



# الأستاذ سائد دهمش

GENERAL ENGLISH

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام 2020

DATE: Saturday/ 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 2020

TIME: TWO HOURS.

## مقترح مهم

# الس — توجيهي — سائد 2020

الجدول الزمني لمراجعة المادة — 3 أيام متتالية:

periods:		اليوم الأول	
1	TENSES:	ACTIVE + PASSIVE	
	CONDITIONALS: (If Clauses)	CAUSATIVES + MODALS	REPORTED SPEECH
2	CLEFT SENTENCES		
	USED TO & BE USED TO		
اليوم الثاني			
3	COMPARISONS	INDIRECT QUESTIONS?	
	IMPERSONAL PASSIVE	WISH = If only	

دوسية السائد 2020 والا متحانات المقترحة متوفرة على صفحتي الشخصية

FACEBOOK: Sa'ed Duhaimesh ورقم الواتساب فقط في اسفل الصفحة

# ANSWERS

# English Tenses

## 1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط

**KEYS:** often always usually sometimes **every** (each)... (Now/these days =.....)  
as a habit/fact daily/monthly/weekly... scarcely seldom rarely  
(If...the Sun/The Earth /Water/the brain/Geography/ temperature/ trees/plants... (at ... )

S. + **V1** (s/es/ies) **المفرد S**  
S. + doesn't/don't + Base...  
Does/Do + S. + Base...?

- **True in the present.**

- **Always true.**

- **Fixed events in the future.**

- **A routine in the present.**

حقائق علمية ومواعيد ثابتة وجمل الشرط

**Be:** is /are/am

**Passive :**

**O. + is / are + V3**

1. If you heat water to 100°C, it **boils**. (boil)

2. If you **don't water** the plants, they will die. (not , water)

3. She usually **goes** to school on foot. (go)

4. Wood **floats** on water. (float)

## 2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

**KEYS:** Now at the moment Hurry up! Look! Listen! Watch out! Nowadays  
still Don't ...! Be quite! Sh! This/These + **time** Be careful!

S. + **is / are/ am** + Ving  
S. + is/are/am + not + Ving  
Are/Is/Am + S. + Ving...?

- **At the moment of speaking.**

- **Temporary.** مؤقت

- **repeatedly in the present** + **always** بين فراغين

- **The future, where something has been planned.**

مع الأفعال الجامدة (غير المستمرة) التي لا  
تقبل -ing (نستخدم صيغة البسيط):

**STATIVE VERBS:**

like, love, see, have, know, be  
think, understand .....

1. It **is** always **snowing** in Moscow. (snow)

2. Look! It **rains** heavily. We can't go outside. (rain)

3. These Students **is** constantly **complaining** about  
everything. (complain)

4. I **am not reading** a book now. (not , read)

5. I **am having** dinner with my friends tonight. (have)

## 3. Present perfect: المضارع التام

**KEYS:** just recently already بين فراغين lately (yet) للسؤال والنفي so far never/ ever only

S. + has/ have + V3  
S. + has /have + not + V3  
Has/Have + S. + V3 ...?

- **Finished** but the consequences (results) are still in the present.

- **Was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.**

- **Discuss our experience up to the present. (achievements)** انجازات

1. The children **have** already **built** the sandcastle on the  
beach. (build)

2. I **have known** Abdullah since 2014 CE. (know)

3. I'm really tired. I **haven't** recently **slept** very well.  
(not , sleep)

4. I **have never met** anyone as cheerful as Amal. (meet)

5. I can't read properly because I've **lost** my glasses. (lose)

**Passive :**

**O. + has/have + been + V3**

#### 4. Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

**KEYS:** for /since all + **time** How Long....? Look/seem/appear + adj.  
many/several times

S. + has/have + **been** + Ving  
S. + has/have + **not** + been + Ving  
Has/Have + S. + been + Ving...?

**Unfinished** actions.

Continuous and repeated from the past until the present.

1. I've **been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (paint)
2. They're out of breath. They have **been running** for a long time. (run)
3. My brother **has been studying** at the university for three years. (study)

#### 5. Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

**KEYS:** Yesterday in (1998) ago last + **time** ancient previous (V2+thus+V2)  
in the past (**when** he was a child when they were 13 when I was younger) .....

S. + V2  
S. + didn't + Base.  
Did + S. + Base...?

V2 → ed /ied / d  
شاذ

- **started and finished.** بدأ وانتهى بدون أثر
- **was true for an extended period of time in the past.**
- **A routine in the past.**

1. After we had finished our dinner, we **went** into the garden. (go)
2. I wasn't surprised that he **fell** asleep at the wheel of his car. He had driven nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break. (fall)
3. She always **confused** me in the past. (confuse)
4. Kamal **didn't study** French when he was a child. (not , study)

**Passive:**

**O. + was/were + V3**

#### 6. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

**KEYS:** At this time last... Yesterday at .....

was/were+ing **when** + V2... suddenly V2 + **while(as)** + was/were+ing

S. + was/were + Ving  
S. + was/were + not + Ving  
Was/Were + S. + Ving...?

أحداث متقاطعة :  
حدث قصير V2 قطع حدث كان مستمرا

- **happened for a long time in the past.**
  - **was happening before and after another action in the past.**
1. Yesterday at 8 P.M. I **was watching**. (watch)
  2. The boy fell down while he **was running**. (run)
  3. I was reading a newspaper when the programme **began**. (begin)
  4. I was writing an email when my laptop **switched itself** off. (switch)

## 7. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

**KEYS:** [V2] + (After because by + (مؤشر واضح في الماضي) + [had + V3]

..... (Before when by the time so) .....  
 until already later recently as soon as never ..... نفس دلائل المضارع التام ولكن مع ماضي

S. + had + V3

S. + had + not + V3

Had + S. + V3...?

- Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

1. By 1977, the government **had built** two hospitals. (build)
2. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she **had passed**. (pass)
3. By the end of 2011, my young sister **had graduated** from the university. (graduate)
4. I **had had** the medicine before I went to bed. (have)
5. They **had arranged** everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

**KEYS:** How long? before because after since/for all + time  
 looked/appeared/seemed + adj. بوجود دليل واضح على الماضي مع نفس المؤشرات

S. + had + been + Ving.

S. + had + not + been + Ving.

Had + S. + been + Ving...?

- Actions that **were happening up to a specific moment** in the past.

1. Everything was wet. It had **been raining** for hours. (rain)
2. Suleiman had an accident because he **had been driving** for more than fourteen hours. (drive)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was very tired; she **had been cooking** all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

## 9. Future [ Will ]:

**KEYS:** think hope maybe possible perhaps probably  
 next... likely later soon today tonight tomorrow in the future forever  
 the following I'm sure ...

S. + will + Base

S. + won't + Base

Will + S. + Base...?

- Predicting without evidence.

- Spontaneous decisions. ← قرارات سريعة بدون تخطيط أو مجرد تنبؤ

عندما نتحدث الجملة عن :  
 promise , help , offers , requests ,  
 threat , refusal = **will**

1. If you need help to find a job, I **will help** you. (help)
2. Do you think you **will miss** your school friends when you go to university? (miss)
3. Manal hopes that her sister **will be** there on time tonight. (be)
4. Probably, Ahmad **won't attend** the club next week. (not , attend)

## 10. Future [ Going to ]:

**KEYS:** plan (intentions) intend arranged decided because evidence  
conclude proof forever deduce tomorrow next... tonight today night

S. + Be + going to + Base  
S. + Be + not + going to + Base  
Be + S. + going to + Base..?

**-Future plans.**

**-Predictions with evidence.**

تخطيط أو تنبؤ مع دليل

1. Fatima has decided to stay at home tonight; she **is going to stay** for her English exam. (study)
2. He rides that motorbike too much fast.  
He is **going to have** an accident. (have)
3. Sara intends to visit Italy next year.  
She is **planning to** visit .....
4. The man doesn't intend to sell his car.  
The man is **not planning to** sell ....
5. It **is going to rain** this **afternoon**. Look! It's cloudy.  
(rain)

### 11. Future Continuous: المستقبل المستمر

**KEYS:** This time... **At** ... a.m./p.m. (During ...and...) (Between...and...)

**In** ten years' time In an hour (I don't../I can't.. /Please!../Can I.. After? المؤشر على المستقبل

S + will + be + Ving

S + won't + be + Ving

**Will** + S. + be + Ving...?

**- A continuous action in the future.**

مستمر في المستقبل

1. What will we **will be doing** in ten years' time?(do)
2. **Don't** phone me at seven. I'll **be having** dinner with my family. (have)
3. Next Monday, I **will be working** in my new job. (be , work)
4. I can't call my dad right now. He **will be boarding** the plane. It takes off **in** an hour. (be , board)
5. What do you think **you will be doing** in two years' time?  
(you , do)

### 12. Future perfect:

**KEYS:** (**By** +V1 المضارع البسيط (**for** + مؤشر مستقبل) (when, before ,after ,so , because...+ V1

S + will + have + V3

S + won't + have + V3

**Will** + S. + have + V3...?

**- completed by a particular time in the future.** حدث سـ يكتمل في وقت محدد

1. If they go to the movies on Saturday, she will **have seen** four movies this week. (see)
2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll **have finished** it by then. (finish)
3. **Will** you **have done** all your homework by 8 o'clock? (have , do)
4. Twenty minutes from now, the workers **will have completed** the bridge. (complete)



**Active:** S. + V. + O.

**Passive:** O. + (Be + V3) + by + S.

**Active:** He plays basketball every Sunday.

**Passive:** Basketball is played every Sunday by him.

1. The thief ----- last night by the police.  
(is arrested , was arrested , were arrested , was arresting )
2. In the past, most letters ----- by hand, but these days they are usually typed.  
(wrote , were written , are written , was written )
3. They ----- basketball since 2013 CE.  
(have been playing , has been playing , have been played , has been played)
4. **For** several weeks, Hind's parents ----- a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival.  
(had been planning , has been planning , have been planned)
5. My mother lost her purse yesterday.  
She had ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.  
(been shopping , shopped , been shopped)
6. Next month, we will ----- in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!  
(have lived , be living , have been living)
7. When the summer is over, he **will** ----- everything he learned last year.  
(have forgotten , forget , be forgetting)
8. Did you ----- the film last night?  
(enjoy / enjoyed / enjoys)
9. Have you ----- watching the film yet?  
(finish / finishes / finishing / finished)
10. I ----- the house when she called suddenly.  
(are cleaning , were cleaning , is cleaning , was cleaning )
11. Jane will ----- all the work before Liza starts.  
(be doing , have done , do)



12. Will it still ----- this evening?  
(**be snowing** , have snowed , snowing)
13. Before Huda went to the library, she ----- her mother to prepare lunch.  
(has helped , have helped , **had helped** , was helping)
14. Next Monday, I will ----- in my new job.  
(**be working** , work , have worked , have been working)
15. Will you ----- all your homework by eight o'clock?  
(be doing , **have done** , have been doing , do)
16. Will you ----- us at the library this afternoon?  
(**be meeting** , have met , meet , meets)
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I will ----- it by then.  
(be finishing , **have finished** , finish , finishes)
18. Experts say that one day soon we ----- Smartphones to our skin!  
(**will attach** , attaches , are attaching , attached )
19. This time next month, they will ----- for their final exams.  
(**be preparing** , have prepared , prepare)
20. I had to go on a diet because I had ----- too much sugar.  
(**been eating** , ate , eaten , eats)
21. Amer slept deeply last night after he ----- for five hundred kilometers without a break.  
(has walked , have walked , **had walked** , had been walking)
22. How nice to sit down! I've ----- for three hours non-stop.  
(**been walking** , walked , walking)
23. Suzan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.  
(**been thinking** , think , been thought)
24. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area.  
(built , **been built** , been building , been being built)
25. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- .  
(are produced , **was produced** , were produced , is produced)
26. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.



(sell , sold . **are sold** , were sold)

27. By the end of this school year, Mrs Nelson will ----- twenty years.  
(has taught , **have taught** , be teaching)

28. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.

He ----- since 5 p.m.  
(**has been studying** , is studying , had studied , had been studying)

29. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will ----- at Queen Alia International Airport.  
(**have arrived** , be arriving , arrive , have been arriving)

30. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ----- .  
(will rain , **is going to rain** , is raining , rains )

31. Huda told me that she ----- all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.  
(**had bought** , buy , has bought )

32. Which one of the following describes predictions without evidence?

**It will be a nice day tomorrow.**

Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain soon.

She always hated me in the past.

33. If I have enough time, I ----- to my parents **every week.**  
wrote , will write , **write** , would write

34. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years.  
will live / will be living / **will have lived**

35. A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour ----- it?  
(**are you going to paint** , you are going to paint , will you paint)

36. If you need to contact me next week, we'll ----- at a hotel in Aqaba.  
(stay , **be staying** , have stayed)

37 In three years' time, my brother ----- graduated from university.

a. has **b. will have** c. is going to d. will

38. Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.

a.'re going to **b.'ll be** c.'re going d. will have

39. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I ----- been looking forward to it since last year.  
(had / **have** / has)



40. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?

B: I ..... tea, please.

(**will have** / **am going to have** / **am having**)

41. Ahmad was working on his project and **suddenly** the phone rang. (**while**)

**While Ahmad was working on his project, suddenly the phone rang.**

42. Ali checked his emails, **and then** he started work. (**before**)

**Ali had checked his emails , he started work.**

43. The students didn't write **the answers** in ink.

The answers **weren't written in ink.**



# ● Reported Speech:

الكلام المنقول: هو الرجوع في الزمن درجة للوراء بأجراء التغييرات وفقا للجداول التالية:

Subject		Object		Possessive	
I	→ he / she	me	→ him / her	my	→ his / her
you	→ he / she / they	you	→ him / her / them	your	→ his / her / their
we	→ they	us	→ them	our	→ their
Time and place expressions \ demonstratives					
today	that day	Ago		before	
next x	the x after	This		that	
last x	the x before	These		those	
yesterday	the day before	tomorrow		the day after	
here	there	now		then	
tonight	that night	at this moment		at that moment	

V1( s, es) / Base →	V2
had	had had
had+ V3	had + V3
don't / doesn't + Base.	didn't + Base.
has \ have	had
is\ are\ am	was \ were
V2	had + V3
didn't + Base	hadn't + V3
was \ were	had been
Will	would
Can	could
may	might
have to / has to	had to
must	had to
shall	should
Could لا تتغير	could



1. "I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He said that \_\_\_\_\_  
شرح توضيحي للجملة السابقة في نهاية الدرس المكثف

2. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He told me that \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samir told \_\_\_\_\_

4. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."

The teacher said that \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Tala **was** working on her application all evening."

**She said that** \_\_\_\_\_

6. "Extracting shale oil **is** not very expensive."

**The experts informed that** \_\_\_\_\_

7. "Thermal power strategy **is** being discussed."

**The government announced that** \_\_\_\_\_

8. "Nuclear plants **can** provide some of the country's power needs."

**They said that** \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Jordan **decided** to construct two nuclear reactors."

**The government announced that** \_\_\_\_\_

10. "On social media, **you** should only connect to people **you know** well."

**He said that** \_\_\_\_\_

11. "**My** favourite subject **this** year **is** English."

**Hussein told me that** \_\_\_\_\_

12. "**Our** teacher **told us** to read an outside novel **this** week"

**Noor said that** \_\_\_\_\_

13. "**I have** some questions for **you**, Muna."

**Nour told** \_\_\_\_\_

told تتبع بمفعول به – اذا وجد اسم اخر الجملة بعد فاصلة يكتب بعد الفعل told ونبدأ الحل بعد that

14. "**Yesterday, I bought** all the ingredients for a chocolate cake." 🌟

**Huda told me** \_\_\_\_\_

اذا وجدت الظروف الزمنية مثل Yesterday, tomorrow..... في بداية الجملة \_\_\_\_ عليك تحويلها ونقلها لآخر الجملة

15. "**We will** prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

**The students said** \_\_\_\_\_

16. "The engineers **are** going to design the new highway **next** month."

**The manager said that** \_\_\_\_\_

17. "**My** mother **will** celebrate her birthday **next** weekend."

**Rami said that** \_\_\_\_\_

18. "**I** really **enjoyed** the book that **I finished this** morning."

**Tareq said that** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Present Simple</b> I'm a teacher.	<b>Past Simple</b> He said he was a teacher.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm having lunch with my parents.	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said she was having lunch with her parents.
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b> I've been to France three times.	<b>Past Perfect Simple</b> He said he had been
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> I've been working very hard.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said he had been
<b>Past Simple</b> I bought a new car.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said he had bought a new car.
<b>Past Continuous</b> It was raining earlier.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> She said it had been raining earlier.
<b>Past Perfect</b> The play had started when I arrived.	<b>Past Perfect</b> NO CHANGE POSSIBLE
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> I'd already been living in London for five years.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> NO CHANGE POSSIBLE

Samira: "We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samira said that .....

"We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samira said that they were going to visit their cousin in Amman the following week.

شرح مبسط للقاعدة

"I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He promised that .....

I	→	he
will	→	would
my	→	his
tomorrow	→	the day after
my	→	his

لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

He promised that he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals.

Report the following quote into indirect speech.

(6 points)

Professor: "I've looked at the results of your work this year and you'll be pleased to know that I'm recommending you for a scholarship next year."

The professor told me that .....

# ● Causatives:

القاعدة السببية تشبه المبني للمجهول (Passive) وفيها يتم طلب خدمة من شخص آخر.

الزمن المطلوب هو الماضي البسيط V2 لتصبح had

**Subject + Have/Get + Object + V3**

it      them

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

I .....

I (~~asked someone to~~) fix my computer.

شرح توضيحي :

**I had my computer fixed**

2. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves?

No, we had them ----- . (plant , planted , plants )

3. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had ----- delivered. (it , them , him)

4. Maher didn't edit the article. He had it edited. (edit)



# ● Conditionals:

<b>Zero :</b> Always happens.	If + S. + <b>V1</b> -----, S. + <b>V1</b> -----.
<b>First :</b> Future outcomes.	If + S. + <b>V1</b> ----, S. + <b>will Base</b> -----.

1. If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you -----to show real enthusiasm for the industry.

(**will need** , **would need** , **would have needed** )

2. If you **don't have** a language degree, you **will not be able to become** an interpreter.  
Unless **you have** .....

3. Unless it rains, we will have a picnic.

If it **doesn't rain**,

4. Even if it **snows** we will have a tour next month. (**snow**)

5. Plants die if they **don't get** enough sunlight. (not, get)■

6. If a city **recycles** everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)■

7. If it **doesn't rain** we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)■

8. The bus is late. If it **doesn't arrive** soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive)■

✕

9. I'll buy the book if it **isn't** too expensive. ☹️

I'll buy the book **unless** it's expensive.

جملة **if + not = Unless** تفيد النفي .. عند اعادة الكتابة يجب حذف النفي واحيانا يكون بـ ..... nobody or never

10. If you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job.

a. is      b. are      **c. will be**      d. would be

11. Your new computer will last a long time ----- you are careful with it.

a. if      **b. as long as**      c. unless      d. when

12. Water turns to ice **if** the temperature **falls** below zero. (**fall**)

13. If I were not in debt, I **would quit** my job. (**quit**)

14. If I ----- free after school, I will go to the library for revision.  
(was , were , am)

15. Unless Maha follows a strict diet, she ----- much weight soon.  
(gains , will gain , would gain)

16. Provided that the weather gets worse, they----- the competition.  
(postpone , would postpone , will postpone)

17. Majeda will pass the exam if she ----- scared.  
(doesn't feel , didn't feel , hadn't felt )

**18. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving Advice:**

A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ study English at university?

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

B: If I were you, I would ask the teacher.





# ● Modals:

**not necessary to:      don't have to / doesn't have to**

Necessary to = have to

1. It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen.

You ..... switch off the screen.

(**don't have to** ,      doesn't have to      ,      didn't have to)

**not allowed to:      mustn't**

2. You **are not allowed to** touch this machine.

You **mustn't touch** this machine.

**Recommendation / Advice:      = should**

**If I were you, I would .....**

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

If **I were you, I would send** .....

**perhaps / possible:      might**

4. **Perhaps** Issa's phone is broken. ☹️

Issa's phone **might be broken**.

**passive with modals :**

Modals + be + V3 (present)

Modals + have + V3 (past)



# ● Used to / Be Used to:

To describe **things that are familiar** or customary:

+ (S. + **Be** + **used to** + noun/pronoun/V-ing)

? **Be** + S + **used to** + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing + ..... ?

- S + **Be** + **not** + **used to** + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing..... .

**Keys:** now/**normal**/customary/accustomed/familiar/regularly...

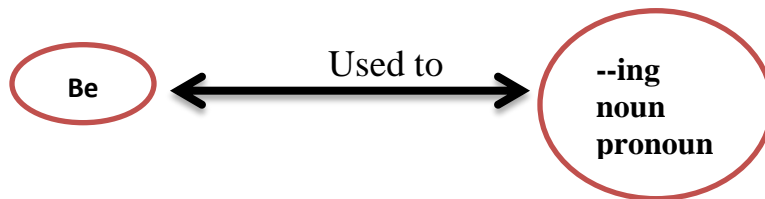
To describe **past habits** or past states that have now changed:

+ (S. + **used to** + Base)

? **Did** + S + **use to** + Base + ..... ?

- S + **didn't** + **use to** + Base ..... .

**Keys:** but now/in the past/when I was.../stopped/changed ...



1. It is **normal** for me now to get up early to study.

I **am** used to **getting up** early to study now.

2. We've lived in the city a long time, so we ----- the traffic.

(used to , were used to , **are used to**)

3. I ----- like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

(was used to , am used to , **used to**)

4. We needed warm clothes when we went to London.

We -----the cold weather.

(**weren't used to** , were used to , are used to , aren't used to)

**5. Correct the mistake in the following sentence.**

When you were younger, did you **used to play** in the park?

..... **use to play**.....

**6. Complete the sentence using the verb between brackets.**

Are you **used to living** in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months. (used , live)

7. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not **used to wearing** them yet, so I'm still having difficulty. (used, wear)

**8. What is the function of using be used to in the following sentence?**

She's lived in the UK for a year. She is used to speaking English now. 🌟

**To describe things that are familiar or customary:**

9. It was not normal for me in the past to get up early to study.

**I was not used to getting up .....**

**I didn't use to get up .....**

10. Our grandmother is **used to telling** us stories at bedtime. (**used, tell**)

11. The School has changed since I was a student. We ----- school uniform and I didn't like that very much.

(**used to wear** , **used to wearing** , **are used to wearing**)

12. I ----- stories very quickly when I was young.

(**used to write** , **are used to writing** , **used to writing**)

13. He ----- money to the poor these days.

(**was used to giving** , **is used to giving** , **used to give**)

14. Is Salma ----- to going to school early?

(**used** , **use** , **not used**)

15. There ----- be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

(**was used to** , **used to** , **is used to**)

16. 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**)

17. Where did they ----- to school?

**a. used to going**      **b. used to go**      **c. use to go**      **d. use going**

18. What new activities ----- now that you did not do in the past?

(**are you used to doing** , **are you used to do** , **aren't you used to doing** )



# ● Cleft Sentences:

Function: To emphasise certain pieces of information

The thing which/ that ...

The person who/that ...

The time when/ (which... at ...)

The place where/ (which... in ...)

+ ..... + Be + **Focus.**

الطريقة العامة

**It** + Be + Focus + **that** + .....

1. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the Oud.

The person who /that ..... was Al- Kindi.

It was Al- Kindi who / that .....

The thing which / that ..... was the Oud.

2. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

Abd al-Rahman I .....

**Answer: was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.**

في هذه الجملة علينا تحويل صيغة المجهول للمبني للمعلوم

3. Omar spends all his money on books.

It was **books which** .....

4. Most students do the examinations in January.

**January** is the month **when** most .....

5. The English teacher took our class to the museum on Wednesday.

The place **where** ..... **was the museum.**

6. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world. 🌟

He has written many books, but **it is / was his final book that / which made** .....

7. I like Geography most of all.

The subject **which / that** ..... is Geography.

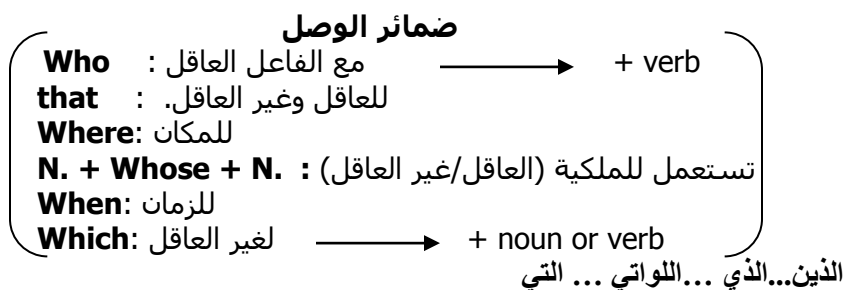
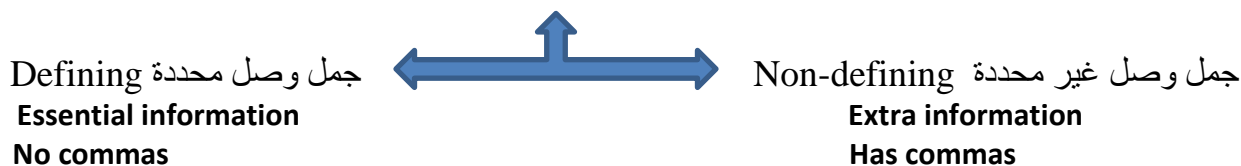
8. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It **was the Egyptians who /that** .....

9. The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I **in 784 CE** was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

The year **when** ..... **was 784 CE.**

# ● Relative Clauses:



\* London is a huge city. It's the capital city of the U.K.

London, **which is the capital city of the U.K,** is a huge city.

1. A mathematician is **someone who** works with numbers.

2. Geometry and arithmetic are **subjects which** are studied by mathematicians.

3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned **word which** means 'doctor'.

4. A chemist is a **person who** works in a laboratory.

5. The stars and planets are **things which** astronomers study.

6. The **person who** is believed to be responsible for the design of the **tower, which** was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah.

7. It was the month of **Ramadan when** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

8. What did you do with the **money which** your mother lent you?

9. The **man, whose** father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.

10 . She could beat adults in memory games ----- involved numbers.

(**where , when , which** )

11 . He is now a PhD student in India ----- he is doing high level research.

(**when , whose , where** )

12. My students, ----- are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.

(**who** , **which** , **where** )

# ■ QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS:

Comparisons:	Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable: مقطع واحد <b>-er... than</b> <b>the...est.</b>	small hot safe	smaller (than) hotter (than) safer (than)	the smallest... (of/in) the hottest... (of/in) the safest... (of/in)
Two or more syllables: مقطعين وأكثر <b>(more/less)... than</b> <b>the(most/least)... of/in</b>	serious amazing	more serious (than) more amazing (than)	the most serious (of/in) the most amazing (of/in)

- The kitten is **cuter** than the puppy. (**cute**)
- The first comedian was the **funniest** of all. (**funny**)
- Old teachers are **crabbier** than new teachers. (**crabby**)
- My sister sang **more beautifully** than Amanda did. (**beautifully**)
- Yesterday was **the coldest** day of the year so far. (**cold**)
- She's **luckier than** person I know. (**lucky**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ football team in Europe is Juventus F.C.  
the more successful **the most successful** more successful than
- The North is \_\_\_\_\_ South.  
the richest **richer than** richer than
- In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.  
In a basketball match there aren't **players as many as** in a football match.
- Ali eats Chocolate more than his brother.  
Ali's brother ..... **less** .....
- Climbing is a more dangerous sport than swimming.  
Swimming is not **as dangerous as** climbing.
- Amman is more peaceful than Milan.  
Milan ..... **less** .....
- Fatima's new flat isn't as nice as her old one.  
Fatima's new flat **is worse than** her old one.

14. The cheapest thing in the shop is Chips.  
The least **expensive** .....
15. Sandy does not study as diligently as she did in the past.  
Sandy **studies less diligently** than she.....
16. His father is the most capable man in the office.  
He is **more capable than others**...
17. No one else in the team plays better than he does.  
He plays **the best** .....
18. Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight.  
Losing weight is **more difficult than** ...
19. Maths is the most studied subject.  
Chemistry and Computer **are the least .... Or are less .... than**
20. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.  
Students like doing Maths **more than** doing.....
21. Neither Biology nor Chemistry is as popular as Physics.  
Physics is **the most popular** of all / OR **more popular than** Biology **and** Chemistry.
22. Jordanian children start a school year later than English children.  
English children ..... **earlier** .....
23. Nothing is more important than making notes in lectures.  
Making notes in lectures **is the most important thing**.
24. Hybrid cars are more economic than fuel cars.  
Fuel cars aren't **as economic as** .....  

as.....as اذا كانت الجملة منفية نستخدم
25. My watch is less attractive than yours.  
My watch is **not as attractive as** yours.
26. Football is more popular than Basketball.  
**Basketball** is **less** ..... .
27. The tomato soup was not as delicious as the mushroom soup.  
The tomato soup **was less delicious than** .....



## Indirect questions ?

To ask politely.

Could you tell me ...?

Do you know...?

Do you mind telling me ...?

Could you explain...?

Wh- / if + S.+V. ...?

Whether ..... or .....

I wonder if .....

Mind + V<sub>ing</sub>

1- Has your best friend sent you an email recently?

Could you possibly explain if your best friend has sent ...?

2- Will you open the door?

Do you mind opening .....

3- Can you carry this bag for me?

Do you mind carrying .....

4- What kind of music does your sister like?

Could you tell me what kind of music your sister likes?

5- What time does the garage open?

Do you know the garage opens?

6- How much do two tickets cost?

Have you any idea how much two tickets cost?

7- Why can't you come in to work?

Would you mind telling me why you can't .....

8- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know if students are .....

9- Did Amanda call John yesterday?

Can you tell me if Amanda called .....

10- Please help me to plan my revision?

Do you mind helping .....

11- How can I relax?

Could you explain how I can .....



Sa'ed Duhaimesh

12- Please tell me where you found that information?

Do you mind **telling** me .....

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

Do you know **whether the exam starts** .....

14- Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?

Why **does** the sky sometimes **look** red?

15- Who is the Arabic teacher?

Could you possibly tell me **who the Arabic teacher is?**

16. What should I do on the day before the exam?

Could you explain **what I should do on** .....

17. How did you draw up this timetable?

Could **how you drew up** .....

18. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

Could you tell me **how I can** .....

19. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

Do you know **if there is** .....

20. Have I passed my exam **or** not?

Do you know **whether I have passed** .....

وجود **or** في الجملة يحتم علينا استخدام **whether** بدلا من **if** - للتخيير

21. Does the exam start at ten **or** half past ten?

Do you know **whether the exam starts** .....

22. Could you explain the best way to revise? ♦\*

**I wonder if could** .....

بوجود **I wonder** نستخدم نقطة بدلا من علامة السؤال



23- **Will have he finished** .....

ارجاع الجملة للأصل مقترح

~~Can you tell me if he will have finished the report by tonight?~~



# Impersonal passive

**Function:** A formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

ACTIVE: S. + V. (1) + **that** + S. + V. (2)

IMPERSONAL: **It** + Be + V3 + **that** + No CHANGE

**O.** + Be + V3 + **to** + Base

People **say** that children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الأولى → **It is said that** children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الثانية → **Children are said to** be afraid of ghosts.

ما يميز القاعدة : say/think/believe/claim/report..... that

1- People **think** that they first move to the UK.

It **is thought that** .....

They **are thought to first move** .....

2- We **believe** that John can beat illness.

It **is believed that** .....

John **is believed to beat** .....

ارجاع الجملة لحالتها الأصلية (التحويل العكسي)

أهم خطوات التحويل بالعكس :

1- وجود كلمة جديدة (الفاعل) أول الجملة

2- نعكس (Be+V3) الى Active حسب زمن الجملة كما درست سابقا انتبه جيدا لزمن الجملة

believe ← is believed

believed ← was believed

3- that ترجع to

O. = S. (2)



3. We **are claimed** to remember things we hear in our sleep.

They .....

نقوم بإرجاع المفعول به لمكانه الطبيعي بعد that

**They claim** that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

4. English is believed to be the most widely spoken language.

**People** believe that English is the most.....

5. It has been reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

**Police** have reported that .....

انتبه عزيزي الطالب عليك اولا تمييز التحويل هل هو من المعلوم للمجهول او بالعكس؟ ثم ابدأ بالحل

6- The lady is claimed to be the landlord.

People claim that the lady is.....

7- The thief is claimed to be a boy.

The police claim that the thief is .....

8- It has been thought that he will be alive.

He has thought that he will be alive.

9. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It has been proved that .....

Exercise has been proved to be good .....

10. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

**People** claim that .....

11. Mr Brown is believed to own a lot of lands in the north.

People believe that Mr Brown owns .....

انتبه للفاعل اذا كان مفرداً نضع لنهاية الفعل s/es/ies في زمن المضارع البسيط

12. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.

Eating almonds is believed to reduce .....

13. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that doing regular exercise reduces .....

14. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

It was assumed that .....

15. People claim that education will change our behaviour.

**Education** is claimed to change .....

16. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.

Working in groups is believed to improve .....

# Wish = If only

Impossible to happen → →

Regrets → →

Present = V2 / didn't + Base.

Past = **had** + **V3** / hadn't + V3




شعور ندم نصيحة

✓ **Feelings** / (regret, advice: [should have + V3], ill, hungry, sad, late, cold, lost ...., etc.) = had + V3

1. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.

I wish I had a camera.

2. I regret not getting up earlier.

If only I had got up earlier.

3. I couldn't understand anything. I wish I ----- French.

(**had studied** , hadn't studied , have studied , haven't studied)

4. I don't have much money. I wish I ----- a rich man.

(are , aren't , weren't , **were**)

5. The doctor advised me not to eat so many sweets.

I wish I **had not eaten** .....

6. I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!

(**had not eaten** , did not eat , do not eat)

7. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. ~~This homework is really difficult.~~

I **wish I** .....

8. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If **only I** .....

9. Ali is not good at PlayStation games. If only he **were better** at .....

10. I regret not going to the stadium with my friends. (wish)

I wish I had gone to .....

11. I don't know the answer.

I wish I knew ..... (wish)

12. We aren't old enough.

If only we were older.

13. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday.

If only it .....been cooler.

(is / has / had / were)

14. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.

If only it \_\_\_\_\_ larger oil reserves.

a. has      b. have      c. had      d. had had

15. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ taller!

a. is      b. were      c. was      d. had been

16. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. ☹️

I wish I had listened to him.

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

○had      ○had had      ○has had      ○have had

18. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he ----- to do it.

○haven't forgotten      ○hasn't forgotten      ○hadn't forgotten      ○didn't forget

19. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only \_\_\_\_\_. تتحول عند الحل Very well → better

**Answer: If only they had played better.**

الجملة التالية تتكون من جزئين – الحل يكون على جزء التمني فقط وحذف الآخر من الحل !

20. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: hadn't forgotten it / hadn't left it at home.**

21. I am very hungry! (eat)

I wish I had eaten before I went to the conference.



# اختبار شامل لقواعد المادة



1. You should study hard in order to pass your exams.  
If I were you, I would study .....
2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it by then.  
(have finished / be finishing / finish)
3. Somebody has found my missing watch.  
My missing watch has been found
4. Khadija prepared herself well, and then she went to the party.  
After Khadija had prepared herself well, she went .....
5. Ibn Bassal achieved many things such as A Book of Agriculture.  
One of the many things which ..... was A Book of Agriculture.
6. Nothing can hide the truth forever.  
The truth cannot be hidden
7. People have been using smartphones since they ..... in the early 2000s.  
(invented / was invented / were invented / are invented)
8. Laila regrets not going to school when she was young.  
She wishes she had gone to .....
9. They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.  
A difficult experience is claimed to make .....
10. Do I have to add some herbs to the soup?  
Do you mind adding .....
11. A form of sign language ..... by de l'Epée.  
(developed , was developed , developing) \*
12. Are they going to visit Turkey next Sunday?  
Do you know if they are going .....
13. I didn't have a phone, so I wasn't able to type any messages.  
I wish I had had a phone. .... (wish)
14. We will have a tour next month unless it-----.  
(snow , snows , doesn't snow)
15. A new bridge has ----- recently in Amman.



(established , **been established** , establishes )

16. Khaled is not good at chess. He wishes he ----- smarter!  
(**were** , wasn't , weren't)

17. If only I ----- English better when I was younger.  
(learn , learned , **had learned**)

18. Do you mind ----- me in the homework?  
(help , helped , **helping**)

19. Staying at home is more comfortable than going on holiday abroad.

A. Going on holiday abroad isn't more comfortable than staying at home.

**B. Going on holiday abroad isn't as comfortable as staying at home.**

C. Going on holiday abroad is the most comfortable of staying at home.

D. Going on holiday abroad is the less comfortable than staying at home.

