

دوسية قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية

الفصل الأول / الفروع الأكاديمية / 2022

English Grammar / First Term

Academic Streams / New 2022

الأسئلة الوزارية على قواعد الفصل الأول

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Context		فهرس قواعد الفصل الأول	
Unit One	Unit Two	Unit Three	Unit Four
1. Tenses Revision الأزمنة	1. Used to	1. Future continuous	1. Relative Clauses
2. Passive المجهول	2. Be used to	2. Future Perfect	2. Cleft Sentences
3. Reported Speech المنقول	3. Past Family	1. المستقبل المستمر	1. الجمل الموصولة
4. Conditionals جمل الشرط	1. التعبير عن عادات الماضي	2. المستقبل التام	2. الجمل المنقسمة
5. Causative السببية	2. التعبير عن عادات الحاضر		
6. Modals of prohibition and obligation		أفعال المودالز الدالة على النهي	
7. Gerunds and infinitives		أفعال يأتي بعدها to V.1 / - ing	

تطلب من مكتبة أحمد أخوان بفروعها
الأول : شارع البلدية / بجوار المركز الصحي
الثاني : مقابل حلويات القصر الشرقي

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1) Tenses Revision / المضارع البسيط 1. Present Simple

Usage	- Something that is true in the present - Things that are always true	- Things that happens as a routine in the present - Scheduled or Fixed events in the future
Form	S. <u>V.1 s/es المفرد</u> / <u>V.1 للجمع</u> O. C. S. <u>doesn't مفرد</u> / <u>don't جمع</u> V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>Does مفرد</u> / <u>do جمع</u> S. V.1 مجرد O. C ?	
Adverbs	always/ often /sometimes / usually / every , per, a وقت / rarely / still / these days/ nowadays/ currently / occasionally / never / on+يوم / in+شهر / at+ ساعة / frequently / repeatedly /daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / annually / nightly	

كذلك عزيزي الطالب الكلمات التالية و التي تدل على الامراض او المناسبات الدينية و الوطنية و أعضاء الجسم تستخدم مع هذا الزمن

headache الصداع – arthritis التهاب المفاصل – migraine صداع نصفي – allergy – coma الغيبوبة – cancer السرطان – diabetes السكري – heart disease أمراض القلب – stroke الجلطة – blood pressure ضغط الدم – COVID 19 كوفيد – SARS – AIDS – The Earth الأرض – FLU الانفلونزا – CORONA كورونا – The Sun الشمس – The Moon القمر – The Sky السماء – The Universe المجرة – The Galaxy – Eid Aladha عيد الاضحى – Eid Alfitr عيد الفطر – Global Warming الاحتباس الحراري – Labour day يوم العمال – The heart القلب – The eye العين – The brain الدماغ – Independence day يوم الاستقلال – water الماء – oxygen الاكسجين – hydrogen الهيدروجين – Mother's day يوم الام – The desert الصحراء

تضاف (es) للفعل في حالتين و هما :

1) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحد الأحرف التالية : (sh – ch – x – o – z – s – ss) تأمل الأمثلة التالية :

watch = watches / dish = dishes / quiz = quizzes / volcano = volcanoes / bus = buses

2) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (y) و جاء قبله حرف ساكن ، في هذه الحالة نقلب الـ (y) الى (i) و تضاف (es) مثل :

Study = studies / carry = carries / try = tries / cry = cries

*** تذكر الحروف الساكنة consonants (الصامتة) هي كل الحروف ماعدا حروف العلة

*** حروف العلة هي (a , e , i , o , u) و أي حروف غير هذه الحروف الخمسة يعتبر حرف ساكن ، يعني تضاف الـ (s) فقط مثل :

Pray = prays / say = says / lay = lays / play = plays

** أساسيات مهمة جدا : :

تصارييف الفعل (be) في المضارع البسيط هي : للمفرد is / للجمع are / مع الضمير I نستخدم am

تصارييف الفعل (have) في المضارع البسيط هي : للمفرد has / للجمع have

معلومة : الأسماء العشرة التالية هي أسماء الجمع الشاذة وهي :

	singular المفرد	plural الجمع
1	child طفلة / طفل	children
2	man رجل	men
3	woman امرأة	women
4	person شخص	people / persons
5	foot قدم	feet
6	tooth سن	teeth
7	goose إوزة	geese
8	mouse فأر	mice
9	louse قملة	lice
10	ox ثور	oxen

معلومة ثانية : أي اسم ينتهي بـ (s / es) في اللغة الإنجليزية يعتبر جمع مثل : boys / dishes / kids / accidents / animals

معنى ذلك : أي اسم غير هذه الأسماء نتعامل معه معاملة المفرد.

* The child usually -----the 7:30 bus to the school. (take)

* The children usually ----- the 7:30 bus to the school. (take)

* That little boy -----at the street with the other kids every day. (play)

* Those little boys ----- at the street with the other kids every day. (play)

معلومة ثالثة :

* الضمائر التالية هي ضمائر المفرد في الإنجليزية : هو / she / هي / هو – هي لغير العاقل it

* الضمائر التالية هي ضمائر الجمع في الإنجليزية : نحن / we / هم – هنّ / they / أنتم – أنتن – أنتي – أنتي you

* الضمير (I) في الإنجليزية دوما يعامل معاملة الجمع .

* She -----always late at her work. (be)

* They ----- often upset from his aunt's reactions. (be)

Correct the verbs between brackets .

1. Our neighbor sometimes his house and goes to the country . (leave) (1997)
2. The heart its rate of pumping according to how active a person is . (alter) (1999)
3. Laila usually the piano well. (play) (1999)
4. Writing short sentences interesting . (be) (2000)
5. The motherher children's meals daily. (prepare) (2000)
6. Water at zero degree centigrade. (freeze) (2001)
7. A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival . (lack) (2002)
8. Water of two elements Oxygen and Hydrogen . (consist) (2002)
9. SARS is a problem which the people all over the world. (threaten) (2003)
10. My research paper of five chapters . (consist) (2004)
11. A number of volunteers ready to help the community work. (be) (2004)
12. Mr. Azmi a component teacher. (be) (2005)
13. Rich people usually charitable projects to help poor countries . (fund) (2005)
14. Usually , we those whom we love and respect.(support) . (2006)
15. This book of three chapters. (consist) (2006)
- 16water evaporate at 150 C ? (do) (2003)
17. Eid Al.Adha is a celebration that on the 10^o of Thu Al.Hijja according to the Islamic calendar. (begin) (2017 w)

Answers :

1. leaves 2. alters 3. plays 4. is 5. prepares 6. freezes 7. lacks 8. consists 9. threatens
10. consists 11. are 12.is 13. fund 14. support 15. consists 16. Does 17. begins

Exercise ;: Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Muslims ----- five times a day. (pray)
2. The Earth ----- around the Sun. (go)
3. Linda ----- meat usually. She is a vegetarian. (not, eat)
4. Majid always ----- his own desktop computer. (fix)
5. The plane ----- at the airport at 7 a.m. (arrive)
6. Methane ----- a powerful greenhouse gas. (be)
7. Mr. Jamal ----- as a teacher of English in Jordan. (work)
8. The documentary movie ----- at 11 p.m.. (start)
9. Sami usually ----- online games in his spare time. (play)
10. Ahmad is a strong man. He usually ----- heavy things easily. (carry)
11. Water usually ----- at 100 Centigrade . (boil)
12. Most people ----- --their mobile phones every day. (use)
13. Our book ----- of ten units. (consist)
14. The Sun ----- much more hotter than the Moon. (be)
15. When ----- the class usually -----at your country ? (start)
- 16, ----- you ----- English at home with your family every day ? (speak)
17. Eid Al.Fitr is an Islamic celebration that always ----- after Ramadan. (come)
18. Naseem sometimes ----- ---at home with her brother. (stay)
19. The new girl never ----- with the students at the other section. (talk)

Answers :

1. pray 2. goes 3. doesn't eat 4. fixes 5. arrives 6. is 7. works 8. starts 9. plays 10. carries
11. boils 12. use 13. consists 14.15 15. does/ start 16.Do/speak 17. comes 18. stays 19. talks

2. Present perfect

Usage	- Something that was true in the past and in the present - Experience - Action that happened in the past with consequences in the present.
Form	S. <u>has</u> مفرد / <u>have</u> جمع V.3 O. C. S. <u>hasn't</u> مفرد / <u>haven't</u> جمع V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>has</u> / <u>have</u> S. V.3 O. C. ?
Adv.	Since+ زمن / for + زمن / just / yet / never / already / recently / so far / almost / lately / this + زمن

** معلومة مهمة : يجوز اختصار الفعل المساعد **have** بهذا الشكل ('ve) والفعل المساعد **has** بهذا الشكل ('s)

الظرف never مع فراغ واحد = مضارع بسيط
الظرف never مع فراغين = مضارع تام

- Ahmednever.....his football to school. (take)
- Ahmed neverhis football to school. (take)
- Ahmed's neverhis football to school. (take)

- الظرف yet يفيد النفي .

- The doctor -----his patients at clinic yet.

(has checked , have checked , hasn't checked , haven't checked)

- مع الكلمات التالية Nobody – No one – Nothing لا تنفي الجملة حتى مع وجود yet (لأن الجملة أصلاً تكون منفية)

Nobody -----the right address of him yet.

(has got , hasn't got , have got , haven't got)

الجملة الوزارية على المضارع التام

Correct the verb in brackets into the correct tense.

1. The committee members ----- out since seven o'clock . (be) (1999)
2. That man ----- for an hour to get a taxi. (wait) (2000)
3. A number of car accidents ----- taken place in Jordan recently. (have) (2001)
4. I ----- him since June. (not ,see) (2001)
- 5 MY father ----- five countries so far . (visit) (2001)
6. She ----- in London since the last three years. (be) (2003)
7. I haven't ----- my friend since the last meeting . (see) (2008)
8. Maher his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car. (pass) (2011)
9. The children ----- already ----- the sandcastle on the beach . (build) (2012)
- 10, Our neighbours ----- recently ----- to Aqaba . (move) (2012)
11. Laila ----- recently ----- learning English . (start) (2013)
12. My friends ----- already ----- preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (finish) (2013)
13. Zaid ----- lately----- the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again .
(win) (2014)
14. The government ----- new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country
recently . (announce) (2014)
15. Asem :-I think the waiter has forgotten us. We (1) ----- (be , wait) here for over
half an hour and nobody (2) ----- (take) our order yet .
- Salma :-I think you're right . He has been walking by us at least twenty times . He probably
thinks We (3) ----- already ----- . (order) (2015)
16. I -----never ----- any one as cheerful as Amal . (meet) (2016)
17. He -----to the invitation yet . (not , reply) (2016)

Answers :

1. have been 2. has waited 3. have 4. haven't seen 5. has visited
6. has been 7. seen 8. has passed 9. have /built 10. have /moved
11. has/ started 12. have / finished 13. has/won 14. has / announced
15. have been waiting / has taken / have, ordered
16. have / met 17. not replied

3. Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

Usage	- Something that is happening at the moment of speaking. - To describe something temporary. - For actions that happen repeatedly at present. - To talk about the future, where something has been planned.
Form	S. <u>is</u> مفرد / <u>are</u> جمع / <u>am</u> V.ing O. C. S. <u>isn't</u> مفرد / <u>aren't</u> جمع / <u>am not</u> V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>is</u> مفرد / <u>are</u> جمع / <u>am</u> S. V.ing O. C. ?
Adv.	now / at present / the time being / at the moment don't +V.1 / be ... / listen! / look! / watch out! / Hurry up! / slow down! / stop! / hush!
المشتركة مع المضارع البسيط هي always , still , currently يتم تمييزها كالتالي : * عند وجود فراغ واحد الحل مضارع بسيط	
She alwayshome late. (come) * عند وجود فراغين يكون الحل مضارع مستمر	
Shealwayshome late. (come)	
** عند إضافة (ing) للفعل انتبه الى مايلي :	
1) اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) واحد يجب حذفه ، مثل : take = taking / make = making / shake = shaking	
2) اذا انتهى الفعل بـ (ie) تصبح (y) ثم تضاف الـ (ing) مثل : lie = lying / die = dying	
3) اذا انتهى الفعل بساكن علة ساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير مثل : stop = stopping / cut = cutting / sit = sitting	
مع الانتباه الى ان الاحرف التالية لايجوز مضاعفتها وهي : (w , r , x , b , c , q) مثلا : blow = blowing / mix = mixing	
** الأفعال الثلاثة التالية (sing – ring – bring) تعتبر الـ (ing) فيها أصلية ، مثلا sing تصبح singing عادي .	
** الفعل المساعد (be) يكون تصريفه في حالة المضارع المستمر (is – are – am) لا يضاف له ing	
- My dad -----at the garage at the moment. (be)	
** يجوز اختصار is لتصبح ('s) و اختصار are لتصبح ('re) و اختصار am لتصبح ('m) مثلا :	
He is = He's / We are = We're / I am = I'm	

الجمل الوزارية على المضارع المستمر

Correct the verbs.

1. Don't disturb Shorouq now , She to a radio programme . (listen) (1998)
- 2.1 ----- with my brother at the moment . (live) (2000)
- 3 !Look .The boy ----- the loin. (feed) (2000)
4. Don't shout here ! Students their English final exam . (take) (2001)
5. We ----- writing to you with regard to the post of English teacher . (be) (2001)
6. Watch out! A tree ----- down . (fall) (2001)
7. Watch out ! That blue car ----- you . (approach) (2002)
8. Listen ! The secretary ----- your name now . (call) (2003)
9. Listen! She----- at the moment . (sing) (2003)
10. The students ----- their exercise now. (do) (2003)
11. Look ! The young boy -----the lion . (feed) (2004)
12. 1----- staying with my brother for the time being . (be) (2004)
13. The secretary ----- your curriculum vitae now . (type) (2004)
14. I ----- with my grandmother at the moment . (stay) (2004)
15. Look! The students ----- The school yard now . (clean) (2005)
16. Look! That little boy ----- the street at the moment. (cross) (2005)
17. I ----- with my parents at the moment. (live) (2006)
18. Listen ! Someone ----- on the door. (knock) (2007)
19. The workers -----at the moment. They're tired. (not, work) (2018)

Answers :

1. is listening 2. am living 3. is feeding 4. are taking 5. are 6. is falling 7. is approaching
8. is calling 9. is singing 10. is doing / are doing 11. is feeding 12.am 13. typing
14. staying 15. are cleaning 16. is crossing 17. are living 18. is knocking 19. Are not working

Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Usage	- Something that began in the past and continues in the present. - An action repeated many times from the past until the present. - A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. - When an action still occurring in the present.
Form	S. <u>has مفرد / have جمع been V.ing O. C.</u> S. <u>hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع been V.ing O. C.</u> Wh. <u>has مفرد / have جمع S. been V.ing O. C.</u> * الفعل (be) في حالة التام المستمر حله دوما has / have been - Nadia -----at the library since eight o'clock. (have been , has been , were , are)
Adv.	up to زمن / till زمن / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually
الجمل الوزارية على المضارع التام المستمر	

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Nuha ----- in England since 1999 . (be, study) (2002)
2. I have ----- reading an interesting book for three hours. (be) (2002)
3. You look a bit tired . What have you ----- doing ? (be) (2008)
4. How long have you been ----- Hotel Management ? (learn) (2009)
5. How long have you ----- for this company ? (work) (2009)
6. Basic education in Jordan has been ----- to ten years . (extend) (2009)
7. He was not able to produce good bananas at the beginning , but he -----working hard since then . (be) (2009)
8. Bayan looks sleepy now . She has ----- her science project all night . (be, do) (2010)
9. My friend has a headache . He has been ----- too much TV . (watch) (2010)
10. Hatem looks tired . He ----- his science project all night . (be , do) (2011)
11. The detectives ----- people all week . (be , interview) (2012)
12. The child has ----- all night . (be, sleep) (2012)
- 13, Jamal and Fawaz have ----- evening classes for a few weeks now . (be, take) (2013)
14. Fadia has ----- to be a nurse since 2010 . (be, train) (2013)
15. Hassan looks very pale . He has ----- very well recently. (not, be , sleep) (2014)
16. How nice to sit down ! I've ----- for three hours non-stop . (be , walk) (2015)
17. **Asem** : I think the waiter has forgotten us . We (1) ----- (be , wait) here for over half an hour and nobody (2) ----- (take) our order yet .
- Salma** : I think you're right . He has been walking by us at least twenty times . He probably thinks that we (3) ----- already ----- (order) . (2015)
18. My brother has ----- at the university for three years . (be , study) (2016)
19. The government has ----- . hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights . (be, work) (2016)
20. My parents have ----- the living room all day . (be , decorate) (2016)

Answers :

1. has been studying 2. been 3. been 4. learning 5. been working
6. extending 7. has been 8. been doing 9. watching
10. has been doing 11. have been interviewing 12. been sleeping 13. been taking
14. been training 15. not been sleeping 16. been walking
17. have been waiting / has taken / have –ordered 18. been studying
19. been working 20. been decorating

1. The Past Simple الماضي البسيط

Usage	- Something that started and finished in the past. - A routine in the past. - Something was true for an extended period in the past.
Form	S. <u>V.2</u> O. C. S. <u>did not V.1</u> O. C. Wh. <u>did</u> S. <u>V.1</u> O. C. ? * الفعل (be) في حالة الماضي البسيط يكون تصريفه هو (was / were) * الفعل (have) في حالة الماضي البسيط يكون تصريفه هو (had)
Adv.	last + زمن / yesterday / before + زمن / زمن + ago / once / in + سنة ماضية / those days in the past / at past

الجمل الوزارية على الماضي البسيط

Correct the verbs between brackets.

- As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news, he ----- our problem at that time. (not, discuss) (1997)
- I once ----- the minister . (meet) (1998)
- Bayan ----- from the university last summer. (graduate) (1999)
- I was writing a letter when the bell----- . (ring) (2000)
- The film ----- a few minutes ago. (start) (2000)
- A year ago , Hamdan ----- a scholarship to continue his higher studies in Canada . (win) (2001)
- The police ----- the robbers last night . (catch) (2001)
- Where did you go yesterday ? (2001)
I ----- not go out because it was raining . (do)
- Our neighbour ----- for Aqaba last night . (leave) (2001)
- The Franks and Muslims ----- in a great battle at the Homs of Hittin on 4" July 1187. (meet) (2003)
- My younger brother ----- last year . (graduate) (2003)
- The film ----- few minutes ago. (start) (2004)
- We ----- mere players last year . (be) (2008)
- A month ago , my friend Fadi ----- his older car . (sell) (2010)
- Hatem's father ----- last year . He had worked for the same company all his life . (retire) (2011)
- Fatima ----- her homework three hours ago . (finish) (2011)
- Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer . (crash) (2012)
- The plane ----- a few minutes ago . (land) (2012)
- After we had finished our dinner , We ----- into the garden . (go) (2013)
- Sultan ----- a book of mine yesterday . (borrow) (2013)
- The documentary film was interesting thus I ----- it so much . (enjoy) (2014)
- The light through the curtains ----- us awake last night . (keep) (1999)

Answers :

1. didn't discuss 2. met 3. graduated 4. rang 5. started 6. won 7. caught 8. did 9. left 10. met 11. graduated 12. started 13. were 14. sold 15. finished 16. retired 17. crashed 18. landed 19. went 20. borrowed 21. enjoyed 22. kept

** ملاحظات هامة عند إضافة (ed) للافعال المنتظمة :

(1) إذا انتهى الفعل المنتظم بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نقلها الى (i) ثم تضاف (ed) مثل : study = studied / carry = carried / try = tried / cry = cried

(2) إذا انتهى الفعل المنتظم بساكن علة ساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير مثل : shop = shopped / drop = dropped
** لكن تذكر ان الاحرف التالية لايجوز مضاعفتها : (w , r , x , b , c , q) مثل : answer = answered / mix = mixed

2. The Past Perfect الماضي التام

Usage	- describe actions that happened before a specific moment in the past
Form	S. <u>had V.3</u> O. C. S. <u>had not V.3</u> O. C. Wh. <u>had S. V.3</u> O. C. ?
Adv.	by + ظرف ماضي / by + سنة ماضية + ** بعد هذه الروابط نستخدم الماضي التام و هي : * She left after she had bought the coat. جملة ماضي تام after جملة ماضي بسيط * We arrived late although we had booked earlier. جملة ماضي تام although جملة ماضي بسيط * جملة ماضي تام because جملة ماضي بسيط مهم جدا : اذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي تام ، الجملة الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط * Ahmed -----his aunt in the city after he had convinced his mother. (visit) * Because Arwa had revised hard, she ----- her finals with high grades. (pass)

الجمل الوزارية على الماضي التام
*يرجى الانتباه كيف ارتبطت جملة الماضي التام مع البسيط « ووجود الروابط لجملة الماضي البسيط

Correct he verbs between brackets.

1. After he ----- the letter, he posted it . (write) (1998)
2. After the quests ----- , we arrived. (leave) (1999)
3. After she ----- the report, she posted it. (write) (2004)
- 4, By the end of 2011, my younger sister ----- from the university . (graduate) (2016)
5. By the end of 2010, my friend -----for the USA to study medicine. (leave) (2016)
6. Ali became a doctor after he ----- the certificate. (acquire) (2017)
7. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer . (crash). (2012)
8. By the time we ----- home, the Sun had already set. (arrive) (2017)
9. By the time the police ----- , the three thieves had run away. (arrive) (2016)
- 10, By the time we ----- home, my mother had already cooked the dinner. (arrive) (2016)

Answers :

1. had written 2. had left 3. had written 4. had graduated 5. had left 6. had acquired 7. crashed
8. arrived 9. arrived 10. arrived

سؤال وزاري : طريقة ربط جملة الماضي البسيط مع جملة الماضي التام

* Tala took some English courses **and then** she went to the UK to study medicine.

Before Tala ----- .

** المعطيات (كيف اعرف ان المطلوب هو ربط جملة الماضي البسيط مع جملة الماضي التام)

(1) يجب وجود جملتين كلتاها تكون ماضي بسيط و يفصل بينهما (and then)

(2) تكون البداية الوزارية للجملة الجديدة هي **Before**

** خطوات الحل تكون كالتالي :

(1) نقوم بإنزال الجملة الثانية و الموجودة بعد **and then** كما هي و لكن بدون الضمير .

(2) حذف **and then** و نقوم بوضع فاصلة مكانها .

(3) نقوم بإنزال الضمير في بداية الجملة الثانية .

(4) نقوم بإنزال الجملة الأولى و تحويلها الى جملة ماضي تام **had V. 3**

** القانون العام للحل يكون كالتالي :

Before (الجملة الأولى تصبح جملة ماضي تام) , (الجملة الثانية كما هي)

* Sara booked three tickets for the movie and then she invited her friends to cinema.

Before Sara ----- .

* My uncle saved some money from his work and then he bought a new flat for his family.

Before my uncle ----- .

* Bayan got a new job at a big company and then she moved to city with her mother.

Before Bayan ----- .

نمط آخر (منهاج)

* Mahmoud checked the emails and then he sent them to the office.

Mahmoud had ----- .

في هذا النمط انتبه الى وجود الجملتين والفاصل بينهما **and then** .

*** هنا يكون قانون الحل هو التالي : **Past perfect before Simple past**

3. The Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

Usage	- describe actions that was happening before and after another action in the past. - Show that something happened for a long time in the past.
Form	S. <u>was</u> المفرد / <u>were</u> الجمع V.ing O. C. S. <u>was not</u> المفرد / <u>were not</u> الجمع V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>was</u> المفرد / <u>were</u> الجمع S. V.ing O. C. ?
Adv.	** بعد هذه الروابط نستخدم الماضي المستمر و هي : ماضي مستمر while ماضي بسيط / ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر while ماضي مستمر as ماضي بسيط / ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر As * I -----the project when she was sleeping. (start) * She -----when I started the project. (sleep)
مهم جدا : اذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي مستمر ، الجملة الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط	
* While she was cleaning the room, the door ----- . (open)	
* The door -----while she was cleaning the room. (open)	
** معلومة مهمة جدا : الفعل (be) يكون حله دوما (was / were) حتى مع وجود روابط للماضي المستمر :	
* While she -----at Aqaba, Salma gained some weight. (be)	
الجمل الوزارية على ال ماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط	

Correct the verbs between brackets.

- As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news , he -----
our problem at that time . (not, discuss) (1997)
- While the boys ----- to school , it began to rain heavily . (go) (1998)
- While the teacher----- the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (explain) (1999)
- I was writing a letter when the bell ----- . (ring) (2000)
- I ----- to music when the police opened the door . (listen) (2001)
- Maha met two of her friends while she ----- to school. (go) (2001)
- I ----- the essay , the computer stopped working . (type) (2001)
- I arrived while he -----the garden . (water) (2001)
- I ----- a letter when the bell rang. (write) (2003)
- While the boys ----- studying at school, it began to rain heavily . (be) (2004)
- They were looking for the lost document when they-----the treasure. (discover) (2004)
- While the child was -----the bicycle , he fell off. (ride) (2005)
- I was reading a story when the phone ----- . (ring) (2005)
- My mother ----- the newspaper when I entered the room . (read) (2006)
- While Dana ----- her story , she took a short rest . (reading) (2016)
- While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle . (stay) (2016)
- Salma gained a lot of weight while she ----- on holiday. (be) (2017)
- My brother ----- when he heard the noise. (be , study) (2017)
- The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk) (2017)
- While my father ----- a book, our neighbour came to visit us. (read) (2019)
- Salam -----her report when the light in her room switched itself off. (type) (2020)
- Ghina ----- her room when her friends arrived to her house. (clean) (2021)

Answers :

- didn't discuss
- were going
- was explaining
- rang
- was listening
- was going
- was typing
- was watering
- was writing
- were
- discovered
- riding
- rang
- was reading
- was reading
- was staying
- was
- was studying
- were talking
- was reading
- was typing
- Was cleaning

4. past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر

Usage	- Talk about actions that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.
Form	S. <u>had been V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>had not been V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>had S. been V.ing</u> O. C. ?
Adv.	up to زمن / till زمن / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually

** مهم جدا **

ظروف هذا الزمن هي نفسها ظروف المضارع التام المستمر ، و للوزارة طريقتين في وضع الجملة على هذا الزمن ، و هي :

(1) ان تقوم الوزارة بوضع had قبل الفراغ : (be , have)
- Fiona had -----sleepless nights for weeks. (be , have)

(2) الاعتماد على زمن الجملة ، تأمل الأمثلة التالية :
- The man had been -----at the beach continually. (walk)

- Muna is a bit noisy; she -----at the kitchen all day.
a. has been working b. had been working c. have been working d. work

في هذه الجملة لدينا دليل على المضارع و هو is و هنا يجب ان يكون زمن الجملة مضارع تام مستمر.

- Muna was a bit noisy; she -----at the kitchen all day.
a. has been working b. had been working c. have been working d. work

في هذه الجملة لدينا دليل على الماضي و هو was و هنا يجب ان يكون زمن الجملة ماضي تام مستمر.

الجملة الوزارية

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He ----- for five days. (be, climb) (2011)
2. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They ----- it for over a month. (be, make) (2011)
3. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she ----- to write since June. (be, promise) (2012)
4. Omar passed all his exams. He had ----- for a month. (be, revise) (2012)
5. Ahmad was very tired at the end of the day. He had ----- for over five hours. (be, work) (2013)
6. The climber had ----- the mountain for over two hours. (be, climb) . (2013)
7. We had ----- with each other for a long time. (be, communicate) (2014)
8. Susan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be, think) (2015)
9. I had to go on a diet because I had -----too much sugar . (be , eat) (2016)
10. Fiona had -----sleepless and feeling very nervous. (be , have) (2017)
11. Ali had -----about his friend when he received an email from him. (be, think) (2018)
12. My sister was very busy yesterday as she ----- for a special occasion. (2021)
a. had been preparing b. has been preparing c. has been prepared d. prepared
13. I -----my car. That's why my hands are dirty. (2021)
a. had been painted b. have been painting c. has been painting d. paints
14. I -----the house. That's why I have some paints on my clothes. (2020)
a. have been painted b. have been painting c. has been painting d. paints
15. My mother was tired; she -----all afternoon for a special family dinner. (2020)
a. has been cooking b. have been cooking c. had been cooking d. cooks

Answers :

1. had been climbing 2. had been making 3. had been promising
4. been revising 5. been working 6. been climbing
7. been communicating 8. been thinking 9. been eating
10. been having 11. been thinking 12. had been preparing
13. have been painting
14. Have been painting 15. had been cooking

Future Forms التعبير عن المستقبل

1. The Simple Future المستقبل البسيط

Usage	- prediction without evidence. – spontaneous (sudden) decisions.
Form	S. <u>will ('ll) V.1 O. C.</u> S. <u>will not (won't) V.1 O. C.</u> Wh. <u>will S. V.1 O. C. ?</u>
Adv.	today / tonight / tomorrow / next زمن / after زمن / in سنة مستقبل / soon / later / one day in the future / at future / possible / probably / perhaps / maybe / think / hope

Correct the verbs .

1. My dad -----a new job position at this village soon. (get)
2. She -----the new courses at French later with her new mates. (take)
3. It is possible that the doctor -----his patients later tonight. (check)
4. Mr Hani -----at the class tomorrow morning. (be)
5. The train -----the station early tonight. It is stormy. (not , be)
6. I think that humans -----on Mars in 2070. (live)
7. What -----you-----for dinner tonight? (have)
8. Perhaps Omar -----the meeting next week. (not, attend)
9. -----you-----at a Hotel next week ? (stay)
10. I think that it -----today. (rain)

Answers :

1. will get 2. will take 3. will check 4. will be 5. won't be / will not be 6. will live
7. will / have 8. will not attend / won't attend 9. Will / stay 10. will rain / 'll rain

2. be going to

Usage	- prediction without evidence. – spontaneous (sudden) decisions.
Form	S. <u>is مفرد / are جمع / am going to V.1 O. C.</u> S. <u>is not مفرد / are not جمع / am not going to V.1 O. C.</u> Wh. <u>is مفرد / are جمع / am S. going to V.1 O. C. ?</u>
Adv.	ظروف هذا الشكل هي نفسها ظروف المستقبل البسيط و لكن بشرط وجود جملتين بحيث احدهما السبب و الثانية النتيجة. كذلك العبارات التالية تدل على القاعدة وهي : * look at the black sky! * The sky is cloudy! * جملة مضارع بسيط (V.1) * جملة مضارع تام (has / have V.3)

1. Salma is revising hard. She -----her finals next week.
(is going to pass , are going to pass , pass , passed)
2. Ahmed has booked some tickets. He is -----some local sites next month.
(buy , going to buy , will buy , go to buy)
3. Look at the black sky! It is -----soon.
(go to rain , going to rain , will rain , rains)
4. We are going to -----a new flat next month.
(moved , moves , move , moving)
5. She takes some medicine. She -----some medical tests next week.
(are going to have , is going to have , have , will have)
6. Look at the black sky! It -----to rain.
(was going , goes , is going , are going)

Answers :

1. is going to pass 2. going to buy
3. going to rain 4. Move
5. is going to have
6. is going

Present Tense Worksheet – 12th Grade – Bdareen 0772898811

Name

Time: one hour only

**** For items (1-25) choose the suitable item a, b, c or d to complete the sentences.**

1. A lot of car accidents -----in Jordan recently because of unawareness.
a) have taken place b) has taken place c) takes place d) is taking place
2. listen! Someone -----the door at the moment. Please go and find out who.
a) are knocking b) is knocking c) has knocked d) am knocking
3. Most people -----their smartphones a lot these days, which leads to addiction.
a) is using b) has used c) uses d) use
4. The new government -----the building of the planned dam here yet.
a) has finished b) have finished c) hasn't finished d) haven't finished
5. I -----with my grandparents at the moment. They live in a faraway town.
a) is living b) are living c) am living d) has lived
6. My little nephew does not -----to play with her old toys every day.
a) likes b) liked c) like d) liking
7. Nobody -----to the new neighbourhood in our county yet. It is boring.
a) have moved b) has moved c) hasn't moved d) haven't moved
8. Children often -----their computers better than their parents.
a) used b) uses c) use d) has used
9. My older brother -----at his new job in the new company's location at the moment.
a) are b) is c) have been d) has been
10. Where -----you -----usually with your dad in his new work?
a) does / stay b) has / stayed c) do / stay d) is / staying
11. Maram -----some coffee with her old mates at the Corner Café recently.
a) have had b) has had c) has d) have
12. Eid Al.Fitr is a celebration that -----directly after month of Ramadan every year.
a) come b) comes c) is coming d) has come
13. Ziad has already -----three titles in writing short stories for a global magazine.
a) takes b) take c) took d) taken
14. My friend Salma -----in London with her husband since 2019.
a) have been b) has been c) were d) are
15. Bayan and Randa always -----at the beach together to lose some weight.
a) are walking b) is walking c) walks d) walk
16. My brother -----currently-----his old room with strange colours .
a) is / painting b) are / painting c) have / painted d) has / painted
17. I -----never -----someone as cheerful as Manal.
a) have / seen b) has / seen c) are / seeing d) don't / see
18. My classmate Manal never -----to boys in our class. She is a shame girl.
a) speaks b) speak c) spoke d) spoken
19. She's never -----the basement at her vacation days.
a) clean b) cleans c) cleaned d) cleaning
20. Listen! The boy -----to his mother at the moment.
a) is shouting b) are shouting c) shouted d) shout

THE END

Past Tense Worksheet – 12th Grade – Bdareen 0772898811

Name

Time: one hour only

1. The doctor -----his patients at his new clinic location at the city centre last week.
a) checks b) checked c) check d) were checking
2. Our national team -----the winner of the finals in 2020.
a) were b) was c) had been d) are
3. Because she -----some money from her job, Samia replaced her old laptop.
a) saved b) has saved c) had saved d) was saving
4. While I -----at the garden with my dad, my aunt's car stopped suddenly before us.
a) worked b) was working c) had worked d) am working
5. Laila -----at the school basketball team last year, she was at the chess club.
a) were not b) was not c) is not d) are not
6. We did not -----the hotel on time last week, we were truly too late.
a) arrived b) arrive c) arrives d) arriving
7. Some students -----their exams at the main hall in the school yesterday.
a) had b) has c) have d) are having
8. I arrived with my dad to our house when the gardener -----the plants.
a) waters b) was watering c) were watering d) watered
9. Ammar did not pass his Maths test although he -----really hard for days.
a) had revised b) have revised c) was revising d) were revising
10. When the teacher was -----us the lesson, the bell rang for the break time.
a) gives b) gave c) give d) giving
11. Sara -----her college at London in 2019 in Genetics.
a) complete b) completed c) had completed d) completes
12. By 2019, Sara -----her college at London in Genetics.
a) completed b) have completed c) had completed d) was completing
13. Where -----he -----his vacation with his wife last year?
a) do / spend b) had / spent c) was / spending d) did / spend
14. Maher felt a sleep at the wheel steering after he had -----for long hours.
a) drives b) drove c) drive d) driven
15. As we -----watching the movie on T.V, the door opened. We really got scared.
a) watches b) was watching c) were watching d) had watched
16. Maram gained some weight while she -----at Aqaba with her parents.
a) were b) was c) had been d) have been
17. By the end of 2018, my cousin Sami -----his Medicine degree at Paris.
a) acquired b) had acquired c) was acquiring d) acquires
18. Manal left the office early because she -----much time left for the meeting.
a) hadn't had b) wasn't having c) didn't have d) haven't moved
19. While the kids -----their homework at the class, she shouted loudly.
a) were doing b) was doing c) did d) had done
20. Sana' -----to Amman with her adopted father by last week.
a) moved b) had moved c) moves d) move

THE END

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول هو عملية نقل أو تحويل أي جملة حكاها شخص (يعني انت ناقل للجملة) ، و عند نقل الجملة يجب التركيز على تحويل ثلاث أشياء وهي : 1- الضمائر 2- الأفعال 3- الظروف و الجدول التالي يوضح هذه التحويلات (حفظ)
والقانون العام لتحويل أي جملة منقول هو التالي المضارع يصبح ماضي والماضي يصبح ماضي تام يعني V.1 = V.2= had V.3

الضمير	الضمائر			الأفعال		
	مفرد مذكر	مفرد مؤنث	جمع	التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث
I	he	she	****	V.1	V.2	had V.3
me	him	her	****	doesn't / don't V.1	didn't V.1	hadn't V.3
my	his	her		is / am	was	had been
You فاعل	he	she	they	are	were	had been
You م به	him	her	them	has / have V.3	had V.3	had V.3
Your	his	her	their	has / have بدون فعل	had	had had
we	****	****	they	will	would	would
us	****	****	them	can	could	could
our	****	****	their	shall	should	should
				may	might	might
				must	had to	had to

الظرف	التحويل
yesterday	The day before / the previous day
last + زمن	The زمن before / the previous زمن
before + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
ago + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
tomorrow	The day after / the next day / the following day / the coming day
next + زمن	The زمن after / the following زمن / the coming زمن
tonight	that night
today	that day
this	that
these	those
at the moment	at that moment
now	then
here	there

الجمل الوزارية على الكلام المنقول

Complete each of the following sentences .

1. " Children go to the parks with their parents . " .

He said ----- (1998)

2." The trainees made satisfactory progress within the time allotted ."

The owner of the factory said that ----- . (1998)

3." have done all the exercises," She said.

She said ----- . (1999)

4."T am the richest woman in town. "

The woman said that ----- . (2000)

5. " The English language examination has four parts ."

He said ----- . (2000)

6. Food from other countries can carry disease .

He Said ----- . (2001)

7." I am typing the question paper ."

He said that ----- (2003)

8. " Maha must visit Amra Castle with us".

My cousins said ----- (2004) .

9. My father to me : " You may study science at the university but you may not become a scientist . "
- My father said that ----- . (2005)
10. The manager : " Sameer , you must go with us at the proper time . "
- The manager told Sameer -----2005)
11. Jumana: " We are trying to decide on how to spend time . "
- Jumana Said ----- (2006)
12. Mum , ' I have been working in the garden all the morning . '
- Samer told -----(2009)
13. I am looking after my little brother .
- Maha said that she -----(2011)
14. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month .
- The manager said that -----(2014)
15. " My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend . "
- Rami said that -----(2014)
16. Rawan is sitting in the cafe where Ahmad works . He tells her , "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now. "
- Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that... in the following new paragraph:-
A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week". **Ahmed said that** -----

----- (2015)
17. The students are very happy about the English exam in my school. "
- Safwan said that -----(2016)
18. I was writing my English assignment when you called . "
- Yousef told Muna that -----(2016)
19. You should visit the historical sites in your country. "
- I told him -----(2016)
20. "I have been working very hard in the office . "
- Marwan said that -----(2016)
21. We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area .
- The students said ----- (2016)
22. " Many parents have passwords to monitor their children's surfing certain websites." Mr. Khaled said that -----(2018)
- Answers :** 1. Children went to the parks with their parents . 2. The trainees had made satisfactory progress within the time allotted . 3. She had done all the exercises 4. She was the richest woman in town . 5. The English language examination had four parts 6. Food from other countries could carry disease . 7. He was typing the question paper 8. Maha must / had to visit Amra Castle with them . 9. That I might study science at the university but might not become a scientist . 10. that he had to / must go with them at the proper time . 11. that they were trying to decide on how to spend time . 12. his mom that he had been working in the garden all the morning . 13. was looking after her little brother . 14. The engineers were going to design the new highway the month after . 15. his mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend . "
16. he worked in that café almost every day. But the day before he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where she was sitting then." 17. The students were very happy about the English exam in his school. 18. that he had been writing his English assignment when she had called 19, that he should visit the historical sites in his country. 20. that he had been working very hard in the office 21. that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area 22. many parents had passwords

Passive Revision مراجعة المبني للمجهول

مفتاح حل المجهول هو حذف الفاعل في الجملة Sub. و وضع المفعول به مكانه Obj. و هي حركة وزارية .

زمن الجملة	صيغة المجهول
Sub. <u>V.1 s/es -V.1</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>is / are / am</u> V.3 Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not</u> V.3 Comp.
1. The student writes a story for the school. A story ----- .	2. The student doesn't write a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>V.2</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>didn't</u> V.1 Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>was / were</u> V.3 Comp. Obj. <u>wasn't / weren't</u> V.3
3. The student wrote a story for the school. A story ----- .	4. The student didn't write a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>is / are / am</u> V.ing Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>isn't / aren't / am not</u> V.ing Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>is / are / am being</u> V.3 Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not being</u> V.3 Comp.
5. The student is writing a story for the school. A story ----- .	6. The student isn't writing a story for the school. A story ----- .
Sub. <u>has / have</u> V.3 Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>hasn't / haven't</u> V.3 Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>has / have been</u> V.3 Comp. Obj. <u>hasn't / haven't been</u> V.3 Comp.
7. The student has written a story for the school. A story ----- .	8. The student hasn't written a story for the school. A story ----- .

خطوات التحويل : (1) نضع فعل مساعد من عائلة be مناسب لزمن الجملة و مناسب للمفعول به . (2) نضع الفعل تصريف ثالث (3) نكمل الجملة (4) يجوز نقل الفاعل نهاية الجملة بعد by .

الجمل الوزارية على قاعدة المبني للمجهول

Complete each of the following sentences.

- Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home . (1997)
The dinner ----- .
- The government is building many hospitals all over the country . (1998)
Many hospitals ----- .
- Farmers don't grow rice in Jordan . (1998)
Rice ----- .
- My neighbor painted the doors white . (1998)
The doors ----- .
- The researchers recommended adopting certain approaches . (1999)
Adopting certain approaches ----- .
- We have posted the letters . (1999)
The letters ----- .
- The boys are collecting stamps . (1999)
Stamps ----- .
- Jordan introduced Al-Sabilah in 1990 . (1999)
Al-Sabilah ----- .
- The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 . (2000)
Constantinople ----- .
- Farmers grow bananas in the Jordan Valley . (2000)
Bananas ----- .
- They did not clean the room last night . (2000)
The room ----- .
- Students didn't write the answers in ink . (2001)
The answers ----- .
- The librarian is arranging the books on shelves at the moment . (2001)
The books ----- .

14.Nobody invited us to the party . We -----	(2001)
15.The Indians speak more than two hundred languages . More than two hundred languages -----	(2001)
16.Doing Al-Sabilah Award has increased my confidence . My confidence -----	(2001)
17.We expect our guests to arrive soon . Our quests -----	(2001)
18.The government supported farmers with seeds and fertilizers . Farmers -----	(2001)
19. Nobody has told me the truth . I -----	(2001)
20. No one has accepted Salem as a manager for that company . Salem -----	(2002)
21.The newly-appointed teacher will meet the demands of the job . The demands of the jobs -----	(2002)
22. Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home . The dinner -----	(2003)
23. Jordan introduced Al-Sabelah in 1990 . Al-Sabelah -----	(2003)
24.They are expanding the programme . The programme -----	(2003)
25.The experts have written the report . The report -----	(2003)
26.We don't grow cotton in Jordan . Cotton -----	(2003)
27. We have posted all letters . All letters -----	(2003)
28.Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home . The dinner -----	(2004)
29. Jordan introduced Al-Sabelah in 1990 . Al-Sabelah -----	(2004)
30.The secretary has posted the letter . The letter -----	(2004)

Answers : 1-The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone. 2-Many hospitals are being built all over the country by the government. 3-Rice isn't grown in Jordan by farmers. 4-The doors were painted white by my neighbor. 5-Adopting certain approaches was recommended by the researchers . 6-The letters have been posted by us . 7-Stamps are being collected by the boys . 8-Al-Sabilah was introduced in 1990 by Jordan. 9-Constantinople was captured in 1453 by the Ottoman Turks . 10-Bananas are grown in the Jordan Valley by farmers. 11-The room was not cleaned last night by them . 12-The answers weren't written in ink by students . 13-The books are being arranged on shelves at the moment by the librarian . 14-We were not invited to the party by anybody. 15-More than two hundred languages are spoken by the Indians 16-My confidence has been increased by doing Al-Sabilah Award. 17-Our guests are expected to arrive soon by us. 18-Farmers were supported with seeds and fertilizers by the government 19-I haven't been told the truth by any body. 20-Salem hasn't been accepted as a manager for that company by anyone . 21-The demands of the job will be met by the newly-appointed teacher. 22-The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone . 23-Al-Sabelah was introduced in 1990 by Jordan . 24-The programme is being expanded by them . 25-The report has been written by the experts . 26-Cotton isn't grown in Jordan by us . 27-All letters have

been posted by us . 28-The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone . 29-Al-Sabelah was introduced in 1990 by, Jordan. 30-The letter has been posted by the secretary .

Correct the verbs between brackets. نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس.

1. A metal machine ----- on the seabed in Greece 2.000 years ago. (find)
2. In 1958 CE, the computer chip ----- by scientists. (develop)
3. The first computer game ----- in 1962 CE. (produce)
4. The first personal computer ----- in 1974 CE. (produce)
5. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year. (sell)
6. In 2012 CE, 98% of Jordanian children ----- fully ----- . (immunise)
7. Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who ----- by brain damage recently. (have , affect)
8. Some plants ----- with a sticky substance. (cover)
9. Alb ibn Nafi' who ----- in 789 CE , was a great Muslim musician . (born)
- 10.Thn Rushd Who -----in Cordoba was a great Muslim polymath. (born)
- 11.Usually , most of the old houses ----- by the storm . (destroy)
- 12.Letters -----often -----by hand. (type)
13. In the past, letters -----by hand. (write)
14. Sulphuric acid ----- by the Muslim scholar Jabir ibn Hayyan. (produce)
15. The Great Mosque in Cordoba ----- by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE. (build)
16. English ----- in many countries nowadays. (speak)
17. The post ----- at about 7 o'clock every morning. (deliver)
18. The building weekly by the actors. (use)
19. How ----- your name usually ----- ? (spell)
20. My Salary ----- every month. (pay)
21. Cars -----usually ----- in Japan. (not, make)
22. The name of the people who committed the crime ----- sometimes. (not, know)
23. His travel expenses ----- by his company. (pay)
24. My car ----- last week. (repair)
25. This song ----- by John Lennon in 2013. (not , write)
26. The phone----- by a young girl last night. (answer)
27. The film ten years ago. (make)
28. The car ----- in the accident last month. (not ,damage)
29. The original building down in 1965. (pull)
30. The television ----- in the last century. (invent)
31. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area. (build) (2016)
32. Many Jordanian poems -----now ----- into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) (2016)
33. Ibn Rushd who -----in Cordoba was a famous Islamic polymath. (born) (2017)

Answers : 1. was found 2. was developed 3. was produced 4. was produced
5. are being sold / are sold 6. were immunised 7. have been affected
8. are covered 9. was born 10. was born 11. are destroyed 12. are typed
13. were written 14. was produced 15. was built 16. Is spoken
17. is delivered 18. is used 19. is spelt 20. is paid 21. aren't made
22. isn't known 23. is paid 24. was repaired 25. wasn't written 26. was answered 7. was made
28. wasn't damaged 29. was pulled 30. was invented 31. been built
32. are being translated / are translated / have been translated 33. was born

تستخدم لتدل على اننا طلبنا من شخص اخر القيام بعمل ما نيابة عنا ، و الشكل العام لهذه القاعدة هو :

Sub + had (فعل السببية) + O.+ V.3 + C.

* معلومة هامة : اذ فصل بين الفعل (had) و الفراغ مفعول به (اسم أو ضمير) غير عاقل نضع الفعل تصريف ثالث مهما كان الظرف .
(النمط الأول) : نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس كالتالي :

1. My car broke down. but I had it ----- ? (repair)
2. We didn't cook yesterday , so we had a pizza ----- . (deliver)
3. Manal didn't write the lecture but she had it -----for her last week by her friend Sara. (write)

(النمط الثاني) : نمط ضع دائرة (وزارى 2018 – 2022)

1. My brother Sami had his old computer -----because it had stopped suddenly last week.
a) repair b) repaired c) had repaired d) repairing
2. Mr. Ghanem -----his old furniture -----last month by a local cleaning company in Amman.
a) was / furnished b) is / furnished c) have / furnished d) had / furnished

(النمط الثالث) : نمط إعادة الكتابة (وزارى 2019 - 2022)

** مهم جدا: في حالة إعادة الكتابة يكون مفتاح الحل على قاعدة السببية هو الفعل asked .

1. Rawan asked the gardener to plant some trees .
Rawan ----- .
2. Majid asked his neighbour to paint the fence last week.
Majid ----- .
3. I asked someone to send these files to the library.
I ----- .

خطوات إعادة الكتابة على السببية :

- 1) ضع فعل السببية (had) حسب منهاجك.
- 2) احذف to و ماقبلها . (3) ضع المفعول به .
- 4) الفعل بعد to يصبح تصريف ثالث .
- 5) أكمل الجملة .

الجمل الوزارية على قاعدة السببية

1. I had my phone -----after I dropped it. (2019)
a) repaired b) had repaired c) repair d) repairing
2. Maher didn't edit the article. He had it ----- . (edit) (2016)
3. I asked someone to send my text message. (2020)
A) I have sent my text message. B) I had my text message sent.
C) My text message was sent. D) I had sent my text message.
4. Ibrahim -----his new dental clinic -----last week. (2020)
A) has / furnished B) had / furnished C) is / furnished D) was / furnished
5. Rayan had his computer -----as it had stopped working. (2021)
A) is repaired B) was repaired C) repaired D) will repair
6. Khaled had his novel -----into three different languages. (2022)
A) is translated B) was translated C) translated D) will translate

Answers : 1. a 2. edited 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C

Modals Of Obligation and Prohibition revision

مراجعة أفعال المودالز للنهي و الإلتزام

* نستخدم الشكل التالي من أفعال المودالز للتعبير عن النهي او الإلتزام بفعل شيء ما.

S. + Modal (not) + V.1 مجرد + O. + C.

مفتاح الحل	Key	المودال	Modal
1	مسموح	allowed	must
2	غير مسموح	not allowed	must not / mustn't
3	ضروري	necessary	للمفرد / للجمع
4	ليس ضروري	not necessary	للمفرد / للجمع
5	ربما	perhaps	might

خطوات الحل :

- 1) نختار المودال المناسب حسب مفتاح الحل (الدالة) .
- 2) نحذف to و ماقبلها .
- 3) نكمل بقية الجملة كما هي .

1. It isn't allowed to touch that button.
You ----- .
2. It isn't necessary to attend class on Fridays.
You ----- .
3. Perhaps Ahmed's mobile phone is broken today.
Ahmed's mobile phone ----- .

* أي جملة شرطية تتكون من قسمين و هما :

فعل الشرط (If clause) كذلك يمكن تسميته جملة السبب ، و هو الجزء الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط (If) .
جواب الشرط (main clause) كذلك يمكن تسميته جملة النتيجة .

* أدوات الشرط المطلوبة (الفصل الأول و الفصل الثاني) هي :

إذا ثبت / provided that / طالما / as long as / حتى لو / even if / الا اذا / unless / عندما / when / اذا

النوع Type	فعل الشرط If clause	جواب الشرط Main clause
الصفري Zero	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

1. If she cooks a good dish , she alwaysher brother. (invited , invites , invited)
2. The doctor checks his patients if heearly to the hospital. (came , will come , comes)
to make (يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط)
الحل : 1. على نفس الترتيب تكون الجملة الاولى هي فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط) و الثانية هي جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط) .
2. نحذف to make و نضع مكانها فاصلة .

* Heat water till 70 C to make it boil correctly.

If you heat water till 70 C , it boils correctly.

الاول First	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.	S. will V.1 O. C. S. will not (won't) V.1 O. C.
-------------	---	--

3. If sheher medicine , she will feel better soon. (take , takes , will take)
4. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, hebetter. (gets , will get , got)

الثاني Second	S. V.2 O. C. S. didn't V.1 O. C.	S. would / could V.1 O. C.
---------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------

5. If the manthat hill , he would tell his grandchildren. (climb , will climb , climbed)
6. Shethat lesson if she caught the bus earlier. (will take , took , would take)
إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثاني (نمط النصيحة) الدالة الوحيدة هي (I think you should) والتي تستبدل فقط —

If I were you , I would

7. I think you should find a new job.

If I were you , I would find a new job.

الجمل الوزارية على الجمل الشرطية

1. More tourists ----- to this town if it had better climate . (come) (1997)
2. The couple would live in a village if they ----- enough money to hire a suitable house in the city . (have) (1998)
3.1 will read the book if ----- it. (find) (1999)
4. If every citizen ----- a car, our streets would be too crowded. (own) (2000)
5. Your kids would stay with me if they ----- too much noise. (not, make) (2001)
6. If you ----- the house, who will look after the baby? (leave) (2001)
7. I ----- in the city if we had the choice . (live) (2001)
8. They will come in time if they ----- troubles . (not, meet) (2002)
9. If he ----- at nine, he will miss the plane. (not, leave) (2002)
10. If you ----- smoking , your health will never get better. (not , stop) (2003)
11. If students ----- well-prepared for exam , they will have confidence in themselves. (be) (2003)
12. More tourists ----- to this village , If it had a better climate . (come) (2003)
13. If the new engineer -----h0w the machine worked , he would be able to start the work immediately . (know) (2004)
14. If the climate in the Jordan Valley ----- , we would be able to grow new kinds of fruit . (change) (2004)
15.If the climate in this area , the farmer would be able to grow rice. (change) (2005)
16. Provided that it -----, we Will have a picnic next week . (not, rain) (2016)
17. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle) (2016)

18. The bus is late. If it -----, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) (2017)
19. Plants will die if they -----enough sunlight. (not, get) (2017)
20. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. (2017)
If I ----- .
21. Rawan always takes her mobile when she ----- . (go out) (2017)
22. Ali will be upset, if you -----him to your party. (not, invite) (2018)
23. I think I should see a doctor. (2018)
If I ----- .
24. You won't get a job in France unless you -----French. (2018)
(speak , speaks , is speaking , spoke)
25. You should practise the presentation several times. (2019)
If I were ----- .
26. You can drive a car when you -----a driving license. (2019)
(get , gets , got)
27. When you -----the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you. (2020)
A) arrive B) arrives C) arrived D) arriving
28. People get a huge feeling of satisfaction when they -----others. (2020)
A) helped B) has helped C) help D) helped
29. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they ----- . (2021)
A) are captured B) is capturing C) had been captured D) has captured
30. If children -----outside, they get overweight. (2021)
A) don't play B) doesn't play C) didn't play D) hasn't played
31. If it rains, we -----the match. (2021)
A) would cancel B) cancelled C) cancels D) will cancel

Answers :

1-would come 2-didn't have

3-find 4-owned

5-didn't make 6-leave

7-would live

8-don't meet

9-doesn't leave

10-don't stop 11-are

12-would come

13-knew

14-changed

15-changed

16-doesn't rain

17-recycles 18. doesn't arrive

19. don't get

20. If I were you, I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

21. goes out 22. don't invite

23. If I were you, I would see a doctor.

24. speak

25. If I were you, I would practise the presentation several times.

26. get 27. arrive

28. help 29. are captured

30. don't play 31. will cancel

Verbs followed by to + V.1 / Verbs followed by V.ing مراجعة قاعدة الأفعال التي يتبعها اسم فاعل او مصدر

(1) هذه الأفعال اذا جاءت قبل الفراغ مباشرة « وبغض النظر: عن الظرف الموجود داخل الجملة » يجب أن يتبعها to V.1 وهي :
hope — intend — plan — want (لا يهم في أي زمن كان الفعل / مضارع / ماضي / مستقبل) المهم يكون قبل الفراغ مباشرة
1. she is planning ----- her certificate at medicine next year. (take)
2. My little brother hopes ----- the gym soon. (join)
3. I intended ----- the new irrigation system in my garden thosedays. (run)
4. I want ----- a tablet this week. (get)

(2) هذه الأفعال اذا جاءت قبل الفراغ مباشرة وبغض النظر عن الظرف الموجود داخل الجملة قد يأتي بعدها (to V.1 / V.ing)
afford — stop — start

** معلومة مهمة : اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي نستخدم الـ (ing) اما في المضارع و المستقبل نستخدم الـ (to V.1)
1. I can't afford ----- a laptop at the moment, it is expensive. (buy)
2. We were walking down the street when it started ----- suddenly yesterday. (rain)
3. My new mobile phone has stopped ----- last night. (work)

تمارين القواعد على الوحدة الأولى في الكتاب مع حلول دليل المعلم

Student Book (P.7 — Exercise 6)

6. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. تمرين مهم على الأزمنة
People (1) ----- (use) smartphones since they (2) ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) ----- (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) ----- (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) ----- (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) ----- (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers :

1- have been using (Present Perfect Continuous) 2- were invented (Past Simple Passive) 3- bought (Past Simple) 4- was produced (Past Simple Passive) 5- had sold (Past Perfect) 6- are sold (Present Simple Passive) 7- is estimated (Present Simple Passive) 8- will expand (Future with will) 9- are buying (Present Continuous) 10- will be (Future with will)

Student Book (P.10 — Exercise 4)

4 Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

1. " Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."
He said that ----- .
2. " If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."
He said that ----- .
3. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."
He said that ----- .
4. "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety."
He told the listeners that ----- .

Answers: 1. he said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too. 3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

Student Book (P.11 — Exercise 5)

5 Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. المنقول على شكل فقرة.

1. Farida : " Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help."

Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

2. Saleem : " We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week. "

Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

Activity Book (P.4 - Exercise 3)

Report the following statements.

1. I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

2. I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

3. Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me.....

4. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

5. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein said.....

Answers : 1 that she had some questions for her 2 that he had lived in Amman for six years

3 that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before

4 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

Activity Book (P.5 / Exercise 6)

6 Circle the correct words. (1 mark each)

تمرين مهم

1 We're going to Aqaba again **in / on** the summer. I **have / had** been looking forward to it since last year.

2 We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped to **work / working**.

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

4 In the past, most letters **wrote / were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed / typing**.

Answers : 1 in / have 2 repaired / working 3 started / must 4 were written / typed

Activity Book (P.7 / Exercise 4)

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. تمرين مهم على الأزمنة

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) said (say) that the world only

(2)----- (need) two or three computers. He (3) ----- (be) wrong! Since then, there

(4) ----- (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) -----

(have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) ----- (carry) smartphones

and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) ----- (wear) them — either

on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) ----- (attach) them to our skin!

Answers: 1 said 2 needed 3 was 4 has been 5 have 6 carry 7 wear 8 will attach

Activity Book (P.7 — Exercise 5)

ورد من هذا التمرين جمل وزارية لأكثر من دورة / مهم جدا

5 Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.

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

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

8 I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.

Answers: 1 use 2 play 3 to get; to buy 4 going to rain 5 come; 'm staying 6 been doing; will be

7 had; wouldn't 8 was writing; switched

Activity Book (P.7 / exercise 6)

تمرين مهم جدا على قواعد إعادة الكتابة في الوحدة الأولى

6 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might) (أفعال المودالز)

Issa's phone ----- .

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been - Passive) (المجهول)

My ----- .

3 I asked someone to fix my computer. (had - causative) (السببية)

I----- .

4 It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (don't have to) (أفعال المودالز)

You----- .

5 You are not allowed to touch this machine. (mustn't) (أفعال المودالز)

You----- .

6 I think you should send a text message. (would) (الشرط الثاني - نمط النصيحة)

If I were you, ----- .

7 Press that button to make the picture move. (moves) (الشرط الصفري)

If you press----- .

8 Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before) (ربط الماضي البسيط و التام)

Mohammad had----- .

Before Mohammad ----- .

Answers :

1. Issa's phone might be broken today.

2 My missing laptop has been found.

3 I had my computer fixed.

4 You don't have to switch off the screen.

5 You mustn't touch this machine.

6 if I were you, I would send a text message.

7 If you press that button, the picture moves.

8 Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

Before Mohammad started work, he had checked his emails.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 marks)

A Complete the text with the correct form of each word in brackets. You may need to use more than one word to fill in the gaps. (10 marks)

a) The bullet train or Shinkansen is a high-speed rail system that (1)------(serve) as the core of Japan’s rail transportation network. Shinkansen (2) -----(link) the major cities of Japan since it (3) -----(first introduce) in 1964 CE. At the moment, the network (4)------(expand) with newer, faster and more environmentally-friendly trains navigating through the country’s mountains.

b) The London Underground, which (5) -----(know) as The Tube, is one of the most famous underground rail systems in the world. The Tube, which (6)----- (get) its name from the shape of the system’s tunnels, (7)----- (serve) commuters since 1863 CE. It is also one of the biggest networks, as it (8)----- (currently run) over 408 km and 275 stations across London. There are plans to build at least 10 more stations in the near future!

c) The Shanghai Maglev Train is one of the fastest trains in the world; its speed(9) ----- (record) as 431 km per hour! The train takes only seven minutes and 20 seconds to bring travellers from Pudong International Airport to Longyang Road Station, which (10)----- (be) about 30 km away.

Answers :

- 1 serves 2 has linked 3 was first introduced 4 is expanding 5 is known
- 6 got 7 has served/has been serving 8 currently runs/is currently running 9 has been recorded 10 is

تمرين مهم على الأزمنة من دليل المعلم

Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets. You may need to use more than one word. (10 marks)

Some advertisements say that you can (1) -----(learn) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge (2)----- (be) yours in 24 hours.

There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time!

However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people (3) -----(struggle) for months to achieve a good level, they (4) ----- (begin) wondering what had gone wrong.

A complaint (5) ----- (recently make) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company (6) ----- (force) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact (7) -----(remain), if you (8) -----(spend) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you (9) ----- (speak) the language very soon. What we (10) ----- (do) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

Answers :

- 1 learn 2 will be 3 had struggled
- 4 began 5 was recently made 6 was forced
- 7 remains 8 spend/spent 9 will speak /would speak 10 will do

Unit Two Grammar

قواعد الوحدة الثانية

نستخدم التعابير / الأشكال التالية في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي أو التعبير عن العادات المألوفة في المضارع و هي :

A.	Used to :
Usage	Express past habits or past states that have changed now العادات أو الحالات في الماضي التي تغيرت
Form	S. <u>used to V.1</u> مجرد O. C. S. <u>didn't use to V.1</u> مجرد O. C. Wh. <u>did S. use to V.1</u> مجرد C.?

Correct the verbs between brackets.

نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

- I used ----- in a flat when I was a child. (live)
- Did we use ----- to the beach every summer? (go)
- She used ----- eating chocolate, but now she hates it. (love)
- He didn't ----- when he was thirty. (use , smoke)
- I used ----- tennis when I was at school. (play)
- She----- able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all. (use , be)
- he use ----- golf every weekend? (play)
- They both used ----- short hair when they were a bit younger. (have)
- Salam -----study Portuguese and English at school. (use)
- I ----- school when I was younger. (not, use , hate)
- Where -----you use to ----- your vacation at the age of 15? (spend)
- My grandmother used ----- stories when we were kids. (tell)
- When I was a child, I used----- fishing with my dad. (go)
- Did he use----- in pools and lakes ? (swim)
- What -----you ----- do when you were younger ? (use to)
- I used ----- a heavy smoker, but now I've stopped. (be)
- He used ----- such a shy child. (be)
- She ----- do lots of physical exercise at college. (use)
- They used ----- lots of junk food, but now they are really healthy. (eat)

Answers :

- to live
- to go
- to love
- use to smoke
- to play
- used to be
- did / to play
- to have
- used to
- didn't use to
- did / spend
- to tell
- to go
- to swim
- did / use to
- to be
- to be
- used to
- to eat

**نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة . تذكر أن الوزارة تضع لك خطا تحت الكلمة التي تحد الخطأ .

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

- I am used to go to bed very late but not anymore!
- He didn't used to get on really well with her, but now they have both changed.
- They didn't used to like this town, but now they love it!
- She used to being vegetarian but now she eats meat.
- What did he used to doing in his spare time ?

Answers :

- used to
- didn't use to
- didn't use to
- used to be
- use to do

* نمط ضع دائرة و هو الأكثر في الوزارة على هذه القاعدة .

- In the past, Muna -----work with her mother at the farm.
a) use to b) using to c) used to d) doesn't use to
- Where did she -----to school when she was younger.
a) used to go b) use to go c) are using to going d) uses to go

B	Be used to :
Usage	Describe things that are familiar or customary وصف الأشياء التي أصبحت عادية و مألوفاً
Form	S. is / are / am / was / were+ used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C. S. isn't / aren't / am not / wasn't / weren't used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C. Wh. is / are / am / was / were S. used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C. ?

** الفرق بين القاعدتين هو :

- (1) الفعل بعد used to او use to في الشكل الأول يكون دوماً مجرداً .
لكن في حالة be used to نستخدم V.ing / Noun / Pronoun
- (2) الشكل الأول للقاعدة used to / use to لا يأتي قبلها أي فعل من أفعال الكينونة be لكن يأتي قبلها الفعل did / didn't
- (3) الشكل الأول للقاعدة يكون used to في الاثبات لكنه يصبح use to مع did / didn't .
لكن في الشكل الثاني و هو be used to فلا يتغير شكل الـ used to في الاثبات او النفي او السؤال .

Correct the verbs between brackets.

نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

1. I'm used ----- in London, so the crowds don't bother me. (live)
2. She's used ----- in the Tokyo subway so she doesn't get lost. (walk)
3. He is/was ----- with animals, but he's a bit scared of dogs. (use , deal)
4. My father is / was used----- in heavy traffic. (drive)
5. I ----- up in the night with my baby. I drink lots of coffee! (be, use , wake)
6. I wasn't / weren't / am not used ----- my free time by beach. (spend)
7. She's used ----- a lot of coffee, so she doesn't have a problem with that. (drink)
8. I've lived here for three years but I'm still not used ----- alone at night. (walk)
9. He is ----- a lot of exercise, so a ten-mile walk is easy for him. (use , do)
10. Are you used----- early nowadays ? (sleep)
11. This ----- man at crowds with strangers. (not, be , use , stand)
12. Sami ----- used to living alone in the city. (be)
13. These boys are ----- playing till late hour. (use)
14. What -----you ----- watching on vacation nights ? (use)
- 15 I am used -----dinner with my new neighbors at town. (have)

Answers :

1. to living 2. to walking 3. used to dealing 4. to driving 5. am used to waking 6. to spending
7. to drinking 8. to walking 9. used to doing 10. to sleeping 11. isn't used to standing 12. is 13. used to
14. are / used to 15. to having

* نمط إعادة الكتابة (وزارتي 2016 – 2022) على be used to ، و الدليل او مفتاح الحل على هذه القاعدة هو :

المفتاح / الدالة	الحل Answers
is normal	is / are / am used to V.ing
is not / isn't normal	is not / are not / am not used to V.ing

1. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.
My friend ----- .
2. It is normal for Sara now to stay awake for late hour.
Sara is----- .
3. It is normal for me now to get up early every day.
I ----- .
4. It is customary for many city people to sleep in the midst of the noise.
Many city people ----- .
5. It is usual for Jordanians to work during feast time.
Jordanians ----- .
6. My dad is used to staying at the shop for long time.
It is normal for ----- .
7. It is not normal for Mr. Hani to take his grandkids to the Zoo.
Mr. Hani is ----- .

خطوات الحل في إعادة الكتابة :

1. نضع فعل مساعد مناسب من عائلة الـ be ونستخدم فقط is / are / am في الاثبات ونستخدم is not / are not / am not في حالة النفي .
2. نقوم بحذف الـ to و ما قبلها .
3. اضع للفعل الموجود بعد الـ ing و نكمل

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة ، وزارة (2016)

وزارية 2016

* Most Jordanians used to the hot weather.

1. Some people used to working during hot Summer.
2. Is he use to waking up early ?
3. These boys used to playing at the street everyday .
4. I used to fishing journeys with tourists.

الجملة الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الثانية (used to / be used to)

1. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather. (2016)

2. It is normal for my friend now to send emails. (2016)

My friend is -----.

3. Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that. (2016)

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

American people -----.

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

My grandfather -----.

6. It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary. (2018)

My younger brother -----.

7. When I was young, I -----on foot to my school. (2018)

(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)

8. Ali -----the duck in the park with his father when he was young. (2019)

(is used to feeding , used to feed , am used to feeding , are used to feeding)

9. It is normal for me now to have traffic on my way to work. (2019)

I -----.

10. My father -----to drink coffee, but now he does. (2019)

(hasn't used , didn't use , wasn't used , doesn't use)

11. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh fruit and vegetables. (2019)

My children -----.

12. Rashed -----swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (2019)

(are used to going , used to go , use to go , am used to going)

13. It is normal for me now to work from home. (2020)

A) I am used to working from home now. B) I used to work from home.

C) I used to working from home now. D) I am not used to working from home now.

14. I am used to teaching my students through social media. (2020)

A) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.

B) It was normal for me to teach my students through social media.

C) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

D) It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

15. Where did Maha -----to school ? (2020)

A) used to go B) use going C) use to go D) use to going

16. It is normal for most Jordanian people to cook Mansaf at wedding party. (2020)

Most Jordanian people -----.

A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

D) are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

17. I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well. (2020)
 A) I am used to driving cars well now. B) I used to drive cars well in the past.
 C) I am used to drive cars well now. D) I used to driving cars well in the past.
18. There -----be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem. (2021)
 A) didn't use to B) was used to C) wasn't used to D) don't use to
19. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't -----nothing to do all day. (2021)
 A) used to have B) used having C) used to having D) used to have
20. It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics. (2021)
 A) Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
 B) Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
 C) Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
 D) Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.
21. I -----like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films. (2021)
 A) am used to B) use to C) used to D) am not used to
22. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We -----the cold weather. (2021)
 A) used to B) are used to C) is used to D) weren't used to
23. My family and I -----go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city. (2021)
 A) are used to B) use to C) used to D) aren't used to
24. Joining a gym can be tiring at first if you -----doing much exercise. (2021)
 A) used to B) were used to C) is used to D) aren't used to

Answers:

1. are used to 2. My friend is used to sending emails now. 3. used to 4. American people are not used to eating steak for lunch and dinner. It is too expensive. 5. My grandfather is not used to having nothing to do all day. 6. My younger brother is used to using his electronic dictionary. 7. used to go 8. used to feed 9. I am used to having traffic to my way to work. 10. didn't use 11. My children are used to eating fresh fruit and vegetables. 12. used to go 13. A 14. C 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. C 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. C 24. D

تمارين المنهاج المهمة على القاعدة

Student Book (P. 15 / Ex. 6)

Choose the correct option

إختر الإجابة الصحيحة

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

Answers: 1-didn't use.to 2 is used to 3 used to 4 aren't used to 5 used to

Student Book (P.19 / EX. 5-6) Grammar: The Past Perfect Continuous

هذه التمارين على (الماضي التام المستمر) و لقد شرحتة مع الأزمنة في الوحدة الأولى .

5 Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
 B: Yes, I ----- for half an hour. (run)
 2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
 3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she ----- all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

Answers: 1 had been running 2 had been shopping 3 had been cooking

6 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms. تمرين على الماضي التام / البسيط / المستمر

Hind (1) **has / had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) **have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) **were / had been** using the family. computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has / had** been talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Answers: 1 had 2 had 3 had 4 phoned 5 had been 6 had been planning 7 had 8 had been 9 had been

Activity Book (P.11-12 /EX. 3-4-5): Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you. أكمل من الصندوق ، عبارتين ستستخدمهما مرتين .

used to - use to - not be used to - used to

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We -----to the cold weather.
2. My grandparents didn't -----send emails when they were my age.
3. Rashed -----go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
4. We always go to the market across the street, so we -----eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. I----- walking so fast!
- 6 When you were younger, did you ----- play in the park?

Answers: 1 weren't used to 2 use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 'm not used to 6 use to

4 Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you. اختر الجواب الصحيح

1. I **used to /am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
2. There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I think television **used to /is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
4. Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
5. There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
6. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is now used to /now used to** playing it.

Answers : 1 used to 2 didn't use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 used to 6 is now used to

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you. أكمل الجمل بوضع صيغة الفعل الصحيحة

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

Answers: 1 used to work; used to get up 2 used to living 3 used to make 4 used to having 5 used to wearing

Usage	to talk about a continuous action in the future
Form	S. <u>will / 'll be V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>will not / won't be V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>will S. be V.ing</u> O. C.?
Adverbs	- in / at / within زمن + time - at + o'clock + ظرف مستقبل - this time + ظرف مستقبل / that time + ظرف مستقبل - don't V.1 / can/ can't / will / will not / be quiet + ظرف مستقبل - still + ظرف مستقبل / - will + still

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. This time next year, they ----- for their final exams. (be, prepare)
2. What will you----- in ten years' time? (do)
3. Be quiet when you come tonight. The baby will ----- . (sleep)
4. Can I call you tonight or will you ----- with your family? (have).
5. My elder brother will ----- languages in three years time. (study)
6. At 8:00 tomorrow night , We ----- for the finals. (train)
7. Don't make noise when you arrive tonight. The boys will ----- together. (chat)
8. What will he still----- at seven tomorrow with his friends? (be, do)
9. Hatem and his brother will be ----- the library tomorrow night. (clean) .
10. Samia -----the lesson to the students at this time tomorrow. (still , explain)

Answers :

1. will be preparing
2. be doing
3. be sleeping
4. be having
5. be studying
6. will be training
7. be chatting
8. be doing
9. cleaning
10. will still be explaining

تمارين المنهاج على المستقبل المستمر :

Student Book (P. 21 — Exercise 5)

5 Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

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

Answers .

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

Student Book (P. 21 — Exercise 6)

6 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. If you need to contact me next week, we'll stay / be staying at a hotel in Aqaba.
2. If you need help to find a job, I will help / be helping you.
3. L can't call my dad right now. He'll board / be boarding the plane. It takes off in an hour.
4. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll watch / be watching the football match at the stadium.
- 5 Do you think you'll miss / be missing your school friends when you go to university?

Answers

- 1 be staying
- 2 help
- 3 be boarding
- 4 be watching
- 5 miss

B: Future perfect

Usage	talk about an action that will be completed at future
Form	S. <u>will</u> / 'll have V3 O. C. S. <u>will not</u> / won't have V3 O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. have V3 O. C.?
Adverbs	- by + ظرف مستقبل - by + سنة مستقبل - by the end of this زمن - by this time ظرف مستقبل / by that time ظرف مستقبل - by the time V.1

تمارين المنهاج على المستقبل التام :

Student Book (P. 25 — Exercise 5)

5 Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

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

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

تمارين المنهاج على قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

Student Book (P. 23 — Exercise 5)

5 Make correct sentences about the future.

- 1 He / hope / become a teacher one day.
- 2 I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.
- 3 Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.
- 4 How / you / intend / solve the problem?
- 5 Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.
- 6 you / intend / buy tickets for the play?

Answers

1. He hopes to become a teacher one day.
2. I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.
3. Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
4. How do you intend to solve the problem?
5. Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.
6. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

دبلجة وزارية محتملة على هذه الأفعال :

1. Many hospitals plan -----robots in the future.
a) will use b) used c) to use d) uses
2. He hopes -----a teacher one day. (become)

المطلوب تكوين جمل عن المستقبل

معلومات مهمة عن قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

معلومة مهمة (1) :

الأفعال التالية (hope , intend , plan) يجب ان يأتي بعدها to V.1 اذا جاءت قبل الفراغ مباشرة (ركز قبل الفراغ مباشرة) حتى لو كان في الجملة ظرف / دليل مستقبل .

* He intends -----a teacher one day.
(become)

** لكن اذا فصل بين هذه الأفعال وبين الفراغ فاعل (اسم / ضمير) هنا يكون الحل (will V.1)

* Ahmed hopes that he -----his own company one day. (run)

معلومة مهمة (2) :

الفعل intend ومعناه (ينوي) يجوز تحويله الى الفعل plan ومعناه (يخطط) للدلالة على المستقبل.

* Samia intends to revise for exams .

* Samia is planning to revise for exams.

Activity Book (P. 16 — Exercise 4)

4 There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

تصحيح الخطأ في صيغة الفعل

- 1 A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.
- 2 A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.
- 3 A: What time will you get here tomorrow?
B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.
- 4 A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Answers : 1 will be studying 2 will be having

3 will text 4 will be sleeping

Activity Book (P. 16 - Exercise 7)

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.

المطلوب إكمال الجمل التالية باستخدام الأفعال التي في الصندوق يجب الإنتباه للمعنى.

be going to + do / be going to + miss / be going to + take / will + have / will + stay / will + tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) 's going to take a long time to get better. He (2) ----- in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3) ----- his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4) ----- a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) ----- some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6) ----- him about the lessons he has missed.

Answers: 1. 's going to take 2. will stay 3. will have 4. 's going to miss 5. 's going to do 6. will tell

Activity Book (P. 17 — Exercise 11)

11 Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous. The first one is done

1. Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2. Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

3. you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.

5. you / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow

Answers:

1. Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2. Next Monday, will be working in my new job.

3. Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?

4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.

5. Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

الجمل الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

1. Will you -----your homework by seven o'clock? (do) (2016)

2. This time next year, the students will -----for their final exams. (prepare) (2017)

3. In thirty years' time, scientists -----a cure for cancer. (2018)

(found , find , will have found , were finding)

4. Look at the black sky! It -----to rain. (2018)

(go , is going , was going)

5. According to Kate's schedule, she -----her new business partner next Tuesday. (2019)

(would be met , will be met , was going to meet , is going to meet)

6. By the end of this month, we -----in this house for a year. (2019)

(have lived , lived , will have lived)

7. Experts think that one day smart phones -----to our skins in the future. (2019)

(attached , will be attached , were attached)

8. By the end of this week, we -----all the information for the project. (2019)

(received , will have received , were receiving)

9. I can't call my dad now. He -----on the plane. It takes off in an hour. (2020)

A) was boarding B) would be boarded C) will be boarding D) was boarded

10. We won't be here tomorrow night. We -----the football match at the stadium. (2020)

A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching

11. This time tomorrow, we -----because we will have finished our exams. (2020)

A) would have celebrated B) will be celebrating C) will have celebrated D) had been celebrating

12. This time next year, Ahmed -----his presentation in the university before graduation. (2020)

A) discuss B) will be discussing C) has discussed D) is discussed

13. By 2025, I hope researchers -----a cure for cancer. (2021)
 A) will have found B) have been found C) found D) had found
14. This time next year, they -----for their final exams. (2021)
 A) were preparing B) will be preparing C) has been prepared D) is prepared
15. We won't be here tomorrow night. We -----the football match at the stadium. (2021)
 A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching
16. We're late! By the time we get to the airport. The plane ----- . (2021)
 A) will have gone B) go C) went D) had gone
17. Next month, our family -----in this house for a year. (have, live) (2016)

Answers :

1. have done 2. be preparing 3. will have found 4. is going 5. is going to meet 6. will have lived
 7. will be attached 8. will have received 9. will be boarding 10. will be watching 11. will be celebrating
 12. will be discussing 13. will have found 14. will be preparing 15. will be watching 16. will have gone
 17. will have lived

Unit Four Grammar

قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة

** هي الجمل التي نستخدم بها احد الضمائر الموصولة و مهمتها تحديد الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه ، و الضمائر الموصولة هي :

	Relative Pronoun الضمير الموصول	Usage الاستخدام
1	who	يستخدم مع الاسم العاقل (الجمع و المفرد)
2	which	يستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل (الجمع و المفرد) / و قد تستخدم مع اسم المكان
3	where	يستخدم مع اسم المكان
4	when	يستخدم مع اسم الزمان
5	whose	يستخدم مع اسم الملكية
6	that	يحل مكان أي ضمير موصول

1. I have seen the man -----works with my dad at the local council.
 a) who b) which c) where d) when
2. Salma has translated the book -----talks about the Inca's civilization.
 a) who b) which c) where d) when
3. I still recall the time -----I met my best friend Hani.
 a) who b) which c) where d) when
4. It was 11.00 p.m. -----I stopped my work.
 a) who b) which c) where d) when

معلومات مهمة :

1. اذا جاء بعد الاسم فاصلة لا يجوز استخدام that بل نستخدم ضمير الوصل المناسب .

* I bought the car, -----Mr. Hadi painted last week, for 3000 JD.

- a) who b) which c) where d) that

* I bought the car-----Mr. Hadi painted last week, for 3000 JD.

- a) who b) which c) where d) that

2. يوجد نوعين من الجمل الموصولة ، و لكل نوع وظيفة محددة ، و هي :

- الجمل الموصولة المعرفة defining relative clause و تستخدم لاعطاء معلومات أساسية عن الاسم essential details و في هذا النوع لا نستخدم الفواصل مع الضمير .

* The person who is known as the founder of chemistry is Jabir ibn Hayyan.

- الجمل الموصولة غير المعرفة non-defining relative clause و تستخدم لاعطاء معلومات إضافية عن الاسم additional و يجب فصل الاسم عن الضمير باستخدام الفواصل .

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

3. قد نستخدم which / where مع اسم المكان و لكن حسب الضوابط التالية :

- اذا جاء بعد اسم المكان اسم / ضمير نستخدم where مثل : Amman where I worked at past is a crowded city.

- لكن اذا جاء بعد اسم المكان فعل نستخدم which مثل : Amman which is a crowded city , has a cold winter.

4. ضمير الملكية whose يستخدم اذا كان محصورا بين اسمين مثل :

- The woman, whose daughter in my class, comes from the UK.

- The woman who comes from the UK is nice to all.

* الأتماط الوزارية على هذه القاعدة هي :

(1) نمط ضع دائرة :

1. She has gone to the city -----her aunt lives and works at a big company.

a) where b) which c) when d) who

2. I haven't seen the film -----you told me about yet.

a) where b) which c) when d) who

3. She has gone to the city -----hosted the Art Gallery before three years.

a) where b) which c) when d) who

(2) نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة (وزارة 2016 – 2017)

4. Shad and his mother which stay at Aqaba these days, are truly nice people.

5. Some parents where monitor their children's internet surfing, are usually conservatives.

(3) نمط إعادة الكتابة (منهاج)

6. London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.

London, -----.

which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

* المعطيات (مفاتيح الحل) :

- وجود جملتين يفصلهما نقطة . الجملة الأولى تبدأ باسم و الثانية تبدأ بضمير يدل على الاسم .

** خطوات الحل هي :

- نضع ضمير وصل مناسب ، و في نمط إعادة الكتابة نستخدم فقط (who / which) .

- نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و نقوم بتنزيلها بعد الضمير الموصول مباشرة .

- نضع فاصلة . - نقوم بإزالة الجملة الأولى . - نضع نقطة نهاية الجملة.

7. The man was reading a newspaper. He is sitting at the corner.

The man, -----.

8. Big cats live in the wild. They are endangered of extinction forever.

Big cats, -----.

تمارين المنهاج على الجمل الموصولة

Student Book (P.30 - Exercise 4)

4 Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, **which** is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. 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. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, **who** began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, **which** is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

1. Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

المطلوب : تحديد جمل الوصل المعرفة و غير المعرفة في النص؟

2 What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

ما هو الضمير المستخدم ليدل على كل ممايلي : الأماكن الأشياء و الحيوانات و البشر

people animals and things places

Answers

1 Defining relative clauses:

- who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

Non-defining relative clauses:

- which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain

- which was originally a minaret

- who began work in 1184 CE

- which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2 people — who, that

animals and things — which, that

places — where, which, that

Student Book (P.31 — Exercise 5)

5 Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that , which , where , who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) ----- is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2)----- Was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)----- horses may have been kept. People (4) ----- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

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

Activity Book (P.21 — Exercise 4)

4 Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. The first one is done for you.

1. A mathematician is someone.....	a. are studied by mathematicians.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects.....	b. means ‘doctor’.
3. ‘Physician’ is an old-fashioned word.....	c. works with numbers.
4. A chemist is a person.....	d. astronomers study.
5. The stars and planets are things.....	e. works in a laboratory.

Answers:

1 c: A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.

2 a: Geometry and arithmetic are subjects that/which are studied by mathematicians.

3 b: ‘Physician’ is an old-fashioned word that/which means ‘doctor’.

4 e: A chemist is a person who/that works in a laboratory.

5 d: The stars and planets are things that/which astronomers study.

Activity Book (P.21 -Exercise 5)

5 Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

that , when , which , who

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

Answers :

1 , who is also known as Avicenna,

2 , which included many subjects,

3 that

4, who were worried about his health,

5 when

B. Cleft Sentences

to emphasise certain pieces of information

الجمل المنقسمة / الجزئية / المشددة

* هي الجمل التي نستخدمها للتشديد / التأكيد على اسم معين في الجملة ، ويكون لهذه القاعدة ثلاث بدايات / أنماط (مفاتيح حل) و هي:

البداية الأولى	It is It was + الاسم المشدد + ضمير موصول مناسب + الاسم المشدد It
----------------	--

1. Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.

It was -----.

*خطوات الحل:

1. نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل في الجملة الاصلية هو الاسم الرئيسي / المشدد و نضعه بعد البداية.

2. نضع ضمير موصول مناسب او يجوز استخدام that في هذه الحالة مع جميع الأسماء.

3. نكمل بقية الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير.

** معلومة مهمة: يجوز اعتبار أي اسم في الجملة اسم مشدد، و في هذه الحالة قد يكون للجملة اكثر من حل.

- It was Queen Rania who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE.- It was the gallery which / that Queen Rania opened in 2012 CE.- It was in 2012 CE when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery.

البداية الثانية	الاسم المشدد حسب البداية الوزارية + is / was + ضمير موصول مناسب + البداية الوزارية
The person الشخص	who
The place المكان	where / which
The country البلد	where / which
The year السنة	when / in which
The time الوقت	when / in which
The century القرن	when / in which
The period الفترة	when / in which
The subject الموضوع / المادة	which
The event الحدث	which
The thing الشئ	which
The way الطريقة	which

2. Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012 CE.

The person -----.

The year -----.

The thing -----.

* خطوات الحل لهذه البداية هي :

1. نضع ضمير موصول مناسب حسب البداية و يجوز وضع that لجميع البدايات.

2. ننزل كل الجملة ماعدا الاسم المشدد الذي نقوم بتمييزه من خلال البداية الوزارية .

3. نضع الفعل المساعد (is) اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع والفعل المساعد (was) اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي .

4. نضع الاسم المشدد في نهاية الجملة.

- The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.- The year when / in which / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.- The thing which / that Queen Rania opened in 2012 CE was the gallery.

البداية الثالثة	What -----.
-----------------	-------------

3. I would like to visit Petra next month.

What ----- .

* خطوات الحل لهذا النمط هي :

1. ننزل الجملة لعند to كما هي .

2. نضع الفعل المساعد do بعد to

3. نعتبر الفعل و الاسم الموجودين بعد to في الجملة الاصلية هما الاسم المشدد .

4. نضع الفعل المساعد (is) فقط

5. نضع الاسم المشدد في نهاية الجملة .

- What I would like to do next month is visit Petra.

Student Book (P.29 — Exercise 6)

6 We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1-3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a—c,

1. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I	a. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE
2. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.	b. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
3. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.	c. The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

Answers: 1b 2c 3a

Student Book (P.29 - Exercise 7)

7 Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

المطلوب : إعادة كتابة هذه الجملة بثلاث طرق مختلفة مع التأكيد على الأجزاء التي تحتها خط (تمرين مهم)

Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

Answers:

- The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
- It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
- The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

Student Book (P.29 — Exercise 8)

8 Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

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

The person who -----.

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

The country where -----.

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

It was -----.

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

It was -----.

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

It was -----.

Answers

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

Activity Book (P.20 — Exercise 3)

3 Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. The first one is done for you.

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

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

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

The year -----.

3. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was -----.

4. My father has influenced me most.

The Person -----.

5. I like Geography most of all.

The subject -----.

6. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was -----.

Answers: .

2 when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE 3 11 p.m. when I stopped working

4 who/that has influenced me most is my father 5 that/which I like most of all is Geography

6 the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

الجمل الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

1. The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE. (2016)

The year ----- .

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

3. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. (2016)

It is -----.

4. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else. (2017)

The thing that -----.

5. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE. (2017)

The year -----.

6. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well preserved Roman castle who is situated in Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south Amman. (2017)

7. The Second World War ended in Europe in 1945 CE. (2018)

The year -----.

8. The prize -----Huda won last year was for Art. (2018)

(when , where , which , who)

9. I would like to visit Petra next month. (2018)

What -----.

10. The students, -----cleaned the street, are from our school. (2018)

(which , when , who , whose)

11. I work in a farm -----sells fresh fruits and vegetables. (2018)

(which , where , when , whose)

12. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience. (2019)

The thing -----.

13. Plastic is the material -----causes a lot of pollution. (2019)

(whose , who , where , which)

14. Ibn Sina wrote the most famous medical book. (2019)

The person -----.

15. Greece was the place -----the Olympic games took place in 2004 CE. (2019)

(where , who , when)

16. A chemist is the person -----works in a laboratory. (2019)

(who , which , where)

17. The person -----has influenced me most is my father. (2019)

(which , when , who , whose)

18. The heat made the journey unpleasant. (2020)

The thing

- A) which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
- B) where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
- C) who made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
- D) when made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

19. **The person** (2020)

- A) who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
- B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.
- C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.
- D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

20. I would like to take you to a café -----serves excellent coffee. (2020)

- A) which B) when C) who D) where

21. The year -----the great mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE. (2020)

- A) which B) when C) who D) where

22. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan -----invented ink that can be seen in the dark. (2020)

- A) which B) when C) who D) where

23. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant. (2020)

- A) The journey which I made was unpleasant.
- B) It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- C) The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the heat.
- D) It was the unpleasant journey which made the heat.

24. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the **musical theory** in the world. (2020)

- A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.
- B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.
- C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.
- D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

25. The person -----my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend. (2020)

- A) where B) when C) whose D) who

26. The Aqaba beach is the place -----I enjoy watching the sunset. (2020)

- A) who B) when C) whose D) where

27. The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site ----- 1985 CE. (2020)

- A) was B) be C) are D) been

28. **Huda** won the prize for Art last year. (2020)

- A) The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
- B) The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.
- C) It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.
- D) The prize which was won by Huda last year was for Art.

29. Ibn Sina -----is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. (2021)

- A) which B) where C) who D) when

30. Thank you very much for your email -----was interesting. (2021)

- A) which B) where C) who D) when

31. Ali, -----mother is a professor, forgot his umbrella. (2021)

- A) whose B) when C) where D) who

32. The old hotel -----we stayed in last week was really big. (2021)

- A) when B) where C) who D) whose

33. It was at night -----the rescue team arrived at the scene of the accident. (2021)

- A) where B) when C) which D) who

34. -----to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. (2021)
 A) The person who contributed B) The person who contributing
 C) It is the person who contributed D) It is Al-Kindi who
35. I like **English** most of all. (2021)
 A) The person that I liked most of all has been English.
 B) The subject that I like most of all is English.
 C) The subject which I like most of all was English.
 D) The person which I liked most of all has been English.
36. -----Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq. (2021)
 A) The country when B) The year where
 C) The place when D) The country where
37. I saw the shoes -----you bought last week on sale for less this week. (2021)
 A) whose B) when C) which D) where
38. **My boss** sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday. (2021)
 A) It was Tuesday my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague .
 B) It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contract to on Tuesday.
 C) It was my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.
 D) It was the signed contract that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.
39. My father -----loves exploring the Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very interesting. (2021)
 A) where B) when C) which D) who
40. The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.
 A) in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.
 B) It is in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
 C) It was in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
 D) It in 2012 CE that The Olympic Games were held in London.
41. The cake -----my mother made tasted really great.
 A) who B) that C) when D) where
42. It ----- 11 p.m. when I stopped working. (2021)
 A) be B) is C) was D) been
43. " Physician" is an old fashioned word -----means doctor. (2021)
 A) when B) who C) where D) which
44. It is for his work in geometry -----Al-Kindi is especially famous. (2021)
 A) who B) that C) where D) when
45. The person who won **Nobel Prize** for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
 A) The year when Naguib Mahfouz won Nobel Prize for literature was 1988.
 B) The person who won Nobel Prize for literature in 1988 was Naguib Mahfouz.
 C) It was Naguib Mahfouz who won Nobel Prize for literature in 1988.
 D) The thing that Naguib Mahfouz won in 1988 was Nobel Prize for literature.
46. I think there'd be a lot of children -----would love to have a climbing wall in their school. (2021)
 A) which B) when C) where D) who
47. Maher found **studying Maths** the most difficult at school.
 A) It is studying Maths that Maher finds the most difficult at school.
 B) It was the most difficult at school studying Maths that Maher found.
 C) It is studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.
 D) It was studying Maths that Maher found the most difficult at school.

Answers :

1. The year when / in which / that The first athletic event for the disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
2. where = which
3. It is Taha Hussein who / that is especially famous for his work in literature.
- It is his work in literature which / that Taha Hussein is especially famous for .
4. The thing that impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity.
- The thing that impresses me more than anything else about my neighbours' is generosity.
5. The year when / in which / that Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
6. who = which
7. The year when / in which / that the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945 CE.
8. which
9. What I would like to do next month is visit Petra.
10. who
11. which
12. The thing which / that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
13. which
14. The person who / that wrote the most famous medical book was Ibn Sina.
15. which
16. who
17. who
18. A
19. B
20. A
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. D
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. B
36. D
37. C
38. C
39. D
40. C
41. B
42. C
43. D 44. B 45. D 46. D 47. D

Activity Book (P. 29 — Exercise 5)

5 Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

- In three years' time, my brother----- graduated from university.
a. has b. will have c. is going to d. will
- Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.
a. 're going to b. 'll c. 'll be d. will have
- Where did they ----- to school?
a. used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. use going

Answers: 2b 3b 4c

Activity Book (P. 30 — Exercise 6)

6 Write one sentence that means the same.

- The Egyptians built the pyramids. جمل اعادة كتابة مهمة جدا
It was the ----- . الجمل المنقسمة (الجزئية) الوحدة الرابعة .
- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
Ali is ----- .
- London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK. قواعد الوحدة الرابعة (الجمل الموصولة)
London, ----- .

Answers :

- 1 It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
Or It was the pyramids which / that the Egyptians built.
- 2 Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
- 3 London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Activity Book (P. 30 — Exercise 7)

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

تصحيح الفعل

- Are you planning -----shopping tomorrow? (go)
- Where have you been? I ----- for ages. (wait)
- Our grandmother used ----- us stories at bedtime. (tell)
- Will it still this ----- evening? (rain)
- Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

Answers: 1. to go 2. have been waiting 3. to tell 4. be raining 5. had helped

Activity Book (P. 59 -Exercise A - Use of language

Complete the text with the correct form of each word in brackets. You may need to use more than one word to fill in the gaps. (10 marks)

a The bullet train or Shinkansen is a high speed rail system that (1) ----- (serve) as the core of Japan's rail transportation network. Shinkansen (2) ----- (link) the major cities of Japan since it (3) ----- (first, introduce) in 1964 CE. At the moment, the network (4) ----- (expand) with newer, faster and more environmentally-friendly trains navigating through the country's mountains.

b The London Underground, which (5) ----- (know) as The Tube, is one of the most famous underground rail systems in the world. The Tube, which (6) ----- (get) its name from the shape of the system's tunnels, (7) ----- (serve) commuters since 1863 CE. It is also one of the biggest networks, as it (8) ----- (currently , run) over 408 km and 275 stations across London. There are plans to build at least 10 more stations in the near future!

c The Shanghai Maglev Train is one of the fastest trains in the world; its speed (9) ----- (record) as 431 km per hour! The train takes only seven minutes and 20 seconds to bring

travellers from Pudong International Airport to Longyang Road Station, which (10) -----
(be) about 30 km away. 58

Answers :

1 serves 2 has linked 3 was first introduced 4 is expanding 5 is known 6 got 7 has served/has been serving
8 currently runs/is currently running 9 has been recorded 10 is

تمارين مهمة على القواعد كاملة ل كتاب الطالب (القراءة)

Student Book (P. 42 — Exercise 4)

4 Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1 Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational / operate / operations)

2 When do you ----- to receive your test results?
(expect / expectancy / expectantly)

3 When we were younger, we ----- live in a village. We moved to the city when I was
about ten year's old.

(were used to / use to / used to)

4 By the end of this year, We ----- here for ten years.
(will live / will be living / will have lived)

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

Student Book (P. 42 — Exercise 5)

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

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it ----- .

2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He ----- since 5 p.m.

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

I am -----.

Answers :

1 is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world. 2. has been studying

3 used to getting up early to study now.

تمارين من دليل المعلم (ص 144)

C. Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets. You may need to use more than one word. (10 marks)

Some advertisements say that you can (1) ----- (learn) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge (2)----- (be) yours in 24 hours. There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time! However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people (3) - ----- (struggle) for months to achieve a good level, they (4)----- (begin) wondering what had gone wrong. A complaint (5)----- (recently, make) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company (6) ----- (force) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact (7)----- (remain) , if you (8) ----- (spend) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you (9)----- (speak) the language very soon. What we (10) ----- (do) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

Answers : 1 learn 2 will be 3 had struggled 4 began 5 was recently made 6 was forced 7 remains

8 spend/spent 9 will/would speak 10 will do