

مكثف وملخص قواعد المستوى الرابع

المقارنة والتفضيل Comparative and superlative

- N1 + V + صفة قصيرة ...er + than + N2
N1 + V + more/less صفة طويلة + than + N2
N + V + the + صفة قصيرة ...est + in/at/ever
N + V + the + most/ least صفة طويلة + in/at/ever
- N1 + V not + as + صفة مجردة + as + N2
As much + غير معدود + as
As many + معدود + as

الصفات الشاذة			انتبه على تلك الصفات
adjectives	Comparative	Superlative	
good	better	The best	Big - bigger than - the biggest Thin - thinner than - the thinnest Happy - happier than - the happiest Early - earlier than - the earliest
bad	worse	The worst	
many / much	more	The most	
little	less	The least	
far	farther	The farthest	

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the adjectives between brackets.

- 1- we stayed at the Hotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2- our hotel was..... than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3- walaa is the girl in the village. (beautiful)
- 4- french grammar is more than English grammar. (difficult)
- 5- the richest people are not always the (happy)

Answer: 1- cheapest 2- cheaper 3- most beautiful 4- difficult 5- happiest

طرق تحويل الجمل في المقارنة والتفضيل

الطريقة الأولى (مقارنة الأسماء)

- There is less + اسم غير معدود than + there is
- There isn't as much + الاسم غير المعدود + as as there is بدون ذكر
- There are less + اسم معدود than + there are
- There aren't as many + الاسم المعدود + as as there are بدون ذكر

- 1- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
→ There _____
- 3- There are **less** students studying science **than** there are studying Maths.
→ There _____

والعكس صحيح

- 6- I haven't got as much homework as my brother.
→ _____

Answer:

- 1- There isn't **as much** information on the website **as** in the book.
- 2- There are **not as many** students studying Science **as** Maths.
- 3- I have got less homework than you.

الطريقة الثانية

- N1 + فعل مثبت + **more** صفة + **than** + N2
- N2 + فعل مثبت + **less** الصفة + **than** + N1
- N2 + **as** + نفس الصفة مجردة من المقارنة + **as** + N1
- 1- Maths is more popular than Science.
→ Science _____
 - 2- 11% more people applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
→ 11% _____

Answer:

- 1- Science is **less** popular **than** Maths / Science isn't **as** popular **as** Maths
- 2- 11 % **less** people applied for Engineering in 2013 **than** in 2014.

والعكس صحيح

-N1 + فعل + less صفة + than + N2

→ N2 + فعل + more صفة + than + N1

- 1- Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts.
- Visual Arts _____ .

Answer:

- 1- Visual Arts is more popular than Engineering .

الطريقة الثالثة

-N1+ فعل مثبت + er + than + N2

→ N2 + فعل مثبت + عكس الصفة + than + N1

→ N2+ as + نفس الصفة مجردة من المقارنة + as + N1

- 1- Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.
- Children in Japan/ Japanese children _____ .

Answer:

- 1- Children in Japan/ Japanese children have to go to school for **shorter** than Portuguese children.
Children in Japan/ Japanese children **don't** have to go to school **as long as** Portuguese children.

الطريقة الرابعة

-N1 + فعل منفي + as + المقارنة من مجردة من المقارنة + as + N2

→ N2 + فعل مثبت + er / more صفة طويلة + than + N1

- 1- Physics isn't as popular as Biology.
- Biology _____ .

Answer:

- 1- Biology is more popular than physics.

الطريقة الخامسة

-N1 + فعل مثبت + more صفة + than + N2 + and + N3

→ Neither+ N2 + nor + N3 + فعل مثبت + as + نفس صفة المقارنة مجردة + as + N1

-Neither+ N1 + nor + N2 + فعل مثبت + as + نفس صفة المقارنة مجردة + as + N3

→ N3 + فعل مثبت + more صفة + than + N1 + and + N2

- 1- Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.
- Neither _____ .

Answer:

- 1- Neither Medicine nor Dentistry is as popular as Law.

الطريقة السادسة

-N1 + فعل منفي + as much as + N2

→ N2 + اثبات الفعل + more than + N1

- My sister doesn't eat as much as I do.

→ _____ .

Answer:

- I eat more than my sister does.
My sister eats less than I do.

الطريقة السابعة

-The + صفة est / most
نكمل الجملة + عكس الصفة + The least

- 1- The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
- The _____

2- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the most boring story I've ever read.

→ I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the _____

Answer:

1- The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice. Raid jawarneh

2- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the least interesting story I've ever read. Omar.jawarneh

Indirect questions الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

نبدأ الأسئلة الغير مباشرة في العبارات التالية:

Could you tell me	هل يمكنك إخباري	Do you know	هل تعرف
Do you mind telling me	هل تمانع إخباري	Could you explain	هل يمكنك التوضيح
I wonder	اتساءل		

السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد

Yes / No questions

Do + S + V1

→ Could you tell me + if + S + v1

Does + S + V1

→ Could you tell me + if + S + V1 (s,es,ies)

Did + S + V1

→ Could you tell me + if + S + V2

إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد من أفعال be/have/modals ، نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد واكمل الجملة:

..... ؟ فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد

→ Could you tell me + If + فاعل + الفعل المساعد + فعل

1- Does Tom like Italian food? Do you know _____

2- Are your parents joining us for dinner? Could you tell me _____

3- Did anybody see you? Do you know _____

4- Is he Jordanian? Could you tell me _____

Answer: 1- if Tom likes Italian food? 2- if your parents are joining us for dinner?

3- if anybody saw you? 4- if he is Jordanian ?

WH questions

(What, Who, Why, When, Where, How, What time , How much sleep... etc.)

نطبق نفس قاعدة yes/no question في التعامل مع الافعال المساعدة ولكن ننزل نفس اداة السؤال ولا نستخدم if

Do you mind + v-ing

انتبه :- Do you mind تتبع بفعل مضاف إليه ing

Do you mind telling me.....

Do you mind helping me

Do you mind giving me

Do you mind suggesting me بدون

Do you mind explaining why.. me بدون

والفعل المضاف اليه ing نأخذه من الجملة المراد تحويلها وقد لا نطبق قواعد التحويل السابقة حيث نضيف ing للفعل help/give/tell/suggest والتي نحصل عليها تلك الافعال من الجمل المراد تحويلها، وإذا لم يوجد فعل منهن في الجملة فنستخدم الفعل telling me

1- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind _____ ?

2- Please tell me where you found that information.

Do you mind _____ ?

3- Could you explain the best way to revise?

I wonder _____ .

4- How much sleep does a teenager need?

Do you know _____ ?

5- Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

Do you know _____ ?

- Answer:** 1- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
 2- do you mind telling me where you found that information?
 3- I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise. انتبه للنقطة
 4- Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?
 5- Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten ?

المبني للمجهول Passive voice

- 1 They **hold** the competition every year.
The competition _____.
- 2 Scientists invented many important things in the 20th century.
many important things _____.
- 3 The committee is planning the festival.
the festival _____.
- 4 I can't come tomorrow. The interviewer will be interviewing me for a job.
I can't come tomorrow. I _____.
- 5 When you finished your homework, we had eaten the cake.
When you finished your homework, the cake _____.
- 6 By 2025CE, the government will have changed our public transport system.
our public transport system _____.
- 7- My mother taught me to read.
I _____.
- 8- Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
- 9- They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

Answers

- 1- The competition **is held** every year.
- 2- Many important things **were invented** in the 20th century.
- 3- The festival **is being planned** by the committee
- 4- I can't come tomorrow. I **will be being interviewed** for a job.
- 5- When you finished your homework, the cake **had been eaten**.
- 6- By 2025CE, our public transport system **will have been changed**
- 7- I was **taught** to read by my mother.
- 8- Our exams **have** already **been marked** by our teacher, and now **they are being checked**.
- 9- Some books **that were written** 200 years ago **have just been discovered**.

تصريف الفعل في المبني للمجهول

Every/ each/ always/ usually/ often....	O + is,are,am + V3
Last, ago ,in the past, yesterday , in/on + ماضي تاريخ at the time	O + was,were + V3
at the moment , now	O + is,are,am + being + V3
before the deadline, tomorrow, next, in 2020	O + will + be + V3
when + S + V2, Before 2004, After	O + had been V3
I can't come tomorrow	O + will be being V3
By + 2020 ,	O + will have been V3
recently + been V3 , already , O + have/has + just	في نهاية الجملة for, since,recently

ملاحظة: على الاغلب قد يوضع الفعل المساعد الاول قبل الفراغ وقد توضع be مع الفعل المراد تصريفه بين قوسين

- 1- The competition _____ every year. (hold)

- 2- Many important things _____ in the 20th century. (invent)
3- The project will _____ before the deadline. (be, complete)
4- At the moment, the festival is _____ by the committee. (be, plan)
5- The students were _____ on their grammar. (be, test)
7- The school _____ recently. (renovate)
8- When you finished your homework, the cake had _____. (eat)
9- By 2025CE, our public transport system _____. (change)

Answer:

- 1- is held 2- were invented 3- be completed 4- being planned 5- being tested
7- has been renovated 8- had been eaten 9- will have been changed

The impersonal passive المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي

قواعد التحويل

- التحويل اذا كان فعل القول مضارع بسيط (V1)

<p>say think assume S1 + believe + that + S2 + V1</p> <p>prove know claim</p>	<p>طريقة التحويل الاولى باستخدام</p> <p>said thought assumed It + is + believed + that + S2 + V1</p> <p>proved known claimed</p> <hr/> <p>طريقة التحويل الثانية باستخدام الفاعل الثاني في البداية</p> <p>said thought assumed S2 + is,are,am + believed + to + V1</p> <p>proved known claimed</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Scientists say that dolphins are highly intelligent.

- It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.
→ Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

People believe that Mr Brown owns a lot of land in the north.

- it is believed that Mr Brown owns a lot of land in the north.
→ Mr Brown is believed to own a lot of land in the north.

ملاحظات:

- حذف will في الطريقة الثانية من التحويل
- نحول is,are,am الى to be في الطريقة الثانية من التحويل لان الفعل يرجع الى تصريفه الاول
- نحول has / have الى to have في الطريقة الثانية من التحويل
- نحول V1(s) الى to V1 بدون S في الطريقة الثانية من التحويل
- قد يأتي V2 بعد that وفي هذه الحالة تحول الى to have V3 في الطريقة الثانية من التحويل
- عند التحويل لا يتم التطرق الى الفاعل الاول ويتم حذفه في جملة التحويل

التحويل اذا كان فعل القول ماضى بسيط (V2)

said thought assumed S1 + believed + that + S2 + V2..... proved knew claimed	<u>ويل الاولى باستخدام It</u> said thought assumed It + was + believed + that + S2 + V2 proved known claimed
	<u>ويل الثانية باستخدام الفاعل الثاني في البداية</u> said thought assumed S2 + was, were + believed + to + have + V3 proved known claimed

People thought that the earth was flat.

- It was thought that the earth was flat.
- The earth was thought to have been flat.

التحويل اذا كان فعل القول مضارع تام (have,has + V3)

said thought assumed S1 +has,have + believed + that + S2 + V2 Proved known claimed	<u>ويل الاولى باستخدام It</u> said thought assumed → It + has been + believed + that + S2 + V1 proved known claimed
	<u>ويل الثانية باستخدام الفاعل الثاني في البداية</u> said thought assumed → S2 +has, have been+ believed +to + V1 مجرد proved known Claimed

Doctors have proved that exercise is good for health.

- It has been proved that exercise is good for health.
- Exercise has been proved to be good for health.

التحويل اذا كان فعل القول تصريف اول مسبقا بـ used to

<p>say think assume S1 + used to + believe + that + S2 + V1 prove know claim</p>	<p><u>ويل الاولى باستخدام It</u></p> <p>said thought assumed → It + used to be + believed + that + S2 + V2 proved known claimed</p>
	<p><u>ويل الثانية باستخدام الفاعل الثاني في البداية</u></p> <p>said thought assumed → S2 + used to + be + believed + to + have + V3 proved known claimed</p>

Scientists used to think that the Earth was flat.

- It used to be thought that the Earth was flat.
- The Earth used to be thought to have been flat.

طريقة التحويل العكسي

من impersonal passive الى Active

الطريقة الاولى: اذا بدأت الجملة بـ it

It is believed that + S + V

- People / they believe that + S + V

It was believed that + S + V

- People / they believed that + S + V

نحول فقط is believed الى believe - و believed الى was believed و اكمال الجملة دون تغيير (وقس على ذلك جميع أفعال التحويل)

1- It is thought that the earth was flat.

Scientists _____.

2- It is known that he is talented becomes.

People _____.

3- It was believed that the earth was flat.

People _____.

Answer:

- 1- Scientists think that the earth was flat.
- 2- People know that he is talented becomes.
- 3- People believed that the earth was flat.

الطريقة الثانية: اذا بدأت الجملة بفاعل غير it

S + is believed + to + V1 مجرد

People/They + believe that + S + V1/V1s

نحول is believed الى believe --- ثم نضع that ثم الفاعل الموجود في بداية جملة التحويل ثم حذف to ، ثم تحويل V1 للمجرد الى V1/V1s حسب الفاعل مفردا أم جمع

1- The story is believed to be true

They _____.

2- Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People _____.

Answer:

- 1- They believe that the story is true.
- 2-people claim that Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

Question tags الأسئلة الذيئية

(أليس كذلك)

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

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

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

We can't walk away, **can we?**

You won't forget, **will you?**

- إذا الفعل لا يأخذ فعل مساعد نقدره من حالته في النفي وهذه الحالة تأتي على زمني المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.

Present simple

S + V1 _____ → , **don't + S?**

S + V1(s) _____ → , **doesn't + S?**

Past simple

S + V2 _____ → , **didn't + S?**

Exercise

1- He travelled abroad, _____?

2- You speak English, _____?

3- He lives in Wadi Musa, _____?

5- You met him, _____?

Answer:

- 1- didn't he 2- don't you 3- doesn't he 5- didn't you 8- does she?

Let's, Shall we?

Let me, shall I?

I will, shall I?

Let's go home now, shall we?

Let me go home now, shall I?

I will help you with your homework, shall I?

- انتبه الى تحويل الفاعل

اسم مذكر + اسم مساعد, **he + فعل مساعد**?

Jack talks a lot, **doesn't he?**

اسم مؤنث + اسم مساعد, **she + فعل مساعد**?

Amal hasn't seen me, **has she?**

اسم جمع + اسم مساعد, **they + فعل مساعد**?

John and Sam go swimming, **don't they?**

Many students must make their projects quickly, **mustn't they?**

That + اسم مساعد, **it + فعل مساعد**?

That's a good idea, **isn't it?**

- انتبه الى الفعل **have** في التحويل

S + have + V3, **haven't + S?** They **have** bought our properties, **haven't they?**

S + has + V3, **hasn't + S?**

She **has** finished already, **hasn't she?**

S + had + V3, **hadn't + S?**

He **had** eaten, **had he?**

وإذا لم يوجد بعد أفعال **have** تصريف ثالث أي يأتي اسم يصبح التحويل كالتالي:

S + have to, **don't + S?**

You **have to** sleep early, **don't you?**

S + has to, **doesn't + S?**

She **has to** get up early, **doesn't she?**

S + had to, **didn't + S?**

They **had to** park here, **didn't they?**

S + have + noun, **don't + S?**

You **have** an expensive car, **don't you?**

S + has + noun, doesn't + S? She has new dress, doesn't she?
S + had + noun, didn't + S? They had lunch late, didn't they?

If only = S + wish

S + wish + S	past simple
if only + S	past perfect

طريقة التصريف للفعل

الظروف الدالة على تصريف الفعل الى ماضي بسيط بعد wish sometimes, now , next, every, always, often, - وأي ظرف يدل على المضارع V1(s) / don't/doesn't -	S + wish + S + (past simple) ↓ V2/didn't/were/weren't
لدالة على تصريف الفعل الى ماضي التام بعد wish - yesterday, last, in the past, وأي ظرف يدل على الماضي - V2 / didn't/was/were	S + wish + S + (past perfect) ↓ had+V3

- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she _____ harder. (**work**)
- Tom likes football very much. He wishes he _____ a professional football player. (**become**)
- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ so fast. (**not/run**)
- She's keen on computers. She wishes she _____ computer science next school year. (**study**)
- I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. If only I _____ how to use it. (**know**)
- I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I _____ at work late(**stay**)

Answers

- had worked
- became
- hadn't run
- studied
- knew
- had stayed

قد يكون في الجملة فعل مضارع خاصة مثل (is, are, am, feel, regret) ويتبعه صفة تدل على نتيجة في الحاضر مثل (, tired , late , hungry , ill , cold , hot) ولكن عند التصريف يجب استخدام زمن الماضي التام للدلالة على الماضي وذلك لأن نتيجة الحدث التي هي في الحاضر يكون سببها حصول شيء ما في الماضي.

- We're late. If only _____ the earlier bus. (**catch**)
- I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (**not eat**)
- I am very hungry! I wish I _____ before I went to the conference. (**not, eat**)
- This homework is really difficult. If only I _____ properly in class today.(**concentrate**)

Answer:

- had caught
- hadn't eaten
- had eaten
- had concentrated

طريقة التحويل باستخدام wish / if only

- اذا كان الفعل في الجملة مضارع فإننا نستخدم ماضي بسيط وإذا كان ماضي فإننا نستخدم ماضي تام
- المثبت تنفيهِ والمنفي تثبيته. أو نقي الجملة مثبتته ولكن نقوم بعكس الصفة
- قد تبدأ الجملة ببعض العبارات مثل (I am sorry, I regret , it is a pity) فعند التحويل يتم حذفهن

present simple	V1 / V1 (s,es,ies) is / are / am	don't/doesn't + V1 isn't / aren't / amn't
past simple	V2 were	didn't + V1 weren't

past simple	V2 were	didn't + V1 weren't
past perfect	had + V3 had + been	hadn't + V3 hadn't + been

- **should have been** → **had been**

- We **should have been** in Petra.
- If only we **had been** in Petra.

Very well → **better**

- Our team **didn't** play **very well** yesterday.
- If only they had played **better**.

- **S + regret + Ving**

→ **S + wish + S + hadn't + V3**

→ **S + wish + S + had + V3** عكس الصفة

حيث نحول Ving الى V3

regret being → **hadn't been**

- Samia **regrets being** angry at breakfast time.
- If only Samia **hadn't been** angry at breakfast time.

- I **regret going** to bed **late** lastnight.

→ I wish I **had gone** **earlier**. نلاحظ عكس الصفة

→ I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.

Old enough → **older**

- Jaber **isn't** **old enough** to drive a car.

→ He wishes he **were** **older**

1. I didn't do much work for my exam.
2. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday.
3. Ziad is not very good at basketball.
4. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
5. I regret going to bed late **lastnight**.
6. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I **left** it at home.
7. - Our team **didn't** play **very well** yesterday.
8. - I'm not very good at maths.
9. - Nader **should have been** more careful with his essay. He **didn't get** a good mark.
10. - I'm not old enough to go to university.
11. I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

الاجابات

1. I wish I had done more work for my exam.
2. If only it hadn't been hot to go to the beach yesterday.
 - If only it had been cooler.
3. He wishes he were taller!
4. If only he **hadn't forgotten** to do it.
5. I wish I had gone earlier.
6. I wish I hadn't forgotten my library book.

- * I wish I hadn't left it at home
- If only they had played better.
 - I wish I were better at maths.
 - Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.
* Nader wishes he **had got** a good mark.
 - I wish I were older
 - I wish I had read that book.

Conditionals

If + S + **present simple** ,
→ S + **will + v1**
→ S + **present simple** (fact, always, usually)

If + S + **past simple**, subject + **would, could + v1**

If + S + **past perfect** , S + **would / could / might + have + V3**

يمكن أن نستخدم **provide that** (بشرط أن) **as long as** (طالما) **unless** (ما لم) **even if** (حتى إذا) **when** (عندما) بنفس استخدام **if** ولكنهن لا تعني نفس الشيء.

I couldn't climb Mount Everest even if someone carried my equipment for me.

- Even if I travel a lot, I _____ still _____ time to speak to my friends (**make**)
- I will not work abroad unless it _____ the only option. (**be**)
- I think I _____ successful as long as I work hard. (**be**)
- I would have got the job if I..... (**have**) some experience.
- If you had done the course, you.....(**have**) enough experience to apply for the job.
- if you to learn a new language, you need to be motivated. (**want**)
- Even if Omar passes his driving test this afternoon, he.....his own car. (**not have**)
- Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school.....? (**finish**)
- Your new computer will last a long time as long as youcareful with it. (**be**)
10. During Ramadan, we eat when the sun (**set**)
11. We should always be polite even if we _____ tired. (**feel**)
12. if Huda ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam. (**not, be**)

Answer: 1- will, make 2- is 3- will be 4- had had 5- would have had 6- want

7- won't have 8- finishes 9- are 10- sets 11- feel 12- hadn't been

طريقة التحويل باستخدام unless

- جملة **unless** يجب أن تكون مثبتة لأنها تعطي معنى النفي.

- إذا كانت جملة **if** منفية نثبتها باستخدام **unless**

- وإذا كانت جملة **if** مثبتة نبقىها كما هي ولكن نثبت جواب الشرط (الجملة الثاني) إذا كان منفي ونثبتته إذا كان منفيًا

If + S + don't + V1 , S + will + V1 ...

→ **Unless + S + V1 , S + will + V1 ...**

If I don't sell the old car, I will stay at home.

→ Unless I sell the old car, I will stay at home.

If + S + doesn't + V1 , S + will + V1 ...

→ **Unless + S + V1(s, es, ies) , S + will + V1 ...**

If he doesn't sell the old car, he will stay at home.

→ Unless he sells the old car, he will stay at home.

If + S + V1 / V1s , S + won't + V1

→ Unless + S + V1s , S + will + V1 ...

If I sell the old car, I won't stay at home.

→ Unless I sell the old car, I will stay at home.

- I won't buy this car if it is expensive

→ I will buy this car unless it is expensive. Omar.jawarneh

- I'll buy this car if it isn't expensive.

→ I will buy this car unless it is expensive

نستخدم unless بدلا من if not في الشرط الأول والآخر.

* You don't get fit, if you don't exercise regularly.

→ You don't get fit unless you exercise regularly.

قاعدة التحويل باستخدام might / could/would

Could have + v-3 / might have + v-3 نستخدم هذه الأدوات عندما نكون أقل تأكيد من نتيجة الاستحالة في الماضي.

طريقة التحويل في الجملة الشرطية الثالثة باستخدام might / could/ would

- حيث يتم طرح جملتين يفصلهما فاصلة أو نقطة، وبناء على فعل المودلز الموجود بين قوسين نستخدمه في جملة التحويل

- المثبت تنفيهِ والمنفي نثبته.

- الماضي البسيط المثبت يحول الى ماضي تام منفي والماضي البسيط المنفي يحول الى ماضي تام مثبت (في سؤال الشرط)

S + v2	,	S + didn't + v1
→ if + S + hadn't + V3	,	S + (might / could / would) + have + V3
S + didn't + V1..	,	S + didn't + V1.....
→ If + S + had + V3 ...	,	S + (might/ could/ would) + have + V3
S + V2	,	S + V2
→ if + S + hadn't + V3	,	S + (might not/ couldn't / wouldn't) + have + V3
إذا احتوت الجملة على wasn't able to نستخدم الفعل could كالتالي:-		
S + didn't + V1.....	,	S + wasn't able to + v-1
→ If + S + had + V3	,	S + could + have + V3
		أو
→ If + S + had + V3	,	S + could + have been able to + V1

- I **didn't study** very hard, and I **didn't pass**. (would)

→ If I'd **studied** harder, I'd **have passed** the exam.

- I **did not stay** at home that day. I **didn't miss** the celebration. (would)

→ If I **had stayed** at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.

- My friend **invited** me to the library, so I **went**. (would)

→ I **wouldn't have gone** to the library if my friend **hadn't invited** me.

انتبه: اذا تم بدء الجملة بفاعل الجملة الثانية وطلب منك اكمالها فنبداً بجواب الشرط ومن ثم سؤال الشرط (اي اداة الشرط if تأتي في وسط الجملة) كما في الجملة السابقة.

I **didn't prepare** better for the competition, and I **didn't win** the prize. (might)

→ If I had prepared better for the competition, I might have won the first prize.

I **didn't sleep** better the night before the exam, so I **wasn't able to win** the first prize. (could)

→ If I had prepared better for the competition, I could have won the first prize.

- Our team **didn't train** harder, and then they **didn't win** the match. (could)
—> Our team could have won the match if they had trained harder.
Our team **didn't win** the match, so they **weren't** champions. (might)
—> Our team might have been champions if they had won the prize.
I **didn't go** to a different school, I **studied** French. (might)
—> If I'd gone to a different school, I might not have studied French.
I **didn't go** to a different school, I **didn't take** English. (could)
—> If I'd gone to a different school, I could have taken English.

Giving advice تقديم النصيحة

هناك عدة طرق وعبارات نستخدمها في تقديم النصيحة، منها:

- you could** + V1 من الممكن لك وأن
if I were you, S + would + V1 لو كنت مكانك
why don't you + V1? لما لا

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice. سؤال مهم جدا جدا

1. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: _____
2. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: _____
3. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B: _____

Answers

- 1 Why don't you **study** English at university?
2 could do a Chinese course online.
3 If I were you, I **would ask** the teacher.

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

- قبل حل التمرين يجب أن نعرف أن العبارات **should+V1 / would be a good idea to+V1 / ought to+V1** تدل على النصيحة، إذا يمكننا استبدالها بأحد عبارات تقديم النصيحة

- 1- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
3- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
4- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

Answers:

- 1 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.
2 You could make a list of questions. Raid jawarneh
3 Why don't you get some work experience?
4 If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

Linking words كلمات الربط

جملة سببية + **because/as/since** + جملة نتيجة
جملة نتيجة , جملة سببية + **Because/as/since**

We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left.
As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed.

جملة سببية (جملة اسمية دون فعل) + **because of / due to** + جملة نتيجة
We were late **because of / due to** the traffic.

جملة نتيجة + , therefore/ ,so + جملة سببية

جملة نتيجة + , as a result, / because of that, / consequently, + جملة اسمية

We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play.

She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did very well in her exams.

تمارين اضافية للتدريب

Join each pair of the following sentences using the giving linking words between the brackets so that the new sentence has a similar meaning to the ones before it.

1. We woke up late. We missed the bus. (**because, so**)
2. Omar didn't go to work . painful headache. (**because, because of**)
3. I went to bed earlier than usual. I had a bad cold. (**Because, as a result**)
4. Rent is too expensive in Amman. I have decided to move to Irbid.(**because of that, because of**)

Answer:

1- Because We woke up late, We missed the bus.

We woke up late ,so We missed the bus.

2- Omar didn't go to work because of painful headache.

3- I went to bed earlier than usual Because I had a bad cold. Omar.jawarnih.

I had a bad cold; as a result, I went to bed earlier than usual.

4- Rent is too expensive in Amman; because of that, I have decided to move to Irbid.

يشرفني مشاهدتكم برنامج (علامتك بتهمتنا)

قناة مرايا/ Jordan Maraya

والشكر الجزيل لمقدم البرنامج الأستاذ محمود درويش ولكل من ساهم في الإشراف ورعاية البرنامج باستضافتي للحلقة
للحديث ومناقشة أمور تخص مادة اللغة الانجليزية المستوى الثالث والثاني والرابع
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