

English Grammar – Second Term 2021

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Comparison and Superlative

	Short adjectives الصفة القصيرة	Long adjectives الصفة الطويلة
	الصفة القصيرة فيها حرف علة أو حرفين علة	التي فيها ثلاث حروف علة أو أكثر / تنتهي بـ ing / ed
Comparison نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين طرفين فقط.	N.1 be – modal adj. (er) than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest) 2. Some books arethan others. (cheap , cheaper , the cheapest)	N.1 be – modal more / less adj. than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (creative , more creative , most creative) 2. Some books arethan others. (boring , more boring , least boring)
Superlative نستخدمها لتفضيل طرف على مجموعة.	N. be – modal the adj. (est) C. 1. She is thein the class. (smart , smarter , the smartest) 2. bicycles are the.....among vehicles. (cheap , cheaper , cheapest)	N.1 be – modal the most / the least adj. C. 1. She is the.....pupil at class. (creative , more creative , most creative) 2. comics are the.....books. (boring , more boring , least boring)
Unequal comp. نستخدمها عندما لا يتساوى أو يتساوى طرفين في الصفة.	N.1 be – modal as adj. as N.2 1. She is notas her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest , as smart) 2. History books are asas philosophy books. (boring , more boring , the most boring , less boring)	

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. الصفات القصيرة الشاذة في اللغة الانجليزية هي :

Adjective asas	Comparisonthan	Superlative the
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much / many	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

1. She isthan me at Maths.
(good , better , the best , gooder)
2. They are theteam in soccer.
(bad , worse , worst , baddest)
3. She is asas her dad in Maths.
(good , better , the best)

2. نستخدم العبارات التالية في المقارنة وهي :

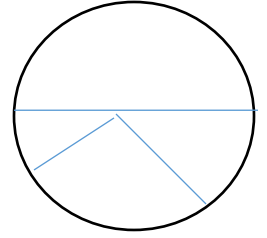
as many + اسم معدود جمع + as	1. Not asstudents study Maths as science. (much , more , less , many)
as much + اسم غير معدود + as	2. My sister always putsfood as mine in her plate. (as much , more , less , as many)

وزاريات	
2016	1. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English. English
2017	2. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children. English children
2017	3. Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain. Studying Biology
2018	4. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the old ones. The old newspapers
2018	5. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones. My old shoes
2019	6. Manar is not as active as Khaleda. Khaleda
2019	7. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie. Watching a movie
2019	8. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English. Learning English
اضافيات	9. Neither Music nor Arts are as popular as Science. Science 10. Studying Maths is more popular than studying Arts in Britain. Studying Arts 11. Portuguese children attend school for longer than Japanese children. Japanese children 12. Jordanian children leave school one year earlier than British children. British children 13. Computers contain more information than books. Books
دائرة	14. Some people believe that learning Arabic isdifficult than learning English. (more , as much , the least , the most) 15. Learners need to getinformation as they need to do researches. (more , less , as many , as much) 16. You can findbooks as you need at public libraries. (as much , as many , more , the most) 17. In fact, she needs ashelp as you need. (much , many , more , less)
قوانين الحل	more / lessthan = asas asas = more / lessthan -erthan = asas as صفة قصيرة as = - erthan

Student Book (P.45) (Ex. 5)

5. Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

as much as - less - more - not as many - the least - the most - as popular as
 مرغوب مثل - الأكثر - الأقل - ليس كثير من - أكثر - أقل - بقدر



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

Answers : 1. the most 2. The least 3. not as many 4. more / less 5. as much as 6. as popular as

دبلجة وزارية :

1. Maths is more popular than Science.
Science
2. Maths and science are not as popular as English in Britain.
English
3. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English
4. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.
They

Work Book (P.31 / 32) (Ex 4 / 5)

4 Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

earlier - later - less - longer - the most - the least
 أبكر - متأخر - أقل - أطول - الأكثر - الأقل

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling.
2. Portuguese children have to go to school forthan children in Japan.
3. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
4. Japanese and Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling.
5. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

Answers : 1. the most 2. longer 3. later 4. the least 5. earlier

دبلجة وزارية :

1. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.
Children in Japan
2. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children. وزارية
English children
3. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children

5 This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Subject	Number of applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Engineering	141,100	+11%
Law	108,130	-1%
Physics	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+3%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

as popular as - as much as - least popular - more people - less popular than - more popular
not as many - the fastest - the most popular

- Business Studies ispopular subject.
- people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- Physics isn't Biology.
- Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
- growing subject is Computer Science.
- Engineering is Visual Arts.
- 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- The subject on the list is Computer Science

**Answers :1. the most 2. not as many 3. as popular as 4. more popular 5. The fastest
6. less popular 7. more people 8. least popular**

دبلجة وزارية :

- Physics is not as popular as Biology in British universities.
Biology
- Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.
Medicine and Dentistry
- Engineering is less popular than Visual Arts.
Visual Arts

Activity Book / P.54 / Ex. 5

2 I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.
a so b than c as d like

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 6

2 There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)
.....

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 9

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

further / later / least / less / longer / much

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

Answers : 1. much / less 2. Later 3. Least 4. Further

A. Indirect Questions الأسئلة المنقولة / Usage : ask politely السؤال بطريقة مهذبة

Keys : مفاتيح الحل (و هي البدايات الوزارية التي تدل على القاعدة المطلوب منك تطبيقها)

- Could you explain.....?
- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me / Do you mind
- I wonder

القاعدة تستخدم مع الأسئلة ، والأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية تقسم الى نوعين هما :

مع الاسئلة الطويلة	مع الاسئلة القصيرة
عامة : Wh . <u>auxiliary / modal S. V. O. C. ?</u>	عامة : <u>Auxiliary / Modal S. V. O. C. ?</u>
الحل : Key wh. <u>S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C.?</u>	الحل : Key if / whether <u>S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C. ?</u>

1. Where will you take these old files ? Could you explain.....?	1. Does the school open at Fridays or not ? Do you know.....?
2. What time has he left this week to Dubai? Do you know.....?	2. Do all the kids arrive the class early ? I wonder
3. How does he manage such a big project? I wonder	3. Did the wedding cost a lot of money? Could you tell me.....?
4. How much time do they need to finish task? Do you know.....?	4. Are we allowed to navigate the internet at exams? Do you know.....?
5. When did the doctor leave the hospital? Do you mind.....?	5. Can you give me some advice about diet? Do you mind.....?

ملاحظات هامة : 1. حذف الفعل المساعد does والفعل يأخذ s / es . 2. حذف الفعل المساعد do و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

3. حذف الفعل المساعد did والفعل يصبح V.2 . 4. يجب ان نضع telling me مع البداية Do you mind .

5. اذا بدأ السؤال القصير بـ (Can you / Please) وكانت البداية الوزارية هي Do you mind / Please نحذف Can you / Please ويتم اضافة ing للفعل و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

وزاريات	
2016	1. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport? Could you tell me
	2. Is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are? Do you know.....?
2017	3. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam? Do you know.....?
	4. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight? Do you know.....?
2018	5. What can't we bring onto the plane? Could you tell me.....?
	6. How can I fix this smartphone? Could you tell me.....?
2019	7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need? Could you tell me.....?
	8. How much this cotton shirt cost? Could you tell me.....?
	9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday? Could you tell me.....?

Activity Book / P.35 / Ex. 4

4 Complete the questions with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

تمرين مهم (دائرة)

كيف	كم	إذا	متى	أين	إذا	من	لماذا
how	how much	if	when	where	whether	who	why
عن الطريقة	عن السعر	مع القصيرة	عن الزمان	عن المكان	مع القصيرة	عن العاقل	عن السبب

1. Do you know **if** we can take water into the exam?
2. Could you tell me this book costs, please?
3. Do you know I've passed my exam or not?
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
5. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
7. Do you knowwe'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?

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

Activity Book / P.36 / Ex. 5 / 6

5 Complete the following indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

- 1 Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
Do you mind **suggesting** a healthy breakfast?
- 2 Please help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind ?
- 3 How can I relax?
..... you explain ?
- 4 Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
..... you know ?
- 5 Please tell me where you found that information.
.....mind ?
- 6 Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
.....whether ?

Answers :

- 1 Do you mind; a healthy breakfast
- 2 helping me to plan my revision
- 3 Could; how I can relax
- 4 Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
- 5 Do you; telling me where you found that information
- 6 Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten

6 Rearrange the words to make indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

أعد ترتيب (بديل الكتابة)

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

Answers :

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

Student Book / P.51 / Ex. 5

5 Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner. المطلوب : تكوين أسئلة باستخدام البدايات في الصندوق.

Could you tell me ... / Do you know ... / Do you mind telling me ... / Could you explain ...

- 1 Where should I revise for exams?
- 2 How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
- 3 Is it possible to improve your memory?
- 4 What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5 What should I do on the day before the exam?

Answers :

- 1 Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- 2 Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 3 Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 4 Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5 Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

Student Book / P.80 / Ex. 4

3 Where does the bus go from, please?

Could from?

Could you tell me where the bus goes from ?

Activity Book / P.55/ Ex. 7

1 Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind

Do you mind telling me where the post office is ?

Brain Scratches

نكشاش.....ات مخ

1. What kind of jobs does the new clerk usually do at the hours' time ?
Do you know
2. What time does she often have tea with her mates at the college ?
Could you explain
3. When did the children do their tasks for science course last week ?
Do you mind
4. What do you usually do at your free time ?
I wonder
5. Can you give me a drive to the town station tonight ?
Do you mind
Could you tell me
6. How much money did you have for your trip last month ?
Could

B. Impersonal Passive المجهول الرسمي / Usage : report ideas

مفاتيح الحل لهذه القاعدة هي أفعال النقل الخاصة التالية والتي تستدل من خلالها على القاعدة (حفظ)

	V.1	V.2	V.3	
1	say	said	said	
2	tell	told	told	
3	think	thought	thought	
4	know	knew	known	
5	prove	proved	proved	
6	expect	expected	expected	
7	believe	believed	believed	S. <u>V.1</u> that = S. <u>is / are</u> V.3 to V.1.....
8	consider	considered	considered	S. <u>V.2</u> that = S. <u>was / were</u> V.3 to V.1.....
9	claim	claimed	claimed	S. <u>has / have</u> V.3 that = S. <u>has been/have been</u> V.3 to V.1..
10	assume	assumed	assumed	S. <u>used to</u> V.1 that = S. <u>used to be</u> V.3 to V.1
11	rumor	rumored	rumored	

للقاعدة ثلاثة اشكال وهي :

الشكل الأول : وضع الضمير It في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته كالتالي :

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = It is V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = It was V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = It has been V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. V. O. C. = It used to be V.3 that S. V. O. C.

1. People believe that drinking too much coffee harms the liver.

It

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :

2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث .

3. أكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير ، يعني يهمننا فقط ما قبل that أما ما بعدها فلا تغيير عليه .

خلاصة الحل هي :

تصريف فعل النقل	الفعل المساعد المناسب	فعل النقل يصبح دوما	that S. V. O. C.
V. 1 / V.1 s	is / are	V.3	
V.2	was / were		
has / have V.3	has been / have been		

الشكل الثاني: وضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :

2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث .

3. نستبدل that بـ to

4. يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى أصله لأن الفعل بعد to يجب أن يكون مجردا ، وهذه قائمة بكل الأفعال المهمة وهي :

الفعل بعد that	يصبح بعد to
that V.1 s	to V.1
that V.2	to have V.3
that is / are / am	to be
that was / were	to have been
that will V.1 / can V.1	to V.1

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V1 s. O. C. = It is V.3 to V.1 O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V.2 O. C. = It was V.3 to have V.3 V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. is / are / am O. C. = It has been V.3 to be O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. was / were O. C. = It used to be V.3 to have been O. C.

1. People think that swimming strengthens the muscles.
Swimming
2. Some experts thought that drinking milk is helpful element for sleeping .
Drinking milk
3. Doctors have proved that solving puzzles was great way to develop brain.
Solving puzzles
4. People used to think that the match will finish early.
The match

الشكل الثالث : التحويل العكسي (وزارة مرة واحدة)

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

People believe that

الخطوات :

1. نحذف من عند الفعل المساعد الى عند to .

2. الفعل الذي بعد to يعود كما كان بعد that يعني :

V.1 يصبح V.1 s / be / تعود الى is / are / am

وزاريات	
2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease. Eating almonds 2. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. People believe that
2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.They assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success. It 4. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. Eating fresh vegetables
2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. My teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well. English clubs..... 6. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for learners. Learning some languages
2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness. Working in groups..... 8. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the destruction of the dam. The heavy rainfall..... 9. People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure. Success.....
اضافيات	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Doctors used to say that eating fish strengthens the bones. Eating fish..... 11. Some health experts have proved that modern technology caused obesity. Modern technology..... 12. Drinking orange juice is believed to be good to reduce stress. Experts believe 13. Researchers claimed that a long school day increases students' achievements. A long school day 14. Our teacher thinks that solving puzzles is good for the brain. Solving puzzles.....

Student Book P. 53 / Ex.4 / 5

4 Read the two sentences in bold in the essay on page 52. Rewrite them using an active form. Which option is more formal?

1. Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways. People claim that

2. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. They believe that

Answers :

1. speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2. language learning can also improves your decision – making skills.

5 Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences. Check your answers in the text.

1 People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

Learning a new language

2 They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Students who

Answers :

1. is thought to also present the brain with unique challenges.

2. are said to study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Student Book P. 80 / Ex.4

1. People say that the brain is like a computer.

It

is said that

Activity Book P. 36 / Ex.7

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways. The first one is done for you.

1 They say that fish is good for the brain.

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2 People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

It

We

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

It

We

4 People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It

Solving puzzles

5 Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

Exercise

Answers :

2 It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3 It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

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

4 It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5 It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Activity Book P. 55 / Ex.7

2 They say that fish is good for the brain.

Fish.....

is said to be good for the brain

Unit Nine

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع					
S.	wish / wishes	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
	If only	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) اذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة . يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :					
الجملة الوزارية		الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)			
V.1		didn't V.1			
doesn't / don't V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
won't / can't V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
will / can V.1		didn't V.1			
is / am / are		wasn't / weren't			
isn't / aren't / am not		was / were			
would like to V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
would love to V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
need to V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
want to V.1		V.2 / would V.1			
<p>1. She speaks English really slow. I wish</p> <p>2. The woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids. If only</p> <p>3. Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon. I wish</p> <p>4. Salma is often at the lab for long hours. If only</p> <p>5. We are not the winners of the National Championship . I wish</p> <p>6. I would like to visit Paris this year. If only</p> <p>7. I would like to be a famous inventor. I wish</p> <p>8. Lubna needs to get a new job soon. Lunbna wishes</p>					
<p>9. Mr. Haddad doesn't speak English. He wishes heit. (will speak , would speak , speaks , can speak)</p> <p>10. I wish my dadhere with us. He works in a far city. (is , have been , has been , were)</p> <p>11. My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he finds them difficult. (understand , has understood , have understood , will understand)</p> <p>12. I wish my cousinsso far away, but they don't. (didn't live , has lived , have lived , will not live)</p>					

B. Talking about past regrets التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

S.	wish / wishes	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.
	If only	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نشبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
V.2	hadn't V.3
didn't V.1	had V.3
wouldn't / couldn't V.1	had V.3
would / could V.1	hadn't V.3
has / have V.3	hadn't V.3
hasn't / haven't V.3	had V.3
was / were	hadn't been
wasn't / weren't	had been
should have V.3	had V.3
should V.1	had V.3
regret V.ing	hadn't V.3
needed to V.1	had V.3
wanted to V.1	had V.3

- She spoke English really slow.
I wish
- The woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.
If only
- Mr. Hamdan would leave his hometown soon.
I wish
- Salma was at the lab for long hours.
If only
- We were not the winners of the National Championship .
I wish
- I needed to visit Paris last year.
If only
- I regret leaving my books at the school.
I wish
- Lubna should have brought her coat.
Lunbna wishes
- The boy should remove his bike from the road.
If only
- Mr. Haddad didn't speak English. He wishes heit.
(will speak , would speak , has spoken , had spoken)
- I wish my dadhere with us. He worked in a far city.
(is , have been , has been , had been)
- My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he found them difficult.
(understand , has understood , have understood , had understood)
- I wish my cousinsso far away, but they didn't.
(didn't live , has lived , have lived , hadn't lived)

Student Book (P.65)

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

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year. (study)
2. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he a cultural awareness course. (do)
3. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler. (be)
4. I feel ill. I wish I..... so many sweets! (not eat)

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

6 Work in pairs.

1 Make sentences using *I wish* or *If only* to talk about things that you regret from the past.

1. I didn't take piano lessons when I was a child. I wish
2. I didn't visit England last summer. If only
3. I didn't read more classic novels in Grade 11. I wish
4. I didn't visit my grandparents yesterday. I wish
5. I couldn't help my mother more in the kitchen. If only

Student Book (P.68)

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

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller! (is / were / will be)
2. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it. (understood / understand / understanding)
3. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it larger oil reserves. (has / had / had had)

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

Activity Book (P.45)

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

1. I couldn't understand anything. If I'd studied Chinese!
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 2 Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 3 II'd known more about the company. IfI'd done some research!
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 4 I am very hungry! I wish Ieaten before I went to the conference.
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 5 I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)

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

6 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1 Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only he
- 2 I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I earlier.
- 3 Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only shea map.
- 4 Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I
- 5 Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only theybetter.

Answers :

1. hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.
2. had gone to bed last night.
3. had found her way round the city.
4. hadn't forgotten my library book.
I hadn't left it at home.
5. had played yesterday.

Activity Book (P.45)

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

المطلوب حل الجملة التي تحتها خط فقط.

1. I'm cold. I didn't bring a coat with me.
I wish / If only
2. We're late. We didn't get up earlier.
I wish / If only
3. I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.
I wish / If only
4. Fadi has lost his wallet. He should be more careful.
I wish / If only
5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. She wasn't able to come.
I wish / If only
6. I've broken my watch. I dropped it.
I wish / If only

Answers :

1. I had brought a coat with me.
2. we had got up earlier.
3. I hadn't eaten so many sweets.
4. He had been more careful.
5. She had been able to come.
She had come.
6. I hadn't dropped it.

8 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (If only)
If only
2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (wish)
I wish
3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wishes)
Nader wishes
4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if only)
If only

Answers :

1. Samia / she hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
2. I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
3. he had been more careful with his essay. OR he had got a good mark.
4. I had learnt English better when I was younger.

Activity Book (47)

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

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

1. Our flat is very small.
If only we
2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.
He wishes he
3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish we
4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.
If only I
5. My cousins don't live near here.
I wish they
6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
If only I

Answers :

1. lived in a big house. 2. was / were older. 3. liked the same things. 4. had a camera with me.
5. weren't so far away. 6. didn't have a headache.

Further Exercises تمارين اضافية

1. I can't use my tablet at school very well.
I wish
2. Nuha doesn't sleep early at her aunt's home.
If only
3. Our city is not at a high level of services.
I wish
4. That poor man will leave his farm this year.
If only
5. I would like to study at Yarmouk university.
I wish
6. I would love to be a famous scientist one day.
If only
7. Omar needs to catch a taxi for his work.
Omar wishes
8. Sami regrets losing his text book at school.
I wish
9. Oh no! She didn't attend the evening school.
If only
10. Nadia could not answer that question. She
was late with her work.
Nadia wishes.....
Nadia wishes.....
11. She was late for the meeting so she felt sad.
She wishes
12. Ahmed should have worked harder to pass.
If only
13. Rawan should move the old stuff from here.
I wish
14. He needed to take his application to the city.
If only
15. Ramzi could never find his old books.
I wish
16. She arrived home late yesterday.
If onlyearlier.
17. My brother never likes to stay at home.
I wish
18. She would not stay with her family at village.
If only
19. Majed has taken several difficult course.
Majed wishes
20. Ali had been late at his work yesterday.
If only

1. The man is late. I wish he.....earlier.
(has come , have come , would come)
2. Mr. Hamed doesn't speak Chinese.
He wishes heit.
(will speak , can speak , spoke)
3. I wish Imy work daily but I
really don't.
(would do , had done , has done)
4. Marwa lives alone. I wish she.....with us.
(has lived , had lived , lived)
5. I wish Itake my puppy with me .
(will , had , would)
6. IfI would stay at my old school.
(wish , only , has)
7. I wish Ilost my office keys.
(didn't , hasn't , hadn't)
8. She was absent. She wishes she..... absent.
(had been , hadn't been , wasn't)
9. My cousin lived in a faraway city.
I wish he.....so far.
(isn't , wasn't , hadn't been)
10. Jabir is so young to drive a car.
If only heyounger enough.
(had been , were , has been)
11. He had arrived his destination late.
He wishes he.....earlier.
(has arrived , had arrived , hadn't arrived)
12. Ziad is not very good at basketball.
He wishes he..... taller!
(is , were , will be)
13. I can't do this exercise.
I wish I..... it.
(understood , understand , understanding)
14. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese
businessman.
If only heChinese.
(speak , spoke , had spoken)
15. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.
If only it..... larger oil reserves.
(has , had , had had)

Unit Ten : Conditionals

Zero cond. الشرط الصفري	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (present simple)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.

1. If sheher exams, she gets a top grades.
(pass , passed , passes)

2. Provided that shethe only applicant, she takes all the advantages.
(is , are , will be)

3. She always makes dinner even if shehome early.
(didn't come , doesn't come , don't come)

4. I help you with your homework, as long as youme with mine!
(helped , helps , help)

Rewrite (من الفصل الاول) 5. Press the red button to make the picture move. If you	to make يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط نقوم بمايلي : الجملة الاولى مضارع بسيط وضع فاصلة مكان الجملة الثانية مضارع بسيط
6. Heat water till 70 C to make it boil. If one	

First cond. الشرط الأول	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (simple future)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>will / 'll</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>will not / won't</u> V.1 O. C.

1. If sheher exams, she will go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)

2. Provided that she applies for the job tomorrow, sheit.
(take , took , will take)

3. Even if Omar finds a job this year , hein his city .
(will not stay , stayed , stayed)

Second cond. الشرط الثاني	If clause (past simple)	Main clause (modal V.1)
	S. <u>V.2</u> O. C.	S. <u>would / could</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>did not / didn't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>would not / could not</u> V.1 O. C.

1. If sheher exams, she would go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)

2. Provided that she applied for the job, sheit.
(take , took , would take)

3. Even if Omar.....at his work , he would call his mom .
(was , are , will be)

4. The teacher would give the lesson even if weearlier.
(don't come , didn't come , won't come)

دليل النصيحة	نمط النصيحة
I think you should	If I were you, I would
You have to	Why don't you
You ought to	I would
You must	You could
It would be a good idea for you to	

- I think you should check the meaning of the new words in a dictionary.
If I
 - You have to find a better job.
Why
 - It would be a good idea for you to reduce the late work hours.
If I
Why
- I / You.....

تمارين المنهاج المهمة على انماط النصيحة

Student Book (P.74)

2 Listen to the radio programme again and complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

(you could , if I were you , why don't you)

- Before you find a full-time job,consider doing voluntary work?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- , I'd find out about training courses.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- As you have a Geology degree,do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)

Speaking

3 Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: study English at university?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You..... do a Chinese course online.
(could , if I were you , why don't you)
- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B:, I would ask the teacher.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)

Activity Book (P.52)

12 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
If
- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
You
- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
Why ?
- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
If I were you ,
- You should do a lot of research. (would)
I would

Third cond. الشرط الثالث	If clause (past perfect)	Main clause (modal have V.3)
	S. had V.3 O. C.	S. would / could / might have V.1 O. C.
	S. had not V.3 O. C.	S. would not / could not / might not have V.3 O. C.

- If sheher exams, she would have gone to the university.
(will pass , had passed , passes)
- Provided that she had applied for the job, sheit.
(will take , took , would have taken)
- Even if Omar.....more work , he would have called his mom .
(had , had had , has)
- The teacher have given the lesson even if we had not arrived earlier.
(would , will , can)

اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثالث :

(1) وجود جملتين يفصلهما احد الروابط التالية (and , but , so , that's how , that's why) نقطة او فاصلة .
(2) الحل يكون بترك الجمل على نفس الترتيب بحيث
(3) الجملة الاولى هي جواب الشرط (ماضي تام) و الجملة الثانية هي جواب الشرط (modal have V.3)
(4) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات نجعلها منفية
(5) اذا كانت الجملة نفي نجعلها اثبات

- Sami worked hard the day before exams, so he achieved good grades.
If

- Huda was busy last night . She wasn't able to attend the class.
If

تمارين الكتاب على الشرط الثالث

Student Book (P.74)

4. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.
- I(have got) the job if I(have) some experience.
 - If you(do) the course, you(have) enough experience to apply for the job.
- Answers : 1. would have got / had had 2. had done / would have had

Activity Book (P.52)

13 Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.
هذا التمرين كان نمط وزارة (2016 / 2017)

- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)
If
- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)
If
- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
If
- You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)
If
- I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)
If

Answers :

- If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
- I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
- I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.
- If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.
- I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

Activity Book (P.49)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. When you **arrive** at the station next Saturday, we **will be** there to meet you. (arrive/be)
2. Nasser out with us tomorrow unless he help his father. (come/have to)
3. I..... you with your homework, as long as you me with mine! (help/help)
4. Provided that it..... , we a picnic next week. (not rain/ have)
5. If youthe prize, how..... you..... the money? (win/spend)
6. Even if Omarhis driving test this afternoon, he..... his own car. (pass/not have)

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

Activity Book (P.50)

5 Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. The first one is done for you. (تمرين مهم على معنى ادوات الشرط (يرد على شكل ضع دائرة)

1. **When** / *Unless* you **heat** water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
2. You will not pass your exams *as long as* / **unless** you **study** hard. (study)
3. **If** / *Unless* you **don't water** the plants, they will die. (not water)
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends *when* / *provided that* school **finishes** ? (finish)
5. Your new computer will last a long time *as long as* / *even if* you **are** careful with it. (be)

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

(تمرين مهم على معنى ادوات الشرط (يرد على شكل ضع دائرة)

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

نمط الوزارة (ضع دائرة) بالشكل التالي :

During Ramadan Muslims eatthe sun sets.

(provided that , as long as , unless , when)

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

7 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you. (تمرين مهم على معنى ادوات الشرط (يرد على شكل ضع دائرة)

even if if unless when

- 1 Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm. ✓
- 2 We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. **when**
- 3 The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay. **if**
- 4 Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match. ✓
- 5 **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. ✓
- 6 Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold. **unless**
- 7 We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired. **even if**

Literature Spot B : Christina Georgina Rossetti



A Green Cornfield
حقل الذرة الأخضر



The earth was green, the sky was blue:	كانت الأرض خضراء , و السماء زرقاء
I saw and heard one sunny morn	عندما رأيت وسمعت في صباح يوم مشرق
A skylark hang between the two,	طائر قبرة متعلق بين الإثنين
A singing speck above the corn;	بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الحقل

1. What does the word " speck " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
2. What does the poet see ? ماذا شاهدت الشاعرة ؟
3. What was the skylark doing ? ماذا كان الطائر يفعل؟
4. What does the poetess mean by the word " two " ? ماذا قصدت الشاعرة بكلمة " إثنين " ؟
5. How does the poetess describe both the sky and the earth ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة كل من السماء والأرض ؟
6. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
7. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

معلومة: الجناس (alliteration) يقصد به تشابه أي كلمتين بالحرف الأول , بشرط وجودهما في نفس السطر .

A stage below, in gay accord,	تحت ذلك الطائر , و في تناغم مرح
White butterflies danced on the wing,	الفراشات البيضاء تتمايل طربا
And still the singing skylark soared,	ومازال ذلك الطائر يصدح بالغناء
And silent sank and soared to sing.	يهبط بصمت وعلو صوته عندما يرتفع

8. What does the word " accord " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
9. What were the butterflies doing at the cornfield ? ماذا كانت الفراشات تفعل في الحقل ؟
10. What was the colour of the butterflies ? ماهو لون الفراشات ؟
11. How does the poetess describe the bird while he was singing ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة الطائر بينما كان يغني ؟
12. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
13. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

The cornfield stretched a tender green	امتد حقل الذرة أخضرا و يانعا
To right and left beside my walks;	عن يميني و شمالي بنما كنت أتمشى
I knew he had a nest unseen	عرفت بأن لديه عشا مخفيا
Somewhere among the million stalks.	في مكان ما بين الملايين من سيقان الذرة

14. What does the word "tender " suggest? ما هو معنى كلمة ؟
15. What is the poet doing in the cornfield ? ماذا تفعل الشاعرة في حقل الذرة؟
16. What does a bird do in a nest ? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش ؟
17. What does the word " stalks " mean ? ما هو معنى كلمة ؟
18. How does the poet describe the cornfield ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة حقل الذرة ؟
19. Find the line which means that the skylark had a hidden nest ?
جد السطر الذي يدل ان الطائر لديه عش مخفي في الحقل؟
20. What does the word " unseen " mean ? ما هو معنى كلمة ؟
21. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ما هو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
22. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

And as I paused to hear his song.	بينما توقفت لسماع أغنيته
While swift the sunny moments slid,	كانت اللحظات المشمسة تمر سريعا
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,	ربما شريكته جلست تستمع له طويلا
And listened longer than I did.	و إستمعت له أكثر مما فعلت أنا

23. What does the word " swift " mean ? ما هو معنى كلمة ؟
24. Why did the poet stop ? لماذا توقفت الشاعرة ؟
25. Find two references to another listener ? جد دليلين على وجود مستمع آخر؟
26. Who or what is this listener ? من أو ما هو هذا المستمع ؟
27. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ما هو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
28. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

S.B (86)**Vocabulary المفردات****1 Answer the questions.**

1. Is a **speck** something big or small (line 4)?
2. If something is in **accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
3. Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?
5. Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (line 12)?
6. Does **swift** mean slow or fast (line 14)?

Answers : 1 small 2 in agreement 3 fresh and young 4 It lays eggs.
5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6 fast

Comprehension المناقشة**2 Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem. اختر الكلمة المناسبة لإكمال ملخص القصيدة.**

The poet describes how (1) (**content / sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3)..... (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield

Answers : 1 content 2 flying in the sky 3 lower 4 move quickly 5 hidden in 6 imagines

Analysis التحليل**3 Answer the questions about the poem.**

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers :

1 Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14).

Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

2 The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3 She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Exam on the poem

The earth was green, the sky was blue:
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two,
A singing speck above the corn;

1. How does the poet describe the Sky and the Earth ?
2. What does the word " speck " mean ?
3. Find a word which means " small " .
4. What does the poetess mean by the word " two " .
5. What was the skylark doing in the cornfield ?

A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing.

6. Find the word which means " in agreement " .
7. What was the colour of the butterflies ?
8. Find an example of alliteration ?
9. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem ?

The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

10. How does the poetess describe the cornfield ?
11. What was the poetess doing in the field ?
12. What does the word " unseen " mean ?
13. What is the effect the poet trying to achieve by using alliteration ?
14. What does the word " stalk " mean ?
15. Which line tells that the bird had a hidden nest ?