بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

النور في اللغة الانجليزية

(2017 - 2018)

Twelfth Grade

Units 6 – 10

المستوى الرابع ـ (الكتاب الجديد)

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Quantifiers to make comparisons

محددات الكمية لعمل المقارنة

(as much as / less / more / not as many / the least / the most / as popular as)

Positive الصفة قبل المقارنة	Comparative المقارنة بين اثنيــــــن	Superlative مقارنة واحد بمجموعة (المفاضلة)	Equality as ....as not as.......as
صفات قصيرة	**er……. than**	**The ….est**	**as much + ……as** مساواة الاشياء غير المعدودة
سهل easy	eas**ier than**	The eas**iest**	
طويل tall	tall**er than**	The tall**est**	**as many + ……as**
كبير big	big**ger than**	The big**gest**	مساواة الاشياء المعدودة
صفات طويلة ـ مقارنة ايجابية	**more …… than**	**the most …..**	as popular as
غالي expensive	**more** expensive **than**	The most expensive	
مشهور famous	**more** famous **than**	The most famous	as often as
حريص careful	**more** careful **than**	The most careful	as hard as (adverb)
مقارنة سلبية			**isn't as ……….as**
little غير معدود	less than اقل من	the least	as tall as
صفات شاذة في المقارنة			as exciting as
جيد **good**	better ….than	the best الافضل	
سيء **bad**	worse ….than	the worst الاسوا	
قليل **little**	less …..than اقل من	the least الاقل	
many/much	more …than	the most الاكثر	
بعيد **far**	farther / further	The farthest / furthest	

I. Function : We can use (the most) , (the least) , (as …as) , (more/less … than) to compare adjectives and adverbs.

يمكن استخدام المقارنة والتفضيل والمساواة وعدم المساواة للمقارنة بين الصفات والظروف

1. Which subjects are *the most* popular and which are *the least* popular ?
2. Is Maths **as** popular **as** science ?
3. Do you think Geography is *more* interesting *than* History, or less interesting ?

II. We can use (as …. as) to compare adverbs :

   e.g. : Mohammad works **as hard as** his brother.

   I can't run **as fast as** you .

   I haven't got **as** much homework ------------- my brother. (so – than – as – like)

III. We use (as much / as many) to compare *quantities and numbers* :

   - There are **not as many** people in our class **as** yours .
   - I don't eat **as much** fast food **as** my brother.
   - You have heard **as much** news **as** I have.

IX. We can also use (as….as) adverbially :

   - I don't like running *as much as* I like swimming.
   - We practice our English *as often as* possible .

_____

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box : (Look at the percentage of **after-school classes**)

English 40 %	Music and Art 10 %	Science 20 %	Maths 30 %

(**as much as** - **less** - **more** - **not as many** - **the least** - **the most** - **as popular as**)

1. English is ------------------------------- studied subject .
2. ------------------------------- studied subjects are music and art .
3. There are ------------------------- students studying Science and Maths.
4. Maths is --------------------- popular than science, but --------------------- popular than English.
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art ---------------------------- they like doing Maths.
6. Neither Maths nor Science are ------------------------------- English .

Answers : the most – the least – not as many – more ; less – as much as – as popular as

Study the information in the table about *compulsory education* and complete the sentences below it :

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

(earlier – later – less – longer – the most – the least)

1. Portugese and Turkish children have -------------------- compulsory schooling .
2. Portogese children have to go to school for -------------------- than children in Japan.
3. In Jordan, children start school a year -------------------- than English children.
4. Japanese and Jordanian children have -------------------- compulsory schooling.
5. Jordanian children can leave school -------------------- one year than English children.

Answers : the most – longer – later – the least - earlier

This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities . Use it to complete the sentences below :

Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Law	108,130	- 1 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %
Medicine & Dentistry	98,910	+ 3 %
Computer Science	97,110	+ 13 %

(as popular as – as much as – least popular – more people – less popular than –
more popular – not as many – the fastest – the most popular)

1. Business studies is -------------------------- subject .
2. -------------------- people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
3. Physics isn't ---------------------- Biology.
4. Law is ------------------------ than medicine and Dentistry.
5. -------------------- growing subject is Computer Science.
6. Engineering is ---------------------- Visual Arts.
7. 11 % ------------------- applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
8. The --------------------- subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers : the most popular – not as many – as popular as – more popular – the fastest – less popular than – more people – least popular

Complete the sentences with the words in the box :

(further - later - least - less - longer - much)

1. My sister doesn't eat as -------------- as I do . She always puts ---------------- on her plate than I do.
2. I'm tired today because I went to bed -------------------- than usual last night.
3. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the ------------------ interesting story I've ever read .
4. The bus is late. We have to wait a little ------------------------.

Answers : much ; less – later – least - longer

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparative :   (er / more / less) ------------------ than

1. N + be + (adj-er) + than + N ------------------ He is tall**er than** his brother.

2. N + be + (more - adj) + than + N ---------------- Arabic is **more** interesting **than** History.

3. N + be + (less - adj) + than + N ------------------ Arabic is **less** interesting **than** History.

4. N + verb + (more +adv) + than + N -------------- He eats **more** quickly **than** his brother.

5. N + verb + (less +adv) + than + N ---------------- He eats **less** quickly **than** his brother.

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as --------------------- as

٢. لا تتغير الصفة او الظرف   (the – than) في التشابه لا يوجد .١

1. N + be + as -------adj----------as + n   =   Ali is as *clever* as Sami

2. N + verb + as -------------adv-------as + n   =   Ali reads as *slowly* as Sami

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Not as -------------------- as

1.   **N + be + not + as ------------- as + N**
  Omar   is   not   as generous   as   Ahmad

2. N + (don't – doesn't – didn't) + v1 + as -------------------adv ----------------- as + N
 - I   don't   eat   as   quickly   as Sami.
 - Sami   doesn't   eat   as   quickly   as me.
 - Sami   didn't   eat   as   quickly   as me .

: (than الى as) قاعدة التحويل من

1. (not as ------- as) ---------   =   **N1**   + be + (more / er)   + than + N2
My car isn't as expensive as Ali's. =   Ali's car is   more expensive than   mine.
Ali isn't as tall as Omar.   =   Omar   is   taller   than   Ali

2. (not as ------- as) ---------   =   **N +**   **V (s) + (more)**   + than + N
- I don't eat as much as my brother. =   My brother eats   more   than   me

Both Sami and Ali are clever.   **Sami is as** -- .
Sami reads as quickly as Ali .   **Ali** --.
Sami doesn't read as quickly as Ali.   **Ali** --
Sami reads more quickly than Ali .   **Ali** --
                           Ali --- (as)

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as many / as much

1. N + be + not + V + as much / many + n1 ----------------- + as + n2
  I   am   not   eating as much   food   as   my friend.

2. N + (don't – doesn't) + v1 = as much / many + n --------- + as + n2
  I   don't   eat   as much   food   as   my friend.

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative) :

1. Maths was ---------------------- exam in Tawjihi.   **(bad)**

2. Tawjihi exams is ----------------------- school exams.   **(difficult)**

3. Ali is -------------------- at Maths than Sami .   **(good)**

4. Sami is ----------------------- in the class.   **(clever)**

5. I have got ----------------------- money in the group.   **(little)**

6. Omar has ------------------------- house in the city .   **(beautiful)**

7. Cars are ----------------------- than trains.   **(slow)**

8. Amman is ----------------------- Brasilia.   **(not/big)**

9. I live in ---------------------- house in the city.   **(expensive)**

10. Salma is -------------------- than Alia .   **(pretty)**

11. My room is ----------------------- in the house.   **(tidy)**

12. In the country, there are ----------------- houses than flats.   **(many)**

13. The city is much ---------------------- the countryside.   **(busy)**

14. Farming is better now. It is ---------------------- it used to be.   **(little profitable)**

Rewrite the following sentences with ones that have similar meanings :

1. There **is less** information on the website **than** in the book. **(as much)**
   There **isn't** --

2. The cheapest thing on the menue is orange juice.
   The least --

3. I have got less homework than my brother. **(as much)**
   I have ---

4. Rami is shorter than Sami . **(as tall as)**
   Rami isn't ---

5. Salma always puts less on her plate than I do .
   I always put --

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

7. Ali's car is more expensive than Omar's.
   Omar's ---

8. Ahmad doesn't eat as much as Ali.
   Ali --

9. I don't like running as much as I like swimming.
   I like swimming ---

10. There are not as many people in our class as yours .
   There are ---**ours**.

11. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.
   My brother --

12. The easiest subject in Tawjihi is English.
   The least ---

13. Maths is popular. Science is popular.
   Maths is as --

14. Neither Ahmad nor Omar are as tall as Ali .
  Ali --
  Ahmad and Omar --

15. English is more interesting than Arabic.
  Arabic --
  English ---

16 . Omar is cleverer than Sami . (as)
  Sami --

17. Sami plays better than Salma. (as)
  Salma --

18. Ahmad is more famous than Ali .
  Ali is ---
  Ali isn't --

19. My house didn't cost as much as my neighbour's .
  My neighbour's ---
  My car ---

20. My house isn't as good as my neighbour's.
  My neighbour's ---

21. My car is more beautiful than Sami's .
  Sami's car is--
  Sami's car isn't---

22. Ali runs more quickly than Omar .
  Omar ---
  Omar ---

23. English isn't as interesting as Maths .
  Maths --

24. I don't swim as quickly as Sami.
  Sameer ---

25. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . **(as many)**
  ----

26. My brother eats more fast food than me .   **(as much)**
  ----

27. There are more people in Amman than in Zarka .   **(as many)**
  ----

28. Ali has less water than Omar.   **(as much)**
  ----

29. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.   **2016**
  English ---

30. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children .   **2017**
  English children --

31. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain .   **2017**
  Studying Biology ---

32. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.   **2018**
  The ordinary newspapers --

Indirect Questions

1. **Function :** We can use indirect questions <u>to ask questions in</u> *a polite, formal way.*

3. The structure is like a reported question but it *ends with a question mark .*

Direct Questions	Indirect Questions
Questions is introduced with (what , where , why , who , when , how , … etc.). Could you tell me … ? Do you know ..? Do you mind tell**ing** me ..? Could you explain .?	١. نضع (Wh - How) كما هي في جملة الحل واذا لم توجد في السؤال نضع (If) ٢. (do) تحذف ونكمل باقي الجملة كما هي ٣. (does) تحذف ويضاف للفعل ...es–s ٤. (did) تحذف ويحول الفعل للماضي ٥. اذا لم يوجد في الجملة (do-does-did) نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد ثم نكمل الجملة - **ملاحظة** : لا يتغير زمن الجملة او الضمائر او الظروف ٦. استخدام (... Do you mind) مع اسئلة (Yes / No) نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى (V+ing) ٧. استخدام (... Do you mind) مع اسئلة (Wh-Q) تصبح (........... Do you mind telling me + wh) ٨. استخدام (... Do you mind) مع اسئلة (Why) تصبح (............ Do you mind explaining why)
What time *is it* ?	Do you know what time *it is* ?
Why *was he* late ?	Can you tell me why *he was* late ?
When *does* the lesson *end* ?	Do you know when the lesson *ends* ?
How *did* you *make* that cake ?	Do you mind tell**ing** me how you *made* that cake ?
Yes / No questions are introduced with ………… (if / whether)	
Did she *make* it on time ?	Can you tell me *if she made* it on time ?
Is this the right bus for the school ?	Could you tell me *if /whether this is* the right bus for the school?
Is the restaurant closing now ?	Do you know *if the restaurant is* closing now ?

- **What is the time, please ?**   *Could you tell me* what the time is , please ?
- **Who is that man ?**   *Do you know* who that man is ?
- **Why is the train late ?**   **Do you mind telling me** (explaining) why the train is late ?
- **Where is the nearest bank, please ?**   **Could you tell me** where the nearest bank is , please ?
- **How did you solve this puzzle ?**   **Could you explain** how you solved this puzzle ?
- **Is there a post box near here, please ?**   **Do you know** if ther's is a post box near here, please ?

<u>**Rewrite all these direct questions as indirect questions using all the following phrases :**</u>

   - **Could you tell me … / Do you know … / Do you mind telling me … / Could you explain .. .**

1. Where should I revise for exams ? --

2. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need ? ---

3. Is it possible to improve your memory ? --

4. What do you mean by "mnemonics" ? --

5. What should I **do** on the day before the exam ? ---

<u>**Complete the questions with words the following words :**</u>

   (how - how much - if - when - where - wheather - who - why)

1. Do you know ------------------ we can take water into the exam ?

2. Could you tell me ---------------------- this book costs , please ?

3. Do you know ------------------------ I've passed my exams or not ?

4. Do you mind telling me ---------------------- the library is ?

5. Could you explain ---------------------- I can solve this Maths problem ?

6. Could you possibly tell me --------------------- the Arabic teacher is ?

7. Do you know ------------------------ we will know our results ?

8. Do you mind *explaining* ------------------------ the sky sometimes looks red ?

Answers : 1- if 2. how much 3. whether 4. where 5. how 6. who 7. when 8. why

Complete the following indirect questions : AB – 36
Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them :

1. Can you *suggest* a healthy breakfast ?
   Do you mind *suggesting* a healthy breakfast ?
2. Please help me to plan my revision.
   Do you mind --?
3. How can I relax ?
   ---------------- **you explain** ---?
4. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam ?
   ---------------- **you know** ---?
5. Please tell me where you found that information .
   ----------------------- **mind** --?
6. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten ?
   ------------------------ **wheather** --- ?
7. Where's the post office, please ?
   Do you mind --?
8. Where does the bus go from ?
   Could --?
9. Could you explain the best way to revise ?
   I wonder ---.
10. Could you explain what you mean by "mnemonics"?
    What ---?
11. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs ?
    How ---?
12. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport ?   **2016**
    Could you tell me ---?
13. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are ?   **2016**
    Do you know ---?
14. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam ?   **2017**
    Do you know ---?
15. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight ?   **2017**
    Do you know -- ?
16. " What can't we bring into the plane ?"   **2018**
    Could you tell me --- ?

Rearrange the words to make indirect questions :

1. if - revise - you - explain - I - the - could - best - wonder - to - way .

2. needs - you - much - sleep - how - a - do - know - teenager - ? .

3. should - much - I - do - could - you - revision - me - tell - how - ?

4. mind - you - water - giving - a - glass - do - of - me - ?

5. know – in – would – you – the – happen – whether –to– morning –or – the – in – exercise – is – better – evening - ?

Answers :
1. I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise   **4. Do you mind giving me a glass of water ?**
2. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs ?   **5. Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening ?**
3. Could you tell me how much revision I should do ?

عماد ابو الزمر ٠٧٨٥٩١٥٥٦٨ – ٠٧٩٦١٤٥٧٥

The Impersonal Passive المبني للمجهول الغيرمشخص

Function : The Impersonal Passive is _a formal way_ of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions .

Impersonal Passive المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي	Active Sentences المبني للمعلوم
We can use the impersonal passive with: expect – expected (say = said , think = thought , claim = claimed , believe = believed , prove = proved , know – known, assume - assumed ١.نضع **it** كفاعل في البداية ٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ويبقى باقي الجملة كما هي	
- Scientists *say* that dolphins *are* highly intelligent	*- It is said that* dolphins are highly intelligent
- Scientists *used to think* that the Earth was flat.	*- It used to be thought that* the Earth was flat .
- People *believe* that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn vocabulary.	*- It is believed that* People believe that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn vocabulary.
- People *say* that children are afraid of ghoasts .	*- It is said that* children are afraid of ghoasts .

3. The impersonal passive can also be used with (object + infinitive) :

١. نبدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد (that) كفاعل لجملة المبني للمجهول .
٢. نحول الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول ثم نضيف كلمة (to) مباشرة .
٣. نحول الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to) حسب القواعد التالية :

تحويل الفعل الثاني بعد كلمة (to)	تحويل الفعل الاول للمبني للمجهول
V1 / V+s ---------------------------------- V-inf.	V1 / V+s ------------ (am – is – are) + V3
am, is, are---------------------------------- be	V2 ------------------ (was – were) + V3
was, were ---------------------------------- have been	will , can, must , has to , used to ------ (will , used to + **be**) + V3
V2 / has +V3 / have + V3 / had +V3 ----------- have +V3	has / have + V3 ------------ (has / have + **been**) + V3
will + V-inf. ---------------------------------- V- inf.	am, is, are, was, were + V-ing ---- (am ,is ,are,was,were) + **being** +V3

امثلة على البدأ بالفاعل الثاني بعد كلمة (that)	
- They believe that **the story is** true .	- The story **is believed to be** true.
- People know that **he is** talented.	- He **is known to be** talented.
- People say that **children are** afraid of ghoasts .	- Children **are said to be** afraid of ghoasts.
- People believe that **solving puzzles keeps** the brain active.	- Solving puzzles **is believed to keep** the brain active.

- They think that **she has written** a book.	- She **is thought to have written** abook.
- They think that **you lived** in London. (past Simple)	- You **are thought to have lived** in London. (Present Perfect)
- People believe that **Ali was** a great person.	- Ali **is belived to have been** a great person.
- People think that **the government was** building new schools	- The government **is thougt to have been** building new schools.
- They think that **you had lived** in Amman.	- You **are thought to have lived** in Amman.
- They believe that **it will** rain.	- It **is believed to rain**

التحويل العكسي
١. نحذف الكلمات من الفعل المساعد الى كلمة (to) . ٢. نحضر الفاعل الموجود في الجملة قبل الفعل المساعد ونضعه بعد كلمة (tha) ٣. نعيد الفعل المحول بعد كلمة (to) الى حالته الاصلية ٤. اذا لم يكن فعل المبني للمجهول محول الى المعلوم ... نحوله اولا ثم نبدأ بالخطوات السابقة

- The brain *is said to* be good like a computer.
- **Scientists say** ---
- Exercise *has been proved to* be good for concentration by experts.
- **Experts** ---
- Doing regular exercise *is believed to* reduce the risk of several diseases.
 - **People believe** ---

Use the *impersonal passive* to report the following sentences : SB – 53

1. People claim that Speaking a forien language improves the functionality of your brain.
   Speaking a forien language, --------------------------------, improves the functionality of your brain.

2. People **believe** that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
   It ---

3. **People think** that learning a new language also present the brain with unique challenges.
   It ---

4. **They say** that students who study forein languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.
   It ---

Rewrite the following sentences using the impersonal passive in two different ways : AB – 36

e.g. : They *say* that fish *is* good for the brain.
   a. *It is said* that fish *is* good for the brain.   **b.** *Fish is said to <u>be</u>* good for the brain .

1. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
   - It ---

   - We ---

2. They claim that we remember things in our sleep.
   - It ---

   - We ---

3. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
   - It ---

   - Solving puzzles ---

4. Experts *have proved* that exercise is good for concentration.
   - It ---

   - Exercise ---

5. They say that fish is good for the brain .
   Fish ---

6. People say that the brain is like a computer.
   It ---

7. People believe that Ali was a great person
   Ali ---

8. They think that students studied hard.
   Students ---

9. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease .   **2016**
   Eating almonds ---

10. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.   **2016**
   People believe that --

11. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.   **2017**
   It --

12. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach**.**   **2017**
   Eating fresh vegetables ---

13. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.   **2018**
   English clubs --

Phrasal Verbs الافعال المركبة

A verb that is followed by one or two particles that change its meaning .

e.g. : We are asking candidates to *carry out* their tasks .

Transitive Verbs الافعال المتعدية	Intransitive Verbs الافعال اللازمة
Phrasal verbs which *have objects* after them.	Phrasal verbs which *don't have objects*.
come up with / look into / leave out / point out **carry out / think of / make up / get away with**	**grow up / get on well / come about /** **stand out / speed up / make out**
1. They *came up with* a good idea. 2. We are *looking into* the problem. ───────────────────────────── 3. **Sometimes the object can go between the verb and the particle** Object pronouns always go between the particle. - Please *point* his sister *out* . Point *her* out **NOT** Point out *her* - carry out a short task = carry a short task out carry it out **NOT** carry out it ───────────────────────────── 4. **Sometimes the verb and the particle cannot be separated** - They *came up with* a good idea **NOT** They *came* a good idea *up with* - get away with **it**	1. Where did you *grow up* ? 2. My sister and I *get on* well . -- **Separable :** افعال يمكن فصلها carry out – find out – leave out – look up – look over – point out – take pack – take up take off - take away ───────────────────────────── **Not separable :** افعال لا يمكن فصلها get away with – look into come up with - look at

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
come up with	produce something, especially when pressured or challenged **think of** (an idea , a way ,)	يتوصل الى – يخرج ب يفكر ب - يبتكر
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment **not be blamed for**	ينجو بفعلته
go ahead with	to begin to do	يباشر
get on with	be friendly	يتماشى مع
look forward to	to wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
look into	to investigate – to study *(a problem , incident , matter, the story)*	يستقصي، يتفحص
come about	happen or take place (The past = happened – took)	يحدث
carry out	**to do** – to perform – complete *(a task , experiment , research)* **2017**	ينفذ ، يجري
point out	to show – to make clear	يوضح ، يبين
make out	understand	يفهم
find out	discover	يكتشف
leave out	to not include (something or someone) - *omit it*	يهمل - يحذف
stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يبرز - يتميز
make up	invent	يخترع
speed up	hurry up	يكتشف
grow up	spend my childhood	يتربى - يترعرع

Replace : (come about – come up with – find out – leave out – look into – point out – speed up) AB

1. Ahmad should *hurry* or he will be late. --
2. I *thought of* a great idea while I was swimming. --
3. That's amazing idea. How did you *discover* it ? --
4. That's information is important. Don't *omit it* .--
5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll *show it* to you.---
6. It's a mystery how the mistake *happened* . --

Answers : 1. speed up = hurry 2. thought of = came up with 3. discover = find it out
        4. omit it = leave it out 5. show it = point it out 6. happened = came about

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
look	**Look up** a word in the dictionary **2016** **Look for** something you have lost **Look forward** to something exciting	يبحث في القاموس يبحث عن شيء يتطلع بامل
get	**Get over** an illness, and feel better **Get up** in the morning **Get on** with your work and complete it	يتغلب على ينهض من النوم يبدا عمله
take	**Take up** a new hobby **Take away** some fast food **Take off** your shoes when you get home	يبدا بممارسة ياخذ بعض الطعام السريع يخلع الحذاء
go	**Go away** from home for a holiday **Go back** to where you started **Go a head** with a plan, and do it	يغادر البيت يعود يتابع او يستمر

Complete the following sentences using the correct words of the phrasal verbs :

If necessary, use the pronoun (it , them , me)

(carry out – look into – leave out – get away with – come up with – come about)

1. As part of the interview , we will be asking all candidates to -------------- a short task.

2. Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He ------------------------.

3. Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age ------------------.

4. I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've ----------- some ideas.

5. I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I made this cake, but as I haven't got any today,
   I am going to -----------------------.

6. Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to --------- immediately.

Answers : 1. carry out   2. got away with it   3. came about   4. come up with   5. leave it out   6. look into it

Circle the correct phrasal verbs : Ex. 2 – AB- page 40

1. Can you **(point at – point out)** my mistake when I speak, please ?

2. The police will **(look at – look into)** the incident.

3. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he **(came up with – got away with)** it .

4. The result of the experiment which we **(carried out – left out)** yesterday were very interesting.

5. I hope I can **(come up wit – come about)** away of solving this puzzle.

6. Bayan promised her boss that she would --------------- the matter and find out what had gone wrong.**2016**

Answers : 1. point out 2. look into 3. got away with 4. carried out 5. come up with   6. look into

Replace the words and phrases with the phrasal verbs : Ex. 3 – AB- page 40

(carry out – come about – come up with – get away with – grow up - leave out – look at - look into - point out)

1. Let's ***investigate*** the story and discover what really happened. -----------------------------

2. I wish scientists would ***think of*** a way to prevent flu !---------------------------------------

3. I was born in a small village, but I didn't ***spend my childhood*** there.------------------------

4. This Maths homework is difficult ! Could you ***show me*** where I've gone wrong ?-----------------

5. Before I can solve the problem, please tell me- how did it ***happen*** ?-----------------------

6. I need to ***do*** some research before I start my project .--

7. Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will ***not be blamed for*** it. ----------------------------

8. ***You don't have to include*** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

Answers : 1. look into 2. come up with 3. grow up 4. point out come about 6. carryout 7. get away with   8. leave out

Study the following sentence and answer the questions that follows : 2017

It is necessary to **do** some research before I start my graduation project .

Replace the underlined verb with the suitable phrasal verb .

Tag Questions

Function : To check or query information .

1. If the sentence is affirmative, the question tag is usually negative :

is……. isn't / are ….. aren't / do … don't / must … mustn't	الفعل المساعد المثبت يصبح منفي
isn't……. is / aren't ….. are / don't …. do / mustn't … must	الفعل المساعد المنفي يصبح مثبت
V-inf. ..…... don't / V+s-es .….…..doesn't / V2 .….…didn't	اذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل مساعد
- has to , has (main verb) ………….…….... doesn't - have to , have (main verb) ……………..…don't - has + V3 ………………………………….hasn't - have + V3 ………………………………….haven't - had to , had ………………………………….didn't - had + V3 ………………………………….....hadn't	بعض حالات الافعال (has - have - had)
- Let's …………………………………...…. shall we ? - I will …………………………………..…. shall I ? - I am / I'm ……………………………..…… aren't I ? - Open the door. …………...…..…... will you / won't you ? - Don't / Never …………………………….will you ? - I wish …………………………………..... may I ?	بعض الحالات الشاذة
- He's playing / He's a doctor ……………..….... isn't - He's done (V3) ……………………………….hasn't - I'd like (V1) ………………………….…..…wouldn't - I'd done (V3) ………………………….……hadn't - I'd rather …………………………………..wouldn't - I'd better ………………………………....hadn't	بعض حالات لـ (is – has – would – had)
- everyone, everybody , no one , nobody, someone, somebody - somebody ----------------- , ------------ they ?	اذا بدأت الجملة باحدى هذه الكلمات يكون الضمير في السؤال (they)
- everything , nothing , anything , this , that - Nothing ----------------- , ------------ it ?	اذا بدأت الجملة باحدى هذه الكلمات يكون الضمير في السؤال (it)
- never – rarely – hardly – barely – scarcely – neither – no one - nothing – nobody	الكلمات التالية تدل على النفي فيكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت
We can rephrase questions starting (Shall I ….. ?) : **e.g. Shall I** help you with your homework ? (**Make a question tag**) **I'll** help you with your homework, **shall I** ?	اعادة صياغة الجملة التي تبدأ بـ (Shall I)

e.g. : You're a doctor , -- ?
e.g. : This unit is about communication , -------------------- ?
e.g. : You have read this book , ----------------------------- ?
e.g. : She does speak English, ---------------------------------?
 e.g. : He is *never* on time, ---------------------------------- ?
e.g. : There aren't any ice hotels in this country , ----------- ?
e.g. :You haven't done your homework , -------------------- ?
e.g. :She doesn't speak English , ----------------------------- ?
e.g. :He never speaks English , ------------------------------ ?
e.g. : They should help , ------------------------------------- ?
e.g. :We can't walk away, ------------------------------------ ?

e.g. :You won't forget , --- ?
e.g. :We mustn't be late , --- ?
e.g. : The meeting is next Wednesday , -----------------------?
e.g. : It isn't tomorrow, --- ?
e.g. : They attend this school , ----------------------------- ?
e.g. : You do speak English , ------------------------------- ?
e.g. : I have to do my homework , ----------------------- ?
e.g. : He has to start his essay , --------------------------- ?
e.g. : He speaks English , ------------------------------------ ?
e.g. : You helped your father last night , ----------------- ?
e.g. : You didn't meet him , ------------------------------------ ?
e.g. : Let's go home , -------------------------------------- ?
e.g. : I'm right , --- ?
e.g. : I'm not right , ---?
e.g. : Open the door , ---?
e.g. : Don't smoke ! , -------------------------------------- ?
e.g. : Nobody wants to come , ----------------------------?
e.g. : Nobody has written the homework , --------------- ?
e.g. : Somebody came early , ----------------------------- ?
e.g. : Nothing affects me, -------------------------------- ?

Make tag questions :   Ex. 6 – page 61

1. You did English at university last year, ----------------------------?
2. You don't understand what gender-neutral mean, ------------------?
3. I'll tell you what I understand by the term, --------------------------?
4. That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay , --------------------------------?
5. I have to start my essay , ---?

Make tag questions :   Ex. 8 – page 61

1. You can't help me with this, ------------------------------------?
2. She wasn't there yesterday, --------------------------------?
3. We should try to help, -----------------------------------?
4. You haven't got a pen I can borrow , --------------------------?
5. Your mother comes from Madaba , --------------------------?
6. They sold their house, -------------------------------------- ?
7. You'll phone me later, ----------------------------------- ?
8. It doesn't rain here, --- ?
9. Jordan University has a good reputation, ---------------------- ?
10. You have to get high marks in your exams, ------------------ ?

Complete the following question tags :   Ex. 10 – page 43 - AB

1. You live in Zarqa, ---?
2. They can't hear, ---?
3. It's funny, --?
4. He has to go , ---?
5. She went home , --?
6. I haven't won, -- ?
7. You won't be late, -- ?
8. He wasn't very well, -------------------------------------- ?
9. You'd rather not tell me, ------------------------------------?
10. Lima is the capital of Peru, --------------------------------?
11. He'd better try harder, --------------------------------?

Correct the verbs between brackets : :

1. Ibrahim -------------------- English fluently, doesn't he ? (**speak**)
2. Drivers -------------------- drive too fast, should they ? (**should**)
4. You ---------------------- do your homework , did you ? (**did**)
5. You -------------------- your father last night , didn't you ? (**help**)
6. Somebody --------------------- stolen my car , haven't they ? (**have**)
7. Nobody ------------------- to play chess , do they ? (**want**)
8. I -------------------- late , am I ? (**be**)
9. The bank --------------------- him the money, didn't it ? (**lend**)
10. You ------------------- seen it before. didn't you? (**have**)
11. You -------------------- do your homework, don't you ? (**have to**)
12. ----------------- hard, will / won't you ? (**study**)
13. ------------------- smoke, will you ? (**do**)
15. He --------------------------tall, isn't he ? (**be**)
16. You --------------------- take sugar in tea , don't you? (**do**)
17. You --------------------------to phone me , will you ? (**forget**)
18. Nobody -------------------------- yet, have they ? (**arrive**)
19. Everybody ----------------------- there, won't they? (**be**)

Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them .

1. I have to quit fatty food , --- ? **2016**
2. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good, ---------------- ? **2016**
3. Let's walk along the beach, --? **2016**
4. Kids mustn't eat too much chocolate , ----------------------------- ? **2017**
5. Children have had their lunch , --------------------------------------- ? **2017**
6. Let's fight against poverty, --? **2017**
7. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, ------------------- they ? (**do**) **2016**
8. The keyword -------------------- the student to answer the question, won't it ? (**help**) **2017**
9. The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, -------------- ? (**does it – did it – doesn't it – didn't it**) **2018**

Make tag questions and answer them :

1. Omar speaks English fluently, ------------------------------?
2. Drivers should drive slowly, ---------------------------------?
4. You didn't visit your uncle , ----------------------------------?
5. You helped me last night , --------------------------------------?
6. This boy lives in Jordan , -------------------------------- ?
7. Somebody has stolen my car , --------------------------------- ?
8. Nobody wants to play chess , --------------------------------- ?
9. He is reading a book , --- ?
10. They aren't going to Aqaba , ---------------------------------- ?
11. Everybody will be there, ...?
12. He is not tall, ---?
13. They play football daily , --------------------------------------?
14. You will study English, ---------------------------------------?
15. You're buying a new mobile , ---------------------------------?
16. You do take sugar in tea , --------------------------------- ?
17. You've just bought a new mobile , -------------------------- ?
18. You won't forget to phone me , ----------------------------- ?
19. You don't always use a security number , ------------------- ?
20. After the accident, he couldn't use his hands , -------------- ?
21. Nobody has arrived yet, ...?
22. Everybody looked so miserable, ...?
23. She's had too much to do lately, ...?
24. It won't happen, ...?
25. Nobody's got to leave early, ...?
26. You'd rather not tell me, ...?
27. He'd better try harder, ……………………….......?

Pasive Voice
المبني للمجهول

Active	Passive
Present Simple : المضارع البسيط **S + V1 + O** Sami <u>plays</u> tennis.	**Present Simple :** **O + (am – is – are) + P.P + by + S** Tennis *is played* by Sami. The competition *is held* every year.
Past Simple : الماضي البسيط _{v2} **S + V2 + O** Ali *drove* a lorry.	**Past Simple :** **O + (was / were) + P.P + by + S** A lorry *was driven* by Ali. Many important things *were invented* in the 20th century.
Future Simple : المستقبل البسيط S + (will / shall , can , could, has to, have to, used to) must , should , may, might , going to + V . inf. + O Ali *will visit* Sami. The manager *will be interviewing* me.	**Future Simple :** **O + (will / shall , …) + be + P.P + by + S** Sami *will be visited* by Ali. The project *will be completed* before the deadline. I can't come tomorrow. I *will be being interviewed* for a job.
Present Continuous : المضارع المستمر **S + (am-is-are) + V. ing + O** He *is playing* tennis now. The committee is planning the festival.	**Present Continuous :** **O + (am-is-are) + being + P.P + by + S** Tennis *is being played* now. The festival is being planned by the committee.
Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر **S + (was / were) + V. ing + O** He *was playing* tennis. The teacher was explaining the lessons	**Past Continuous :** **O + (was / were) + being + P.P + by + S** Tennis *was being played.* The lessons *were being explained.*
Future Perfect : (models + have) المستقبل التام S + **will** + **have** + P.P + O He *will have completed* the work.	**Future Perfect :** O + **will** + **have** + **been** + P.P + by + S The work *will have been completed* By 2025 CE, public transport system *will have been changed*.
Perfect : الزمن التام **S + (has-have-had) + P.P + O** Sami *has finished* painting.	**Perfect :** O + **(has-have-had)** + been + P.P + by + S Painting *has been finished* by Sami. The school *has been renovated* recently. When you finished your homework, the cake *had been eaten*.

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form : Ex. 10 – page 43 - AB

1. *People speak Spanish* in most South American countries, but *they speak Portugues* in Brazil .

   Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portugues is spoken

2. My mother taught me to read.
   ----

3. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
   ----

4. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
   ----

5. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.
   ----

6. Nobody asked him to clean my car.

Complete the text with the correct passive form : (page 63 – SB)

Jordanian sign language, or Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunja (LIU), is the sign language that ------------------ **(use)** in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU -------------- **(relate)** to other sign language in the Middle East, but *none* of these ----------------------- **(research)** extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ------------------ **(publish)** *in 2004 CE*. By publishing this book, it ----------------------- **(hope)** at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest of sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, *before 2004 CE*, very little research about sign languages in the Middle East ------------------ **(carry out)**. Interest in LIU has grown since then, and *at the moment* a lot of research into the language ------------------------- **(do)** .

Answers : 1. is used 2. is related 3. has been researched 4. was published 5. was hoped 6 had been carried out 7. is being done

Correct the verbs in the passive form :

1. Jordanian sign language is the sign language that ---------------------- in Jordan.   **(use)**

2. LIU ---------------------- to other sign language in the Middle East.   **(relate)**

3. *None* of these ---------------------- extensively.   **(research)**

4. An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ----------------- in 2004 CE.   **(publish)**

5. *In 2004 CE*, it ---------------------- that students would learn more about the LIU.   **(hope)**

6. *At the moment* a lot of research into the language ----------------------- .   **(do)**

7. Different goods among countries **can be** ----------------- by traders.   **(transport)**

8. The original Mont Black Tunnel ------------------------- *in 1965* .   **(complete)**

9. The tunnel **was being** ----------------- to carry 450,000 vehicles a year .   **(design)**

10. Thirty –nine people ----------------------- in the tunnel fire *last year*.   **(kill)**

11. The driver stopped *after* smoke ---------------------- coming out of the lorry's engine . **(see)**

12. It was more than two days *before* the fire --------------------- by fire fighters .   **(put out)**

13. My car ------------------------ *yesterday*.   **(repair)**

14. Oliver Twist ------------------------ *since* the industrialization period in Englsnd.   **(publish)**

15. My school ------------------------ *by 2020* CE.   **(complete)**

16. English and Arabic ---------------------------- all over the world.   **(speak)**

17. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions -------------------- in ink.
    He won't accept papers written in pencil.   **(write) 2015**

18. A new vocational school *has* ------------------------ recently in my area.   **(build) 2016**

19. Many Jordanian poems ----------- *now* ------------ into English, and people all over the world are able to read them.   **(translate) 2016**

20. Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery ------------------------to the EU *in 1997*.   **(export)**

21. Our final science project has ----------------------- as the best project.   **(be,choose) 2017**

22. Sign language ----------------------------- in the 16th century.   **(not, invent) 2018**

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form :

1. The government must give compensation to the people who were moved .
   The people who were moved --

2. You could have visited Petra .
   Petra --

3 . The company will deliver the final report to all the new offices .
   The final report --

4. The patient must take the medicine on time.
   The medicine --

5. People saw smoke coming out of the forest .
   Smoke --

6. The government will have constructed the new railway by 2015.
   The new railway --

7. We don't always have to change the oil filter.
   The oil filter --

8. Nothing can stop social changes.
   Social changes --

9. We have to grow bananas .
   Bananas --

10. They wouldn't have rescued the climbers .
    The climbers --

11. Children musn't leave bicycles in the driveway .
    Bicycles --

12. Somebody switched on the lights.
    The lights --

13. Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.
    96% 0f Jordan's energy --

14. Parents must not give their children everything they want.
    Children --

15. Arab mathmaticians invented algebra. **SB – page 80**
    Algebra --

Grammar

1. Unreal past forms for past regrets : (wish = if only)

Function : We use (*wish* or *If only* + **Past Perfect**) to express <u>*regrets*</u> about the past.
 We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الندم (التحسر – الاسى) في الماضي

● The tense of the verb after <u>*wish*</u> is more in <u>*the past*</u> than the action it is describing.

الفعل المستخدم بعد wish يكون أقدم من الحدث الموصوف (الموجود في الجملة الأولى الأصلية)

- I ***didn't do*** much work for my exam. **------------** I wish *I **had done*** more work for my exam.
- These shoes hurt my feet. **-----------** I wish *I **hadn't bought*** these shoes.
- We ***didn't catch*** the earlier bus. **-----------** We're late. ***If only** we'd caught* the earlier bus.
- I ***slept*** too long. **-----------** I wish *I **hadn't slept*** too long.
 If only *I **hadn't slept*** too long.

2. Unreal past forms for present wishes :

الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الندم على اشياء (امنيات في الحاضر) ولكن مستحيل حصولها في المضارع

Function : We use *(**wish** or **If only** + **Past Simple**)*
 to express wishes about ***the present*** that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

NOTE: We usually say ***I wish / If only + were**.)*

- I *don't know* the answer. **--------------------** I wish I *knew* the answer.
- We *live* in a small flat **--------------------** I wish we *lived* in a bigger flat.
- He *is not* tall enough. **-------------------** He wishes he *were* taller.
- We *aren't* old enough **--------------------** If only we *were* older.
- We *don't study* hard. **--------------------** I wish we *studied* hard.   - If only we *studied* hard.
- I wish we didn't visit the museum tomorrow.   (اتمنى لو لم يكن عندي زيارة للمتحف غدا)

Wish = If only

Rule	Unreal past forms for past regrets : (wish = if only) (express <u>*regrets*</u> about the past)
V2 ----------------------------- hadn't + V3	I *slept* too long. I wish I ***hadn't slept***….
didn't + V-inf. -------------- had + V3	I ***didn't do*** ……. If only I ***had done*** ….
wasn't – weren't -------------- had been	I ***wasn't*** successful. I wish I ***had been*** ….

Rule	Unreal past forms for present wishes (wish = if only) (express wishes about *the present*)
V1 / V-s ----------------------------- didn't + V-inf.	We ***live*** in a small flat I wish we ***didn't live*** ……
don't / doesn't + V-inf. ------------ V2	I ***don't know*** the answer. I wish I ***knew*** the answer.
am / is / are ------------------------ weren't	He ***is not*** tall enough. He wishes he ***were*** taller.
am not / isn't / aren't -------------- were	He ***is*** far from here. He wishes he ***weren't*** far
regret + V-ing --------------------- hadn't + V3	I ***regret being*** angry --------- I wish I ***hadn't been*** angry.
regret + not + V-ing -------------- had + V3	I ***regret not being*** happy. ---- I wish I ***had been*** happy.
should have + V3 ---------------- had + V3	He ***should have*** been careful. – He wishes he ***had*** been ….
shouldn't have + V3 -------------- hadn't + V3	He ***shouldn't have*** been careless. He wishes he ***hadn't*** been ..

تحويل الافعال

can	couldn't	can't	could
will	wouldn't	won't	would
am - is - are	weren't	am not - is not - are not	were
V1 / Vs-es	didn't + inf.	don't / doesn't + V	V2
have to / has to	didn't have to	have / has	didn't have to
have + V3 / has + V3	have / has	must - mustn't	hadn't to - had to
too / very - old - tall enough	so - older - taller	good / well	better

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Ali did not pass his exams. If only he --------------- harder last year.   **(study)**

2 Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China.
   He wishes he ----------------------- a cultural awareness course.   **(do)**

3 It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it --------------------- cooler.   **(be)**

4 I feel ill. I wish I ----------------------- so many sweets!   **(not eat)**

Answers : **1** had studied **2** had done **3** had been **4** hadn't eaten

2. Make sentences using (*I wish* or *If only*) to talk about things that you regret from the past. You can use these examples if you wish:

1. • take piano lessons when I was a child

----

2. • visit England last summer

----

3. • read more classic novels in Grade 11

----

4. • visit my grandparents yesterday

----

5. • help my mother more in the kitchen

Answers : **1** I wish I had taken ….**2** If only I had visited ….**3** I wish I had read …….**4** If only I had visited …..5. I wish I had helped ….

3. Think about one of the scenarios below. Use *(I wish* or *If only)* to talk about the regrets that you have.

الجمل جميعها منفية واصبحت في الاجابات مثبتة . (الندم = عكس ما حصل في الواقع)

- نستخدم (been) ان وجد في الجملة (was)

1. • an exam that you *did not do* as well in as you expected.

----

2. • a holiday or short trip that *was not* as enjoyable as you had hoped it would be.

----

3. • a telephone call or meeting that *was not* successful.

----

1 I wish I had done well in the exam.   **2** If only it had been an enjoyable trip.   **3** I wish the telephone call or meeting had been successful.

4. Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences :

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball.   He wishes he ----------------------------- taller!

                                        (is   /   were   /   was)

2. I can't do this exercise.   I wish I ------------------------------------- it.

                                        (understood   / understand   /   understanding)

3. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman.   If only he -------------------- Chinese.

                                        (speak   /   spoke   /   had spoken)

4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.   If only it -------------------------- larger oil reserves.

                                        (has   /   had   /   had had)

Answers : **1** were **2** understood **3** spoke **4** had

I always have to get home early. I wish my parents ----------------------- me stay out later.   **2018**

                   (lets   /   won't let   /   would let   /   will let)

5. Complete the sentences with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

(had (x2)   hadn't   if   only   wish)

1. I couldn't understand anything.   __If__ only I'd studied Chinese!

2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. **I wish** I ------------------------- listened to him.

3. I ------------------- I'd known more about the company. **If** ------------------ I'd done some research!

4. I am very hungry! **I wish** I ------------------------- eaten before I went to the conference.

5. I regret the deal now. **I wish** we ------------------------- done it.

Answers : 1 If   2 had   3 wish – only   4 had   5. hadn't

6. Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you :

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he ***hadn't forgotten*** to do it.

2. I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I -- earlier.

3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she -------------------------- a map.

4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I ---------------------------------- .

5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they -- better.

Answers : 1 hadn't forgotten   2 had gone to bed   3 had had   4 hadn't forgotten it   5. had played

7. Use the prompts and write sentences with (*I wish* and *If only*).

1. **I'm cold.** - If only I'd brought a coat.   - I wish I'd brought a coat.   **(bring a coat)**

2. We're late.   **(get up earlier)**
----

3. I feel ill.   **(not eat so many sweets)**
----

4. Fadi has lost his wallet.   **(be more careful)**
----

5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.   **(be able to come)**
----

6. I've broken my watch.   **(not drop it)**

Answers : 1. I wish I had brought a coat   2. If only we had got up earlier   3. I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets
          4. If only he had been more careful   5. I wish she had been able to come   6. If only I hadn't dropped it

8. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets :

1. Samia ***regrets being*** angry at breakfast time.   **(only)**
----

2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. **(I) 2016**
----

3. Nader ***should have been*** more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.   **(wishes)**
----

4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.   **(if)**

Answers :
1. If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time   **2.** I wish I had concentrated properly in class today
3. Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay   **4.** If only I had learnt English better when I was younger

11. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts :

(be older   -   have a camera with me   -   live in a big house   )
(not have a headache   -   not be so far away   -   like the same things)

1. Our flat is very small. If only we ***lived in a big house***.

2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he_____.

3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we _____.

4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. If only I _____.

5. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they _____.

6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. If only I _____.

7. I am sorry that I didn't read that book. I wish _____ that book.

8. If you -------------to learn a new language, you need to be motivated. **(will want / want / wanted)**

9. If only I ----------------- lost my ticket!   **(haven't / didn't / hadn't)**

Answers :
1. If only we lived in a big house   2. He wishes he was older   3. I wish we liked the same things
4. If only I had a camera with me   5. I wish they weren't so far away   6. If only I didn't have a headache / a toothache

Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you :

1. I regret *going* to bed late last night.
   I wish I -- earlier.

2. Samia regrets *being* angry at breakfast time.
   If only --.

3. I *should have* studied hard before the exam.
   I wish --.

4. I regrets I didn't Study English when I was young.
   I wish --.

5. Nader *should have* been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. **(wishes) 2016**
   ----

6. I regret *living* abroad for a long time .   **(wish) 2016**
   ----

7. I regret *speaking* aloud in my class.   **(wish) 2017**
   ----

8. Mohammad didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry.   **(wish) 2017**

Write wish sentences which could follow these beginnings :
1. I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night .   **I wish** ---
2. The weather's too hot at the moment .   **I wish** ---
4. The streets are very dirty .   **I wish** ---
5. Many people in my village smoke too much . **I wish** ---
6. There are too many adverts on television .   **I wish** ---
7. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough . **I wish** ---
8. I am not very good at Maths .   **I wish** ---
9. Hani speaks really quickly .   **I wish** ---
10. I can't speak French .   **I wish** ---
11. You're always losing things .   **I wish** ---
12. We have to start work very early tomorrow morning . **I wish** ---
13.Going to the theatre is expensive .   **I wish** ---

Grammar:

Conditional Sentences

تتكون الجملة الشرطُّة من اسمين : الأول **If clause** وتسمى جملة الشرط ، وتحتوي على اداة ربط مثل **If, unless**
والثاني **Main clause** وتسمى جملة جواب الشرط

1. The (0) type : (The tense in both parts is present) : This type is used when the result always happens (it is a fact) :
حقائق – نفس النتيجة

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

If Clause	Main Clause
If **(When)** + S + simple present	Subject + simple present **(a fact)**
He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.

1. If you boil water , it ------------------------------. **(evaporate)**
2. If plants ----------------- enough sunlight, they die. **(not , get)**
3. Water -------------------- to ice if the temperature falls below zero. **(turn)**
4. If you push this button , the video -------------------- . **(play)**
5.You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people --------- everything you translate. **(understand)**
6.When you --------------------- water to 100°C, it boils. **(heat)**
7.Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school ---------------- ? **(finish)**
8.If you --------------------- the plants, they will die. **(not water)**
9.During Ramadan, we eat when the sun ------------------- . **(set)**
10.Ice cream melts when it ----------------------- warm.. **(get)**
11.Plants die if they --------------------------- enough sunlight. 2017 **(not , get)**

_____

2. The first conditional (Type 1) :   (For things that will possibly happen)

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

محتمل الحدوث

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + simple present – V1-Vs-es	Subject + *will / won't* (modals) + infinitive
He, she , it + Vs-es / don't – doesn't +V-inf.	

ادوات اخرى لها نفس قاعدة **if** ولكن المعنى مختلف

2. provided that - unless - as long as - Even if
بشرط ان   اذا لم – ما لم   طالما   حتى لو
• We can use *provided that*, *as long as*, *unless* and *even if* in the same way as *if*, but they don't all mean the same thing.

1. If Sami studies hard , he ---------------------- all his exams . **(pass)**
2. If you -------------an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry. **(get)**
3. I'll buy the book *if / provided tha t /as long as* it -------------- too expensive. **(not be)**
4. I --------------------- it if it is too expensive . **(not, buy)**
5. If Sami studies hard , he ------------------- all his exams . **(pass)**
1. Unless you have a language degree, you ---------------- able to become an interpreter. **(not be)**
2. If you get an interview for a job, you -------------------- to show that you have good listening skills. **(need)**
3. If you are successful, it ---------------------- a secure and rewarding job. **(be)**
4. When you arrive at the station next Saturday, we ---------------- there to meet you. **(be)**
5. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he -------------------help his father. **(have to)**
6. I ----------------- you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine! **(help)**
7. Provided that it -------------------- , we will have a picnic next week. **(not rain)**
8. If you win the prize, how -------------- you ------------ the money? **(spend)**
9. Even if Omar ----------- his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car. **(pass)**

10. You will not pass your exams unless you ---------------------- hard. **(study)**

11. Your new computer will last a long time as long as you --------------- careful with it. **(be)**

12. I ---------------------- you if I miss the bus**.** **(phone)**

13. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday unless it ----------------- closed**.** **(be)**

14. I will take the job offer provided that it------ part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.**.(be)**

15. We have to go to school even if we ---------------- tired. **(be)**

16. We ------------------- umbrellas if it rains **(need)**

17. The teacher ------------------ pleased if I write a good essay. **(be)**

18. Provided that everyone ------------------- hard, we'll all pass our exams.**.** **(work)**

19. Babies --------------------- usually happy as long as they're hungry or cold. **(be)**

20. We should always be polite even if we --------------------- tired. **(feel)**

21. Rawan always takes her mobile when she -------------------------- **(go out)** 2017

22. Ali will be upset, If you ------------------------ him to your party. **(not, invite)** 2018

---

3. The Third conditional (Type 3) : The third sequence refers to a condition which was not met in the past :

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + P.P (V3)	Subject + *would / wouldn't* + have + P.P (V3)

● **Function :** We use the third conditional (*if* + **Past Perfect** / *would have* + **past participle)**
    to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

● The *if*-clause states one *event* that *did not happen*.

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

e.g. : If I *had stayed* at home that day, I *would have missed* the celebration. (The person did not stay at home that day.)

e.g. : - If I *had gone* to Makkah , I *would have performed* the Omrah .

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

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

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

1. I -------------------------- the job **if** I had had some experience. **(get)**

2. If you had done the course, you -------------------------- enough experience to apply for the job. **(had)**

3. If Huda ------------- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam. **(not be)**

4. If my father had gone to university, he -------------------- a teacher. **(can be)**

5. Jameel might not have become a musician **if** his parents ---------------------- him. **(not encourage)**

---

3. The Third conditional (could – might)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + P.P (V3)	S + would have / could have / might have + P.P (V3)
	ربما كان من الممكن – قدرة تاكد

● When we are talking about the imaginary past,
  we can use *could have* or *might have* + past participle in place of *would have* + past participle.

● We use these past modals when we are *less sure* of the result of the impossible past situation.

e.g. : If I **had prepared** better for the competition ,I **might have won** the first prize.
    (The speaker is not sure that this would have been true.)

e.g. : If I **had slept** better the night before the exam ,I **could have concentrated** better.
    (It is possible that the speaker would have been able to concentrate.)

e.g. : If **I'd gone** to a different school, I **might not have studied** French. I **could have taken** English.

e.g. : Our team **could have won** the match if **they'd trained** harder,
    and then they might have been champions now if they'd won.

Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

Sentence (Fact)	If Clause (Imagination)
1. S + V2 …. , so + wasn't / weren't	1. If + S + hadn't V3 ….……, S + would / could (might) have + V3
2. S + didn't + v-inf , so + wasn't / weren't	2. If + S + had V3 ……..…, S + would / could (might) have + V3
3. S + V2 . S + V2	3. If + S + hadn't + V3 …....., S + would / could (might) not + have + V3

1. Saeed *left* his camera at home, so he *wasn't able to* take pictures of the parade. **(could)**
   *If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home, he **could have taken** pictures of the parade*

2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. **(might)**
   ----

3. I didn't know your phone number, so I *wasn't able to* contact you. **(could)**
   ----

4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. **(might not)**
   ----

5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. **(might not)**
   ----

6. I didn't stay at home that day, so I didn't miss the celebration. **(would)**
   ----

7. My friend invited me to the library, so I went. **(would not)**
   ----

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

9. I didn't prepare well for the competition , so I didn't win the first prize. **(might)**
   ----

10. I didn't sleep well the night before the exam , I didn't concentrate very well. **(could)**
    ----

11. Our team didn't win the match . They didn't train hard. **(could)**
    ----

12. Our team didn't win the match . They weren't champions. **(might)**
    ----

13. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. **(could)** **2016**
    ----

14. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. **(might not)** **2016**
    ----

15. Sami didn't apply immedietly for the scholarship, so he didn't get it . **(if , could)** **2016**
    ----

16. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. **(if / might not)** **2017**
    ----

17. The company didn't know your phone number, so they weren't able to contact you. **(if / might)** **2017**

Change the following sentences into *facts* :

If Clause (Imagination)	Sentence (Fact)
1. If + S + hadn't V3 ….……, S + would / could (might) have + V3	1. S + V2 ………... , so + didn't + V-inf.
2. If + S + had V3 ……..…, S + would / could (might) have + V3	2. S + didn't + v-inf , **so** + didn't + V-inf.
3. If + S + hadn't + V3 …....., S + would / could (might) **not** + have + V3	3. S + V2 . S + V2

1. If I hadn't come to this school, I could have taken English.
   ----

2. If I had grown up in this city, I might have learnt French.
   ----

3. If I hadn't grown up in this city, I might not have learnt French.

عدد الافعال المنفية في جملة السؤال والجواب نفس العدد – (منفي – منفي) (مثبت – مثبت) (نفي النفي اثبات)

Using "Unless" : **(Unless = If …… not)**

Sentence	If Clause
1. **If** + V1/Vs ……………. , S + will +V-inf	1. **Unless** + S + Vi/Vs …….…...…., S + won't + V-inf.
2. **If** + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + won't	2. **Unless** + S + V1/Vs.…………., S + won't + V-inf.
3. **If** + S+ doesn't/don't + v-inf , S + will	3. **Unless** + S + V1/Vs.…………., S + will + V-inf.

e.g. : I won't buy it **if** it is too expensive = I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.

1. If you study hard, you will pass your exam.
   Unless ---

2. If you don't water the plants, they will die.
   Unless ---

3. If I don't write a good essay, the teacher won't be pleased
   Unless ---

4. If our team wins the match, they won't leave the stadium.
   Unless ---

5. If nobody does the work, I won't complete.
   Unless ---

6. Unless you study hard, you won't succeed.
   If ---

7. Unless you are clever, you will fail.
   If ---

If Clause	Main Clause	
If + S + Past Simple	**S + will + if + is not = S + will + even if + is**	
	S + will + if + V1/V+s = S + won't + even if + V1-s	

e.g. : I'll buy it **if** it isn't too expensive. = I'll buy it **even if** it's expensive. = I will buy it. The price isn't important.

1. If I travel a lot, I will buy many things.
   Even if --

2. I'll buy the book if it isn't too expensive.
   Even if --

1. **Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Unless you have a language degree, you *do / will* not be able to become an interpreter.

2. If you get an interview for a job, you *needed / will need* to show that you have good listening skills.

3. If you are successful, it *is / will be* a secure and rewarding job.

4. You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that
   people *understand / understood* everything you translate.

Answers : 1. will 2. will need 3. will be 4. understand

2. **Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1ˢᵗ type)**

1. I *(have got)* the job if I *(have)* some experience.
----

2. If you *(do)* the course, you *(have)* enough experience to apply for the job.
----

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When you *arrive* at the station next Saturday, we *will be* there to meet you. **(arrive / be)**

2. Nasser ----------------- out with us tomorrow unless he -----------------help his father. **(come / have to)**

3. I ---------------- you with your homework, as long as ---------------- you me with mine! **(help / help)**

4. Provided that it ------------------- , we ------------------- a picnic next week. **(not rain / have)**

5. If you -------------------- the prize, how ------------- you ----------- the money? **(win / spend)**

6. Even if Omar ----------- his driving test this afternoon, he ------------- his own car. **(pass / not have)**

Answers : 1. arrive – will be   2. will come – has to   3. will help – help   4. doesn't rain – will have   5. win – will you spend   6. passes – won't have

4. Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. *When / Unless* you -------------------- heat water to 100°C, it boils. **(heat)**

2. You will not pass your exams *as long as / unless* you -------------------- hard. **(study)**

3. *If / Unless* you --------------------- the plants, they will die. **(not water)**

4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends *when / provided that* school ---------------- ? **(finish)**

5. Your new computer will last a long time *as long as / even if* you --------------- careful with it. **(be)**

Answers : 1. when - heat   2. unless - study   3. if – don't water   4. when - finishes   5. as long as - are

5. Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words in bold.

1 During Ramadan, we eat	If	a it's closed.
2 I'll phone you	When	b we're tired.
3 We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday	Even if	c it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
	Unless	
4 I will take the job offer	Provided that	d the sun sets.
5 We have to go to school,		e I miss the bus so that you pick

Answers : 1. when - d   2. if - e   3. unless – a   4. provided that - c   5. even if - b

1. During Ramadan, Muslims eat ------------ the sun sets. *(as long as , unless , when , even if)* 2018

6. Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box.

even if - if - unless - when

1. Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm. ✓

_____

2. We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. *We need umbrellas **when** it rains.*

_____

3. The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay.

----

4. Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match.

----

5. **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

----

6. Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold.

----

7. We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired.

Answers : 1. ✓   2. when   3. if   4. ✓   5. ✓   6. unless   7. even if

7. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the zero or first conditional.

1. When I get home from school, I usually --

2. Unless we're given a lot of homework tonight, --

3. If there's something I don't understand, I usually---

4. Even if I'm tired tonight, --

5. As long as I have enough money, ---

6. Provided that my parents agree, ---

8. Choose the correct option :

1. If Huda ------------- ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.
   a. wasn't   **b.** hadn't been   **c.** hasn't been   **d.** hadn't

2. If my father had gone to university, he **can / could** have been a teacher.

3. Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents **haven't / hadn't** encouraged him.

4. Which words did you need to look **up / over** in a dictionary?

5. Jaber looked **even / as if** he hadn't slept very well.

_____

Giving Advice

1. Why don't you + V-inf. ……. ?

2. If I were you, I would + V-inf. ….. /   I f I were you = should

3. You could + V-inf. …. .

9. Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. You *should* practise the presentation several times.   **(were)**
   If I were you, I'd *practise the presentation several times.*

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)**
----

5. You *should* do a lot of research.   **(would)**
----

6. You *shouldn't* worry so much.   **(If)**

Answers :
1. If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times   2. You could make a list of questions.
3. Why don't you get some work experience ?   4. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.   5. I would do a lot of research.

10. Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice :

1. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
   B: ------------------------- study English at university?

2. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
   B: You ------------------- do a Chinese course online.

3. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
   B: --------------------------- , I would ask the teacher.