحصل)

**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 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- Maybe 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 would'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.