



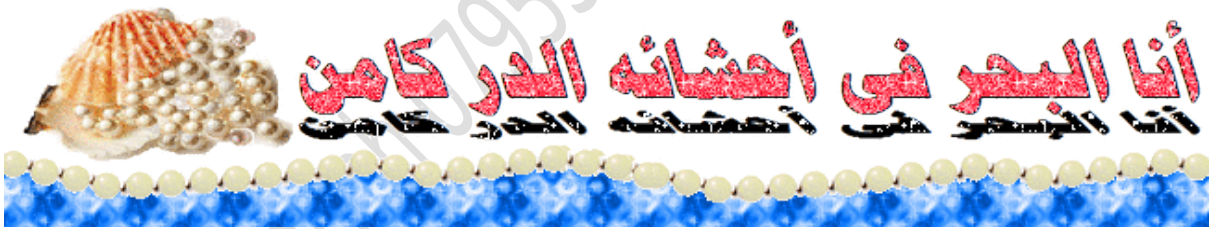
دوسية بحر الدر

رويدة محمد الفراجة

اللغة الإنجليزية / الأول ثانوي

Grammar





فهل سألوا الغواص عن صدفاتي



Revision 1

State and dynamic verbs

- **Dynamic verbs** ,such as walk , talk , do , go , eat , drink , shop , run , and watch , describe actions and activities.

*أفعال النشاط هي أفعال تصف أحداث وأنشطة .

They can be used in both the Present Simple and the Present **Continuous** depending on the context.

*ممكن أن تستعمل أفعال النشاط في حالة المضارع البسيط أو في حالة المضارع المستمر حسب النص .

Biologists explain that when we do exercise , the cells in our body need more oxygen. (fact)

At the moment , our teacher is explaining an exercise.

- **State verbs** ,such as be , like , love , hate , know , think , believe , remember , forget , need , want , see , hear , and feel , describe states , opinions and feelings , and they usually appear in the Present Simple. This is because they are used to describe fairly **permanent** , rather than **transient** , states.

*أفعال الحالة تستعمل لتصف حالات أو آراء أو مشاعر وهي عادة ما تظهر بحالة المضارع البسيط . وذلك لأنها تستعمل لتصف حالات دائمة أكثر من كونها حالات انتقالية (مؤقتة) ، هذه الأفعال لا تقبل ال

.....

Professor Allen is an environmental scientist.

Science answers many questions we like to ask.

We see lightning before we hear thunder.

Do you know that lightning is hotter than the sun.

When do you feel happy?

- Some verbs can be **both** state and dynamic. They would have one meaning when they are state and another meaning when they are dynamic.

*بعض الأفعال ممكن أن تستعمل كأفعال حالة أو كأفعال نشاط . سيكون لها معنى معين إذا كانت فعل حالة وسيكون لها معنى مختلف تماما إذا كانت فعل نشاط .

I **think** Faisal is a very generous man. (to have an **opinion**)

I **am thinking about** my final exams. (to have a **thought** in my head)

I **have** a new school bag. (to **own**)

I **am having** difficulty with the new maths lesson. (to **experience**)

Tenth Grade

SBP.33 ex.7 ex.8

ABP.24 ex.2 ex.3 P.25 ex.4

Revision 2



Language Functions

Making suggestions

1-Let's + inf.

2Why don't you / we + inf. ?

3-Shall we + inf. ?

4-How about + n. / v.ing ?

5-What about + n. / v.ing?

ABP.4 ex .2 (Giving advice =Making suggestions)

5-Complete the following dialogue using the phrases in the box.

(How about / Let's / Why don't / Shall)

Ahmad: What.....we do this weekend ?

Jamal:.....staying in and watching a film ?

Salah: I would rather go out.we go to the beach ?

Jamal: That's a great idea !go .

Tenth Grade

SBP.49 ex.5 ex.6 ex.7

ABP.35 ex.2 ex.3 ABP.36 ex.4

Giving advice**تقديم النصائح**

- 1-You **should** / **shouldn't** + inf
 - 2-**If I were you , I wouldn't** + inf.
 - 3-It would be a **good idea** for you to + inf.
 - 4-**You could** + inf.
 - 5-You **ought to** + inf.
 - 6-**Why don't** + S. +inf.?
 - 7-**Have you thought about** + noun / v.ing?
 - 8-My main **recommendation** is that you
 - 9-You **need to** + inf.
 - 10-You **had better** + inf. (strong advice)
 - 11-**Don't** + inf. (strong advice)
 - 12-**Do** something (imperative)
 - 13-You **must** + inf.
 - 14-I **advise** you to + inf.
 - 15-**Try** + v.ing
 - 16-I would **recommend** that ...
 - 17-Take my **advice** and
 - 18-I would **advise** you to + inf.
- Advice ↔ suggestion (encouragement)

Asking for advice**طلب النصيحة**

- 1) What should I do?
- 2) How can I (do) ...?
- 3) Where should I go / stay

Questions

1-Complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice .

(You could / If I were you / Why don't you)

1- Before you find a full time job ,.....consider doing voluntary work ?

2-, I'd find out about training courses.

3- As you have a Geology degree ,do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

2-Complete the following mini dialogue 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: Youdo a Chinese course online .

3- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B:, I would ask the teacher .

3-Rewrite the advice , using the words in brackets .

1-**You should** practice the presentation several times. (were / would)

If I

2-**It would be a good idea for you to** make a list of questions. (could)

You could.....

3-**You ought to** get some work experience . (don't)

Why don't?

4-**You shouldn't** look too casual. (were / would)

If I

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

If I

6-It is advisable to use coloured pens while studying.(idea)

It's a

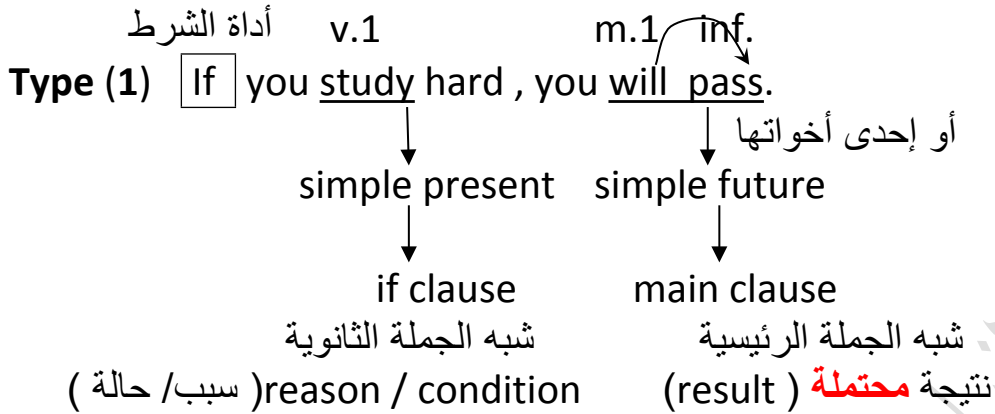
4-Study the following sentences .Which one shows **puzzlement** and which one shows **encouragement** ?

A: **How** can I get work experience without getting a job first?

B: Before you find a full time job , **why don't you consider** doing voluntary work ?



Revision 3 Conditionals



• الجمل الشرطية النوع الأول تدل على أن العمل ممكن الحدوث.

1- Talking about likely conditions in the future.

• يمكن استعمال الجمل الشرطية النوع الأول **لتقديم النصائح** بشرط أن يكون الفعل الموجود في المين كلوز فعل أمر أو أن تحتوي على كلمة (should).

2- Giving advice

Type (1) v.1 inf.

If you want to swim , go to Aqaba .

v.1 inf.

If you want to swim , you should go to Aqaba .

ماضي غير حقيقي

Type (2) v.2(+) m.2 (+) inf.

If he studied hard , he would pass . (عكس الحاضر)

نتيجة أو إحدى أخواتها ↓ سبب

(معنى الجملة) if clause main clause.

(-) (-)

Because he doesn't study hard, he will not pass .

او you don't you

|

He doesn't study hard , **so** he will not pass.

You don't you

- في الجمل الشرطية النوع الثاني أنا لا أتكلم عن الماضي ولكنني أتكلم عن وضع معاكس للحاضر .

1-Talking about imaginations / dreams / wishes.

- يمكن استعمال الجمل الشرطية النوع الثاني للحديث عن الأمناني والأحلام والخيالات .
If I had a million dinar , I would buy a villa .
- استعمال الجمل الشرطية النوع الثاني لتقديم النصائح.

2- Giving advice

I **think that** you **should** buy a car.

I **advise** you **to** buy a car.

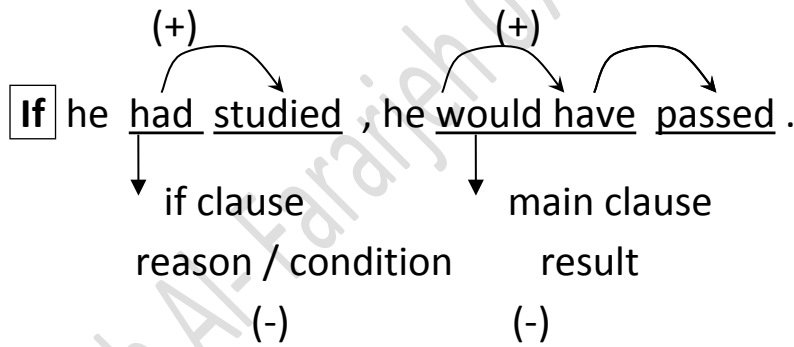
If I were you , I would buy a car.

I **think** you **should** send a text message.

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

* إذا جاءت be على جهة الـ If أضع were بغض النظر عن الفاعل .

Type (3) (أبو خمس أفعال / عكس الماضي)



Because he didn't study , he didn't pass.

He didn't study , **so** he didn't pass.

- استعمال الجمل الشرطية النوع الثالث للحديث عن :-

Critisizm	نقد	Blame	لوم
Late advice	نصيحة متأخرة	Improbability in the past	عدم الاحتمال في الماضي
Regret	الندم	Relief	الارتياح (في حالة وجود النفي)

(-) (عكس الماضي)

(-)

If he hadn't studied hard , he wouldn't have passed .

أحوّل الفعل الرئيسي

(+) (+) للماضي و اعكس اشارته

Because he studied , he passed .He studied , so he passed .**Type (0)**

To talk about facts / things that are always true

- استعمال الجمل الشرطية النوع zero للحديث عن الحقائق **facts** ولا تعتبر شرط حقيقي ويمكن تبديل أداة الشرط if ب when ويبقى المعنى كما هو .

v.1	v.1
If	get
↓	↓
= When	main clause
if clause	
simple present	simple present
reason سبب	نتيجة مؤكدة result

v.1	v.1
If	melts
the sun <u>rises</u> ,	the snow <u>melts</u> .

If you don't water the plants , they die .**النفي في الجمل الشرطية**

ملاحظة :- عند نفي الجمل الشرطية أضع don't أو doesn't + الفعل المجرد على جهة الإف في النوعين (صفر + واحد) وأضع didn't + الفعل المجرد على جهة الإف في النوع الثاني.

If you don't study hard , you won't pass your exams. (not/study)If he doesn't study hard , he won't pass his exams. (not/study)If he didn't study hard , he wouldn't pass his exams. (not/study)If he hadn't studied hard , he wouldn't have passed his exams.

(not/study)

***Exercise:-**

Correct the verb between brackets.

1-If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away , it is zero waste . (recycle) **2016**

2-The bus is late . **If** it.....soon , we will get a taxi .(not , arrive) **W2017**

Circle the correct answer.

1-If you will play / play computer games all day , you won't have time to study .

2-If Ali had / has his own computer , he wouldn't / doesn't need to use his friend's computer.

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

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

If.....

2-Press that button **to make** the picture move . (moves)

If you.....

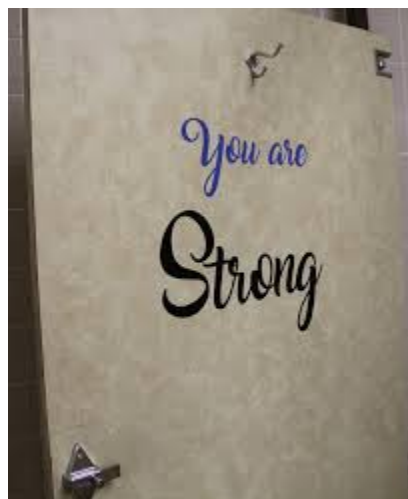
3-I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary . (**W2017**)

If I

Tenth Grade

SBP.43 ex. 6 ex.7 SBP.45 ex.4 ex.5

ABP.31 ex.3 ex.5 ABP.33 ex.12



Revision 4

1- Present perfect

حدثين ورا بعض في الحاضر والأول قصير

1- Form:-

A)affirmative: has / have + v.3

B)negative: has / have + not + v.3
hasn't / haven't

C)interrogative: Has / Have + subject + v.3?

x	x	x
Past	present perfect	present

2- Use:-

- We use the Present Perfect with **yet** to describe a period of time up till now .We use **yet** in negative sentences , to talk about something that hasn't happened at the moment of speaking.

*نحن نستعمل المضارع التام مع () لكي نصف فترة من الزمن تمتد إلى الحاضر .
نستعمل () مع الجمل المنفية لكي نتحدث عن شيء لم يحدث وقت الحديث .

I haven't found a topic for my project **yet**.

- We use subject + hasn't/haven't + the past participle + yet. Used in this way , **yet** is placed at the end of a sentence .

*نحن نستعمل الفاعل +/..... مع التصريف الثالث للفعل ثم كلمة () آخر الجملة

Sara hasn't bought the bread **yet**.

They haven't saved the rainforest **yet**.

- We also use **yet** in questions , to ask if something has happened.

*نحن أيضا نستعمل () في الأسئلة لكي نسال فيما إذا حصل شيء ما .

Have you found your keys **yet**?

Have you called your friend to check on him **yet**?

- We use the present perfect with **already** to talk about something that happened and was completed before the moment of speaking.

Logging has **already** begun in the area.

*نحن نستعمل المضارع التام مع () لكي نتحدث عن شيء حصل واكمل قبل وقت الحديث .

- We use subject + has / have + **already** + the past participle . The contractions 's and 've are often used.

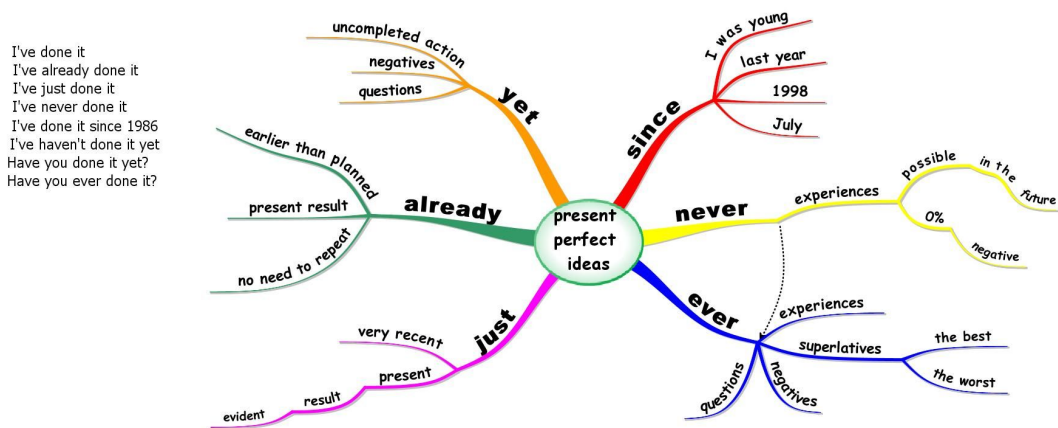
نحن نستعمل الفاعل +/.....+.....+ التصريف الثالث للفعل .
 الاختصارات تكون كالتالي و

The loggers have already destroyed a lot of trees.

Yousef has already travelled to England.

3- Key words:-

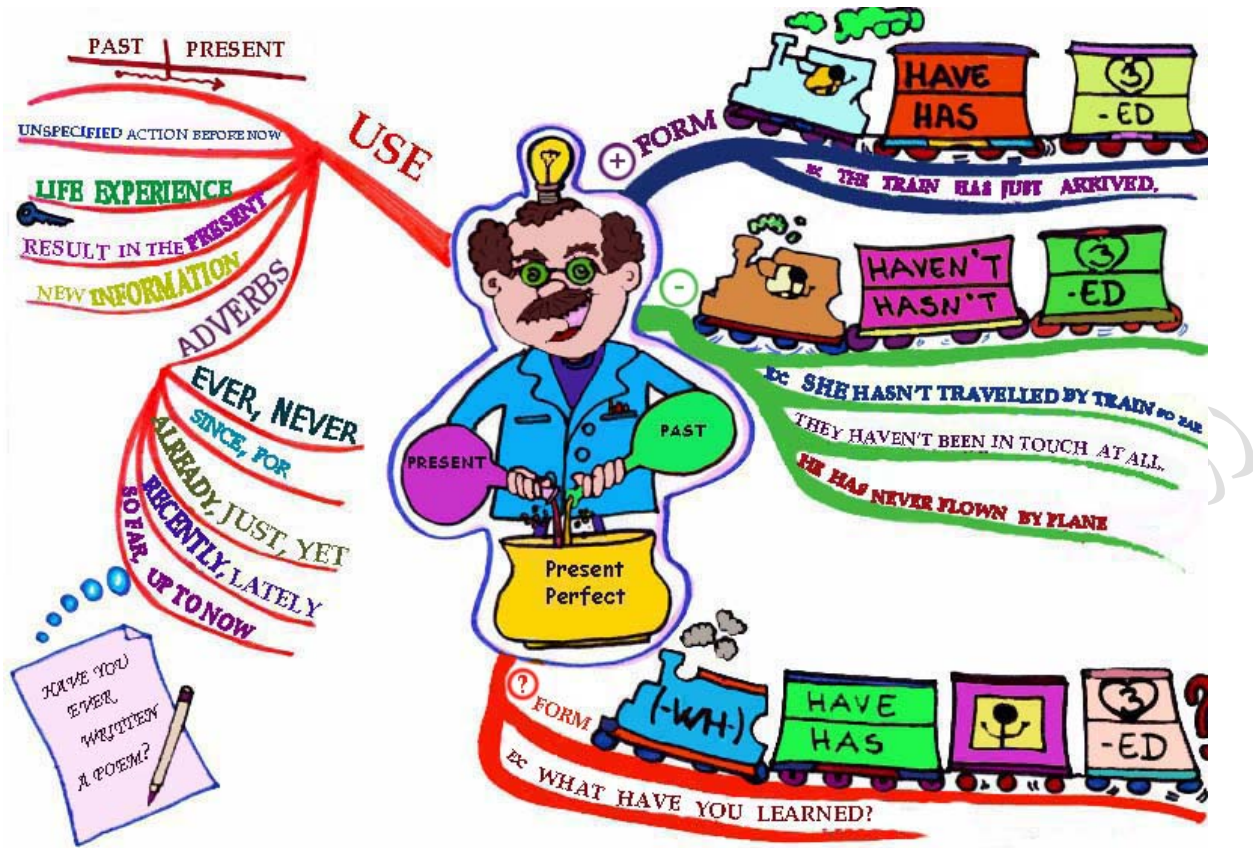
since , for , all + زمن { always , often , sometimes } , yet , just , already ,
 recently , lately , ever , never , so far , up to now , before الآخر , today ,
this + time , this week ,this month ,at last , This is the first time, الآخر once
 , How much , How many , several times , in recent years...etc.



Tenth Grade

SBP.13 ex.5 ex.6 ex.7 SBP.16 ex.3 ex.4
 ABP.6 ex.2 ABP.11 ex.2 ex.3 ABP.13 ex.9





COPYRIGHT: Ana Todorovic-Radetic



Revision 5

Relative clauses

أشبهاء الجمل الموصولة

Sentence = main clause + relative clause.

Relative clause = relative (pronoun / adverb) + clause

شبه الجملة الموصولة هي عبارة عن ضمير الوصل + شبه الجملة التي تتبعه.

((أداة الوصل وما بعدها))

A relative clause :- two simple sentences are **joined** to form one complex sentence.

A) Relative pronouns

	Subject	Object	O. prep	Possessive
Persons	Who that	who(m) that	Whom	Whose
Things	which that	which that	Which	Whose of which

B) Relative adverbs:

Place → where } / in which / on which / at which

Time → when } / in which / on which / at which

Reason → why , for which

ملاحظة :- الظرفان when, where يحذفان حرف الجر المرتبط بالزمان او المكان من الجملة الأصلية.

Kinds of relative clauses

Defining relative clause:-



شبه الجملة الموصولة **المعرفة** :-

It gives necessary information about the head noun .

هي تعرف الاسم الرئيسي ولا نضع قبلها أو بعدها فواصل أبداً .

- **Language function :- Identifying which particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.**

e.g. A chemist is a person **who** works in a laboratory.

e.g. The man (**who(m)**) I bought this car from is my friend.

e.g. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **which** are studied by mathematicians.

e.g. The stars and planets are things (**which**) astronomers study.

ملاحظة :- يمكن حذف أداة الربط (ضمير الوصل) إذا كانت تعود على مفعول به فتصبح:
reduced relative clause or contact clause.

The man I bought this car from is my friend.

The stars and planets are things astronomers study.

*استطيع حذف الضمير إذا كان ما بعده مباشرة (S.) بشرط ان لا يكون الاستعمال (formal) أما إذا تبعه (V.) لا استطيع حذفه.

ملاحظة :- ممكن أن يأتي حرف الجر قبل أداة الوصل وفي هذه الحالة يكون الاستعمال **formal** (رسمي) وممكن أن يأتي حرف الجر بعد الفعل أو بعد المفعول به وفي هذه الحالة يكون الاستعمال **informal** (غير رسمي).

1- The ladder on which I was standing began to slip.

2- The ladder (which)^s I was standing on began to slip.

3- The ladder I was standing on began to slip.

- 1) The man from whom I bought it told me to oil it.
- 2) The man (whom) I bought it from told me to oil it.
- 3) The man I bought it from told me to oil it.

*لاحظ أن ما يتبع أحرف الجر مباشرة من أدوات الوصل فقط whom أو which ولا يتبعهم that ولا who.

1) Non – defining relative clause:-

شبه الجملة الموصولة **غير المعرفة** :-



It gives extra information about the head noun.

هي لا تعرّف الاسم لأن الاسم **مُعرف** لكنها تعطي معلومات إضافية عنه .

Language function :- Giving more details about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

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

The Sahara desert , where is in Africa , is very hot. X

The Sahara desert , that is in Africa , is very hot. X

The Sahara desert is very hot.

*أشبه الجمل غير المعرفة تقع بين فواصل .

*يمكن حذف شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المعرفة الموجودة بين فواصل ويبقى المعنى واضحاً .

*مستحيل حذف أداة الوصل في أشبه الجمل غير المعرفة إما أن نحذف الجملة الموجودة بين الأقواس كاملة أو لا نحذف لضمير الوصل لوحده .

تنبيه تنبيه تنبيه

*مستحيل أن أستعمل أداة الوصل **that** مع أشبه جمل الوصل غير المعرفة التي تكون موجودة بين الأقواس .

*مستحيل **that** بين الأقواس مستحيل مستحيل مستحيل .

*أما في شبه الجملة الموصولة المعرفة اداة الربط الموجودة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لأنها ضرورية لتكملة معنى الجملة الا في حالة المفعول به وتكون مفهومة ضمناً .

He's the manⁿ **whose** daughterⁿ I met in Jordan.

This is the cat **whose** tail was cut .

ال whose لا يمكن حذفها

ملاحظة :- whose تقع بين اسمين بشرط أن تربط بينهما علاقة ملكية ، عشان هيك لازم تتطلع وتشوف شو موجود بعد الفراغ قبل ما تقرر شو تختار .

He is the man -----**works** with me.

He is the man -----**works are** famous all over the world.

1- Connective relative clause :-

هي تقريباً نفس النوع الثاني ال (non-defining)

وهي تأتي عادةً بعد المفعول به أو بعد الاسم الذي قبله حرف جر أو بعد التكملة (هي لا تصف الأسماء ولكنها تكمل القصة) وتقع بين فاصلة ونقطة ويمكن حذفها ويبقى المعنى واضحاً .

The architect of the tower was **Ahmad Ben Baso**, **who** began work in 1184.

I threw the ball to **Ann**, **who** threw it to Noor.

*حالات ال that :-

إذا جاء قبل الفراغ محددات عددية أو كمية مثل all ، few ، many ، none
صيغة تفضل أو ضمائر غير محددة مثل something ، nothing فمن الضروري جداً استخدام that فقط ولا بديل لها أبداً .

1- That is **all** the fruit **that** was left .

2- This is **the shortest** story **that** I^shave^v ever heard.

3- There is **something** **that** I^sdon't^v know .

When / Where / Why

1- I don't know the reason **why / for which** he^scame^v .

* ال why يمكن حذفها ويمكن تبديلها بالضمير العام () .

2- *It was the month of Ramadan **when** Ibn Sina^s died^v , in June 1037 CE.

* لا يمكن حذف ال when

3- I remember the house **where** I^s was^v born .

* لا يمكن حذف ال where

متى يكون إجباري أن أستبدل **where** بـ **which** ؟

- 1- عندما يأتي بعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل .
- 2- عندما يكون هنالك حرف جر مرتبط بالمكان في الجملة الموجودة بعد الفراغ أو قبل الفراغ مباشرة .

- He goes to **the village** **which** **is** in the north .
- That is **the town** **which** he goes back **to** every year.

متى يكون إجباري أن أستبدل **when** بـ **which** ؟

- عندما يأتي بعد الفراغ مباشرة فعل .
 - عندما يكون هنالك حرف جر في الجملة التي تأتي بعد الفراغ أو قبل الفراغ مباشرة
- I still remember **the day** **which** we met **on**.
 - I can't remember **the month** **in** **which** it happens.
 - I forgot everything **the minute** **at** **which** I saw her.

متى يكون إجباري أن أستبدل **who** بـ **whom** ؟

- 1- عندما يأتي حرف جر قبل الفراغ مباشرة .

The lady **for** **whom** I bought flowers is still in hospital.

Q.1 A) The girl who I^s met^v is clever.

B)The girl who met^v me is clever .

In which sentence you can **replace** who with whom? **A** because it refers to an object.

Q.2 I don't know **where** _____ .

- a) does he live b) he^s lives^v

Exercise

Choose the correct relative pronoun / adverb from the following (who ,whom ,whose ,which ,when ,where ,why ,that)

1-Qasr Bashir is a Roman castle**is** situated in the Jordanian desert.

2-The castle**was** built at the fourth century CE. is still standing.

3-There are stableshorses may have been kept.

4-Peoplelove exploring Roman ruins will find a visit to Qasr Bashir rewarding.

5-**The Giralda tower**,.....**is** one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain , stands just over 104 metres tall.

- 6/7-The personis believed to be responsible for the design of the tower,.....was originally a minaret , is Jabir ibn Aflah.
- 8-The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso,.....began work in 1184 CE.
- 9-The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque ,is in Marrakesh, Morocco .
- 10-A mathematician is someoneworks with numbers.
- 11-Geometry and arithmetic are subjects are studied by mathematicians.
- 12-'Physician' is an old fashioned wordmeans 'doctor'.
- 13-A chemist is a personworks in a laboratory.
- 14-The stars and planets are thingsastronomers study.
- 15-Ibn Sina ,.....is also known as Avicena , was a polymath.
- 16-He wrote on early Islamic philosophy ,.....included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.
- 17-He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb , the bookbecame the most famous medical textbook ever.
- 18-His friends , were worried about his health, advised him to relax.
- 19-It was the month of Ramadan.....Ibn Sina died , in June 1037 CE.



بعد الفراغ....	الفراغ	قبل الفراغ
فاعل / فعل	that	عاقل / غير عاقل	
	that	ممنوع مع الفواصل	
فاعل / فعل	who	عاقل	
فاعل	whom	عاقل	
فاعل	whom	حرف جر+عاقل	
فاعل/ فعل	which	غير عاقل	
فاعل/ فعل	which	حرف جر+ غير عاقل	
فاعل	why	سبب	
فاعل	when	زمان	
فاعل	where	مكان	
فعل	which	زمان	
فعل	which	مكان	
غير عاقل / عاقل	whose	غير عاقل / عاقل	

ملاحظة :- الفاعل قد يكون اسم أو ضمير

2-Join the following **simple** sentences by using one of the relative pronouns or adverbs to give one **complex** sentence.

1. The man has just bought a car . He lives next door .
The man
2. The girl broke her leg . She was playing tennis .
The girl
3. She met a woman . She had a new car .
She met
4. What have you done with the letter ? It was on the table .
What have
5. The bike is blue . I borrowed it yesterday .
The bike
6. The ideas were very good . You expressed them yesterday .
The ideas
7. The cafe' sells the best ice-cream . I work there .
The cafe'
8. The man lives next to my house . I borrowed his car .
The man
9. I spoke to a lady on the phone . She told me to speak later .
The lady

10. **My father** buys one book a week . He loves reading .

My father ,

11. I lent a book to **Ali** . He loves reading .

I lent

1-The boy is my brother. **He** is standing there.

The boy

2-I know the woman. **She** sells flowers.

I know the woman

3-The children are crying. **Their** mother died in the accident.

The children.....

4-The hotel was fantastic. We stayed at it.

The hotel

5-I will never forget the day. I got my first job on that day.

I will

6-The man was happy. **His** son won the first prize.

The man

7-The car was red . The bank robbers escaped in **a car**.

The car

8-The child saw a robber. **The robber** didn't drive.

The robber

Exercise

1-Choose the correct relative pronoun or adverb.

(**who ,whom , whose ,which ,that ,when ,where ,why**)

1-I like the boyyou brought to the house.

2-That's the man **to**I wrote the letter.

3-The house I stay is here.

4-I know the womanchild was hurt.

5-I still remember the dayI first met my husband.

6-That's the actorwon the prize.

7-Being sick was the reason.....she was absent.

8-The clothesyou bought are there.

9-The boy plays with our team is skillful.

10-I visited the citythe Romans built.

11-The factorymy father works is very old.

12-This is Mr. Johnruns our school.

Tenth Grade

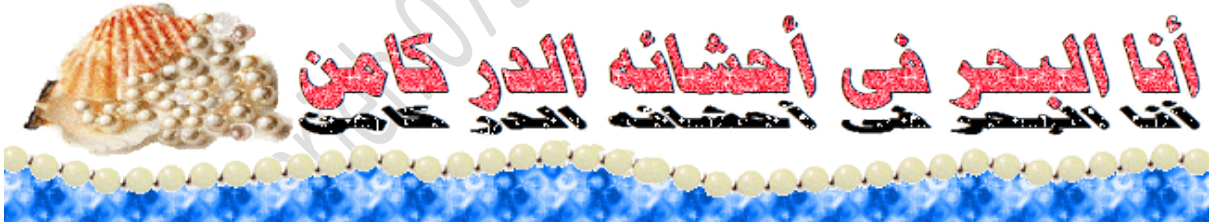
SBP.63 ex.5 ex.6SBP.65 ex.4

ABP.40 ex.2 ex.3 ABP.44 ex.2

أسئلة وزارة

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the sentence .

- 1- Plastic is the materialcauses a lot of pollution . **S2019**
(whose , who , where , which)



فهل سألوا الغواص عن صدفاتي



UNIT 1

Future forms

يمكن التعبير عن المستقبل باستعمال عدة تراكيب لغوية أهمها :-

1- المضارع المستمر (آه والله بحكي جد ما تستغربوا ، طب كيف ؟ يلا نشوف !)

The Present Continuous for future events

We can use the Present Continuous **to** talk about events in the future that have already been planned. (decisions **with preparations** or arrangements)

Next Monday we are celebrating my brother's **graduation**.

They are buying a new house **this year**. They **decided** to settle down in Jordan.

* يجب أن تكون هنالك جملة أخرى تابعه لها لتوضح المعنى لتدل على القرارات المسبقة والترتيبات والخطط المستقبلية المؤكدة وأحيانا مضمون نفس الجملة يظهر المعنى المقصود .

2- المضارع البسيط (كمان ما تستغربوا والله بحكي جد ، طب كيف ؟ يلا نشوف !)

The Present Simple for timetabled future events. (schedule)

We can use the Present Simple to talk about events in the future that will happen at a **stated time**. (definite time)

The festival starts on 20th October.

The bus leaves at 8 pm.

* مع البرامج والجداول والمواعيد التي ستحدث في وقت محدد في المستقبل ولاحظوا أيضا بان **الفاعل غير عاقل** أي أن الترتيبات غير شخصية .

3-المستقبل البسيط بفرعيه :-

Be going to + inf. •

Will + inf. •

Be going to for **intentions** •

• ناوي ومخطط

We use going to + infinitive **to** talk about **intentions** (things that have already been **decided**) (**decisions without** any **preparations or arrangements**)

We are all going to attend the **ceremony**.

I'm going to buy a cake for my friend **tonight**.

Be going to for **predictions** •

• توقع مؤكد مبني على دليل في الحاضر

We can use going to + infinitive when we **predict** what will happen based on **evidence**.

Look at the **crowds**! It's going to be a lot of fun.

There are lots of **clouds**. It's going to rain.

Will for **spontaneous decisions**

We use will + the infinitive to talk about a **decision** made **at the moment** of speaking.

I **think** I'll have a pasta for lunch.

You look tired I **think** I'll stay at home and help you.



Modal verbs of obligation and prohibition UNIT 2

Different functions for Modal verbs

المعاني المختلفة للأفعال المساعدة الناقصة

• Must / mustn't

(1) **Must + inf.** ———→ To talk about an internal obligation, or obligation by higher authority OR necessity (something that is necessary).

للحديث عن الإيجاب الداخلي أو الإيجاب من سلطة عليا أو للحديث عن الضرورة

I must do my homework.

You must pray .

You must drink water daily.

(2) **Mustn't + inf.** ———→ To talk about a prohibition

للحديث عن المنع

Something that we are **obliged not** to do.

للحديث عن شيء نحن مجبرين أن لا نفعله.

You mustn't talk in the library.

• have to / don't have to has to doesn't

1) **have to + inf.** ———→ To talk about an external obligation.

has to . للحدث عن منع من طرف آخر (خارجي).

You have to take off your shoes before entering the mosque .

2) **don't have to + inf.** ———→ To say that something is **not necessary** or **not obligatory**.

لكي نقول بأن شيئاً ما ليس ضرورياً أو ليس إلزامياً.

You don't have to do the shopping daily.

• can / can't

1- **can + inf.** ———→ To say that something is **permitted** or **possible**.

لكي نقول بأن شيئاً ما ممكن أو مسموح القيام به .

Expressing permission**التعبير عن السماح**

You can have another slice of pizza **if** you want to.

2- **can't + inf.** —————> To say that something is **not possible** or **not permitted**.

لكي نقول بأن شيئاً ما غير ممكن أو غير مسموح القيام به .

You can't come in yet- the floor is wet!

- **should / shouldn't**

1- **should + inf.** —————> **Giving advice** تقديم النصائح

To **recommend** an action (**recommendation**)

لكي نوصي بعمل ما .

You should drive carefully all the time.

You should go up the Eiffel Tower **if** you visit Paris on holiday.

2- **shouldn't + inf.** —————> **Giving advice** تقديم النصائح

To **advise** someone **against** doing something .

أن تنصح شخص ما بعدم القيام بعمل معين .

You shouldn't point at people. It's rude.

Students shouldn't leave their homework until late in the evening.

***Exercise :-**

1-It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)

You.....

2-You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You.....



Passive voice

Unit 3

المبني للمجهول



Passive = be + v. 3



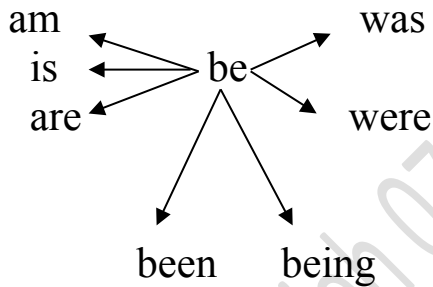
أي واحدة من عائلة بي حسب الزمن وحسب الفاعل

التصريف الثالث للفعل

الوظيفة اللغوية للباسف هي :-

Talking about processes

الحديث عن عملية ما



- المبني للمجهول يعني بأن الفاعل الحقيقي غير موجود حسب التسلسل المعروف للجملة في اللغة الانجليزية بمعنى أنه لا يقع في البداية.

The window was broken by the boy .

- المبني للمعلوم يعني بأن الفاعل الموجود في بداية الجملة قبل الفعل هو فاعل حقيقي بمعنى أنه قام بالفعل .

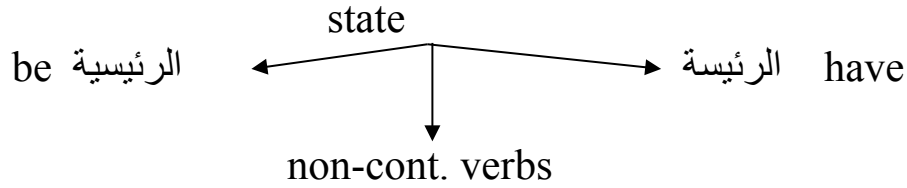
The boy broke the window .

doer action receiver

S. V. O.

- نستخدم الباسف بشكل عام عندما نهتم بالفعل والمفعول به أكثر من الفاعل .
- لا يمكن عمل كل الجمل باسف فهناك جمل لا تحتوي على مفعول به لأن الفعل فيها لازم مثل هذه الجمل لا تحوّل للباسف .

• كذلك الجمل التي يكون فعلها (state) حالة وليس action لا تحوّل للباسف .



الأفعال التي لا تقبل ing كمستمر

- الباسف ليس زمناً ولكنه يتعامل مع جميع الأزمان ووظيفته الأساسية أن يحافظ
- على الزمن "حارس الزمن" بل هو صوت أو طريقة لقول الأشياء .



1) present passive

المضارع المبني للمجهول

S.doer V. O.receiver

- Rula teaches English .

G.S. prep. O.doer / agent

- English **is taught** by Rula .

- Rula teaches English and French.

- English and French **are taught** by Rula.

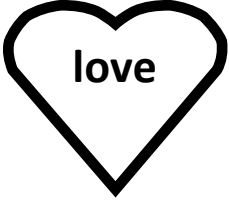
- Rula teaches me.

- I **am taught** by Rula.

- am / is /are + v. 3

مضارع be

- إذا كان المفعول به ضمير في جملة الأكتف يجب أن يحوّل إلى ضمير فاعل في جملة الباسف .

Subject pronouns	v.	Object pronouns
I		me
You		you
We		us
They		them
He		him
She		her
It		It

v.1 v.2 = v.3
 teach x taught taught

لا يوجد قبله فعل مساعد

2) Past Passive

الماضي المبني للمجهول

S. V. 2 O.

- Rula x taught English.

- English was taught by Rula.

S. V.2 O.

- Rula taught English and French.

- English and French were taught by Rula.

S. V.2 O.

- Rula taught me.

- I was taught by Rula.

- was / were + V.3

be ماضي

3) Present perfect passive

المضارع التام المبني للمجهول

S.

- Rula (has/ taught) English.

موازنه

- English has been taught by Rula.

S.

O.

- Rula (has/ taught) English and French.

- English and French have been taught by Rula.

S.

O.

- Rula (has / taught) me.

- I have been taught by Rula.

S.

O.

- Rula and Roro (have//taught) English.

- English has been taught by Rula and Roro.

- has / have + been + v.3

توازن

4) Past Perfect passive

الماضي التام المبني للمجهول

S.

O.

- Rula (had// taught) English.

- English had been taught by Rula.

S.

O.+

- Rula (had taught) English and French.

- English and French had been taught by Rula.

S.

O.

- Rula and Roro (had //taught) English.

- English had been taught by Rula and Roro.

- had + been + v.3

5) Present continuous passive**المضارع المستمر المبني للمجهول**

S. O.
- Rula (is / teaching) English.

- English is being taught by Rula.

S. O.+
- Rula (is / teaching) English and French.

- English and French are being taught by Rula.

S.
- Rula (is / teaching) me .

- I am being taught by Rula.

- am / is / are + being + v.3

6) Past continuous passive**الماضي المستمر المبني للمجهول**

S. O.
- Rula (was / teaching) English.

- English was being taught by Rula.

S. O.
- Rula (was / teaching) English and French.

- English and French were being taught by Rula.

S. O.
- Rula (was / teaching) me .

- I was being taught by Rula.

- was / were + being + v.3

7) Modals passive

S. O.+
- Rula (will / teach) English and French.

-

- English and French will be taught by Rula.

- S. O.+
 - Rula (has to/teach) English and French.
 - English and French have to be taught by Rula.
 S. O.
 - Rula and Roro (are going to //teach) English.
 - English is going to be taught by Rula and Roro.

• Modals + be + v.3

يوازن إذا كان بحاجة لموازنة

* نفي المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط في جمل الباسف

don't, doesn't , didn't + inf.

باسف مع ----

النفي يمنع الحصر

- Farmers don't grow rice [in Jordan].
 - Rice isn't grown in Jordan.
 - Yasmeen doesn't wear a veil.
 - A veil isn't worn by Yasmeen.

• المضارع من دو بروح وبتترك وراه مضارع من بي .

• نحذف does / do ونعوضها بـ be مناسبة حسب الفاعل (am / is / are).

- He didn't see the accident.
 - The accident wasn't seen.

- No accident was seen. هذه الطريقة صحيحة أيضا

• يجوز أن أنفي الاسم بوضع no قبله بدل أن أنفي الفعل بوضع not بعد الفعل المساعد .

• الماضي من دو بروح وبتترك وراه ماضي من بي .

• نحذف did ونعوضها بـ be مناسبة حسب الفاعل (was / were).

• *بأسف على سؤال (مادة احتياطية)

- A) Yes / No questions
- تبدأ بفعل مساعد
- إجابتها نعم أو لا
- have
- be
- modal
- do

1- Have they built a new hospital [yet] ?
Has a new hospital been built yet ?

2- Is Ali painting the beds ?
Are the beds being painted by Ali ?

3- Will they hold the meeting [in that building] ?
Will the meeting be held in that building?

ملاحظة :- عند عمل الأسئلة لا نبدأ بالفاعل (المفعول به سابقاً) بل نبدأ بفعل مساعد مناسب لنحافظ على صيغة السؤال ثم نأتي بعدها بالفاعل (المفعول به سابقاً) + be + v.3 .
* طريقة الحل مختلفة قليلاً مع do , does , did

- Do you cut the trees?
Are the trees cut?

- Does Ali teach that course?
Is that course taught by Ali?

- Did Ali teach English and French?
- Were English and French taught by Ali?

ملاحظة :- الـ do , does , did وظيفتهم فقط تكوين السؤال و الدلالة على الزمن لهذا يحدفوا من الحل ويعوضوا بـ be تجزئة حسب الزمن وحسب الفاعل .

B) Wh-questions

إجابتها جملة

تبدأ بأداة سؤال

1) Wh-word + (رئيسي + S. + مساعد)...?

2) Wh-word + (مساعد + رئيسي بدون فاصل بينهما / رئيسي)?

S.

1) Why will they hold the meeting (in that building)?

Why will the meeting be held in that building?

* أضع أداة السؤال ثم أمشي حسب القواعد السابقة للأفعال المساعدة.

did cook

2) Who cooked the dinner?

Informal

- Who was the dinner cooked by?

ضروري وجودها لأنني أسأل عن الفاعل

- By whom was the dinner cooked?

Formal

- Who (was cleaning) the dishes?

حرف الجر في الآخر

- Who were the dishes being cleaned by? informal

- By whom were the dishes being cleaned? formal

حرف الجر قبل أداة السؤال

does know

- Who knows the truth?

- Who is the truth known by?

- By whom is the truth known?

(مطلوب)

* يجب الانتباه إلى المفعول به عندما يكون جمع شاذ لأنه عند نقله ليصبح فاعل سيحتاج لفعل جمع و كذلك يجب الانتباه إلى الكلمات التي تأتي دائماً جمع .

men , women , children , people , the police , mice , lice , the old , [goods , scissors , socks , shoes , shorts , trousers , jeans , pants , stockings , pyjamas , glasses , earrings] [sheep , fish , deer , gazelle , geese] media , phenomena , data , curricula , teeth , feet.

● يجب الانتباه إلى المفعول به عندما يكون غير معدود لأنه عند نقله ليصبح فاعل سيحتاج لفعل مفرد.

● الاسم غير المعدود uncountable noun

1. لا يمكن أن يكون مفرد بمعنى أنه لا يقبل (a , an) قبله.

2. لا يمكن أن يكون جمع بمعنى أنه لا يقبل (s) بعده.

3. (1) جميع السوائل و(2) الغازات و(3) المساحيق و(4) والحبيبات و(5) المواد الخام و(6) بعض

الأطعمة و(7) الأسماء المجردة (ليس لها جسم مادي /لا تدركها الحواس) تعتبر غير معدود

money, rice, salt, soil, wheat, sugar, tea, water, milk, oil, coffee, blood, juice, butter, ice-cream, chocolate, meat, chicken, fish, petrol, news, woods, wood, information, advice, furniture, equipment, vocabulary, glossary, baggage luggage, pollution, traffic, work, homework, population, weather, evidence

● بعض أسماء العلوم تنتهي ب s ولكنها ليست جمع و تأخذ فعل مفرد.

physics, maths , mathematics, politics, economics ,linguistics ,windows ,.....etc.

- فعل جمع ----- اسم جمع + A number of
- فعل مفرد ----- اسم جمع + The number of
- فعل مفرد ----- اسم جمع + One of
- فعل مفرد ----- اسم جمع / اسم مفرد + gerund (xv.ing)

The strong winds blew down a number of trees two days ago.

A number of trees (were blown) down by the strong winds two days ago.

اسئلة وزارة

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1-Many Jordanian poems**now**.....into English and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) **AW2016**

2-A new vocational school has**recently** in my area. (build) **L4S2016**

3-Mr.Tareq willa more responsible post **by** the manager. (offer)

L4S2016

4-Ibn Rushed who.....in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.(born)

S2017

5-A new library will.....in our school next year.(establish) **L42017**
Rewrite the sentences.

1-My parents have saved **enough money** to fund our university courses.
AS2016

Enough money.....

2-Safwan usually discharges **my laptop**. **A2017**

My laptop

Choose the suitable verb form those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

6-All the reservations**by** the wedding planner **last week**.**S2019**
(are made , were made , have made , has been made)



● العملية العكسية (مطلوبة) Passive voice

- العملية العكسية من passive voice إلى active voice
- نستدل بأن المطلوب ترجيع إذا وجدنا في الجملة [be + v.3] ولا يشترط وجود فاعل بعد كلمة by للترجيع في مثل هذه الحالة تكون الجملة مبدوءة بفاعل مناسب .

G.S. o. كان

1- Each young person [is expected] to participate in four activities.

v.1

We expect each young person to participate in four activities.

[am / is / are] + v.3 الثالث بيرجع مضارع

G.S. o. كان

2- Al – Sabilah [was introduced] in 1990.

Jordan introduced Al – Sabilah in 1990.

[was / were] + v.3 الثالث بيرجع ماضي

G.S. o. كان

3- The farmers [have been rehoused] in new villages.

The government has rehoused the farmers in new villages.

فقط نحذف ال been مع مراعاة الموازنة للفعل و الثالث يبقى كما هو :-

● [has / have] + been + v.3

توازن

4- Plans [had been implemented] to build new dams in Jordan .

Engineers had implemented plans to build new dams in Jordan.

● had + been + v.3

فقط نحذف ال been ويبقى الثالث كما هو

5- The horse [is being fed] by Fadi and Rami.

Fadi and Rami are feeding the horse.

● am / is / are + being + v.3

أحذف ال be وال ing بتجرد الفعل وبتلزم فيه و أوازن be تجزئة

6- The food [was being prepared] by my sisters.

My sisters were preparing the food.

● [was / were] + being + v.3

توازن

أحذف ال be وال ing بتجرد الفعل وبتلزم فيه و أوازن be تجزئة.

● ملاحظة :- مع being لا أحذف be تجزئة بل أحذف be نفسها.

7- The report [has to be studied] carefully.
They have to study the report carefully.

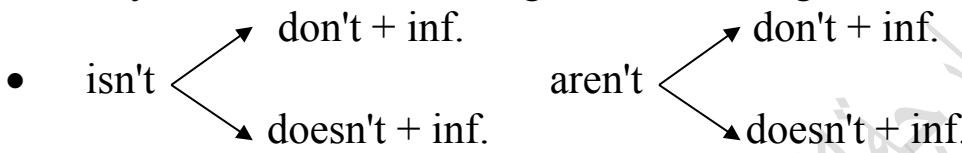
الـ be تحذف وفعل المودلز يرجع الفعل الأصلي إلى حالة المجرّد .

• Modals + be + v.3
 يوازن إذا كان بحاجة لموازنة

• إذا كانت جمل الباسف منفية الحل يكون بهذه الطريقة :-

G.S. o. كان

- The meeting [isn't held] in that building.
- They don't hold the meeting in that building



حسب الفاعل الجديد

- The accident [wasn't seen].
- He didn't see the accident.

• wasn't / weren't → didn't + inf.

• الـ be المنفي بيرجع إلى don't , doesn't , didn't حسب الزمن وحسب الفاعل.



UNIT 4

The Present Perfect Continuous

Form:-

A- affirmative:- has/have + been + v.ing

B- negative:-has/have + not + been + v.ing

C- interrogative:- Has/Have + S. + been + v.ing

Use:-

- We use the Present Perfect Continuous **to** talk about an action or situation that began in the past and is **still** continuing.

*نستعمل المضارع التام المستمر عندما نتحدث عن عمل أو وضع بدأ في الماضي ولا زال يحدث (عمل طويل متكرر في الحاضر) .

People have been playing ball games **for** centuries.

I have been practicing English **every day**.

- We can also use the Present Perfect Continuous **to** talk about an action or situation that began in the past and has just finished.

نحن أيضا نستعمل الماضي التام المستمر عندما نتحدث عن حدث أو وضع بدأ في الماضي وانتهى للتو.

What have you been doing **for** the past hour?

I've been reading my book.

- The Present Perfect Continuous is often used with **expressions of time** to focus on how long something has been happening .

المضارع التام المستمر يستعمل عادة مع عبارات زمنية للتركيز على طول المدة الزمنية التي يحدث فيها الحدث .

I have been waiting for you **for** half an hour.

She has been working **since** 8 am.

- The Present Perfect Continuous is formed with has / have + been + the present participle (-ing form)

.....المضارع التام المستمر يتشكل ب

I'm tired **because** I've been running.

How long have you been doing your homework ?

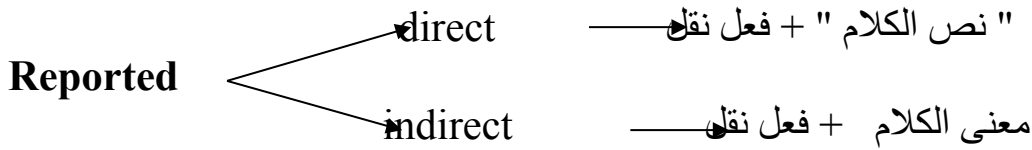




UNIT 5

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول



Reported speech is used to tell someone what someone else has said in the past while **direct speech** is used when we give the persons exact words.



- هنالك كلام منقول نقل **فوري** واستدل على ذلك من فعل النقل الذي يكون بحالة المضارع ، في هذه الحالة لا أُغَيَّر زمن الفعل فقط أُغَيَّر الضمائر .

v.1

- " I want to drink. "
- My dad says that he wants to drink. (مضارع)

- هنالك كلام منقول نقل **متأخر** واستدل على ذلك من فعل النقل الذي يكون بحالة الماضي وفي هذه الحالة يجب تغيير زمن الفعل + الضمائر + الظروف.

- He said (that) he wanted to drink.(ماضي)

- **إضافية:-** هنالك حالة واحدة فقط في حالة النقل المتأخر لا أُغَيَّر فيها زمن الفعل و ذلك عند نقل الحقائق.

V.1

- " The earth is round. " (fact)
- The teacher said (that) the earth is round.(v.1)

ملاحظة:- عندما يكون فعل النقل بحالة المضارع التام أو المضارع المستمر أو المستقبل يعتبر نقل فوري ولا يتغير زمن الفعل .

He has said

She مضارع تام

*الوظيفة اللغوية لهذه الجمل هي :-

Reporting people's words

*عندما أحوّل من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر أراعي ما يلي :-

1. تحويل الضمائر (العادية والملكية) .
2. تحويل الأفعال بحيث تتناسب مع الضمائر المحوّلّة (الموازنة مع النقل الفوري) .
3. تحويل الجملة من المضارع إلى الماضي في حالة النقل المتأخر ومن الماضي الى الماضي التام.
4. نحتفظ بالفواصل وعلامات الوقف .
5. تلغى الأقواس .
6. تلغى علامة السؤال وعلامة التعجب .
7. جميع ظروف الزمان والمكان تتغير إلى الأبعد .

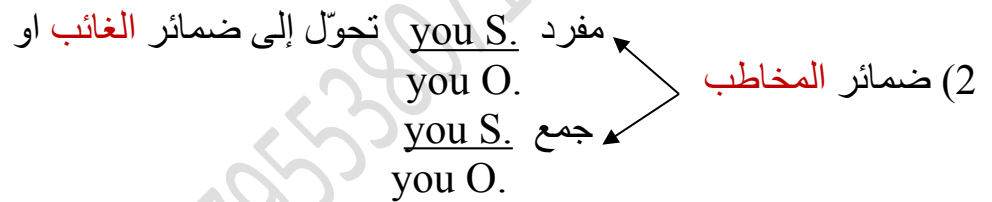
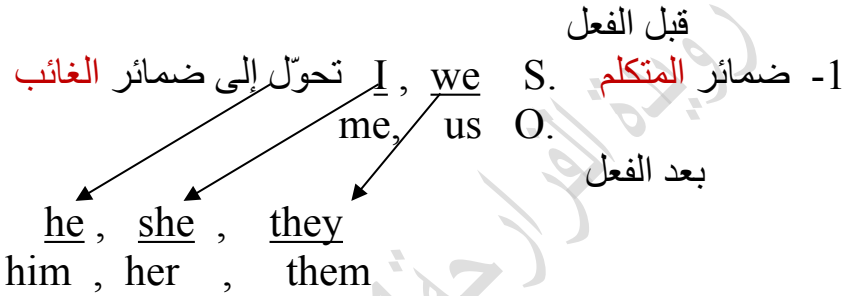
- التغيير في الزمن :-

v.1	v.2	
1- present	→	past
v.2	had + v.3	
2- past	→	past perfect
has/ have + v.3		had + v.3
3- present perfect	→	past perfect
am / is / are / v.ing		was / were + v.ing
4- present cont.	→	past cont.
was / were / v.ing		had +been+ v.ing
5- past cont.	→	past perfect cont.
has / have + been + v.ing		had + been + v.ing
6- present perfect cont.	→	past perfect cont.
had + v.3		had+v.3
7- past perfect	→	past perfect
had + been+ v.ing		had + been + v.ing
8- past perfect cont.	→	past perfect cont.

- التغيير في الظروف :-

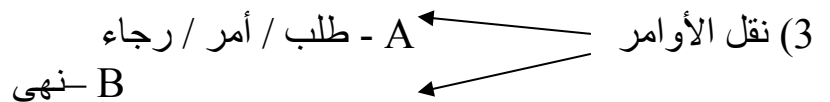
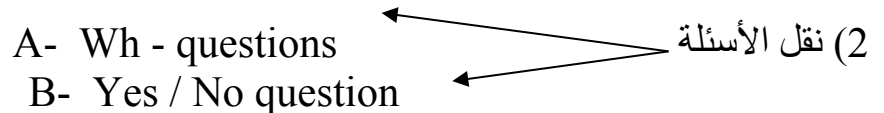
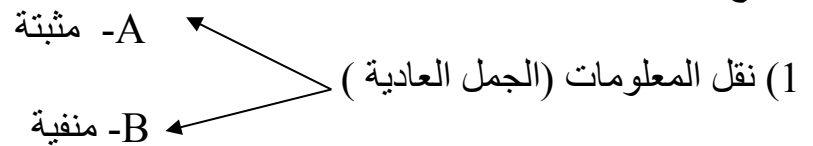
today ----- that day, tonight----- that night, now----- then, here -----there,
 this ----- that, these ----- those, ago----- before , last----- previous, next -----
 the following, tomorrow----- the day after , yesterday----- the day before, at
 the moment----- at that time .

- التغيير في الضمائر :-



he , she , they
him , her , them
 ممكن ان تحول الى ضمائر المتكلم.
 (I , we) S.
 (me , us) O.
 3) ضمائر الغائب تبقى كما هي .

أنواع النقل



Reporting Statements**(1 نقل المعلومات (الجمل العادية)****(1 الإثبات**

- " I v.1
write English stories. "

ماضي (نقل متأخر)

- He said (that) he wrote English stories.
v.2

I..... (I , he, she)

- "I wrote English stories."

- She said (that) she had written English stories.

- " My book is stolen"

my... (my , his, her)

- He said (that) his book was stolen.

She her

v.1

- " I feel tired "

v.2

- She told me (that) she felt tired.

v.1

- " I am sick , Marwa . " الاسم المخاطب موجود

v.1

- " Marwa , I am sick."

- She told Marwa (that) she was sick.

- told اجباري أن يتبعها مفعول به قد يكون اسم أو ضمير .

- told (me, you, him, her, us, them).

- بصير بدها مفعول به وراها told = said to

V.2

- " I didn't enjoy the party. "

2-النفي

V.3

- She said (that) she hadn't enjoyed the party.

V.1

- " I don't like melons. "

V.2

- He said (that) he didn't like melons.

V.1

- " Ahmad doesn't like melons. "

V.2

- She said (that) Ahmad didn't like melons.

V.1

- " She doesn't like English. "

V.2

- He said (that) she didn't like English.

*أفعال المودلز المضارع يصبح ماضي و الماضي يبقى كما هو .

- will ... would , can... could , shall ... should , may ... might , must ...
had to , has to / have to... had to , ought to تبقى

أسئلة وزارة

1-"I was writing my English assignment when you called." VW2016

Yousef told Muna that

2-"You should visit the historical sites in your country." VW2016

I told him

3-I have been working very hard in the office." VS2016

Marwan told Huda that.....

4-"We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

AS2016

The students said.....

5-"We will win the coming world cup." VW2017

The players told us.....

UNIT 6

Reporting questions

(2) نقل الأسئلة

Reported questions are used to report a question that someone has asked.



تبدأ بأداة سؤال

إجابتها جملة

A) Wh – questions

V.1 S.

- " Where is the post office ?"

swap o. s. v.2

- He asked (me) where the post office was .

- wanted to know

- enquired

- wondered

- was / were interested to know

أفعال نقل خاصة بالأسئلة --- لا نضع بعدها that

أداة سؤال v.1 s.

- " Why has Huda come late ? "

- He asked why Huda had come late .

أداة ربط

*مع أسئلة ال wh- word عندما نحول من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر يجب أن نراعي القواعد التالية :-

1. ننزل أداة السؤال مباشرة بعد فعل النقل.

2. نقدّم الفاعل على الفعل.

3. نغيّر زمن الفعل في حالة النقل المتأخر أمّا في حالة النقل الفوري يبقى الزمن كما هو .

4. تعتبر جملة عادية تنتهي بنقطة وليس بعلامة سؤال.

• **Wh – word + [do / does / did] + s. + inf.?**

- v.1
- s.
- v.2
- " Why does Mohammad help the teacher ?
 - He asked why Mohammad helped the teacher.
صيغة توكيد did help

- v.2
- v.3
- " Why did Mohammad help the teacher ? "
 - She asked why Mohammad had helped the teacher.
1) do / does + s. +inf. ----- v.2
2) did + s. + inf. ----- had + v.3
 - Wh – word + [don't / doesn't / didn't] + s. + inf. ?
1) don't / doesn't + s.+ inf. ----- didn't + s. + inf.
2) didn't + s. + inf. ----- hadn't + s. + v.3
 - " Why don't you help the teacher ? "
 - He asked why I didn't help the teacher.

*ملاحظة :- Why don't you? هي أسلوب اقتراح ويمكن أن تعوّض بـ

- He suggested that I should ...
فعل نقل
- He suggested that I should help the teacher.
* انتبه بأن الأسئلة أيضاً ممكن أن تأتي نقل فوري و في هذه الحالة لا أغير زمن الفعل .

- v.1
- v.1
- s.
- v.2
- " Where does Yasmeen live ?
مضارع (نقل فوري)

- Mohammad wants to know where Yasmeen lives .(does live)

B) **Yes / No questions**

إجابتها نعم أو لا

(be, do, have , modals) تبدأ بفعل مساعد

v.1 s.

- " Is it easy to speak English ?"

swap $\swarrow \searrow$ s. v.2

- She asked if it was easy to speak English (or not).

m.1 s.

" Can Ali swim ?"

* المساعد بيطلب if

s. m.2 $\swarrow \searrow$

- She asked if Ali could swim (or not).

- مع أسئلة ال Yes / No questions عندما نحول من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر نراعي ما يلي :-

1- نضع if أو whether مباشرة بعد فعل النقل.

2- نقدّم الفاعل على الفعل .

3- نغير زمن الفعل في النقل المتأخر.

4- تنتهي بنقطة وليس بعلامة سؤال.

أسئلة وزارة

1-"How long does it take to get to Petra?" **VW2016**

Mahmoud asked Manal

2-"Does Mahmoud send the CV to the company?" **VS2016**

Fadi asked his brother

3-"Where can I find old antiques?" **VS2016**

Muna asked him

4-"Is the patient allowed to leave the hospital without the doctor's permission?" **VW2017**

Rania asked the nurse

5-"Which countries introduced sign language in the 18th century ?" **VW2017**

Mahmoud asked Manal



احتياطاً :- Reporting commands / requests / begging

• درجات الأمر :-

- (1) من أعلى منزلة إلى أقل منزلة (أمر) command و يكون خالي من كلمات التهذيب والفعل المستعمل عادةً ordered أو told.
- (2) من أشخاص بنفس المنزلة (طلب) request و يكون محتوي على كلمات تهذيب مثل please و فعل النقل المستعمل عادةً هو asked بمعنى طلب.
- (3) من أقل منزلة إلى أعلى منزلة (رجاء) begging و يكون محتوي على تكرار لكلمات الرجاء مثل Please , please أو Please don't و فعل النقل المستعمل عادةً هو begged.

inf.

1- " Come on time. " (positive imperative) (أمر / طلب / رجاء)

She told me to come on time.

inf.

x

2- " Open the window, please ! " .

She asked me to open the window.

" Don't come late." (negative imperative) نهي

He ordered me not to come late.

3- " Don't kill me, please! " توسل

She begged him not to kill her.

" Please , please ! Let me go out with my friends."

She begged her mum to let her go out with her friends.



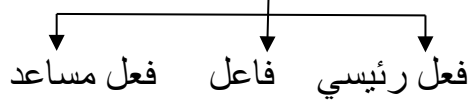
Reported speech

● العملية العكسية (مطلوب)

● عندما يطلب السؤال

- the people's actual words.
- the people's original words.
- فالمطلوب تحويل الجملة من الكلام غير المباشر إلى الكلام المباشر أي المطلوب نص الجملة الأصلي أو نص السؤال الأصلي .
- (1) إذا كان المطلوب ترجيع إلى سؤال Yes / No أو Wh والفعل رئيسي اشتق له المساعد من (do, does, did) وذلك بفك الفعل حسب الفاعل والزمن لتكوين السؤال وأمشي حسب هذه القاعدة .

1- Wh – word + تكلمة + الفاءات + ؟



2- تكلمة + الفاءات - ؟

كان سؤال

1- The man asked [what **they** wanted.] → did
→ want

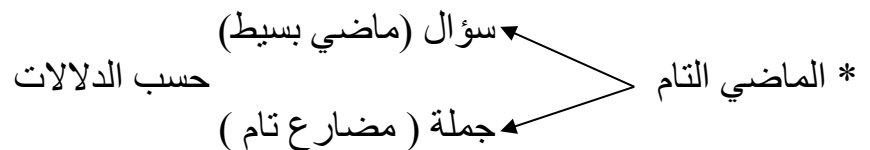
The man actually said " What do you want ? "

- Wh – word + (تكلمة) + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + ؟
- (2) إذا كان المطلوب ترجيع إلى سؤال و الفعل المساعد موجود أعكس بين الفعل والفاعل مع ضرورة ترجيع الماضي إلى المضارع مع الانتباه للموازنة.

● ملاحظة مهمة :-

الماضي التام [had+v.3] في الجمل بيرجع مضارع تام [have / has+v.3] لكن في الأسئلة بيرجع ماضي بسيط

أو حسب الدلالات Did + S. + inf.?



X S. V.
2- The police asked [where he was going].

The police actually said "where are you going? "

X
3- The man asked if [they had gone to the right address.]

The man actually said , "Did you go to the right address?"

• عند عملية الترجيع تذكر ما يلي :-

1. جميع الضمائر الموجودة في الجملة عندما تحوّل إلى سؤال تصبح you إلا في بعض الحالات.
2. الأفعال تتحوّل من الماضي إلى المضارع ومن الماضي التام إلى الماضي البسيط.
3. ترجع الضمائر إلى أصلها.
4. ظروف الزمان والمكان تحوّل من البعيد إلى القريب.

4- The police explained that [they were responding to information they had received .]

The police actually said " We are responding to information we have received ."

5- The police said [he had to go with them.]

The police actually said "You have to come with us".



Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitives UNIT 7

الأفعال التي يتبعها أسماء مشتقة من الأفعال أو أفعال مجردة

*الفعل المجرد (infinitive) = base form (V0) هو الفعل :-

1- غير المعرف بزمن (يشبه المضارع ويستعمل مع المضارع)

2- الخالي من أي إضافة لا s/es ولا ed ولا ing

*الاسم المشتق من الفعل (gerund) هو الفعل الذي عليه ing بشرط أن لا يسبقه فعل مساعد x v.ing وفي هذه الحالة يكون اسم وليس فعلاً ويعبر عن عملية ما .

(1) بعض الأفعال يتبعها جرد فقط أي x v.ing مثل :-

finish	ينتهي
Enjoy	يستمتع
Dislike	لا يحب
Suggest	يقترح
Avoid	يتجنب
Practice	يمارس / يتمرّن
Consider	يفكر
Spend time	يمضي الوقت

*أنا بفكر إنني أتمرّن عشان أتجنب زيادة الوزن شو بتقترحوا علي اعمل حتى امضي وقتي أنا بحبش الجيم وأنا بستمع بالمشي أنا خلصت كلامي هلا دوركم .

He enjoys travelling , and travelled all over the world .

Would you consider moving to another country ?

I spend so much time driving .

(2) بعض الأفعال يتبعها فعل مجرد مسبق بـ to مثل :-

expect to	يتوقع	manage to	يتدبر أمره
decide to	يقرر	hope to	يأمل
choose to	يختار	forget to	ينسي
attempt to	يحاول	plan to	يخطط

ask to	يطلب	seem to	يبدو
agree to	يوافق	want to	يريد
promise to	يعد	(can't) afford to	يقدر / لا يقدر على تكاليف
prepare to	يجهز	be able to	يكون قادر على
offer to	يعرض		

(3) بعض الأفعال ممكن أن يتبعها فعل مجرد مسبق ب to او فعل عليه ing بدون فعل مساعد قبله بلا أي فرق في المعنى مثل :-

prefer	يفضل	أفعال الحب والتفضيل استعمل بعدهم فعل مجرد إذا سبقهم الفعل (would)
Like	يحب	أفعال الحب والكره والتفضيل يفضل أن استعمل بعدهم v.ing
love	يحب	
Hate	يكره	
Intend	ينوي	يفضل أن استعمل بعده الفعل المجرد
Continue	يستمر	أفعال البداية والاستمرارية
Begin	يبدأ	
Start	يبدأ	

ناويه اكره بعض الناس وأحب كثير بعض الناس وأحب شوي بعض الناس وأنا بفضل بعض الناس رح ابدأ واستمر. شو رأيكم في أبو الوجهين ؟

My brother likes playing / to play the guitar .

I prefer reading / to read historical novels . I love getting to know the characters .

(4) بعض الأفعال ممكن أن يتبعها infinitive مسبق ب to او فعل عليه ing بدون فعل مساعد قبله (x v.ing) لكن يكون هنالك اختلاف في المعنى مثل :-

try	يحاول
stop	يتوقف
remember	يتذكر
forget	ينسى

* **بدك تتغير : وقف حاول تنسى لا تتذكر اللي فات.**

forget + **to**+ inf. —→ forget to perform a responsibility or duty .

- ينسى أن يقوم بواجب أو بمسؤولية .

Sami often forgets **to** lock the door.

1- forget + v.ing —→ forget something that happened in the past .

- ينسى شيء حصل بالماضي .

I'll never forget seeing the Alps for the first time .

1) remember + **to** + inf. —→ remember what has to do.

- يتذكر شيء يجب عليه أن يفعله .

I must remember **to** return that book to the library.

2- remember+ v.ing —→ remember what one has done .

- يتذكر شيء حصل في الماضي .

I remember playing in the park when I was younger .

2) **stop + to + inf.** —→ **followed by a purpose** .

- يتوقف لهدف (لكي يعمل كذا)

We stopped **to** check our route on the map.

3- **stop + v.ing** —→ **cease** **توقف نهائي عن العمل**

He stopped talking when he saw the beautiful view.

ملاحظة :- في حالة عدم معرفة معنى الجملة استخدم الـ **ing** لتدل على التوقف النهائي عن القيام بعمل معين **إلا** إذا كان في الجملة شيء يدل على غير ذلك .

3) try + **to** + inf. —→ make an effort / attempt

- يبذل جهد / يعمل محاولة

I tried **to** finish the book during my holiday **but** it was too long .

4- try + v.ing —→ make an experiment / test

- يعمل تجربة

Try reading a work of fiction instead. You might find that more interesting .

ملاحظة :- الفعل prefer يمكن أن يستعمل بطريقتين مختلفتين فعندما يأتي بمعنى **حقيقة** دائمة a permanent fact يمكن أن يتبعه إمّا x v.ing أو to + inf.
I prefer reading / to read fictional novels .

- وعندما يأتي ليتحدث عن **تفضيل في المستقبل القريب بشكل شرطي** فقط يتبعه الفعل المجرد المسبوق ب (to) .

A preference for the immediate future , conditional .

I **would** prefer **to** read an autobiography today .

أسئلة وزارة

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1-Would you ever **consider**.....e-books from the internet .

(download) **W2016**

2- I **promised** my younger sisterher to the children museum .

W2016 (take)

3-Many visitors to Amman **enjoy**around the lovely shops and markets in the city . (look) **2016**

4-Maha **wants**some books from the library to read in her leisure time .(take) **2016**

5-I **want** to get a new apartment but I **can't afford**money at the moment . (borrow) **W2017**

Circle the correct words.

1- We **had** the computer **repaired** because it had **stopped** to work / working .

2-I **want** to get / getting a tablet , but I **can't afford** to buy / buying one at the moment .



Past simple

الماضي البسيط

UNIT 8



- 1- Form:- A) v.2
- Regular منتظم ينتهي ب
 - Irregular غير منتظم لا ينتهي ب ed وينتهي بطرق مختلفة تحفظ من الجداول

B) Negative: did + not + inf. / wasn't
didn't weren't

C) Interrogative: Did + subject + inf.?

2-Use :-

***1- To talk about something that started and finished in the past.**

*استعمل الماضي البسيط عندما أتحدث عن عمل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي وليس له أي علاقة بالحاضر مثل الأحداث التاريخية.

Shakespeare wrote Hamlet in the seventeenth century.

*ملاحظة :- عندما لا تعرف التصريف الثاني للفعل يجوز وضع did قبل الفعل المجرد ولكنه في هذه الحالة يفيد التوكيد .

Samya flew to Spain **last month**. (fly)
flew = did fly

*عندما يكون الفعل الرئيسي هو be الماضي منه was/were
والنفي منه هو weren't /wasn't

They were happy at the party **yesterday**. (be)

***2- To describe a routine in the past.**

My father walked an hour **daily** **when** he was young . (walk)

***3-To talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.**

They lived in Iraq **during the 1980s**.

3-Key words:-

last + زمن , زمن + ago , in / during + year in the past , in 1967, in the past , previous , before الأول / الوسط , once الأول , yesterday , on + day ,

when + v .2 , How long ago....?

حالاتها كثيرة ومتعددة



الماضي المستمر Past continuous

حدث طويل في الماضي

1- Form :-

A)affirmative: was / were + v.ing

B)negative: was / were + not + v.ing

C)interrogative: Was / Were + subject + v.ing?

*حدثين مع بعض في الماضي والاول طويل

2- Use

(1) عندما يكون لدينا حدثين في الماضي أحدهما قاطع الآخر الحدث الطويل يكون ماضي مستمر والحدث القصير يكون ماضي بسيط (حدثين مع بعض) .

*1- To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

- **While** I was cooking , I burnt my hand .

حدث قصير (ماضي بسيط)
حدث طويل (ماضي مستمر)

- **When** he slipped off , he was climbing a tree .

حدث طويل (ماضي مستمر)
حدث قصير (ماضي بسيط)

- ملاحظة :- ممكن أن يأتي الرابط الزمني في الوسط وفي هذه الحالة ليس هنالك داعي لوجود الفاصلة.

(2) عندما يكون لدينا حدثين طويلين كانا يحصلان بنفس الوقت في الماضي يكون الفعلان ماضي مستمر (حدثين مع بعض) .

فاعل مختلف

While Raghad was studying , her father was sleeping.

حدث طويل
ماضي مستمر

حدث طويل
ماضي مستمر

نفس الفاعل

- **As** I was cooking , I was listening to the radio.

حدث طويل

حدث طويل

ماضي مستمر

ماضي مستمر

- **ملاحظة :-** while / as جملتهم (ماضي مستمر) ، when عادة جملتها (ماضي بسيط) .
 (3) استعمل الماضي المستمر عندما أتحدث عن عمل كان مستمر خلال فترة محددة في الماضي واستغرق حدوثه فترة طويلة من الزمن .

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

From 2 to 6 yesterday I (was studying).

ماضي مستمر ماضي محدد

- الماضي المحدد يتطلب ماضي مستمر وهناك عبارات مستخدمة للتحديد منها :-

- At this time last week...

ماضي محدد

- At six o'clock yesterday...

ماضي محدد

(4) يستعمل الماضي المستمر لوصف أحداث ماضية .

v.2

When I entered the classroom , Haya (was writing) on the board , Zein (was reading) a book , Bara'a and Bayan (were talking).....etc.

(5) يستعمل مع الكلام المنقول فالمضارع المستمر يجب أن يحول إلى ماضي مستمر في النقل المتأخر .

Dyala said (that) she was studying . كلام غير مباشر

الجملة الأصلية كلام مباشر

" I am studying ."

*ملاحظة اضافية :- اذا جاءت when بمعنى " بينما " تعمل عمل as / while أي تأخذ الماضي المستمر والعكس as / while إذا جاؤوا بمعنى عندما تعملان عمل when أي تأخذان ماضي بسيط .

v.2

When I (was watching) T.V , I fell asleep.

v.2

As I left the house , she (was sleeping)

عكس القاعدة المعروفة

أسئلة وزارة

*Correct the verbs between the brackets.

1-My brother**when** he heard the noise . (be, study) **VW2017**

حدثين ورا بعض في الماضي والاول قصير الماضي التام

1- Past perfect

1- Form:-

A)affirmative: had + v.3

B)negative: had + not + v.3

hadn't

C)interrogative: Had + S.+ v.3...?

X	X
ماضي تام	ماضي

2- Use

*1- To talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

(1) عندما يكون لدينا حدثين في الماضي أحدهما حصل قبل الآخر ، الحدث الأوّل يكون ماضي تام والحدث الثاني يكون ماضي بسيط (حدثين ورا بعض) .

- **After** I had studied , I went to bed.

الحدث الثاني الحدث الأوّل
ماضي بسيط ماضي تام

- **Before** I went to bed , I had studied .

الحدث الأوّل الحدث الثاني
ماضي تام ماضي بسيط

ملاحظة (1) :- يجوز أن يكون الفعلان في الجملة ماضي بسيط ومن المعنى نعرف تسلسل الأحداث .

ملاحظة (2) :- يجوز أن تأتي الروابط الزمنية في الوسط وعندها لا نضع فاصلة في الوسط لأن الرابط الزمني يفصل ما بين الجملتين .

* **as soon as** و **immediately after** تعاملان نفس معاملة after أي أن جملتهم تكون حدث أوّل (ماضي تام) والجملة الأخرى تكون حدث ثاني (ماضي بسيط) .

I had studied **then** I went to bed .

دائما وسط

* الـ when ممكن أن تكون جملتها حدث أول أو حدث ثاني حسب المعنى .

A) **When** the guests arrived , we had had dinner.

B) **When** the guests had arrived , we had dinner .

Which sentence indicates that we invited some guests for dinner ? **B**

الجمل الشرطية النوع الثالث نستعمل معها الماضي التام على جهة الإف .

If he had studied hard , he would have passed.

*ضمائر الوصل **that / which / whom** مثل after بعدهم ماضي تام وقبلهم ماضي بسيط .

I found the ring **which** my mother had lost.

I invited the lady **whom** I had met at your party.

*بيفور الآخر تستعمل للماضي التام أيضاً إذا جاءت في نص ماضي .

He was very frightened **because** he hadn't seen a lion **before**.

They tried to surprise me ,but I had got the news **earlier**.

*أيضاً جمل السبب والنتيجة إذا جاءت في الماضي السبب يكون (ماضي تام) والنتيجة تكون (ماضي بسيط).

She cried **because** she had lost her baby.



V.2 **because** had + v.3

She had lost her baby ,**so** she cried.

When she was in London , she had written **two letters** a month for her mum .

• عدد مرات إنجاز العمل أيضاً نستعمل معها ماضي تام إذا جاءت في نص ماضي.

ماضي تام until ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط until ماضي تام

No one had travelled along the silk road **until** Marco made the journey.
She **didn't leave** her house **until** her husband (had)permitted her.
It was the first time he had smoked a cigarette.

● ملاحظة :-

before that تختلف عن before فهي مثل after جملتها حدث أول والجملة الثانية حدث ثاني.

after that = before , before that = after

A man went up in the balloon **before that** a sheep had gone up in it
موقعها وسط

*ملاحظة :- عادةً الماضي التام لا يأتي لوحده في جملة واحدة بل يلاحظ غالباً وجود جملتين ويمكن أن يأتي لوحده إذا وجد في الجملة الدلالات التالية :-

before

1- **By** + دلالة ماضي = had + v.3

2- **By** + v.2 = had + v.3

In = during
By = before

Columbus had discovered America **by** 1497.

By the time I arrived to the party Mahmoud had already left.

- الـ **already** عندما تأتي في نص ماضي تكون دلالة ماضي تام مش مضارع تام.
- ملاحظة :- كل الماضي التام ممكن يتبدل بماضي بسيط لكن العكس مش صحيح يعني مش كل الماضي البسيط ممكن يتبدل بماضي تام إلا مع الأمنيات ومع الجمل الشرطية النوع الثالث .

ملاحظة إضافية :- الروابط الزمنية when , before , after إذا لم يتبعهم فاعل مباشرةً نستخدم بعدهم v.ing .

- **Before** doing the exercises , I must study well.
- **After** trying to rescue his son , he drowned.



Past perfect continuous**الماضي التام المستمر****حدثين ورا بعض في الماضي والأول طويل****1) Form :-**

A) Affirmative: had + been + v.ing

B) Negative: had + not + been + v.ing
hadn't

C) Interrogative: Had + S . + been + v.ing....?

ملاحظة :- في حالة وجود أكثر من فعل مساعد في الجملة استعمل الفعل المساعد الأول لحمل النفي وتكوين السؤال .**2) Use***استعمل الماضي التام المستمر عندما أتحدث عن عمل كان مستمرا في الماضي **قبل** عمل آخر أو **قبل** وقت ماضي.***To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.**

للحديث عن افعال او مواقف كانت تحدث لغاية لحظة معينة في الماضي.

Ali had been thinking about his friend **when** he received a text from him.

(be,think)

By the time the bus arrived ,we had been waiting **for** an hour. (be,wait)العمل كان مستمر في الماضي وظهرت آثاره في الماضي أيضاً ونحن نتحدث عنه الآن .
الحدث الأول الحدث الثاني**When** I woke up yesterday, it had been raining . (be,rain)

كانت ماطرة ومخلصه

The police had been looking for the criminal **for** two years **before** they caught him. (be,look)The police had been looking for the criminal the **whole** week **before** they caught him. (be,look)

الماضي التام المستمر أحيانا يدل على فعل أخذ وقتاً طويلاً في الماضي ثم توقف نتيجة لحدث فعل ماضي آخر أوقفه .

Her eyes were red **because** she had been crying . (be,cry)

الحدث الثاني

الحدث الأول

I was very tired **when** I arrived home.I had been working **all day**. (be,work)

*من الشائع جدا استعمال الماضي التام المستمر للتعبير عن السبب الطويل في الماضي الجملة الثانية هي سبب ولكن بدون أداة سبب .

We had been playing **for** about half an hour **when** it started to rain.

..... *لكن انتبه بان بعض الأفعال لا تأخذ ing ولا تدخل في حالة المستمر في مثل هذه الحالة
استعمل الماضي التام وليس الماضي التام المستمر .

V.2

We were good friends. We had known each other for years. (know).

After they had been talking **since** 8 PM , Kareem arrived . (be,talk)

● الماضي التام المستمر يتحدث عن أحداث كانت مستمرة (continuous) في الماضي **قبل** أحداث أخرى .

● الماضي التام المستمر يتحدث عن أحداث كانت **متكررة** في الماضي repeated

Kifaya had been having sleepless nights **and** feeling very nervous before they caught the thief. (be,have)

3) Key words:-

(After, because) + past perfect **or** past perfect cont. , past simple .

(Before, when) + past simple , past perfect

Past perfect cont.



Dear past ,

Thank you for all the lessons.

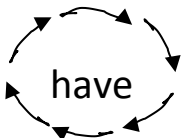
Dear future ,

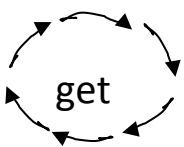
I am ready.

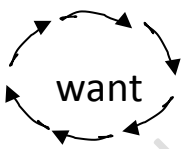
The Causative

UNIT 9

السببية

-  + O. + v.3
has
having
 had

-  + O. + v.3
gets
getting
 got

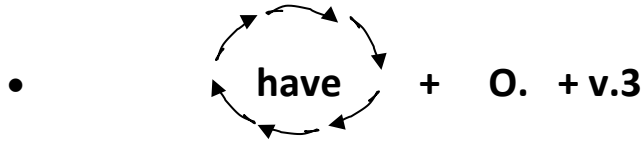
-  + O. + v.3
wants
 wanted

- استعمل هذا التركيب عندما أقول بأنني أرتب لشخص ما بأن يقوم بعمل ما لي أو لغيري .
- To talk about actions which we caused to happen.
- لتحدث عن أعمال نحن تسببنا في حدوثها .
- To say that we do not do an action , but instead ask someone else to do it for us .
- لكي نقول باننا لا نقوم بالعمل بأنفسنا ولكننا طلبنا من شخص آخر بأن يقوم بهذا العمل لنا .
- My hair [was cut] by a hairdresser yesterday after I asked her / him to cut it .
- **ملاحظة :-** لا يوجد فرق في المعنى بين الجمل التي تستعمل have أو الجمل التي تستعمل get فكلاهما لهما نفس المعنى .
 v.2 o v.3
- I had my hair cut (by a hairdresser) yesterday .
- I got my hair cut (by a hairdresser) yesterday .
- لكن عندما استعمل want يكون المعنى مختلف .

The causative

Rewrite

أسئلة إعادة كتابة على الأزمان المختلفة للسببية .
تذكر :- دائماً يكون وزن have على وزن آخر فعل (الفعل الرئيسي) ماعدا في النفي .



1- Present simple

↓ She looks after her children.

↓ She has her children looked after.

They look after their children.

They have their

- has / have + O. + V.3
- don't / doesn't + have + O. + V.3.

2- Past simple

↓ She looked after her children.

↓ She had her children looked after.

- had + O . + V.3
- didn't + have + O. + V.3

3- Present continuous

↓ She is looking after her children .

↓ She is having her children looked after .

They are their

I am my

- am / is /are + having + O. + V.3
- am /is/are + not + having + O.+V.3

4- Past continuous

↓ She was looking after her children .

↓

She was **having** her children looked after.

- was / were + having + O . + V.3
- was / were + not+ having + O . + V.3

5- Present perfect

↓ She has **looked** after her children .

↓ She has **had** her children looked after.

- has / have + had + O . + V.3
- has / have + not + had + O . + V.3

6- Past perfect

↓ She had **looked** after her children .

↓ She had **had** her children looked after.

- had + had + O . + V.3
- had + not + had + O . + V.3

7- Present perfect continuous

↓ She has been **looking** after her children .

↓ She has been **having** her children looked after.

- has / have + been + having + O . + V.3
- has / have + not + been + having + O . + V.3

8- Past perfect continuous

↓ She had been **looking** after her children.

↓ She had been **having** her children looked after.

- had + been + having + O . + V.3
- had + not + been + having + O . + V.3

9- Infinitive (فعل غير معرّف بزمن)

↓ She can **look** after her children.

↓ She can **have** her children looked after.

- Modals + have + O. + V.3
- Modals + not + have + O. + V.3

يوازن إذا كان بحاجة لموازنة

10- -ing form (فعل غير معرّف بزمن)

She likes looking after her children.

↓ She likes having her children looked after.

* هنالك أفعال خاصة يتبعها v.ing

- Verb + having + O. + V.3

الفعل الخاص

- Don't + الفعل الخاص + having + O. + V.3

Doesn't

Didn't

* تذكر بانني يجب ان استعمل النفي عندما يكون المقصود من الجملة بان الفاعل يقوم بالعمل بنفسه وانه لم يكلف اي شخص ليقوم له بالعمل.

أسئلة وزارة

Rewrite.....

1-Go and **check** your car engine , it's very noisy . **VS2016**

Go and

2-I want to **build** my new house near my old school . **VS2016**

I want

3-I am going to **cut** my hair tonight . (have) **VW2016**

4-I need to **mend** the air conditioning unit . (get) **VW2016**

5-Someone **arranged** flowers for my brother's wedding . **VW2017**

We.....

6-Khalil **picked** the fruit from the tree for my children . **VW2017**

My children

Choose the suitable item.

1-I had my phone.....**after** I dropped it.**AS2019**

(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1-I **asked someone to fix** my computer . (had)

I.....

Circle the correct words .

1- We **had** the computer repaired / repairing .

Don't look back,
you're not
going that way.

*لا تنظر للخلف،
أنت لن تسير في ذلك الإتجاه.

Modal verbs of possibility

Explaining possibilities الوظيفة اللغوية

1. يمكن التعبير عن الاحتمال والإمكانية في الحاضر والمستقبل بعدة طرق منها :-

Modal auxiliaries [must , can't , may , might , could]

يمكن استعمال بعض أفعال المودلز للحديث عن الاحتمال أو عدمه في الحاضر والمستقبل ولكن يجب الانتباه إلى معنى كل فعل على حده.

1. A monster must live in the lake.

↓
 رأي المتكلم ← I am sure that → احتمال قوي
 من المؤكد أنه

2. A monster cannot live in the lake.

↓
 رأي المتكلم ← it is impossible that → احتمال قوي
 من المستحيل أنه

A monster couldn't live in the lake.

↓
 رأي المتكلم ← it is impossible that → احتمال قوي
 من المستحيل بأنه

3. A monster may live in the lake.

↓
 it is possible that
 من الممكن بأنه

4. A monster might live in the lake.

↓
 it is possible that
 من الممكن بأنه

5. A monster could live in the lake.

↓
it is possible that
من الممكن بأنه

- في إعادة الكتابة الـ can't والـ couldn't لهم نفس المعنى .
- في إعادة الكتابة الـ may والـ might والـ could لهم نفس المعنى .
- **ملاحظة :-** عند وجود الكلمات التالية أول الجملة استعمل might أو إحدى أخواتها .

[possibly , probably , expected , likely , probable , possible , unsure whether something is true or not , not sure , perhaps , maybe , not think , not believe , look like , if , never know , not know ...etc.]

** possible → جملة مثبتة / فعل مضارع → might + inf.

sure true
certain / sure
no doubt /definite
absolute

جملة مثبتة / فعل مضارع →

must + inf.

sure not true
certain / sure
no doubt /definite
absolute

جملة منفية / فعل مضارع →

can't + inf.

Rewrite:-

- 1- A monster **possibly** lives in the lake.
A monster might live in the lake.
- 2- A monster **could** lives in the lake.
A monster might live in the lake.
- 3- It is **possible** that a monster lives in the lake.

A monster might live in the lake.

4- It is **unlikely** that a monster lives in the lake.

A monster cannot live in the lake.

مؤكد

- **Definite**
 - جملة مثبتة = must
 - جملة منفية = can't

- must = sure true
- can't = sure not true
- might=unsure true or not

• الكلمات التالية :- can't =

(impossible, improbable, unlikely , unexpected , indefinite...etc.)

***Exercise :-**

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1-**Perhaps** Issa's phone **is** broken.(might)

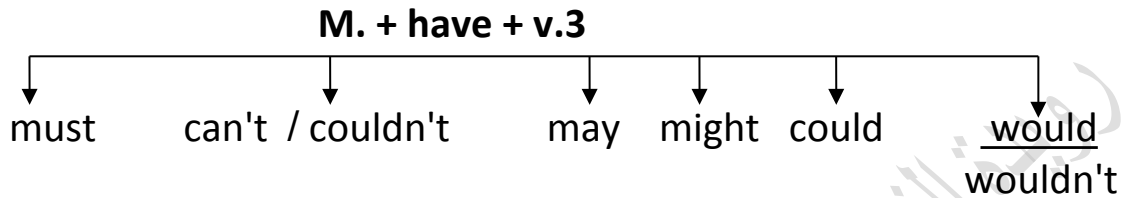
Issa's phone.....



Modal verbs of possibility in the past UNIT 10

Speculation

- يمكن استعمال بعض أفعال المودلز للحديث عن الاحتمال أو عدمه في الماضي .



1- Must + have + v.3

For a **deduction** about the past when we **believe** that something is **true** and quite often when we have evidence.

الاستنتاج عن الماضي عندما نؤمن بصحة شيء معين خاصة عند وجود دليل على ذلك .

He must have forgotten about our appointment today.

2- Can't + have + v.3

Couldn't

To talk about something we are **certain** about or to express **disbelief** or **surprise**.

للحديث عن شيء نحن متأكدين منه أو للتعبير عن عدم التصديق والمفاجأة .

He can't have robbed the bank . He's such a nice person.

3- Might + have + v.3

Could

May

When we are **not sure** if something **happened** or not .

عندما لا نكون متأكدين فيما إذا كان الشيء قد حصل أم لا .

She could have lost on her way to our house.

4- Would + have + v.3 Wouldn't

To talk about a definite **outcome** in the **past** , if the **situation** had been **different**.

للحديث عن نتيجة محددة في الماضي لو كان الموقف مختلف .

I would have called you last night [if I had known you were upset].

I would have gone with you to the library , [but you didn't ask].

*ادرس القواعد التالية فهي مفيدة في إعادة كتابة الجملة ولكن أحياناً هذه القواعد لا تطبق حرفياً لأن المعنى في الجملة يدل على شيء آخر.

1) Certain جملة مثبتة + فعل ماضي / مضارع تام → must + have + v.3
أو إحدى أخواتها

(sure ,definite ,absolute ,no doubt)

2) Certain جملة منفية + فعل ماضي / مضارع تام → can't + have + v.3
أو إحدى أخواتها

(impossible ,improbable ,unlikely ,unexpected ,indefinite = can't)

3) Possible جملة مثبتة + فعل ماضي / مضارع تام → might + have + v.3
أو إحدى أخواتها

(probable , possible , possibly , probably , unsure , not sure , perhaps , maybe , think , don't think , look like , never know , not know , never believe , not believe , likely , expected , if)

A) Fatin might have broken the window.

B) Fatin can't have broken the window.

Which sentence indicates that Fatin has **probably** broken the window?

(A)

Rewrite :-

v.2

1- We are almost certain **that** [Ali made an accident] .

Ali must have made an accident.

2- We are almost certain **that** [he **never** touched the money] .

He can't have touched the money.

أسئلة وزارة

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets to give a similar meaning .

1-My neighbours decided to move. I am almost sure **that** [they have bought a house.](must have) **VW2016**

2-Khalid's tablet is lost .I am almost sure **that**[he hasn't kept it safely.](can't have) **VW2016**

3-The instructions were confusing . I am almost sure **that** [the students didn't understand them.](can't have) **VS2016**

4-The tourists didn't know the area. I am almost sure **that**[they have asked for directions.](must have) **VS2016**

5-The tourists visited Petra . I am almost sure **that** they have heard about it. (must have) **VW2017**

6-Maher has lost his notebook . I am almost sure **that** he hasn't known the time of the meeting. (can't have) **VW2017**

Circle the correct answer.

1- Mahmoud was walking home **when** the **rain** started . It was very **heavy** , so he must / can't have got very wet .

