



اللغة الإنجليزية

"الفصل الأول"

المنهاج الجديد

GRAMMAR

الدورة المكثفة

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مدارس الجزيرة الثانوية "سابقا"

نسخة صيفية 2019

TENSES**Present Simple المضارع البسيط****• Functions (uses / usage):** للحفظ غيباً (وزارياً) لكل الأزمنة كل زمن بزمنه

We use this tense to talk about نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن.....

1. something that is true in the present. شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر
2. things that are always true. أشياء دائماً صحيحة (غير مقترنة بزمن)
3. things that happen as a routine in the present. أشياء روتينية متكررة في الحاضر
4. scheduled or fixed events in the future. أحداث مجدولة زمنياً وثابتة في المستقبل

• Form: هو التصريف الأول من الفعل

It is verb one. e.g. √ **go** **went** **gone**

Positive (+):

- If the subject is singular, you should add an (-s) to the end of the verb.

e.g. He **reads** stories monthly.

إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً فإننا نضيف (s) في نهاية الفعل .

- If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with (- o, -x, - s, - ss, - ch, - sh, -z), you should add an (- es).

ولكن إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (- o, -x, - s, - ss, - ch, - sh, -z) فإننا نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل بشرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً أيضاً.

e.g. Sami usually **relaxes** when he feels tired.

- If the subject is singular, and the verb ends with -y preceded by a consonant not a vowel, you should replace the -y by an -i, and then add the -es. e.g. He **carries** heavy things.

أما إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (y) مسبقاً بحرف صحيح وليس علة فإننا نقبل الـ (i) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es) إلى نهاية الفعل. (شرط أن يكون الفاعل مفرداً).

e.g. Khalid often **carries** heavy things.

Negative (-):

- (To be – is, am, are): We only add the word (**not**) after the verb.

e.g. He **is** lazy. (+) → He **is not** lazy. (-).

- Other verbs: (to be) يعني أي فعل غير فعل الكينونة

If the subject is singular, we should negate the verb as follows: e.g. Ali **likes** milk (+).

Ali **does not like** milk (-).

If the subject is plural, we negate the verb as follows: e.g. They **like** milk (+). They **do not like** milk (-). **OR** They **don't like** milk.

Question (?):

- (To be): Is / am / are + subject+ complement? e.g. **Are** they students?

- Other verbs:

Does + singular subject + base form + complement?

e.g. **Does** he **go** to school every day?

Do + plural subject+ base form + complement?

e.g. **Do** they **go** to school every day?

Adverbs of frequency (Indicators / markers): المؤشرات والدلائل - "ظروف التكرار" وغيرها

usually, always, often, sometimes, rarely, hardly, seldom, occasionally, (every day, month,...), (a day , a week, ...), (daily, weekly, ...), from time to time, (at 10 p.m.), these days, nowadays, ... etc.

Examples:

1. Muslims ----- five times a day. (**pray**)
2. The Earth ----- around the Sun. (**go**)
3. Lina ----- meat. She -----a vegetarian. (**not, eat**) / (**be**)
4. Mahdi always ----- his own desktop computer. (**fix**)
5. The plane ----- at the airport at 7 a.m. (**arrive**)
6. Methane ----- a powerful greenhouse gas. (**be**)
7. Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura ----- as a teacher of English in Jordan. (**work**)
8. The documentary movie ----- at 11 p.m. tonight. (**start**)
9. Sami usually ----- online games in his spare time. (**play**)
10. Ahmad is a strong man. He ----- heavy things easily. (**carry**)

Answers:

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. pray | 2. goes | 3. does not eat / is | 4. fixes | 5. arrives |
| 6. is | 7. works | 8. starts | 9. plays | 10. carries |



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المضارع المستمر Present Continuous (Progressive) Tense

- **Function / Use:** This tense is used يستخدم هذا الزمن لـ
 1. to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. للحديث عن شيء يحدث في وقت التكلم
 2. to describe something temporary لوصف شيء مؤقت
 3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with (always). لأفعال تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر، ويستخدم مع المؤشر **always**
 4. to talk about the future, where something has been planned. للحديث عن المستقبل عندما يتم التخطيط المسبق للمستقبل.

- **Form:**

(+): **is / am / are + (verb- ing).** e.g. Ahmed **is playing** football now.

(-): **is not/ are not/ am not+ (verb- ing).** e.g. Ahmed **is not playing** football now.

(?): **Is/ Are/ Am+ subject+ (verb-ing)+ complement?** e.g. **Is Ahmed playing** football now?

Indicators (Keywords): (الدلائل) المؤشرات

now, right now, at the moment, at this time, Look! , Be careful! , Listen! ...

ملحوظة: مع الأفعال غير المستمرة (التي لا تقبل الـ **ing** -) نستخدم صيغة الـ **simple** بدلاً من المستمر.

Stative verbs: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

Examples:

- 1- Yousef **is wearing** jeans now. (**wear**)
- 2- He **is waiting for** a bus at this moment. (**wait for**)
- 3- Listen! Someone **is reading** the Holy Qur'an. (**read**)

Exercise:

1. The boys ----- in the court now. (**play**)
2. Sami and Yousef ----- to each other at the moment. (**talk**)
3. **Windows** ----- now. This is typed on the computer screen. (**shut down**)
4. Amal ----- her room at this time. (**clean**)
5. The students ----- to their teacher at this time. (**listen**)
6. Now, I ----- that you're right, my friend! (**think**)
7. Be careful! A car ----- from the opposite direction. (**approach**)
8. Listen! Someone ----- at the door. (**knock**)
9. Look! It ----- heavily. We can't go outside today! (**rain**)
10. My neighbour ----- his house next week. I'm sure about this. (**paint**)

Answers:

1. are playing
2. are talking
3. **is shutting down**
4. is cleaning
5. are listening
6. think
7. is approaching
8. is knocking
9. is raining
10. is painting

المضارع التام البسيط Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative (+): has / have + V.3

Negative (-): has not / have not + V.3

Question (?): has / have + Subject + V.3 ?

Uses (Functions):

1- To express **finished activities** at unspecified time in the past, but their **CONSEQUENCES** (results) are still there at present.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال وأنشطة **منتهية** في الماضي، إلا أن نتائجها لا زالت قائمة (موجودة) في الوقت الحاضر.

(To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present)

- 1) I **have cut** my finger. It's bleeding now. (**cut**)
- 2) She **has already prepared** for her presentation. (**prepare**)

2- To talk about **achievements**: يستخدم هذا الزمن كذلك للحديث عن **الإنجازات**

(To discuss our experience up to the present)

e.g.

- 1) The student **has** already **finished** his project. (**finish**)
- 2) I **have just done** my homework. (**do**)

NOTE: With **stative (non-continuous) verbs**: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own) think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

e.g.

1. I **have known** him since 2000. (**know**)
2. Sami **has had** this mall for 10 years. (**have**)

Key words: المؤشرات (الدلائل)

already, yet, just, since, for, **lately**, **recently**, ever, so far, up to now, up till now, still, once, twice, (five) times, so (he) can, **today**, (**this week, month, year,...**)

EXERCISE

- 1- Maher just at the airport. (**arrive**)
- 2- It since last week in my city. (**not / rain**)
- 3- The policemen the criminals. But it has not been taken legal action against them yet. (**arrest**)
- 4- Nobody so far. (**come**)
- 5- It's the most impressive masterpiece I ever..... (see).
- 6- By the way, you can use my car now, I..... it. (**repair**)
- 7- I..... already Petra with my family. (**visit**)
- 8- I'm so sorry! I..... just the window. (**break**)
- 9- I in the same company since 1996. (**be**)
- 10- I recently a new flat in the city. (**buy**)

Model Answers:

- 1- has / arrived 2- has not rained 3- have arrested 4- has come 5- have / seen
6- have repaired 7- have / visited 8- have/ broken 9- have been 10- have/ bought

أسئلة وزارية

- 1- Maher his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (**pass**)

► 2011(W)

- 2- The children already the sandcastle on the beach. (**build**) ► 2012 (W)

- 3- Our neighbours recently..... to Aqaba. (**move**) ► 2012 (S)

- 4- Laila recently..... learning English. (**start**) ► 2013 (W)

- 5- My friends already preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (**finish**)

► 2013 (S)

- 6- Zaid lately the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (**win**) ► 2014 (W)

- 7- The government recently new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. (**announce**) ► 2014 (S)

Model Answers:

- 1- has passed 2- have / built 3- have / moved 4- has /started
5- have/ finished 6. has /won 7- has / announced

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

Form:

(+): has / have + been + V-ing

(-): has not / have not + been + V-ing

(?): has / have + Subject + been + V-ing?

Functions (uses):

1- Unfinished activities أحداث غير منتهية

(بدأت في الماضي، واستمرت للوقت الحاضر، وسوف تستمر في المستقبل على الأغلب)

To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present ; an action repeated many times from the past until the present.

e.g.

1. I **have been waiting** for Ali *for* four hours but he hasn't come yet. (be, wait)

2. She **has been working** on her project. I think she needs more time. (be, work)

2- Activities from the recent past which have visible consequences at present.

أحداث في الماضي القريب ولها آثارها وعواقبها الظاهرة، ويكون التركيز على الحدث (activity) واستمراريته في الماضي أكثر من النتيجة (result) بخلاف المضارع التام البسيط.

e.g.

1. They're out of breath. They **have been running** for a long time. (be, run)

2. He is exhausted. He **has been cleaning** his room all night. (be, clean)

3. I **have been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)

Key words: (الدلائل) (المؤشرات)

all day, all night, all morning, all evening, all the time, for, since, for (five) years now

ملحوظة مهمة جداً: جرت العادة في امتحان الوزارة أن يكون شكل الخيار بين الأقواس على النحو الآتي:
(be, V) ، الأمر الذي يساعد الطالب (ة) عند الإجابة.

Exercise:

1. Sami has a headache. He TV for a long time. (be, watch)

2. Ali a short story all morning. (be, write)

3. I for my final exams, so I'm busy. I haven't finished yet. (be, prepare)

4. She her assignment all day. (be, do)

5. Ahmed for this organization for five years now. (be, work)

6. He an answer for 2 hours but with no value. (be, look for)

7. Maryam hard for the English exam all night. (be, study)

8. Our teacher the point for five minutes but he hasn't finished yet. **(be, explain)**
 9. Ibraheem to his friend on the phone for half an hour. I'm waiting for him to finish. **(be, talk)**
 10. It all morning. I'm looking outside. **(be, rain)**

Model Answers:

- 1- has been watching 2- has been writing 3- have been preparing 4- has been doing 5- has been working
 6- has been looking for 7- has been studying
 8- has been explaining 9- has been talking 10- has been raining

أسئلة وزارية متنوعة

- 1- Nour an essay all morning. **(be, write)** ▶ 2011(W)
 2- Hatem looks tired. He his science project all night. **(be, do)** ▶ 2011(S)
 3- The detectives people all week. **(be, interview)** ▶ 2012 (W)
 4- The child has all night. **(be, sleep)** ▶ 2012 (S)
 5- Jamal and Fawaz have evening classes for a few weeks now. **(be, take)**
 ▶ 2013 (W)
 6- Fadia has to be a nurse since 2010. **(be, train)** ▶ 2013 (S)
 7- Hassan looks very pale. He has very well recently. **(not, be, sleep)**
 ▶ 2014 (W)
 8- How nice to sit down! I've for three hours non-stop. **(be, walk)** ▶ 2015 (W)
 9- **Asem:** I think the waiter has forgotten us. We **(1)****(be, wait)** here for over half an hour and nobody **(2)** **(take)** your order yet.

Salma: I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we **(3)** already **(order)** ▶ 2015 (S)

10. The government has hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. **(be, work)** ▶ 2016 (W)

Model Answers:

1. has been writing 2. has been doing 3. have been interviewing 4. been sleeping
 5. been taking 6. been training 7. not been sleeping 8. been walking
 9. (1) have been waiting (2) has taken (3) have / ordered 10. been working

A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

1. These days, many people smart phones. They have something like technological phobia. **(not, use)**
2. The programmer has on the program since 8 p.m. **(be, work)**
3. Maher lately some research. **(do)**
4. Samer for his presentation at the moment. **(prepare)**
5. Mahdi has been his car all morning. **(fix)**
6. Cars, wheat and medicines some of Jordan's imports. **(be)**
7. Muna historical sites every year. **(visit)**
8. Look at the boys outside, they football. **(play)**
9. Every rule an exception. **(have)**
10. Our neighbour recently his house. **(paint)**

Answers: -----

Past Simple
 الماضي البسيط

Form: (+): V.2 هو التصريف الثاني من الفعل(-): ► **(be): was not / were not**► **(Others): did not + baseform (infinitive)**(?): ► **(be): was / were + Subject + complement?**► **(Others): did + Subject + baseform + complement?****Uses (FUNCTIONS):****1. To talk about something that started and finished in the past.**

■ يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط عند الحديث عن أحداث حصلت وانتهت في زمن محدد في الماضي، ولا علاقة للحاضر بها، ومن الجدير بالذكر أن هذا الزمن هو زمن السرد القصصي.

e.g.1- I **watched** TV yesterday. **(watch)**2- The First World War **broke out** in 1914. **(break out)**3- She **was not** sad last night. **(not, be)**

2. To describe a routine in the past.

■ كما يستخدم عند الحديث عن عادات وأمور تكرارية في الماضي.

- 1- I *usually* **went** to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger. (go)
- 2- Samer *always* **studied** hard when he was a student in the university. (study)

3. To talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

■ للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحاً لفترة ممتدة في الماضي، وفي هذه الحالة لا بد من استخدام عبارة ظرف زمان.

Key words: المؤشرات (الدلائل)

yesterday, last (week, month,...etc), **ago**, in the past, in (1991), when I was a child, in my childhood, when I was younger , (V.2 + **thus** + V.2) ...

Exercise:

- 1- I an interesting story last week. (read)
- 2- She her teacher in the mall yesterday. (see)
- 3- We all..... an explosion last night. (hear)
- 4- I my friend three weeks ago. (visit)
- 5- The boy in the Dead Sea last month. (swim)
- 6- Ali French when he was a child. (not/study)
- 7- Sami there last lecture. (not / be)
- 8- Maher his homework last night. (finish)
- 9- The manager Ali yesterday. (promote)
- 10- Fadi a good story three weeks ago. (write)

Model Answers:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1- read | 2- saw | 3- heard | 4- visited | 5- swam |
| 6- didn't study | 7- was not | 8- finished | 9- promoted | 10- wrote |

أسئلة وزارية

1. Hatim's father **last year**. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire) ► 2011(W)
2. Fatima her homework three hours ago. (finish) ► 2011 (S)
3. Hatem had saved his document before viruseshis computer.(crash) ► 2012(W)
4. The plane a few minutes ago. (land) ► 2012(S)
5. After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go) ► 2013 (W)

6. Sultan a book of mine yesterday. (borrow) ► 2013 (S)
 7. The documentary film was interesting thus I it so much.(enjoy) ► 2014 (W)

Model Answers:

1- retired 2- finished 3- crashed 4- landed 5- went 6- borrowed 7- enjoyed

الماضى المستمر Past Continuous

Form:

- (+) was / were + v-ing
 (-) was not / were not + v-ing
 (?) Was / Were + Subject+ v-ing ...?

Functions:

We use the past continuous to ...

1. talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past. للحديث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي

2. show that something happened for a long time in the past.

لعرض شيء حدث في الماضي لفترة طويلة .

لحوظة: يقترن الماضي المستمر (ذو الفترة الطويلة) مع زمن آخر يقاطعه (ذو فترة قصيرة) وهو الماضي البسيط .

Examples:

- I was studying when my father came. (study)
- Sami fell down while he was running. (run)
- At this time last week, the students were listening to Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura in the classroom.

Keywords:

- * V.2 + **while (as)** + (was / were + v-ing)
- * was / were + v-ing + **when** + V.2
- * **at this time yesterday** (last night ,...)

Exercise:

- The students ----- an experiment when the principal entered the lab. (**do**)
- I ----- down the street when it began to rain. (**walk**)
- At seven o'clock yesterday, they ----- for the contest. (**prepare**)
- Last year at this time, I ----- school. (**attend**)

5. While I ----- (study) in one room of our apartment, my roommate ----- (have) a party in the other room.

6. Someone knocked at the door as we ----- our brunch. (have)

7. My mother called me while I ----- . (pray)

8. When my friend phoned me, I ----- my car. (repair)

9. Nour ----- her room when the movie started. (clean)

10. The boy interrupted his father while he ----- . (speak)

Answers: 1. were doing 2. was walking 3. were preparing 4. was attending

5. was studying / was having 6. were having 7. was praying

8. was repairing 9. was cleaning 10. was speaking

Past Perfect Simple الماضي التام البسيط

Form:

(+): had + V.3

(-): had not + V.3

(?): had + Subject + V.3 + complement?

Use (Function):

We use this structure to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يحدث زمان (حدثان) في الماضي، فيكون الزمن الأقدم ماضياً تاماً had + V.3، والزمن الأحدث (الأقرب للحاضر) ماضياً بسيطاً V.2

Examples:

1- I **had done** my homework *before* I went shopping. (do)

2- *After* he **had bought** a car, someone stole it. (buy)

3- The man realized that he **had lost** his wallet in the market. (lose)

Key words: المؤشرات (الدلائل)

before, after, by the time..., by the end of last year, until, as soon as, (realized), already (with V.2), (V.2 because never before), ...

* S+ (had+V.3) *before* + S+V.2

* S+ V.2 *after* + S + had + V.3

Exercise:

1- Ahmed some notes before he came to the classroom. (write)

2- After you me, I kept your books quickly. (tell)

- 3- Before we got there, the thief (escape)
 4- Muna hard before she went to the exam. (study)
 5- After Reema her work, she phoned her mum. (finish)
 6- She felt sad because she never an exam before. (fail)
 7- By 2000, I my job as a translator. (leave)
 8- Salem from university by the end of last term. (graduate)
 9- The driver his car before he started the trip. (check)
 10- By the time the lecturer arrived, the students a seat. (have)
 11- I there for an hour until my friend arrived. (be)
 12- We cleared up as soon as our guests (leave)

وزاريات

- 13- Maher felt nervous because he never in the Dead Sea before. (swim) / M.O.E, 2011 (S)
 14 - Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he good marks in his exams. (get) / M.O.E, 2014 (S)
 15 - Amer slept deeply last night after he five hundred kilometers without a break. (drive) / M.O.E (2015 (W))
 16- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. / 2016 (W)
 Before Tala

Model Answers:

- 1- had written 2- had told 3- had escaped 4- had studied 5- had finished
 6- had / failed 7- had left 8- had graduated 9- had checked 10- had had
 11- had been 12- had left 13-had / swum 14- had got 15- had driven

16-

Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Form:

- (+): had + been + verb - ing
 (-) : had not + been + verb - ing
 (?) : had + S + been + verb - ing ?
 (? / -) : had not + S + been + verb - ing?

Function:

We use this structure to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال أو حالات كانت تحدث ومستمرة حتى لحظة (وقت) معين ومحدد في الماضي. ويكون التركيز على العملية والاستمرارية عند استخدام الماضي التام المستمر.

Examples:

1. Ahmad was absolutely exhausted because he **had been working** all night. (be, work)
2. The professors **had been discussing** the topic before the student came. (be, discuss)
3. After the students **had been doing** an experiment, they left. (be, do)
4. Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him. (be, think)
5. By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour. (be, wait)

Keywords:

Before , after , (because) , by, when, (for), (all)etc. , (be, V) / (not, be, V)

Exercise:

1. The ground was wet because it had ----- all night. (be, rain)
2. Maher felt tired after he ----- a project all day. (be, do)
3. Ahmad was upset because he had----- in the contest. (not , be, participate)
4. The baby's eyes were red because he had ----- for 2 hours. (be, cry)
5. Sami had ----- his car before his father sent him a message. (be, fix)
6. What had you ----- before you played football? (be, read)
7. After Mazen ----- the article, he slept. (be, write)
8. Amjad got nervous because he ----- all morning. (not, be, study)
9. The students had ----- for the competition before the principal came. (be, prepare)
10. My brother heard the bad news because he had ----- . (not, be, sleep)

Answers:

1. been raining
2. had been doing
3. not been participating
4. been crying
5. been fixing
6. been reading
7. had been writing
8. had not been studying
9. been preparing
10. not been sleeping

QUIZ**Q: Fill in the gaps with the past perfect *simple* or *continuous* of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Ahmad got happy because he ----- never ----- the first prize before. (get)
2. The teacher ----- the exam sheets before he got in the class. (be, mark)
3. Muna moved to Amman after she had ----- in Zarqa for 10 years. (be, live)
4. Samer answered the question after he ----- the lesson. (understand)
5. Ayman had ----- online games all day. (be, play)

Answers:**أسئلة سنوات سابقة**

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He ----- for five days.
(be, climb) ▶ 2011 (W)
2. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They -----
it for over a month. (be, make) ▶ 2011 (S)
3. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she ----- to write since
June. (be, promise) ▶ 2012 (W)
4. Omar passed all his exams. He had ----- for a month. (be, revise) ▶ 2012 (S)
5. Ahmad was very tired at the end of the day. He had ----- for over five hours.
(be, work) ▶ 2013 (W)
6. The climber had ----- the mountain for over two hours. (be, climb) ▶ 2013 (S)
7. We had ----- with each other for a long time. (be, communicate) ▶ 2014 (W)
8. Susan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.
(be, think) ▶ 2015 (W)
9. By the time we arrived, they had ----- for an hour. (be, talk) ▶ 2016 (S)

ANSWERS:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. had been climbing | 2. had been making | 3. had been promising |
| 4. been revising | 5. been working | 6. been climbing |
| 7. been communicating | 8. been thinking | 9. been talking |

A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. The child his father yesterday. (**mimic**)
2. After I the task, I went to the mall immediately. (**do**)
3. While Maher a novel, someone broke the window. (**read**)
4. The businessman a deal last week. (**do**)
5. By 2015, my friend five cars. (**buy**)
6. Vegetarians meat at all. This is really healthy. (**not, eat**)
7. Listen! Someone us. (**call**)
8. At this time yesterday, Alito Madaba. (**drive**)
9. The student Petra three weeks ago. (**visit**)
10. The thief had escaped before the police (**arrive**)
11. Before having lunch, I my homework. (**do**)
12. Khalid as he was running. (**fall down**)
13. When you (**work**) hard, you the respect of your boss. (**earn**)
14. The man recently his car in a remarkable auction. (**sell**)
15. Maher already some arrangements for the bargain. (**make**)

Answers: _____

Future with (will)

Form: will + base form (infinitive) / will not (won't) + base form

Functions (uses / usages):

1. To talk about the future if we are predicting it *without* EVIDENCE

للحديث عن المستقبل عند التنبؤ بدون وجود دليل

2. To express spontaneous decisions للتعبير عن القرارات العفوية

3. Offers (I will help you. Don't worry!) - للعروض وتقديم شيء ما

Keywords (Markers):

perhaps , maybe , probably , likely, I think , I hope ... , tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , forever... etc.

Exercise:

1. Probably, it ----- heavily today. (**rain**)
2. I hope that Ali ----- to the festival tomorrow. (**come**)
3. I think that Muna ----- a high degree in the next English exam. (**get**)
4. A: Do you think that Sami may come?
B: Maybe, he ----- late. (**come**)
5. A: What would you like to drink? (in a coffee shop)
B: I ----- a cup of strong coffee. (**have**)
6. Probably, Anas ----- the conference next week. (**not , attend**)
7. Hani hopes that his brother ----- there on time tonight. (**be**)
8. I think that my uncle ----- us next weekend. (**visit**)
9. Perhaps, Ahmad ----- all his friends to the party next month. (**invite**)
10. I ----- some pizza and cola. (At a restaurant) (**take**)

Answers:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. will rain | 2. will come | 3. will get | 4. will come | 5. will have |
| 6. will not attend | 7. will be | 8. will visit | 9. will invite | 10. will take |

Future with (going to)

Form: is / am / are + going to + baseform

Functions:

1. To talk about future plans, intentions and arrangements. It does not have to be for the near future.

للحديث عن الخطط المستقبلية أو النوايا أو الترتيبات، وليس بالضرورة أن تتعلق بالمستقبل القريب

2. To express predictions that are based on evidence.

للتعبير عن التنبؤات المبينة على دليل (ليس مجرد تنبؤ مثل will)

Keywords:

plan , because , evidence (proof) , conclude , deduce , intend , arrange, tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , forever ... etc.

Exercise:

1. It ----- this afternoon. Look! It's cloudy. (**rain**)
2. I ----- to Canada. This is my own plan. (**travel**)
3. I'm almost sure he ----- . He's phoned me. (**come**)
4. I can conclude that the researchers -----with their papers in the symposium.(**participate**)
5. Khalid ----- a high mark because he has prepared very well. (**get**)

6. Sami ----- a long story next week. He has arranged for this. (**write**)
 7. To conclude, the modern world ----- many technological problems in the future. (**encounter**)
 8. The criminals ----- again to the house in the near future. I have a piece of evidence. (**come**)
 9. I ----- Petra during my journey tomorrow. This is my plan. (**visit**)
 10. The boy ----- within few minutes. He looks drowsy. (**sleep**)

Answers:

1. is going to rain 2. am going to travel 3. is going to come 4. are going to participate
 5. is going to get 6. is going to write 7. is going to encounter 8. are going to come
 9. am going to visit 10. is going to sleep

A MIXED QUESTION (REVISION)

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Perhaps, I the conference tomorrow. (**attend**)
 2. Mazen and Ahmad well. This is their plan. (**study**)
 3. I think that Ali at the airport on time. (**arrive**)
 4. The plane at 7 p.m. (**arrive**)
 5. Sami recently a good book. (**write**)
 6. Mahdi his friend in the stadium yesterday. (**meet**)
 7. **A.** you fine now? (**be**)
 B. Yes, I to the doctor last night. (**go**)
 8. Straight roads skillful drivers. (**not, produce**)
 9. Eating almonds heart diseases. (**reduce**)
 10. English a global language. We should learn it well. (**be**)

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS**المستقبل المستمر**

Form : will + be + verb -ing (positive) / will not (won't) + be + verb-ing (negative)

Function (use): We use it to talk about a continuous action in the future.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمراً في المستقبل .

Keywords: At this time (tomorrow) , (thirty minutes from now) , (later in ...), (in June), (in five years' time), (on Friday afternoon), ... etc.

Examples:

1. This time next year, they **will be preparing** for their final exams. (**prepare**)
2. What **will** we **be doing** in ten years' time, Mr. Tha'er Al-Nammoura? (**do**)
3. At this time tomorrow, I **will be sitting** in class. (**sit**)
4. I **will be studying** when you come. (**study**)
(I will begin to study at seven. You will come at eight.)
5. At this time next week, I **will be attending** class. (**attend**)
6. Next year at this time, I **will be doing** exactly what I am doing now. (**do**)
7. An hour from now, the researchers **will be doing** their tasks. (**do**)
8. Don't phone between 5 and 8. I **will be sleeping**. (**sleep**)
9. Later in the programme, I'll **be talking** to the Minister of Health. (**talk**)
10. Next weekend at this time, I **will be travelling** to Canada. (**travel**)

Note: This time next week I **will be** on holiday. I **will be going on** a picnic.

Q1: Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous. (SB, p. 21)

1. A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or (**you have**) dinner with your family then?
2. B: No, I (**not have**) dinner at that time. I (**watch**) the news. My mum (**prepare**) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
3. A: What do you think (**you do**) in two years' time? (**you work**), or (**you do**) a university degree?
4. B: I certainly (**not work**) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I (**still study**) in seven years' time!

Answers:

1. will you be having 2. will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
3. you will be doing ; Will you be working ; will you be doing
4. (will not / won't) be working ; will still be studying

The Future Perfect**المستقبل التام**

Form: will + have + V.3

Function:

To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للحديث عن حدث سيكون مكتملاً بحلول وقت آخر محدد في المستقبل .

Key words: By (2025 CE) , (By the time + V.1) , (Three hours from now), (by five o'clock) , (by then), ... etc.

Examples:

1. **By 2024**, the new motorway **will have opened**. (open)
2. We're late ! **By the time** we get to the station, the train **will have gone**. (go)
3. **Three hours from now**, the event **will have finished**. (finish)
4. Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock – she **will have gone** to work. (go)
5. We're late. The contest **will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema. (start)
6. **By the time** I arrive at the airport, the plane **will have taken off**. (take off)
7. **Two days from now**, students **will have submitted** their reports to the professor. (submit)
8. **By 2026 CE**, I **will have left** my job. (leave)
9. **Twenty minutes from now**, the students **will have finished** the task. (finish)
10. **By the next time** I see you, I **will have graduated**. (graduate)

Q1: Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.25)

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams. (finish)
2. This time next month, my parents married for twenty years. (be)
3. The books that you ordered by the end of the week. (not arrive)
4. By next year, you England? (visit)

Answers:

1. will have finished 2. will have been 3. will not have arrived 4. will, have visited

أسئلة وزارية

1. Will you your homework by seven o'clock? (do) # 2016 (W)
2. Next month, our family in this house for a year. (have, live)
#2016 (S)
3. This time next year, students will for their final exams. (prepare) #2017 (S)
4. The students in my class about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk) #2017 (S)

Answers:

احتياطات

أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ "Reference List of Verbs followed by "to infinitive"

want , offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse , plan , decide , hope , afford , manage , forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask, would like ...etc.

أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة الـ "Reference List of Verbs followed by "GERUND"

admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish , imagine , keep (on), postpone , stop , suggest, ...etc.

Q1: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; p.7)

1. Children often **use** / **are using** computers better than their parents.
2. If you **will play** / **play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 3.** I want **to get** / **getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy** / **buying** one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It's **raining** / **going to rain** soon!
5. I'm **coming** / **come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying** / **stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has **been doing** / **done** her homework for two hours! She **is** / **will be** finished very soon.
7. I **was writing** / **wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching** / **switched** itself off.

Answers:

1. use
2. play
3. to get ; to buy
4. going to rain
5. come; 'm staying
6. been doing ; will be
7. was writing ; switched

سؤال وزاري

I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford money at the moment.
(borrow) ► 2017 (W)

Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير صيغة الفعل عند التحويل للمبني للمجهول: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Tense	Active	Passive
1	Modal Verbs	1. must, had to, will , would, shall, should, can, could + baseform 2. must, might, ...+ have + V.3	1. Modal (must, ...) + be + V.3 2. must, might, ... +have + been + V.3
2	Present Simple	V.1	is, am , are + V.3
3	Past Simple	V.2	was , were + V.3
4	Present Continuous	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
5	Past Continuous	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
6	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
7	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had + been + V.3

Examples:

- The boy **must do** the homework. ► **Active**
The homework **must be done** (by the boy). ► **Passive**
- The government **should solve** the problem of unemployment. ► **Active**
The problem of unemployment **should be solved** (by the government). ► **Passive**
- They **might have saved** some of the historical sites. ► **Active**
Some of the historical sites **might have been saved** (by them). ► **Passive**
- My friends **have visited** the library. ► **Active**
The library **has been visited** (by my friends). ► **Passive**
- The children **are cleaning** the room. ► **Active**
The room **is being cleaned** (by the children). ► **Passive**

ملحوظات هامة:

- تستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول في حالات عدة منها:
 - عندما نريد التركيز على المفعول به أكثر من الفاعل إضافة إلى التركيز على العملية (process).
 - عندما نجهل الفاعل، أو لا نريد أن نذكره، أو أنه غير مهم.
 - لجعل الجملة أكثر رسمية.
 - من باب التنويع في الأسلوب، وبشكل عام فإن الإنجليزية تميل لاستخدام المبني للمجهول أكثر من العربية.

2. في المبني للمعلوم يكون شكل الجملة: **S + V + O**
 في المبني للمجهول يكون شكلها : **O + V + ...**
 وبالتالي، فإن الأفعال المتعدية فقط هي التي نستطيع تحويلها للمبني للمجهول؛ لأننا بحاجة للمفعول به لوضعه في بداية الجملة.
3. جرت العادة الوزارية - حتى على النمط الجديد- أن يكون المفعول به مكتوباً في نص السؤال.
4. عند التحويل، يرجى الانتباه عند اختيار صيغة الفعل مفرد / جمع بأن الذي قد تسلم السلطات هو المفعول به فهو الذي يتحكم، وليس المرحوم (الفاعل).

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

- 1- The candidates must do some practice.
Some practice
- 2- The government must have considered the issue.
The issue
- 3- The specialists should test all vehicles.
All vehicles
- 4- The professor has divided the students into groups.
The students.....
- 5- Nobody had finished the task.
The task.....
- 6- Muna was writing some articles for the newspaper.
Some articles.....
- 7- I will visit my uncle tomorrow.
My uncle
- 8- He has to have enough money to buy that book.
Enough money
- 9- Sana' could drive the car skillfully.
The car
- 10- I may delete your messages from my phone.
Your messages.....
- 11- She gave me some books.
I
- 12- People should read different types of books.
Different types of books
- 13- Everyone must learn another language.
Another language
- 14- A doctor is going to examine you in the medical centre.
You

Answers:

1. Some practice must be done (by the candidates).
2. The issue must have been considered (by the government).
3. All vehicles should be tested (by the specialists).
4. The students have been divided into groups (by the professor).
5. The task had not been finished (by anybody).
6. Some articles were being written for the newspaper (by Muna).
7. My uncle will be visited tomorrow (by me).
8. Enough money has to be had to buy that book (by him).
9. The car could be driven skillfully **by Sana'**.
10. Your messages may be deleted from my phone (by me).
11. I was given some books (by her).
12. Different types of books should be read (by people).
13. Another language must be learnt (by everyone).
14. You are going to be examined in the medical centre (by a doctor).

أسئلة وزارية

1. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway. ▶ 2014 (S)
Bicycles -----
2. Different goods among countries **can be** ----- **by** traders. (transport) ▶ 2014 (S)
3. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries. ▶ 2015 (W)
96 % of Jordan's energy -----
4. Parents must not give their children everything they want. ▶ 2015 (W)
Children -----
5. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions ----- in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (**write**) ▶ 2015 (S)
6. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area. (**build**) ▶ 2016 (W)
7. Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (**translate**) ▶ 2016 (W)
8. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses. ▶ 2016 (S)
Enough money -----
9. Ibn Rushed who ----- in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (**born**) ▶ 2017 (S)
10. Safwan usually discharges my laptop. ▶ 2017 (S)
My laptop -----

ANSWERS:

.....

.....

Reported Speech

(الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر)

- Reported (Indirect) speech includes reported **statements** and reported **questions** (wh-questions ; Yes / No questions).

- (ويشمل الكلام المنقول كلاً من الجمل الخبرية المنقولة، والأسئلة المنقولة بنوعها).

- عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر فإننا نعود درجة في زمن الفعل إلى الماضي، بخلاف المبني للمجهول (passive voice) ، حيث نحافظ على زمن الفعل فيه، وهذه النقطة تعد من الأخطاء الشائعة عند الطلبة، لذلك ارتأيت إلى وضع الدرسين متتابعين في هذه الدوسية بخلاف ترتيب الكتاب ليسهل التفريق بينهما.

الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تغيير زمن الفعل عند التحويل إلى الكلام غير المباشر: (مرتب بطريقة تسهل الحفظ)

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	Present Simple V.1	Past Simple V.2
2	Past Simple V.2	Past Perfect had + V.3
3	Past Perfect had + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
4	Present Perfect has / have + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
5	Present Continuous is / am / are + V-ing	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing
6	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
7	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
8	Present Perfect Continuous has / have + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
9	Modals (will, shall, can, may, must... + baseform)	would, should, could, might, had to + baseform

أما الجدول التالي فيبين كيفية تغيير بعض الكلمات عند نقل الكلام (حفظ) :

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	now	then
2	at this moment	at that moment
3	today	that day
4	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
5	last (week)	the (week) before / the previous (week)
6	tomorrow	the following day / the day after
7	next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
8	here	there
9	this	that
10	these	those
11	ago	before
12	tonight	that night

وأخيرا الجدول الآتي يبين كيفية تحويل الضمائر: (حفظ، أو على المهارات)

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	you → him / her / me / them	your → his / her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

Reported Statements

Examples:

1. "My brothers spend every day of their lives together." (Direct [D])
He **said** (that) **his** brothers **spent** every day of their lives together. (Reported [R])
2. "I've lost my bag." (D)
She **said** (that) **she had lost her** bag. (R)
3. "I'll meet my brother here tomorrow." (D)
He **said he would meet his** brother **there the following day**. (R)

Exercise:

1. "I visited my uncle yesterday."
He said that-----.
2. "We're playing football now."
He said that-----.
3. "I may do an experiment tonight."
He said that -----.
4. "I've been repairing my car."
He said that -----.
5. "I received a message from an old friend last night."
He **told** me that -----.
6. "I didn't commit this crime."
The accused man **denied** -----.
7. "The play had started when I arrived."
Ali said that -----.
8. "I'd already been living in London for five years."
Muna told Rasha that -----.

Answers:

1. He said that he had visited his uncle the day before.
2. He said that they were playing football then.
3. He said that he might do an experiment that night.
4. He said that he had been repairing his car.
5. He told me that he had received a message from an old friend the previous night.
6. The accused man denied that he had committed that crime.
7. Ali said that the play had started when he arrived.
8. Muna told Rasha that she'd already been living in London for five years.

Initial Test (Activity Book, p.4)**Report the following statements.**

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."
Nour told Muna
2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."
Sami said
3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."
Huda told me
4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."
Tareq said
5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."
Hussein told me

Answers:

1. that she had some questions for her
2. that he had lived in Amman for six years
3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

أسئلة وزارية

1. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month. ▶ 2014 (W)
The manager said that -----
2. “ My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend.” ▶ 2014 (S)
Rami said that -----
3. “We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.”
The students said -----▶ 2016 (S)

ANSWERS:

1. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.
2. Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after.
3. The students said that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.



"It's better to have a reported speech than a passive voice."

Tha'er Al-Nammoura

Causative Verbs (Having things done)

FORM: has / have / had ... + object (O) + **(V.3)**

الاستخدام (Use) : نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما يقوم شخص ما بعمل شيء ما نيابة عن شخص آخر بناء على طلب أو ترتيب ... ، ويحمل معنى المبني للمجهول (passive voice) ، ولكن بصيغة مختلفة.

Examples:

1. I **fixed** my car. (Active)
 2. I **had my car fixed**. (Causative)
 - ☐ My car **was fixed**. (Passive)
- الجملة (1) تعني أنني قمت بإصلاح سيارتي بنفسي، أما الجملة الثانية فقد قام شخص آخر بإصلاح سيارتي.
3. Sami **is painting** the house. (Active)
 4. Sami **is having the house painted**. (Causative)
 - ☐ The house **is being painted**. (Passive)
- الجملة (3) تعني أن سامياً يدهن بيته بنفسه، أما الجملة (4) فتعني أن شخصاً آخر يقوم بهذا الأمر

No.	Tenses	Regular Active Forms	Causative Forms
1	Present Simple	V.1	has / have + O + V.3
2	Past Simple	V.2	had + O + V.3
3	Present Continuous	is / am / are + V- ing	is / am / are+ having+ O +V.3
4	Past Continuous	was / were + V – ing	was / were + having+ O + V.3
5	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have had + O + V.3
6	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had had + O + V.3
7	Present Perfect Cont.	has / have +been+ V-ing	has / have + been + having + O + V.3
8	Past Perfect Cont.	had + been + V-ing	had + been + having + O + V.3
9	Modals	will, can, might, ...+ base	will, can, might, + have + O +V.3

“Straight roads do not make skillful drivers.”

الطرق المستقيمة لا تصنع سائقين ماهرين.

Practice:

1. Amal didn't buy her own car. She had it ----- . (buy)
2. Ahmad isn't writing the report. He is having it ----- . (write)
3. Manal hasn't cleaned her room. She has had it ----- . (clean)
4. I'll ask someone to repair my tablet. I will have my tablet ----- . (repair)
5. Sami didn't wash the dishes himself. He had them ----- . (wash)
6. Yunis didn't type the recommendation letter himself. He had it ----- . (type)
7. Salma hadn't been doing the task herself. She had been having the task ----- . (do)
8. Maher didn't close the door. He had it ----- . (close)
9. The tourists didn't buy the vases themselves. They had them ----- . (buy)
10. The parents didn't raise their son. They had him ----- . (raise)

Answers:

1. bought 2. written 3. cleaned 4. repaired 5. washed
6. typed 7. done 8. closed 9. bought 10. raised

Q1: Rewrite.

I asked someone to prepare my lunch. (had)

I

Modal Verbs

- **must / mustn't** : to express obligation للتعبير عن الإلزام والالتزام
- **have to / don't have to**: to express necessity للتعبير عن الضرورة
- **should / shouldn't**: to express advisability للتعبير عن النصيح
- **might** : to express probability للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

Examples:

1. You **must follow** this compulsory (obligatory) road.
2. You **don't have to memorize** all these names. We have a list of them. (not necessary)
3. You **should read** newspapers and magazines. This is my advice for you.
4. You **mustn't break** the laws of your country. Otherwise, you'll be punished strictly.

Q: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. (WB; p.7) – Revision (MIX)

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)
Issa's phone
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (**been**)
My
3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)
I
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)
You
5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)
You
6. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)
If
7. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammad had

Answers

1. Issa's phone might be broken.
2. My missing laptop has been found.
3. I had my computer fixed.
4. You don't have to switch off the screen.
5. You mustn't touch this machine.
6. If I were you, I would send a text message.
7. Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. #2017 (W)

► If I

used to / be used to

(be) used to - PAST

Form: used to + baseform (infinitive) / did not use to

Did + S + use to + ?

was / were (not) + used to + v-ing / a noun / a pronoun

Was / Were + S + used to + v-ing / a noun / a pronoun ?

Function: We use this structure to describe PAST HABITS OR PAST STATES that have now changed.

ويستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لوصف عادات وحالات في الماضي، ولكنها قد تغيرت الآن .

Examples:

1. My brother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
2. Sami **used to be** an engineer, but now he's retired.
3. I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
4. Muna **used to go** to the library when she was a student, but now she doesn't go there.
5. Khalid was **used to travelling** every year in the past, but now he stays in the country.

be used to - PRESENT

Form: be (is , am , are) + used to + (noun , pronoun , or verb in the gerund form -ing)

Function: We use this structure to describe things that are familiar or customary in the present.

نستخدم هذه الصيغة اللغوية لوصف أشياء مألوفة لنا واعتيادية في الوقت الحاضر وليس في الماضي .

Examples:

1. We have lived in the city a long time, so we **are used to the traffic**.
2. I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it** now.
3. She has lived in the UK for a year. She **is used to speaking** English now.
4. Ahmad has been living in the countryside for five years now, so he **is used to the beauty of nature**.
5. I didn't clean my room when I was a young man, but I'm **used to it** now.

Keywords : normal, habit , custom, accustomed , familiar , common , usually, but now , (in the past ...the matter changes), ordinary, when I was (younger), often .

Q1: Choose the correct option in each sentence. (SB; p. 15) - QUIZ

1. I **didn't use to** / **am used to** understand English, but now I do.
2. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to** / **didn't use to** living there now.
3. My family and I **are used to** / **used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
4. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to** / **aren't used to** doing much exercise.
5. When I was young, I **used to** / **am used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

Answers: -----

Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.12)

1. When I was a student, I ----- (**work**) very hard. I ----- (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. Are you ----- (**live**) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother ----- (**make**) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ----- (**have**) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ----- (**wear**) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. used to work ; used to get up | 4. used to having |
| 2. used to living | 5. used to wearing |
| 3. used to make | |

أسئلة وزارية

1. It is normal for my friend now to send emails. #2016 (W)
My friend is

2. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer. #2016 (W)

3. Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid. #2016 (S)

Answers:

4. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. It is too expensive. #2017 (W)

American people

5. It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day. #2017 (S)

My grandfather

Cleft Sentences

هي جمل معقدة مكونة من جملتين اثنتين، جملة رئيسية وجملة ثانوية، كما ويمكن التعبير عن معناها بجمل بسيطة، ونستخدم هذا النوع من الجمل لتوكيد معلومات محددة، حيث نصل الأجزاء الأكثر أهمية فيها بجمل (عبارات) وصل تبدأ بـ **who , where , that** ،... إلخ، حيث نستطيع البدء بها بالآتي:

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time when ...

The place where ...

The way in which ...

What I'd like to do is + base form

It is / was + (that)

Function: to emphasise certain pieces of information by using relative pronouns.

يستخدم هذا التركيب اللغوي لتوكيد معلومات معينة وتسليط الضوء عليها باستخدام ضمائر وصل.

Examples:

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

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

2. **Huda won the prize for Art last year.**

The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.

3. **The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**

It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

Q1: Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. (WB; p.20)

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was -----.

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

The year -----.

3. I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was -----.

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person -----.

5. I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject -----.

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was -----.

Answers:

1. Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE

2. when / in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE

3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working

4. who / that has influenced me most is my father

5. that / which I like most of all is Geography

6. the heat that / which made the journey unpleasant

Q2: Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown (SB; p. 29)

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud. *The person who*

2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**. *The country where*

3. **Ali ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world. *It was*

4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark. *It was*

5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for his **work in geometry**. *It is*

Answers:

1. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

أسئلة وزارة

1. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE. - **2016 (W)**
The year
2. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. - **2016 (S)**
It is
3. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else. - **2017 (W)**
The thing that
4. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE. - **2017 (S)**
The year

Relative Clauses (defining & non-defining)

- Defining relative clauses: جمل الوصل المعرّفة

Function: The structure is used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

وتستخدم (جمل الوصل المعرّفة) لتعريف وتحديد الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل هذه الجمل بالجمل الرئيسية (main clauses) بواسطة ضمائر وصل مثل: who, which, that, where, when ونستخدم who و that للتعبير عن العاقل، أما which و that فالتعبير عن غير العاقل، و where للمكان، و when للزمان، و whose للملكية أو الاختصاص، فعلى سبيل المثال:

Example: He's the man whose son I met in Jordan.

- Non-defining relative clauses: جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة

Function: The structure is used to give more detail (extra information) about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

وتستخدم جمل الوصل غير المعرّفة لإعطاء معلومات وتفاصيل إضافية عن الشخص أو المكان أو الشيء الذي يُتحدث عنه، وتتصل ببقية أطراف الجملة بواسطة ضمائر الوصل المذكورة بالنوع الأول.

Example: The Sahara desert , which is in Africa , is very hot.

الفرق بين النوعين أن الـ defining clause تعطي معلومات أساسية (essential) لا تقوم الجملة إلا بها، ولا يمكن الاستغناء عنها، أما الـ non-defining فتقدم معلومات إضافية (additional) يمكن حذفها من غير ضرر ولا إشكال.

Example: The Sahara desert is very hot.

ملحوظتان:

- في جمل الوصل غير المعرفة تُوضع بين فاصلتين أو شرطيتين أو قوسين، مالم يتم إنهاء الجملة بنقطة.
- وفيها لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل مطلقاً.

Q1: Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible. (SB; p.31)

that , which , where , who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) ----- is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) ----- was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3) ----- horses may have been kept.

People (4) ----- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answers: 1. which / that 2. which 3. where 4. who / that

Q2: Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses. (WB; 21)

that when which who

Ibn Sina (1) ----- is also known as Avicenna was a **polymath**. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) ----- included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book (3) ----- became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) ----- were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5) ----- -- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answers:

1. , who is also known as Avicenna, 2. ,which included many subjects, 3. that
4. , who were worried about his health , 5. when

مراجعة ذاتية بيتية عامة

Q1: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (**operational / operate / operations**)
2. When do you ----- to receive your test results? (**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
3. When we were younger, we ----- live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. (**were used to / use to / used to**)
4. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years. (**will live / will be living/ will have lived**)

Answers: 1. operations 2. expect 3. used to 4. will have lived

Q2: Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it _____.
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He _____ since 5 p.m.
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am _____.

Answers:

1. is / was his final book that made him famous all over the world
2. has been studying
3. used to getting up early to study now

Q3: Circle the correct words. (Initial Test)

1. We're going to Aqaba again **in / on** the summer. I **have / had** been looking forward to it since last year.
2. We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped **to work / working**.
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting / started**. It was very heavy, so he **must / can't** have got very wet.
4. In the past, most letters **wrote / were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed / typing**.

Answers:

1. in ; have
2. repaired ; working
3. started ; must
4. were written ; typed

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

1. Indicating consequence:

(In this way, As a consequence , Therefore)

- **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.
- **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

2. Indicating opposition:

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

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
- **However**, social media is time-consuming.
- **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

3. Expressing continuation or addition:

(Furthermore,... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition, ... / Moreover)

English helps you to communicate with others. **Furthermore**, it lets you get a better job.

أسئلة وزارية

1. **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. What is the function of using despite in the above sentence? - 2016 (W)
-

2. Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active.

What is the function of **using furthermore** in the above sentence? - 2016 (S)

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى
become	became	become	يصبح	mean	meant	meant	يعني
be(is,am,are)	was,were	been	يكون	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	meet	met	met	يقابل
bite	bit	bitten	يعض	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
break	broke	broken	يكسر	put	put	put	يضع
bring	brought	brought	يحضّر	read	read	read	يقرأ
build	built	built	يبني	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	ring	rang	rung	يرن
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	run	ran	run	يركض
come	came	come	يأتي	see	saw	seen	يرى
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	send	sent	sent	يرسل
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	set	set	set	يضبط
drive	drove	driven	يسوق	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	shine	shone	shone	يشع
fall	fell	fallen	يقع	shoot	shot	shot	طلق النار
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	shut	shut	shut	يغلق
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sing	sang	sung	يقني
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل	sink	sank	sunk	يغوص
find	found	found	يجد	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
fly	flew	flown	يطير	smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح	spend	spent	spent	يقضي
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد	spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
get	got	got	يحصل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
go	went	gone	يذهب	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	take	took	taken	يأخذ
hold	held	held	يحمل	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ	tell	told	told	يخبر
know	knew	known	يعلم	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
lead	led	led	يقود	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
leave	left	left	يغادر	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
let	let	let	يجعل	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
light	lit	lit	يشعل	win	won	won	يفوز
lose	lost	lost	يفقد	write	wrote	written	يكتب
make	made	made	يعمل	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
blow	blew	blown	تهب	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجأ
show	showed	shown	يعرض	spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	weave	wove	woven	ينسج

The longer you fight, the stronger you become