

مكتف

الجوهرة

في اللغة الإنجليزية

للمستوى الثالث

* شرح مبسط لقواعد الكتاب

* ملخص مادة الحفظ في الكتاب

* القطع المقترحة للإمتحان الوزاري

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Tenses

1- Simple present (المضارع البسيط)

1.1. Affirmative (الجملة المثبتة)

- He

She + V1 + (s or es)

It

- I

We + V1

You

They

ملاحظات

1- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحد الحروف التالية (Ch , sh , ss ,o, x,z) فنقوم بإضافة (es) عليه

Ex: pass - Passes, fix -fixes, wash - washes, go - goes

2- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) مسبوق بحرف علة (a, e, i, o, u) نضيف عليه (s)

Ex: Play - plays , say - says , buy - buys

3- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبوق بحرف ساكن نقرب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (es)

Ex: study – studies, worry – worries, deny - denies

1.2. Negation (النفي) :

في حالة النفي نستخدم **Don't /doesn't** بعد الفاعل مباشرة كالاتي:

he

she + does + not + v1

it

Ex: he doesn't read book every day (not/ read)

I

We

You + do + not +v1

They

Ex: They don't read a book every day

1.3: Interrogation (السؤال) :

يتم تكوين السؤال من خلال وضع **Do, does** بداية الجملة وفي نهايتها علامة استفهام

He

Does + She + v1 +?

It

I

Do + We + v1 +?

You

They

Ex :

*Do you speak English?

*Does it snow in Alaska?

ملاحظات:

1- إذا جاء **be** بين الأقواس بالسؤال لوحده في حالة المضارع البسيط , يكون

حلها حسب الفاعل, اما **is, am, are**

2- إذا جاء **have** بين الأقواس بالسؤال نضع **has** إذا كان الفاعل مفرد و **have** إذا كان الفاعل جمع

3- وكذلك الحال بالنسبة للفعل **do** حيث نضع **Does** في حالة الفاعل المفرد و **Do** في حالة الفاعل الجمع

Ex:

He ...is.....a doctor (be)

I ...am.....doctor (be)

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

Often, seldom, rarely, sometimes, usually, every +time, occasionally,
always, time + ly

2. Present continuous (المضارع المستمر)

2.1. Affirmative:

He

- She + is + v1 + ing

it

We

- You + are + v1 + ing

They

- I + am + v1 + ing

2.2. Negation:

نقوم بوضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

Is

Sub + am + not + V1 + ing

are

Ex: The car isn't moving now

2.3. Interrogation

نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Is

Am + sub + v1 + ing + ?

Are

Ex:

The car is moving

Is the car moving?

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

At the moment, at the present, at this time, currently, now, just now, right now, nowadays, today, tonight, listen, look, be careful, be quiet, watch now, hurry up.

ملاحظات:

*إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف علة, نقوم بتكرار الحرف الأخير ونضيف (ing)

- ❖ Swim- swimming
- ❖ Run – running
- ❖ Cut- cutting
- ❖ Begin- beginning

*إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) الصامتة وكان قبلها حرف ساكن, نحذف (e) ونضيف (ing)

- ❖ Write- writing
- ❖ Make- making
- ❖ Live- living

*إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) نضيف (ing) دون احداث اي تغير عليه

- ❖ Study- studying
- ❖ Play- playing
- ❖ Cry- crying

*إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (ie) نقبلها الى (y) ونضيف (ing)

- ❖ Lie- lying
- ❖ Tie- tying

3. Present perfect (المضارع التام)

3.1. Affirmative:

He

She + has + v 3

It

I

We + have + v 3

You

They

3.2. Negation:

نضع بعد الفعل المساعد **has** او **(not) Have**

He

She + has + not + v3

It

I

We

You + have + not + v3

they

Ex:

He hasn't played football since 2010

3.3. Interrogation:

نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة استفهام

Has

+ sub+ v3 ?

Have

Has Ali played football?

ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية:

Already, recently, lately, never, ever, so far, for, since, just, yet , once, twice, Times.

4. Present perfect continuous (المضارع التام المستمر)**4.1. Affirmative**

He

She + has + been + v + ing

It

I

We + have + been + v + ing

You

They

4.2.Negation:

يتم وضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد Has/ have

He

She + has + not + been + v + ing

It

I

We

You + have + not + been + v + ing

They

Ex:

I haven't been studying all morning

4.3. Interrogation

نقوم باستبدال موقع الفاعل والفعل المساعد

Has

+ sub + been+ v + ing +?

Have

Ex:

Have you been studying all morning?

*** دلالت هذا الزمن :**

all morning , all evening ,all the time, all day, all night , (be,V1)

5.Simple past (الماضي البسيط)**5.1. Affirmative:**

Sub + V2

Ex:

I visited my friend yesterday

ملاحظات :1- يتم اضافة (d) فقط في التصريف الثاني للافعال التي تنتهي بـ **e الصامتة:**

Close - Closed, phone- phoned

2- يتم اضافة (ed) على الافعال التي تنتهي بـ **Y يسبقها حرف علة:**

Play -Played, destroy - destroyed

3- يتم قلب (Y) الى (i) واطافة **ed** على الافعال التي تنتهي بـ **Y يسبقها حرف ساكن:**

Worry - Worried, study - studied

5.2.Negation:

Sub + didn't + V1

Ex:

They didn't play tennis in the last match

5.3.Interrogation:

Did+ sub + V1?

Ex:

Did you see Ali yesterday?

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

.....تاريخ سابق.... in , yesterday, ago, in the past, time + Last

ملاحظة:

*إذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس (be) نضع **Was / were** :

Ex:

He..... was..... a pilot three years ago. (be)

He.....wasn't..... a teacher in 2002 .(not/be)

.....were..... they students in 2007 ? (be)

*إذا جاء الفعل **have** بين الأقواس يكون الجواب **had**

6. Past continuous (الماضي المستمر)

6.1. Affirmative:

He

She + was + v1 + ing

It

I

We

You + were + v1 + ing

They

6.2. Negation

نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

He

She + was + not + v1 + ing

It

I

We

You + were + not + v1 + ing

They

Ex:

I wasn't reading a book

6.3. Interrogation:

نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد (نعكس الأماكن) ونضع علامة استفهام آخر الجملة.

Was

+ sub + v + ing ?

were

Ex:

He was playing football

Was he playing football?

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

- **When** +simple past, past continuous
- past continuous, **When** + simple past
- **While / As** + past continuous, simple past
- Simple past, **While / As** + past continuous

7. Past perfect (الماضي التام)

7.1. Affirmative:

Sub + had+ v3

Ex:

Hassan had played football

7.2. Negation:

* نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد **had**

Sub + had+ not + v3

Ex:

Hassan hadn't played football

7.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Had + sub+ v3 + ?

Ex:

-Had I done my homework before I went shopping?

***ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :**

Before, after, already+ v2, by the time, until, as soon as,

(V2.....becausenever.....before)

ملاحظة : يكون التركيب القواعدي لبعض الدلائل الخاصة بهذا الزمن كالآتي:

***Before**

By the time + simple past , past perfect

By + past time

***After**

Already

Until + past perfect , simple past

Never

because

ملاحظة : من الممكن ان تأتي هذه الدلائل بالوسط ما بين جملتين

Ex:

***Ahmad had written some notes, before he came to the class room.**

***After you had told me, I kept your books quickly.**

ملاحظة: اذا جاء **already** في جملة واحدة, تكون مضارع تام اما اذا جاءت في جملتين احدهما ماضي

بسيط هنا تدل عندها على الماضي التام

8.Past perfect continuous (الماضي التام المستمر)**8.1. Affirmative**

Sub+ had + been+ v + ing

Ex:

She had been calling her mother for two hours when I came

8.2. Negation

* نضع not بعد had

Sub+ had+ not + been+ v + ing

Ex:

She hadn't been calling her mother for two hours when I came.

8.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Had + sub + been + v + ing+ ?

Ex:

Had She been calling her mother when I came ?

***ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :**

all + past time , (be , V1)

9. The future with will

9.1. Affirmative:

Sub+ will+ v1

Ex:

It will be cloudy tomorrow

9.2. Negation:

*نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد

Sub+ will+ not + v1

Ex:

It won't be cloudy tomorrow

9.3. Interrogation:

*نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Will+ sub+ v1 + ?

Ex:

Will it be cloudy tomorrow?

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

May be, probably, perhaps, hope, think, tomorrow, next, in the future, soon

10. The future with going to

10.1. Affirmative:

He

She + is + going to + v1

It

We

You + are + going to + v1

They

I + am + going to + v1

10.2. Negation:

*تضع not بعد الفعل المساعد

He

She + is + not + going to + v1

It

We

You + are + not + going to + v1

They

I + am + not + going to + v1

Ex:

We aren't going to attend lectures tomorrow.

10.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Is

am + sub + going to + v1 + ?

are

Ex:

Are we going to attend lectures tomorrow ?

*يستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

Plan, evidence, conclude, intend, arrange

11.Future continuous (المستقبل المستمر)

11.1. Affirmative:

Sub+ will+ be + v + ing

*يستخدم للتحدث عن نشاط مستمر في المستقبل (Continuous action in the future)

Ex:

- Don't ring at 8 o'clock; I will be watching who wants to be a millionaire.
- This time tomorrow, I will be sitting on the beach.

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

Month + specific time, tomorrow + specific time ,
between+future time....., this time + future time

11.2. Negation:

Sub+ will + not + be + v + ing

نقوم بوضع not بعد الفعل المساعد

Please ring at 8 o'clock; I **won't** be sleeping

11.3. Interrogation:

Will + Sub+ be + v + ing + ?

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Will you be sitting on the beach this time tomorrow ?

12. Future perfect (المستقبل التام)

12.1. Affirmative

Sub+ will have + v 3

*يستخدم للتكلم عن حدث سوف يكتمل بوقت محدد في المستقبل

(An action that will be completed by a particular time in the future)

- By 2019, the new motor will have opened.
- In thirty year's time, scientists will have found a cure for cancer.

*ويستخدم هذا الزمن مع الدلالات التالية :

By + future time, by then , in ...numberyear's time

11.2. Negation:

نقوم بوضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

Sub+ will + not + have + v 3

- By 2019, the new motor won't have opened.

11.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Will +Sub+ have + v 3 + ?

- Will the new motor have opened ?

Exercise: Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- She has ill since Friday. (be)
- 2- My parents have me many stories. (tell)
- 3- We to open the door for five minutes. (try)
- 4- I felt tired **because** Ineverhard .(work)
- 5- The policemen two people **so far** today. (interview)
- 6- I'm tired. I football **all morning**. (play)
- 7- Sofia..... in England from Poland seven years **ago**. (arrive)
- 8- In 1975 my family England on an aeroplane. (leave)
- 9- She isn't here. She **already** (leave)
- 10- Hani **had** law and history for four years. (be ,study)

- 11- My father for the same company **all his life**. (be, work)
- 12-Your eyes are red. Have you? (be, cry)
- 13-She (visit) her relatives once in 1993 **before** she moved in with them in 1996.
- 14-Tonight at 8:0 p.m I a TV programme. (watch)
- 15- The hospitalin our town three years **ago**. (build)
- 16- In three years time, Ibuilding my new house. (complete)
- 17- Tomorrow this time Ali's flightat the airport. (arrive)
18. By the time I was ten , Isome words wrongly. (spell)
19. you can borrow this novel tomorrow, Iit by then . (finish)
20. After heby a rabid dog, he went to the hospital.(bite)

Exercise : Choose the correct suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences.

- 1-After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden.
(had gone , went , go)
- 2- Last month I..... for a foreign company in Aqaba.
(have worked , had worked , worked)
- 3- Omar.....on the exam **all week**.
(have studied , has studied , has been studying)
- 4-I took a break for an hour **because** I for a long time.
(had worked ,worked , has worked)
- 5- most people their mobile phones **every day**.
(used , will use , use)

6- look ! the car..... slowly.

(moves , is moving , has been moving)

7-By 2022, the new mall

(will open , will be opining , will have opened)

8- What in the future?

(will have happened , happed ,will happen)

9- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet.

(started , was starting , were starting)

10- I've just cleaning the house.

(have finish , will finish , finished)

Answers: 1-went 2-worked 3- has been studying 4- had worked

5- use 6- is moving 7- will have opened 8-will happen 9-started

10-finished

Active and passive

(المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول)

طريقة التحويل من المبنى للمعلوم الى المبنى للمجهول:

1- حذف الفاعل من الجملة في السؤال

2- يوضع لك المفعول به في بداية الجملة في الحل

3- احذف المفعول به من الجملة في السؤال لكي لا تكرر في جملة الحل

4- قم باكمال الجملة على القواعد التالية:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	V 1/ V1+s,es	Is, am, are + v3
Past simple	V2	Was/ were+ v3
Present continuous	is, am , are+ v ing	is, am, are + being+ v3
Past continuous	Was, were+ v ing	Was, were + being+v3
Present perfect	Has, have+ v3	Has, have +been+ v3
Past perfect	Had+ v3	Had+been+ v3
Present perfect continuous	Have,has+been+ v ing	Has,have+been+being+ v3
past perfect continuous	Had+been+ v ing	had+been+being+ v3
Future simple	Modals + V1	Modals+ be+ v3
Future perfect	Modals +have+ v3	Modals + have + been+ v3

ملاحظة : في حالة سؤال المبني للمجهول نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة وعلامة استفهام في نهايتها

اما في حالة النفي فنقوم بإضافة **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

مسئلة وزارية لسنوات سابقة:

Exercise: Change the following sentences from Active to Passive:

- 1- People saw smoke coming out of the forest.
Smoke
- 2- The government must save the historical sites.
The historical sites.....
- 3- The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.
The plants.....
- 4- Everyone must save the natural resources.
The natural resources.....
- 5- Parents mustn't give their children everything they want.
Children
- 6- Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.
Bicycles
- 7- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.
- The role of the teacher.....
- 8- Is Tom fixing the door?
..... the door.....?

9- Shakespeare wrote many plays.

Many plays.....

10- Bill will invite Ann to the party.

Ann.....

11- Two horses were pulling the farmer's wagon.

The farmer's wagon

Answers:

- 1- Smoke was seen coming out of the forest
- 2- The historical sites must be saved
- 3- The plants must be watered in order to grow
- 4- The natural resources must be saved
- 5- Children must not be given everything they want
- 6- Bicycles mustn't be left in the drive way

* من الممكن ان يأتي موضوع المبني المجهول ضمن سؤال صحح الفعل وضع دائرة

Ex : correct the verbs between brackets:

1. The carusuallyin the morning . (clean)
2. This carin 1985. (produce)
3. The carby the mechanic next week. (fix)
4. The law hassince 1990. (apply)
5. The filmat the moment. (watch)
6. After the car, we set out to Petra. (repair)
7. While the car, it rained .(clean) .

Answers:

1-is cleaned 2-was produced 3-will be fixed 4-been applied 5-is being watched 6- had been repaired 7-was being cleaned

Exercise : Choose the correct suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences.

1- Sign languagenow and taught as an optional foreign language.

(is recognizing, is being recognized, has recognized)

2- my phonelast week by Ali .

(fixed, is fixed , was fixed)

3- A new vocational school recently in my area .

(has built , has been built , was built)

4- our final science project has..... as the best project .

(be chosen . has been chosen , been chosen)

5- The ruins..... by thousands of tourists every day.

(were viewed , are viewed , are being viewed)

Answers 1- is being recognized 2- was fixed 3-has been built 4- been chosen 5-are viewed

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

*عندما نقوم بنقل كلام القائل نستخدم أفعال النقل وهي:

Ex:

" I have three dogs".

Ali **said** that he had three dogs.

Ali **told** Hasan that he had three dogs.

*الكلام المنقول هو نقل كلام المتكلم بارجاعه خطوة زمنية الى الوراء, أي:

مضارع - ماضي

ماضي - ماضي تام

*التغيير يكون على ما يلي:

1-الضمائر و صفات الملكية

2-الأفعال

3-الظروف و بعض الكلمات

*ولكن في البداية يجب حفظ التحويلات التالية:

1- الضمائر

مباشر	غير مباشر
I	He, she
We	They
Me	Him, her
Us	Them
My	His, her
you فاعل	I, we, they, he, she
you مفعول به	Me, us, them, him, her

2- صفات الملكية:

Our	Their
Your	My, our, their, his, her
Mine	His, hers
Ours	Theirs

3- الضمائر الانعكاسية:

Myself	Himself, herself
Ourselves	Themselves
Yourself	Himself, herself

4- الظروف وبعض الكلمات :

This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Today	That day
Now	Then
At the moment	At that moment
This week	That week
Yesterday	The day before
Last week	The week before
A week ago	The week before
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The day after
Next week	The week after
Tonight	That night

5- الأزمنة:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple v.1/ v+s,es	Past simple v.2
Past simple v.2	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Past perfect Had+ v.3	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Present perfect Has/ have + v.3	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Present continuous Is/ am / are+ v ing	Past continuous Was/ were+ v ing
Past continuous Was/ were+ v ing	Past perfect continuous Had + been+ v ing
Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing	Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing
Present perfect continuous Has/ have+ been+ v ing	Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing
Modals(will, shall, may, must...)+ V1	Would, should, could, might, had to + V1

ملاحظة هامة:

في حالة النفي يكون تحويل الزمن كالآتي في ازمدة المضارع والماضي البسيط:

Don't / doesn't + v1 ----- Didn't + v1 ----- hadn't + v3

Exercises :

1- "I'm a teacher".

- He said.....

2- "I'm having lunch with my parents".

- She said.....

3- "I've been to France three times".

- He said

4- "I've been working very hard".

- He said.....

5- "I bought a new car".

- He said

6- "It was raining earlier".

- She said

7- "The play had started when I arrived".

- He said that

8- "I'd already been living in London for five years".

- She said

9- " my mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend"

Rami said that.....

10- "I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals".

he promised that.....

Answers:

- 1- he was a teacher
- 2- she was having lunch with her parents
- 3- he had been to France three times.
- 4- he had been working very hard.
- 5- he had bought a new car.
- 6- it had been raining earlier.
- 7- the play had started when he arrived.
- 8- she'd already been living in London for five years.
- 9- His mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after
- 10- he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals.

Used to

Forms:

A)

Is

Sub + am + used to + v1+ ing / pronoun / noun

are

الاستخدامات:

* وصف امور مألوفة ومعتادة لنا في حياتنا اليومية

(To describe things that are familiar or customary)

- We have lived in the city a long time, so we are used to knowing everything.
- I am used to getting up at five in the morning.
- She lived in UK for a year, she is used to speaking English now.
- we have lived in the city along time,so we are used to the traffic.
- I didn't like getting up early,but I'm used to it now.
- we weren't used to three meals a day

*في حالة النفي نضيف **not** بعد عائلة **be**

is

Sub + am + not + used to + v1 + ing /noun /pronoun

are

Salma isn't used to speaking English.

*في حالة السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

is

am + Sub + used to + v1 + ing /noun /pronoun ?

are

Is Salma used to speaking English now?

B) Sub + Used to + v1

الاستخدامات:

*لوصف عادات في الماضي ولكنها تغيرت الآن

(To describe past habits that have now changed)

- My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- She used to be a teacher, but now she is retired.
- I used to like cartoon films when I was younger, these days I prefer action films.

ملاحظة: في حالة النفي نستخدم الفعل (**didn't**) وتتغير **Used to** الى **Use to**

Sub + didn't + use to + v1

He **didn't use to** work with me.

ملاحظة: في حالة السؤال نستخدم الفعل (**did**) في بداية الجملة وتتغير **Used to** الى **Use to**

Did + sub + use to + v1 ?

Did you **use to** play football at school?

Exercises

*** Write the correct form of the verb:**

1. Rana has lived in the UK for two years. **She's used to**English now. (speak)
2. **Are you**in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months. (use to, live)
3. When I **was** a student, I very hard. (use to, work)
4. I usedcartoon films when I **was** younger. These days I prefer action. (like)

*** Correct mistakes / Replace:**

1. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather that we have in summer.
2. There wasn't used to be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I am used to go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
4. Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she is now used to play it.

***Choose the suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences.**

1- my English teacher is used to..... us extensive lectures.

(give , giving , gave)

2- did Huda visit her relatives ?

(used to , use , use to)

3- when I was a child , I used to English in my school.

(studied , studying , study)

4- I amother people to clean our neighbourhood.

(used to help , used to helping , use to helping)

5- when I was 15 years old , I to listen for music.

(didn't use , don't use . amn't used)

Answers:

1- giving 2-use 3-study 4-used to helping 5-didn't use

*** Rewrite the following sentences:**

1- It is **normal** for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is

2. It is **customary** for most people to buy goods online.

Most people are

3. It wasn't **common** for me to drive hybrid cars.

I

4. It is **usual** for me to speak English fluently.

I am

Verbs followed with gerund / infinitive

Verbs followed by infinitive (to + v1)	Verbs followed by gerund (V1+ ing)
Want, afford, arrange, promise, agree, refuse, plan, intend, hope, offer, manage, forget, appear, seem , decide, claim, ask, would like, tend, pretend	Stop, admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, imagine, suggest ,keep ,postpone

***Correct the verbs between the brackets:**

- 1- Kate agreed (come)
- 2--She asked him..... (not / leave)
- 3-We plan this shortly. (finish)
- 4-They decided home. (return)
- 5-They keep on(fight)
- 6-She promised smoking. (stop)
- 7-They suggested the luggage.(not keep)

Answers: 1- to come 2-not to leave 3-to finish 4- to return 5- fighting
6- to stop 7- -not keeping

***Choose the suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences.**

- 1-I hope you soon.
(seeing , see , to see)
- 2- I finished my homework.
(to do , did , doing)
- 3-She stopped last year .
(to smoke , smoke . smoking)

The causative

الجملة السببية

* هذه القاعدة تتحدث عن الأشياء التي لا يستطيع الشخص القيام بها بنفسه بل يوكل شخص يقوم بها عنه

مثلا: لا تستطيع أن تقول لقد اصلحت سيارتي الا اذا كنت تعمل ميكانيكي سيارات.

*القاعدة العامة:

Sub + Have + Object +V3

وبهذه القاعدة نعني اننا وكلنا احدا للقيام بذلك

Ex: Ali had his hair cut.

هنا علي لم يقص شعره بنفسه, بل احدثهم قص شعره.

والجدول التالي يساعد في التحويل للجملة السببية :

Tenses	Regular active form	Causative form
Present simple	V1 / V+s,es	Has, have + o+ v3
Past simple	V2	Had+ o+ v3
Present cont	Is, am, are + v ing	Is, am, are+ having+ o+v3
Past cont	Was, were+ v ing	Was, were+ having+ o+ v3
Present perfect	Has, have+ v3	Has, have had+ o+ v3
Past perfect	Had+ v3	Had had+ o+ v3
Present perfect cont	Has, have+ been+ v ing	Has, have+ been+ having+ o+ v3
Past perfect cont	Had+ been+ v ing	Had+ been+ having+o+ v3
Modals	Modals+ base	Modals+ have+o+ v3

خطوات التحويل:

- نضع الفاعل الأصلي للجملة كما هو.
- نضع **have** او اخواتها مكان الفعل الرئيسي للجملة (نغير شكل **have** واخواتها بنفس شكل وتصريف الفعل الرئيسي بالجملة)
- نضع المفعول به كما هو في الجملة الأصلية.
- نضع الفعل الرئيسي بعد المفعول به محولا التصريف الثالث.

Ex:

*She has been cleaning the house.

She has been having the house cleaned.

*She will clean the house.

She will have the house cleaned.

*She doesn't mind cleaning the house.

She doesn't mind having the house cleaned.

*Mohammad fixed the car.

Mohammad had the car fixed.

ملاحظات :

- 1- لتمييز سؤال الجملة السببية عن الأزمنة في سؤال صحح ما بين الأقواس, دائما يكون قبل الفراغ مايلي للدلالة على الجملة السببية: **Sub + verbs to have + obj**
- 2- يتم نفي **Have / has** في حالة المضارع البسيط باستخدام **Don't / doesn't +have**
- 3- يتم نفي **had** في حالة الماضي البسيط باستخدام **Didn't +have**

EX:

He takes the photos himself. He **doesn't have** them taken

He took the photos himself. He **didn't have** them taken

Exercises :Correct the verbs between the brackets:

- 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/w)- 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).

Answers:

- 1.repaired 2. planted 3. Delivered 4. typed 5. bought

***Choose the suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences.**

- 1- He took the photos himself. He didn't have them
(took , have taken , taken)
- 2- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by
a photographer .
(take , to take , taken)
- 3-Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one.....
(fixed , fix , to be fixed)

***Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning:**

1. I fixed my car.
I
2. Sami is painting the house.
Sami.....
3. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
The man had.....
4. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.

He had.....

5. I asked someone to fix my computer.

I.....

Answers:

1. I had my car fixed
2. Sami is having the house painted
3. The man had his luggage taken to his room
4. He had the fence built
5. I had my computer fixed

Explaining possibilities

متأكدين من حدوث الفعل must	متأكدين من عدم حدوث الفعل Can't	غير متأكدين من حدوث الفعل أو عدمه May, might, could
Sure, certain	Sure..... not Certain..... not	Unsure/ uncertain/ likely/ probable/ possible/ perhaps/ if/ there is a chance/ may be
Must+ v1 Must+ have+ v3	Can't+ v1 Can't+ have+ v3	Might+ v1 Might+ have+ v3
I am sure it is outside, it must be hot outside	I am sure Ali didn't come Ali can't have come	It is possible that Ahmad comes Ahmad might come

ملاحظة: لاحظ في المثال الوزاري , الجملة تحتوي على قسمين, القسم الثاني يحتوي على الكلمة الدالة **Unsure**

والتي جعلتنا نستخدم **might** وتبين لك ان الجملة ذاتها في زمن المضارع التام لذلك استخدمنا **Have + v3**

ملاحظة: إذا كانت الجملة الأصلية بالزمن المضارع , نستخدم في الحل:

Must/ cant / might + v1

اما اذا كانت في الزمن الماضي او الماضي التام او المضارع التام نستخدم في الحل:

Must / cant/ might + have + v3

EX:

(2014/ s): Ahmad class starts at 8: 45 and he isn't here yet, I'm unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.

Ahmad might have missed the bus.

خطوات الحل:

- 1- نحذف الجملة التي لا تحتوي على دلالة الاحتمالية
- 2- نركز على الجملة التي تحتوي على دلالة الاحتمالية ونحدد المودل المناسب بناء عليها
- 3- نحذف جملة الاحتمالية
- 4- نضع الفاعل في بداية جملة الحل ويفضل ان يكون اسم
- 5- نقوم بتحويل الجملة من المضارع البسيط/ المستمر الى **S+ must, cant, might + v1** الماضي البسيط او المستمر او المضارع والماضي التام الى **S+ must,cant, might+have + v3**

ملاحظة: اذا احتوت الجملة على **Whether ... or ...not** فعليك حذفها

Ex:

*(2015/S) The twins have quietly expression on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty.

-The twins must have done something naughty

*She is blond, I am unsure whether she is Russian or not

-She might be Russian.

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

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

Salma.....

2- perhaps Issa's phone is broken . (might)

Issa's

3- it isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)

You.....

4- you aren't allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You.....

5- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

Answers:

1- Salma can't have watered her plants.

2- Issa's phone might be broken.

3- You don't have to switch off the screen.

4- You musn't touch this machine.

5- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight

Derivation

ويشمل الأسماء والصفات والأفعال والظروف

أولاً : الأسماء (Nouns)

تنتهي الأسماء بالنهايات التالية:

Tion, sion, ness, ess, ure, ment, dom, ism, ence, ance, ician, age, ist, tide, ship, ice, or, er, ing, ity, ty, ology.

Ex: destruction, awareness, actress, development

مواقع الاسماء هي:

1- تأتي الاسماء بعد المحددات:

وتشمل المحددات:

(One, two, three, any, some, no, a lot of, lots of, only, all, much, many, a few, a little, other, another).

I have some biscuits

2- تأتي الاسماء بعد ادوات التعريف والتكثير (articles) A, an , the

The kingdom of Jordan is famous for the protection of olive oil

3- يأتي الاسم بعد ضمائر الملكية وتشمل :

My, her, his, its, our, their, yours

I will be going to university to complete my education

4- يأتي الاسم بعد وقبل S الملكية:

Have you seen Nasser's collection of postcards?

5- يأتي الاسم بعد حروف الجر واسماء الإشارة التالية:

حروف الجر تتضمن : at, without, of, about , From , to, for , after , in , On, with

اسماء الاشارة تتضمن : That, this, those, these

Ministry of education is the largest ministry in Jordan

We can't comply with this decision

6-يستخدم الاسم كفاعل:

Jordan is one of the most prominent countries in medicine

7-يستخدم الاسم كمفعول به:

Professor Ali presents scholarships for diligent students

8- يأتي الاسم بعد كل من **More, most** بشرط ان لا تكون مسبقة باحد افعال **be**

We need more patience in case of anger

9- يأتي الاسم بعد الصفة

Psychological illnesses become pervasive nowadays

ملاحظة هامة: نستخدم كل القواعد السابقة بشرط ان لا يكون هنالك اسم بعد الفراغ , فاذا كان هناك اسم بعد الفراغ نضع الجواب صفة وليس اسم.

ثانيا : الصفات (Adjectives)

تنتهي الصفات بالمقاطع التالية:

Y, ory, ful, less, en, an, able, ive, ous, ect, al, ate, ant, ent, ish, ing, ed, any, ic

Ex: stormy, scientific, fortunate, shocking.

وتأتي الصفة في المواقع التالية:

1- تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم

She has beautiful hair

2- تأتي الصفة بعد افعال be

The exam was easy

3- تأتي الصفة بعد الصفات التالية: **too, so, very, quite**

You are very slow in writing

4- تأتي الصفة بعد الافعال التالية :

Feel, get, find, taste, become, seem, look, appear

This cookie looks tasty

5 -تأتي الصفة في هذا الموقع (as صفة as)

She is as beautiful as moon

6-تأتي الصفة بعد **more, most** بشرط ان تكون مسبقة باحد افعال be

land is more expensive than it was before

7-تأتي الصفة بعد الظرف

Ahmad was extremely hungry

ملاحظة

الصفة التي تنتهي ب **ed** تستخدم لوصف العاقل والصفة التي تنتهي ب **ing** تستخدم لوصف غير العاقل

Boring film , bored man

Adverbs / الظرف / الحال

عادة ما ينتهي ب **ly** وتركيبه دائما هو:

(صفة + ly)

aggressive___ aggressively

يستخدم الظرف في الحالات التالية:

1- في نهاية الجملة مكتملة العناصر

He greeted the guests warmly

2- في بداية الجملة, ويقع قبل الفاصلة

Fortunately, Fares could pass the exam

3- قبل الصفة

He was **extremely** tired

4- بين الفاعل (اسم/ ضمير) والفعل

He **surprisingly** told me about the secret.

5- بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

Ali has **completely** finished his job

ملاحظة: نحصل على الظرف (الحال) باضافة (**ly**) لنهاية الصفة وبإسقاطها من الظرف نحصل على الصفة

ربعا : الفعل (Verb)

وينتهي بالمقاطع التالية: **Ate, ise, ize, en, ve, ed**

Ex: Organize, eradicate, strengthen

ويقع الفعل في المواقع التالية:

1- بعد الفاعل

Thanks a lot. I **appreciate** your kindness

2- قبل المفعول به

Jordan **improves** education frequently

3- بعد **to** ويكون فعل مجرد

I need to **evaluate** my work

4- بعد افعال **Modals**

You should **study** hard

5- بعد افعال **do**

She didn't **succeed**

والقاعدة العامة : الترتيب يكون كالآتي:

Noun , Verb, Adverb, Adjective, Noun.

ملاحظة

*ادوات العطف التالية: **or , as well as , and** تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس اي ان ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

- **Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.**
- **Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy(adj).**

أهم المشتقات المطلوبة للمستوى الثالث

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Produce ينتج	Production انتاج Product منتج Producer منتج	Productive غزير الانتاج	Productively بشكل منتج
.....	Medicine طب	Medical طبي	Medically طبيا
Inherit يرث	Inheritor وارث Inheritance ميراث	Inheritable يمكن توريثه	.....
.....	Nine تسعة	Ninth التاسع	Ninthly تاسعا
Originate ينشأ	Origin اصل Originality أصالة	Original اصلي	Originally اصلا
Invent يخترع	Invention اختراع Inventor مخترع	Inventive مبدع	Inventively بابداع
Discover يكتشف	Discovery اكتشاف Discoverer مكتشف	Discovered مكتشف Discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	.....
Influence يؤثر	Influence تأثير	Influential مؤثر	Influentially بشكل مؤثر
Wave ينسج	Waver نساج Waving نسيج	Waved منسوج	.....
Attract يجذب	Attraction جذب	Attractive جذاب	Attractively بجاذبية
Create يبدع/ يخلق	Creature مخلوق Creation ابداع خلق	Creative مبدع/ خلاق	Creatively بابداع
Translate يترجم	Translation ترجمة Translator مترجم	Translated مترجم	.....

Appreciate يقدر	Appreciation تقدير	Appreciative ممتن/مقدر	Appreciatively بتقدير
Educate يعلم	Education تعليم Educator معلم	Educational تعليمي Educative تثقيفي	Educationally تعليميا
Collect يجمع	Collection مجموعة	Collective تعاوني/مشارك	Collectively بتعاون
install يركب	Installation تركيب	Installed مركب	
Operate يشغل/يجري عملية	Operation تشغيل/عملية	Operational مشغل/جاهز للعمل	Operationally تشغيليا
Expect يتوقع	Expectancy توقع	Expectant متوقع	Expectantly بترقب
	Expectation رجا/أمل		
Contemporise يحدث	Contemporisation تحديث	Contemporary معاصر	Contemporarily بالتزامن مع
Visualise يبصر	Vision رؤية	Visual بصري	Visually بصريا
.....	Tradition تقليد	Traditional تقليدي	Traditionally تقليديا
.....	.....	Extreme جدا	Extremely بدرجة قصوى
Organise ينظم	Organisation منظمة	Organised منظم Organisational تنظيمي	Organisationally تنظيميا
Intend ينوي	Intention نية	Intended مقصود	.....
.....	Archaeology علم الآثار Archaeologist عالم الآثار	Archaeological اثري	Archaeologically اثريا
.....	Child طفل Children اطفال	.....	.....
Train يتدرب	Training تدريب Trainer مدرب	Trained مدرب	.....
.....	Person شخص People ناس/اشخاص	.....	.....
Bring يجلب/يحضر		Brought منقول	.....
.....	Tourist سائح Tourism سياحة	.....	.....
Prescribe يصف	Prescription وصف	Prescribed موصوف	
.....	Culture ثقافة	Cultural ثقافي	Culturally ثقافيا
.....	Majority غالبية	Major كبير	
		On going مستمر/متطور	
Infect يعدي	Infection عدوى	Infectious معدي	Infectiously بشكل معد
Diagnose يشخص	Diagnosis تشخيص Diagnoses تشخيصات	Diagnostic تشخيصي Diagnostical تشخيصي Diagnosed مشخص	Diagnostically تشخيصيا
Believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	Believable معقول	Believably بشكل معقول
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully بنجاح

Conclude يلخص	Conclusion خلاصة	Conclusive ملخص	Conclusively بشكل ملخص
.....	Surgery جراحة Surgeon جراح	Surgical جراحي	Surgically جراحيا
Repute يحقق سمعة	Reputation سمعة	Reputable حسن السمعة Reputed	Reputably بشكل موثوق
Develop يطور	Development تطوير	Developed مطور Developing نامي	.....
Sustain يديم / يحافظ	Sustainability استدامة	Sustainable مستدام	.....
Achieve ينجز	Achievement انجاز	Achievable قابل للانجاز Achieved منجز	.....
Criticise ينتقد	Criticism انتقاد Critic ناقد	.....	.....
	Viability قابلية النجاح	Viable قابل للنجاح	Viably بشكل ناجح

ملاحظة هامة : يرجى مراجعة آخر الكتاب المدرسي للحصول على جميع الاشتقاقات المطلوبة في هذا المستوى

Exercise: Complete the sentences with suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil. (produce)
2. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (medicine)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (nine)
4. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most importantever ? (invent)
7. AlKindi made many important mathematical.....ies.(discover)
8. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

Answers: 1- production 2- medical 3- ninth 4- inheritance 5- original 6- invention 7- discoveries 8-influential.

Exercise: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is

(viable , viably , viability)

2. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas andeach other's work.

(criticise , criticism , critic)

3. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good**.....
(educate , educational , educationally)

4. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will**.....

(success , succeed , successful)

5. Congratulations! Not many **people**such high marks.

(Achievement, achieve , achievable)

6. My father works for **an**..... that helps to protect the environment.

(organise , organisational , organisation)

7. It's amazing to watch **the**of a baby in the first year of life.

(develop , developed , development)

8. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it **was**.....

(contemporary , contemporarily , contemporise)

9. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips **are**.....

(educate , education , educative)

10. King Hussein was a..... **world** figure in the twentieth century.
(majority , major , majored)

Answers(1-5): 1. viable 2. Criticise 3. education 4. succeed 5. achieve

الجمل الشرطية (If clause conditional)

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين الأول (If clause) وتسمى جملة الشرط , وتحتوي على أداة الربط (If) والثاني (Main clause) وتسمى جملة جواب الشرط.

Ex:

If you study harder, you will pass.

*تتكون جملة if الشرطية من أربعة أنواع وهي:

1-Zero conditional:

Form:

If +present simple (v1/v1+s,es) , present simple (v1/v1+s,es)

ويستخدم للكلام عن قوانين و حقائق لا تقبل الشك.

(describing something that always happens after a certain action or event)

EX:

If you freeze water, it turns to ice.

2-First conditional:

Form:

If +present simple (v1/v1+s,es) ,future simple (will + v1)

ويستخدم للحديث عن أمور قد تحدث أو لا تحدث في المستقبل بناء على الحاضر.

(Describing a future outcome of a certain action.)

Ex:

If you come today, we will visit you.

I will call you, if I need any help.

If the weather doesn't improve, we won't(will not) have a picnic.

3-Second conditional:**Form:****If + past simple (v2) , S + would + v1**

يستخدم للتحدث عن حالات خيالية لم تحدث في الواقع

(Imagining situations that didn't happen in the real world)

Ex:**If it rained in summer, it would be nice.****If I won the lottery, I would buy for my parent new house.*****ملاحظة : في هذا النوع من الممكن استخدام If في جملة النصائح بالاعتماد على هذه القاعدة:****S+should / ought to + v1 والتي ستصبح :****If I were you I would + v1****Ex:****You should practice the presentation several times. (were)****If I were you , I would practice the presentation several times****4-Third conditional:****Form:****If + past perfect (had + v3) , S+ would+ have+ v3**

يستخدم لوصف امور خيالية لايمكن حدوثها

(using the third conditional to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible)

Ex:**If Ali hadn't died, we would have enjoyed this trip together.**

Exercises:

Correct the verbs between the brackets:

- 1- If they (have)time at the weekend, they **will come** to see us.
- 2- If the team **train** well, they (get) high scores.
- 3- If we (know) about your problem, we **would have helped** you.
- 4- If I (be) you, I **would not buy** that dress.
- 5- I **leave** if she (come) to this place.
- 6- If I **didn't have** a mobile phone, my life (not/be) complete.
- 7- If we **sneak out** quietly, nobody (notice) us.
- 8- We (arrive) earlier if we **had not missed** the bus.
- 9- Okay, I (get) the popcorn if you **buy** the drinks.
- 10- If I (tell) you a secret, **would you be sure** not to leak it?

Answers:

- 1- have 2- will get 3- had known 4- were 5- comes 6- would not be
7- will notice 8- would have arrived 9- will get 10- told

Choose the suitable item from those given to fill the following sentences:

1. If it..... , we **will have** a picnic next week.
(don't rain , didn't rain , doesn't rain)
2. if Omar **passes** his driving test this afternoon, he..... his own car.
(has , would have , will have)
3. You **will not pass** your exams if you hard.
(doesnt study , don't study ,will study)
4. Babies **are** usually happy if they hungry or cold.
(weren't, aren't , haven't been)
5. If you **had done** the course, you..... enough experience to apply for the job.
(would have , have , would have had)

Re- write the following sentences keeping the same meaning:

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

If

2- Salma **ought to study** more.

If

3- **press the button** to make the picture **move**. (moves)

If

4- **Sleep early** to **wake up early**

If.....

Answers:

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

2- If I were you , I would study more.

3- If you press the button, the picture moves.

4- if you sleep early , you will wake up early

Cleft sentences

هي نوع من العمليات التحويلية التي تتم على الجملة, وفيها يتم تحويل التركيز اما على الفاعل او المفعول به او الظرف.

(Emphasise certain pieces of information)

ويشمل هذا الدرس أربعة انواع من الجمل وهي :

1-الجملة التي تبدأ ببدايات كهذا الشكل :

The thing

The person

The time

The place where.....

The reason why

Ex: john lost his wallet yesterday.

خطوات الحل:

- 1- **نحذف** الفاعل او المفعول به او الظرف **المقصود** بالسؤال من الجملة في السؤال
- 2- نضع **ضمير الوصل** المناسب في جملة الحل بالاعتماد على الكلمة المراد التركيز عليها في السؤال
- 3 - نكمل الجملة كما هي بالسؤال
- 4 - ننقل الكلمة المراد التركيز عليها الى آخر الجملة وقبلها تصريف الفعل **be** **محول** الى الزمن المناسب لجملة السؤال

*The person who lost his wallet yesterday was john.

*The thing that john lost yesterday was his wallet.

*The time when john lost his wallet was yesterday.

2-الجملة التي تبدأ بالكلمة المراد التركيز عليها :

وهنا يتم الإجابة بناء على التركيب التالي :

Bold word +be + the person /the thing / the day..... + WH +

Ex: john lost his wallet yesterday.

John was the person who lost his wallet yesterday

Wallet was the thing which john lost yesterday.

Yesterday was the time when john lost his wallet .

3- جملة تبدأ بـ What.....

علما بأن التركيب القواعدي لجملة **What** هو :

What + sub + main verb +...adv....+ verb to be + bold word.....

Ex: john lost his wallet yesterday.

What john lost yesterday was his wallet.

* إذا كانت الكلمة المضللة هي **فعل** يكون التركيب القواعدي كالآتي :

What + sub + do +...(adv)....+ Be + V1 +

*The boy **is playing** football now

What the boy is doing now **is** play football

*I **would like to go** to London next year

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

ملاحظة : عند الحل ينطبق على **Do** ما ينطبق على الفعل الرئيسي

4- جملة تبدأ بـ It was / is

والتركيب القواعدي لهذه الجملة هو:

It was / is + bold word + Wh +.....

*It was **yesterday** when john lost his wallet.

*It was **john** who lost his wallet yesterday.

*It was **john's wallet** which he lost yesterday.

ملاحظة : نحذف الكلمة المقصودة عند التكملة

*Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold:

1- Queen Rania opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was.....

2- Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985 CE.

The year.....

3- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was

4- My father has influenced me most.

The person

Answers:

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

Relative clauses

وتشمل ضمائر الوصل ما يلي:

فعل **Who** اشخاصلغير العاقل **Which/ that**مكان **Where**زمان **When**اسم **Whose** اسم المالك (للملكية)اسم **Whom** (المفعول به العاقل)

وتقسم جمل ضمائر الوصل الى :

1) Defining relative clauses (جمل الوصل المحددة)

وهي الجمل التي تتبع ضمائر الوصل وتكون ضرورية لاتمام المعنى و تحديد الشخص و المكان الذي نتحدث عنه

This is the man **who stole my bag****خصائص جمل الوصل المحددة:**

* لا يمكن حذف جملة الوصل المحددة, حيث ان حذفها يؤدي الى حدوث خلل في المعنى.

* غالبا لا تكون جملة الوصل المحددة بين فاصلتين .

* غالبا ما يكون الفاعل في الجملة نكرة

Ex:

1-This is the police who shot the criminal.

2-This is the school where I studied tawjihi.

3-This is the dog which chased me last night.

4-This is the man whose daughter I met in America.

في الأمثلة التالية والعبارات التي تحتها خط **ضرورية** لاتمام المعنى و تحديد الشخص و المكان الذي نتحدث عنه , فلم نذكر اسم الشرطي ولا اسم المدرسة , حيث ان العبارات التي تحتها خط تحدد لنا من هو الشرطي والمدرسة.

This is the police officer who shot the criminal.

This is the school where I studied Tawjihi.

*هذه العبارات **ضرورية** و لا يمكن ازلتها , حيث ان ازلتها قد تؤدي الى حدوث خلل في الجملة.

***ملاحظة:** يمكن حذف **Relative pronouns** اذا كان بعدها **فاعل** , اما اذا كان بعدها فعل فلا يمكن حذفها

Ex:

The man who I told you about was my uncle هنا يمكن حذف **who** لأن بعدها فاعل.

The man who broke the window is insane. هنا لا يمكن حذف **who** لأن بعدها فعل.

(جمل الوصل غير المحددة) 2)Non- defining relative clauses

هي عبارات **اضافية** نضيفها الى الجملة لتعطي معنى **اضافي** لشخص, او مكان او شيء

*Ali, who is studying there, took my food.

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

خصائص جملة الوصل غير المحددة:

*من الممكن حذف جمل ضمائر الوصل غير المحددة, حيث ان حذفها لا يختلف من خلاله المعنى.

*غالبا ما تكون جملة الوصل غير المحددة بين **فاصلتين**, اذا جاءت في منتصف الجملة.

* غالبا ما يكون الفاعل في الجملة **معرفا**

ملاحظة: عند استخدام حروف جر في جملة الوصل مع اسم الزمان او المكان, نستخدم **Which** بدلا من **When** أو **Where**

*That is the city **which** I was born in.

*The day **which** I met my teacher on was Monday.

Exercise: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1- A hotel is a **place** people stay when they're on holiday.
(where , which , when , who)

2- What's the name of the **woman** **lives** in that house?
(which , where , who , when)

3- What do you call **someone** **writes** computer programs?
(who , when , why , whose)

4- A waiter is a **person** **job** is to serve customers in a restaurant.
(when , where , which , whose)

5- Overalls are **clothes** people wear to protect their clothes when they are working.

(who , which , where , when)

6-Is that the **shop** you bought your new laptop?

(where , who , when , which)

7-He's the **man** **son** plays football for Manchester Utd.

(who , where , when , whose)

8-Hani didn't get the **job** he applied for.

(where , who , which , why)

Answers:

1- where 2- who 3- who 4- whose 5-which 6- where 7- whose 8- which

Exercise: Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given.

Omit the pronoun if possible.

- 1- The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.
-The girl.....
- 2- This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.
- This is the chair
- 3- She is married to a man. He is richer than her.
- She is married
- 4- She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.
.....
- 5- That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.
.....
- 6- That is the man. His wife is a famous actress.
.....

Answers:

- 1- The girl who I am talking to is my sister.
- 2- This is the chair which/that the carpenter repaired last week.
- This is the chair the carpenter repaired last week.
- 3- She is married to a man who is richer than her.
- 4- She is the friend who helped me with my homework.
- 5- That is the swimming pool where I used to go swimming.
- That is the swimming pool I used to go swimming in.
- 6- that is the man whose wife is a famous actress.

Articles

أولا : An/ a

ملاحظات

*الأسماء **المعدودة** هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدها و جمعها مثل:

Book –books, student- students

*الأسماء **الغير معدودة** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدها او جمعها مثل:

Water, coffee, tea, money

* تتشابه كل من **an /a** من حيث الاستخدام الا انها تختلف بما يلي :

- نستخدم **an** مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف العلة وهي (**a , o , l , e , u**)

Ex: I saw an elephant in the zoo yesterday.

I need an apple, an orange and an egg.

- نستخدم **a** مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة

Ex: he read a book

I bought a camera

استخدامات an/a :

(1) نستخدم **a, an** مع الأسماء المفردة المعدودة فقط

EX: a table, a student, an elephant, an egg

(2) نستخدم **a, an** مع الأعداد التي تعني واحد

Ex: I have been studying for an hour

I saw a hundred of butterflies in the garden

(3) نستخدم **a, an** مع اسماء المهن : **A doctor, an engineer**

Ex: majid is an engineer

Huda is a doctor

(4) نستخدم **a, an** مع عبارات الكميات وتنتهي ب **of** :

A Bunch of, a group of, a herd of, a pair of, a slice of

Ex: I saw **a herd of cows**

He gave her **a bunch of flowers**

(5) نستخدم **a, an** قبل الصفات وقبل المشددات (Very, so, really) :

Ex: **a beautiful, a great, an honest, a very difficult, a really simple**

(6) نستخدم **a, an** قبل الديانات :

Ex : **a muslim, a christian, a catholic**

ثانياً : The

(1) نستخدم **The** عندما نتحدث عن شيء يعرفه المستمع و المتحدث, او القارئ

Ex: **The garden is beautiful**

(2) نستخدم **The** عند التحدث عن شيء واحد لا يوجد غيره مثل:

Ex: **The earth, the world, the sun, the moon**

(3) نستخدم **The** مع اسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار ومجموعة الجزر (لكن ليس جزر فردية)

والسلاسل الجبلية واسماء الدول المركبة.

The red sea, the Indian ocean, the united states, the river nile,

Ex: **The Nile River locates in Egypt**

(4) نستخدم **The** قبل صيغة المفاضلة, اي الصفات التي تنتهي ب **est**

The tallest, the biggest, the best

Ex: Ostrich is **the biggest bird**

Ali is **the tallest** in the class

(5) نستخدم **The** مع الأسماء التي تصبح معروفة لذكرها مرة ثانية في الجملة.

Ex: I read **a book yesterday, the book was wonderful**

I saw **an elephant** in the zoo, **the elephant was enormous**

(6) نستخدم **The** مع الاسم المفرد الذي يمثل صنفا او نوعا

Ex: **The cat** is a tame animal

The tea is a herbal plant

(7) نستخدم **The** قبل الأرقام الترتيبية المستخدمة كصفات

Ex: This is the **first** student

(8) نستخدم **The** مع الصفات التي تدل على طبقة من الناس

Ex: We should help the **poor**

(9) نستخدم **The** مع اسماء الآلات الموسيقية

Ex: He plays the **guitar** well

(10) نستخدم **The** للتخصيص, والتخصيص يكون دائما بوضع حروف جر او ضمائر وصل بعد الاسم

Ex: The car **which** I bought is expensive

The cake **in** the bakery looks delicious

In the south of Africa there are lots of animals

(11) نستخدم **The** مع الكلمات التالية (**Capital of , same , both of , double of**) :

Ex: Amman is the **capital of** Jordan

We bought the **same** page

(12) نستخدم **The** مع الكتب المقدسة عند الناس :

Ex: The holy quran , the old testament , the torah

(13) نستخدم **The** غالبا بعد حروف الجر :

Ex: **at** the table , **under** the book , **inside** the court

(14) نستخدم **The** مع اسماء المطاعم والمتاحف والجرائد والمسارح :

Ex: The Chinese restaurant, the guardian, the national museum

ثالثاً: (x) No article**تستخدم مع:****(1) الأسماء الغير معدودة والأسماء الجمع:****Ex: Chocolate, sweets, children, sheep****Ex: I don't like cars****Milk contains many minerals****(2) قبل معظم اسماء المدن, الشوارع , الدول , القارات , الجبال الفردية , البحيرات , الشلالات , الايام و الاشهر والسنوات****Jordan, Africa, mount Everest, lake Geneva, Niagara falls, oxford street, Monday, April, 2000xs****Ex: japan is a great country.****(3) للتعميم وليس التخصيص****Ex: Milk is good for you****(4) مع اجزاء الجسم****Ex: Her left leg is broken****(5) مع وسائط النقل: Car, plane, train, ship, bus, bicycle****Ex: he will travel by plane****(6) قبل اسماء وجبات الطعام: Breakfast, lunch, dinner****Ex: I had lunch at home****(7) اللغات والجنسيات****Ex: he speaks French fluently****She is Canadian****(8) قبل اسم العلم****Ali, Ahmad****Ex: Ali is a clever student**

(9) مع اسماء الالعاب الرياضية: Football, volleyball, skiing, basketball

Ex: many people like football

(10) مع الكلمات التالية اذا كان الحديث عنها بشكل عام :

(College , university ,mosque,prison,hospital)

Ex: soon, I will go to university

I go to mosque at prayers time

Exercise: Complete the text with a, an, the or – (zero article).

- 1- Rami's father is pilot.
- 2- Hani is best student in the class.
- 3- Nile is longest river in the world.
- 4- Have you got pen?
- 5- She bought umbrella yesterday.
- 6- He wears helmet at work.
- 7- My brother goes to university.
- 8- I saw boy in our garden. boy was crying.

Answers

1-a 2- the 3- The/the 4- a 5- an 6- a 7- – 8- a -/the

Exercise: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1- Rashid comes from United Arab Emirates.

(a , an , the , -)

- 2- My father is accountant.

(a , an , the , -)

- 3- They went to Syria by car.

(a , an , the , -)

- 4- My favorite subject is English.

(a , an , the , -)

5- Long live queen.

(a , an , the , -)

6- I like football very much.

(a , an , the , -)

7- Amman is capital of Jordan.

(a , an , the , -)

8- Last night, moon was shining.

(a , an , the , -)

9- They flew to Republic of China last week.

(a , an , the , -)

Answers:

1- the 2- an 3- – 4- – 5- the 6- – 7- the 8- The 9- the.

American vs British English

هناك بعض الفروقات ما بين اللغة الانجليزية الأمريكية والبريطانية , ومنها:

أ- فروقات في القواعد وتشمل :

1- قليلا ما يستخدم الأمريكيون المضارع التام , بينما يستخدمه البريطانيون, علما بأن الأمريكيين يستخدمون الماضي البسيط.

(AE) did you see that film yet?

(BE) have you seen that film yet?

2- اللهجة الأمريكية تستخدم **Gotten** كتصريف ثالث بينما البريطانية تستخدم **got**

(AE) he had gotten us some ice cream

(BE) he had got us some ice cream

3- اللهجة الأمريكية تستخدم **have** لإظهار الملكية, بينما البريطانية تستخدم **Have got**

(AE) I have a brother, do you have a sister?

(BE) I have got a brother, have you got a sister?

4- اللهجة الأمريكية تستخدم **take** بمعنى يأخذ , بينما البريطانية تستخدم **Have**

(AE) I want to take a shower

(BE) I want to have a shower

ب- الفرق بين الانجليزية الأمريكية والبريطانية في استخدام الكلمات:

<u>BE</u>	<u>AE</u>
Lift	Elevator
Pavement	Side walk
Sweet	Candy
Holiday	Vacation
Autumn	Fall
Rubbish	Trash, garbage
Petrol	Gas
Biscuit	Cookie
Trousers	Pants
Head teacher	School principal
Flat	Apartment
Conservatoire	Conservatory
Chemist	Drugstore
Goodness / boot	Gosh / trunk

ج - الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والبريطانية من حيث الحروف

BE	AE
Our	Or
Labour	Labor
Harbour	Harbor
Flavour	Flavor
Colour	Color
Neighbour	Neighbor
Favourite	Favorite
Re	E
Centre	Center
Centimetre	Centimeter
Litre	Liter
Theatre	Theater
LL	L
Travelling	Traveling
Jeweller	Jeweler
Modelling	Modeling
Cancelled	Canceled
Marvellous	Marvelous
lse	lze
Realise	Realize
Specialise	Specialize
Normalise	Normalize
Paralysed	Paralyzed
lse	lce
Practice (N) practise (v)	Practice (N) Practice (v)
Mme	M
Programme	Program
Ogue	Og
Dialogue	Dialog
Catalogue	Catalog
Ae/oe	e
Archaeology	Archeology
Homoeopathy	Homeopathy

Exercises:

***The following sentences are in British English, re- write them in American English :**

1- Have you seen the new sport centre?

.....

2- I am going to have a look at these marvellous painting.

.....

3- People have recently become more convinced of homoeopathy treatment.

.....

4- The boss: Would you like to have a break ?

Ahmed: Yes, I also need some biscuits please.

.....

5- It has been a long time since we met last at the medical centre.

.....

6- 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

.....

***The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British**

1. Did you go to an aquarium?

.....

2. We're too late – the bus already left.

.....

3. I already saw this movie at the National theater.

.....

4. Do you have a car? Yes, I just bought a cheap one.

.....

5. Sami, who already left the university, works at King Hussien Cancer center.

.....

6. Did you see that program yet?

.....

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

1- Mark: did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce:

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

Bruce:

3- Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce:

4- Bruce: where's Leo? Have you seen him anyway?

Mark:

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

Mark:

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

Mark:

Answers

1. Have you seen that exhibition yet?

2. I usually have a shower in the morning.

3. I've just had my breakfast.

4. Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?

5. I'd like to take a look at those paintings.

6. Leo already did his project.

ملخص مادة الحفظ

1- Synonyms (مترادفات)

apparatus	equipment	جهاز
artificial	Prosthetic	صناعي
appendage	Limb	طرف
Sponsor	Fund	يمول

2-Collocations (متلازمات)

catch attention	يجذب انتباه
get an idea	يلتقط فكرة
take an interest	يستفيد
spend time	يمضي الوقت
attend a course	يحضر دورة
urban planning	تخطيط عمراني
public transport	مواصلات عامة
biological waste	مخلفات حيوية
carbon footprint	اثر كربون
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي

3-Color idioms مصطلحات الجسم

The word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Feel blue	To feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	To be angry	يغضب
Have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something to happen.	يعطي الإذن/ يسمح
Out of the blue	apparently from nowhere unexpectedly	غير متوقع/ مفاجيء
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يرتكب خطأ
White elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف بدون فائدة

4- Functions الوظائف اللغوية

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

- Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

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

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

Questions:

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

1. In this way, we can promote our culture and history.

What is the function of using the phrase “In this way” in the above sentence?

2. My brother has lived in China, and as a consequence speaks Chinese fluently.

What is the function of using the phrase “as a consequence” in the above sentence?

Answers: 1. to indicate consequence

2. to indicate consequence.

القطع المقترحة

The arts in Jordan

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE.

Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. It has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called „70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art“ Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic) many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title.

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, which showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region

Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history

A magazine article about a professional craftsman

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. „My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,” he says. „My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.”

Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.

He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. „These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job.

It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!”

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. „The sand gives us transparent, or “white”, glass,” Adnan explains. „We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.”

„These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colors instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,” he says. “The old ways are still the best”

A founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma“mun, who was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own „hands-on” experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great .

The King Hussein Cancer Centre

The King Hussein Cancer Centre (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and pediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion program. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus. Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

All the World's a Stage

by William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)

All the world's a stage,

Boyhood stage

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

At first, the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. ...

Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part.

Old age stage
Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything