

English Grammar – Second Term 2023

قواعد الفصل الثاني – جديد

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بدارين 0772898811

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A Green Cornfield	حقل الذرة الأخضر
Around the world in eighty days	حول العالم في ثمانين يوم

مكتبة أحمد أخوان بفروعها

الفرع الأول : مقابل مطعم تدلل – شارع البلدية

الفرع الثاني : مقابل مكتب البريد – شارع البلدية

Comparison and Superlative

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

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. الصفات القصيرة الشاذة في اللغة الانجليزية هي :

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

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

2. نستخدم العبارات التالية في المقارنة وهي :

as many + اسم معدود جمع + as	1. Not asstudents study Maths as science. (much , more , less , many)
as much + اسم غير معدود + as	2. My sister always putsfood as mine in her plate. (as much , more , less , as many)
** عند عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ نستخدم (as much as / as often as / as possible as)	

1. اذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف (y) قبله ساكن نقلب (y) الى (i) ثم تضاف (er / est) مثل :

Lazy = lazier = the laziest / crazy = crazier = the craziest

2. اذا انتهت الصفة بساكن علة ساكن يجب مضاعفة الحرف الأخير مثل :

big = bigger = the biggest

مثل (w , r , x , b , c , q) لكن تذكر هذه الاحرف لاتضاعف ابدا وهي

slow = slower = the slowest

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

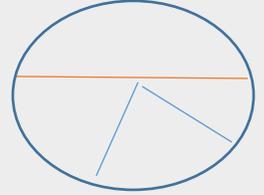
5. Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

المطلوب هو اكمال الفراغات باستخدام صيغة المقارنة / التفضيل المناسبة من الصندوق ، حسب الشكل الموجود .

as much as - less - more - not as many - the least - the most - as popular as

مرغوب مثل - الأكثر - الأقل - ليس كثير من - أكثر - أقل - بقدر

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



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

دبلجة وزارية :

1. English is studied subject.
(the most popular , more popular , less popular , as popular)
2.studied subjects are Music and Art.
(The least , As popular , More popular , Less popular)
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
(as many , as much , more , least)
4. Maths is popular than Science, butpopular than English.
(more , the most , the least , as) (less , the least , the most , as)
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
(as much as , as many as , more , most)
6. Neither Maths nor Science is English.
(as popular as , more popular , less popular , least popular)

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

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

4 Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it.

Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

المطلوب : أكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمات من الصندوق ، حسب المعطيات من الجدول حول سنوات التعليم الالزامي في العديد من البلدان.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years
earlier - later - less - longer - the most - the least الأقل - الأكثر - أطول - أقل - متأخر - أكبر	

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

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

دبلجة وزارية :

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.
(the least , more , less , as)
2. Portuguese children have to go to school forthan children in Japan.
(longer , as long , the longest , long as)

3. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
(as late as , the latest , later , latest)
4. Japanese and Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling.
(the least , most , least , less)
5. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.
(the earliest , earlier , as early as , early)

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

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

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

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

1. Business Studies ispopular subject.
2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
3. Physics isn't Biology.
4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
5. growing subject is Computer Science.
6. Engineering is Visual Arts.
7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
8. The subject on the list is Computer Science

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

دبلجة وزارية :

1. Business Studies ispopular subject.
(the most , more , less , as)
2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(Not as many , Not as much , more , the least)
3. Physics isn't Biology.
(as popular as , more popular , less popular , most popular)
4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
(least popular , more popular , most popular , as popular)
5. growing subject is Computer Science.
(The fastest , faster , as fast , fastest)
6. Engineering is Visual Arts.
(less popular , the least popular , the most popular , as popular)
7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
(more people , the most people , as people , the least people)
8. The subject on the list is Computer Science.
(least popular , less popular , more popular , the most popular)

Answers :

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

Activity Book / P.54 / Ex. 5

2 I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.

a so b than c as d like

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 6

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

.....

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 9

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

further / later / least / less / longer / much

1 My sister doesn't eat asas I do. She always putson her plate than I do.

2 I'm tired today because I went to bed.....than usual last night.

3 I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read.

4 The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

Answers : 1. much / less 2. later 3. least 4. longer

Activity Book / P.54 / Ex. 5

دبلجة وزارية

2 I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.

a so b than c as d like

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 6

دبلجة وزارية

2 There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

A) There is as much information on the websites as there is in the book.

B) There is not as many information on the website as there is in the book.

C) There is not as much information on the website as there is in the book.

D) There is as many information on the websites as there is in the book.

Answer : C

Activity Book / P.55 / Ex. 9

دبلجة وزارية

1. My sister doesn't eat asas I do. She always putson her plate than I do.

(much , more , less , least)

(less , as little , least , most)

2. I'm tired today because I went to bed.....than usual last night.

(latest , as late , later , earliest)

3. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read.

(least , most , more , less)

4. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

(longer , long , longest , as long)

Answers : 1. much / less 2. later 3. least 4. longer

*** The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.**

الجملة الوحيدة على التفضيل إعادة كتابة

A) The less expensive item on the menu is orange juice.

B) The most item on the menu is orange juice.

C) The more item on the menu is orange juice.

D) The least item on the menu is orange juice.

*** The least expensive item on the menu is orange juice.**

A) The cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.

B) The less cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.

C) The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.

D) Cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.

Answer : C

وزاريات	
2016	1. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English. English
2017	2. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children. English children
2017	3. Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain. Studying Biology
2018	4. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the old ones. The old newspapers
2018	5. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones. My old shoes
2019	6. Manar is not as active as Khaleda. Khaleda
2019	7. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie. Watching a movie
2019	8. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English. Learning English
2020	9. My watch is less attractive than yours. A) My watch is more attractive than yours. B) My watch is not as attractive as yours. C) My watch is as attractive as yours. D) My watch is the most attractive one.
	10. Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. This means..... A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology. B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English. C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology. D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.
	11. The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little A) long B) the longest C) the long D) longer
	12. Yahya didn't enjoy the book. In fact , it wasinteresting book he has ever read. A) the less B) the least C) the more D) the most
	13. There's less information on the websites than there is in the books. A) There isn't as much information on the websites as in the books. B) There isn't as many information in the book as on the websites. C) There isn't as much information in the book as websites. D) There isn't as many information on the websites as in the books.
	14. The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice. The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is A) The less expensive item on the menu is lemon juice. B) The most expensive item on the menu is lemon juice. C) The expensive item on the menu is lemon juice. D) The least expensive item on the menu is lemon juice.
2021	15. Mr Khaled's novelsones this year. Many people liked them. A) the more attractive B) the most attractive C) most attractive D) more attractive
	16. We practise music in our free timepossible. A) as many as B) as more as C) as often as D) as few as
	17. Maryam eats more fresh fruits than her friend Khawla. A) Khawla eats as much fresh fruits as her friends Maryam. B) Maryam eats less fresh fruits than her friend Khawla. C) Khawla doesn't eat as much fresh fruits as her friend Maryam.

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

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

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

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

مع الاسئلة الطويلة

عامة : Wh . auxiliary / modal S. V. O. C. ?
الحل : Key wh. S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C. ?

مع الاسئلة القصيرة

عامة : Auxiliary / Modal S. V. O. C. ?
الحل : Key if / whether S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C. ?

1. Where will you take these old files ?
Could you explain.....?
2. What time has he left this week to Dubai?
Do you know.....?
3. How does he manage such a big project?
I wonder
4. How much time do they need to finish task?
Do you know.....?
5. When did the doctor leave the hospital?
Do you mind.....?

1. Does the school open at Fridays or not ?
Do you know.....?
2. Do all the kids arrive the class early ?
I wonder
3. Did the wedding cost a lot of money?
Could you tell me.....?
4. Are we allowed to navigate the internet at exams?
Do you know.....?
5. Can you give me some advice about diet?
Do you mind.....?

ملاحظات هامة :

1. حذف الفعل المساعد does والفعل يأخذ s / es .
2. حذف الفعل المساعد do و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.
3. حذف الفعل المساعد did والفعل يصبح V.2 .
4. يجب ان نضع telling me مع البداية Do you mind .
5. اذا بدأ السؤال القصير بـ (Can you / Please) وكانت البداية الوزارية هي Do you mind نحذف Can you / Please و يتم اضافة ing للفعل و تنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

تمارين المنهاج على قواعد السابعة (الأسئلة المنقولة)

Activity Book / P.35 / Ex. 4

4 Complete the questions with words from the box. The first one is done for you. (دائرة) تمرين مهم

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

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

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

النمط الوزاري على هذا السؤال هو :

- Could you possibly tell me ----- the Arabic teacher is ?

- a) when b) how much c) who d) if

** Answer : C

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

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

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

Answers :

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

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

أعد ترتيب (بديل الكتابة)

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

Answers :

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

Student Book / P.51 / Ex. 5

5 Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

المطلوب : تكوين أسئلة باستخدام البدايات في الصندوق.

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

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

Answers :

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

Student Book / P.80 / Ex. 4

3 Where does the bus go from, please?

Could from?

Could you tell me where the bus goes from ?

Activity Book / P.55/ Ex. 7

1 Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind?

Do you mind telling me where the post office is ?

B. Impersonal Passive المجهول الرسمي / Usage : report ideas

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

	V.1 / V.1 ^{s-es} المضارع البسيط	V.2 الماضي البسيط	has / have V.3 المضارع التام
1	say	said	said
2	tell	told	told
3	think	thought	thought
4	know	knew	known
5	prove	proved	proved
6	expect	expected	expected
7	believe	believed	believed
8	consider	considered	considered
9	claim	claimed	claimed
10	assume	assumed	assumed
11	rumor	rumored	rumored

للقاعدة ثلاثة اشكال وهي :

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

- S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = **It is V.3** that S. V. O. C.
 S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = **It was V.3** that S. V. O. C.
 S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = **It has been V.3** that S. V. O. C.
 S. used to V.1 that S. V. O. C. = **It used to be V.3** that S. V. O. C.

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

It

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة **be** حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :
 2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. أكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير ، يعني يهنا فقط ما قبل **that** أما ما بعدها فلا تغيير عليه
- خلاصة الحل هي :

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

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

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة **be** حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :
2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. نستبدل **that** بـ **to**
4. يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى أصله لأن الفعل بعد **to** يجب أن يكون مجردا ، وهذه قائمة بكل الأفعال المهمة وهي :

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

- S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V1 s. O. C. = S. **is/ are / am V.3** to V.1 O. C.
 S. V.2 that S. V.2 S. C. = S. **was / were V.3** to V1. O. C.
 S. has / have V.3 that S. **is / are / am** O. C. = S. **has been / have been V.3** to V.1 O. C.
 S. used to V.1 that S. **was / were** O. C. = **It used to be V.3** to have been O. C.

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

Solving puzzles

4. People used to think that the match will finish early.

The match

الشكل الثالث : التحويل العكسي (وزارة مرة واحدة)

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

People believe that

الخطوات :

1. نحذف من عند الفعل المساعد الى عند to .

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

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

وزاريات	
2016	<p>1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease. Eating almonds</p> <p>2. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases. People believe that</p>
2017	<p>3.They assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success. It</p> <p>4. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. Eating fresh vegetables</p>
2018	<p>5. My teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well. English clubs.....</p> <p>6. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for learners. Learning some languages</p>
2019	<p>7. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness. Working in groups.....</p> <p>8. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the destruction of the dam. The heavy rainfall.....</p> <p>9. People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure. Success.....</p>
2020	<p>10. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active. A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active. B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active. C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active. D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.</p>
2021	<p>11. Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles. A) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles. B) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles. C) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles. D) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.</p>
2020	<p>12. Too much pastry affects health negatively. The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is</p> <p>A) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively. B) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively. C) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively. D) It had believed that too much pastry will affects health negatively.</p>
2020	<p>13. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration. A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration. B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration. C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration. D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.</p>

Student Book P. 53 / Ex.4 / 5

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

1. Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways. People claim that
2. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. They believe that

Answers :

1. speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
2. language learning can also improves your decision – making skills.

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

- 1 People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. Learning a new language
- 2 They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests. Students who

Answers :

1. is thought to also present the brain with unique challenges.
2. are said to study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Student Book P. 80 / Ex.4

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

Activity Book P. 36 / Ex.7

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

- 1 They say that fish is good for the brain. It is said that fish is good for the brain. Fish is said to be good for the brain.
- 2 People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power. It We
- 3 They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep. It We
- 4 People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active. It Solving puzzles
- 5 Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration. It Exercise

Answers :

- 2 It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power. We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- 3 It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep. We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.
- 4 It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active. Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.
- 5 It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Activity Book P. 55 / Ex.7

- 2 They say that fish is good for the brain. Fish..... is said to be good for the brain

1. How much sleep does a teenager need ?

- A. Do you know how much sleep a teenager does need?
- B. Do you know how much sleep a teenager need?
- C. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needed?
- D. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?

2. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me ----- ?

- A. where should revise I for exams?
- B. where I revise should for exams?
- C. where I should revise for exams?
- D. where for exams I revise should?

3. When do the kids usually come home?

- A. Could you explain when the kids do usually come home?
- B. Could you explain when the kids usually come home?
- C. Could you explain when usually do the kids come home?
- D. Could you explain when home come the kids usually do?

4. What kind of job does she often do for the office?

Could you tell me what kind of jobs she often-----for the office?

- A. do
- B. does
- C. did
- D. done

5. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

- A. Could you tell me how can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- B. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- C. Could you tell me how I could get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- D. Could you tell me how I would get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

6. Is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

- A. Do you know if is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- B. Do you know if there is a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- C. Do you know if there was a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- D. Do you know if there are a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

7. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

- A. Could you tell me whether are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- B. Could you tell me whether students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- C. Could you tell me whether students were allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- D. Could you tell me whether students have been allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

8. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you know ----- ?

- A. if the bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
- B. if the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
- C. if the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
- D. if the bell rang at eight or half past eight?

9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

- A. I wonder if she had attended the meeting yesterday?
- B. I wonder if she attends the meeting yesterday?
- C. I wonder if she attended the meeting yesterday?
- D. I wonder she attended the meeting yesterday?

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

S	wish / wishes	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
	If only	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.

خطوات الحل:

(1) نضع الفاعل

(2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفیها

(3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها

(4) نكمل الجملة .

يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	wish / wishes / If only (بعد)
الجملة مثبتة	الحل المنفي
V.1 / V1 s/es	didn't V.1
will / can V.1	didn't V.1
is / am / are	wasn't / weren't
الجملة منفية	الحل المثبت
doesn't / don't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
won't / can't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
isn't / aren't / am not	was / were
الجملة المثبتة	تبقى مثبتة
would like to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
would love to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
need to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
want to V.1	V.2 / would V.1

1. She speaks English really slow.

I wish

2. The woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.

If only

3. Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.

I wish

4. Salma is often at the lab for long hours.

If only

5. We are not the winners of the National Championship .

I wish

6. I would like to visit Paris this year.

If only

7. Lubna needs to get a new job soon.

Lunbna wishes

8. Mr. Haddad doesn't speak English. He wishes heit.

(will speak , would speak , speaks , can speak)

9. I wish my dadhere with us. He works in a far city.

(is , have been , has been , were)

10. My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he finds them difficult.

(undersood , has understood , have understood , will understand)

11. I wish my cousinsso far away, but they don't.

(didn't live , has lived , have lived , will not live)

B. Talking about past regrets التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

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

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) اذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .

يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

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

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

Student Book (P.65)

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس (مهم)

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

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

**** في نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس ، الحل يكون اثبات و لا ننفي الوجود (not) بين الأقواس ، و يكون الحل حسب زمن الجملة :
** اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع او مستقبل الحل يكون (V.2 / would V.1 / were / was) في الاثبات و في النفي (didn't V.1)
** اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي يكون الحل في حالة الاثبات (had V.3) و في حالة النفي يكون الحل (hadn't V.3)**

Student Book (P.68)

4 Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences. (ضع دائرة ، مهم جدا ، ورد وزاري)

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

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

Activity Book (P.45)

(ضع دائرة ، مهم جدا ، ورد وزاري)

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

1. I couldn't understand anything. If I'd studied Chinese!
(had , hadn't , only , wish)
المطلوب هو اكمال مفتاح الحل فقط .
- 2 Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him. الجملة تبقى مثبتة ، الكلمات بالأحمر تفيد النفي
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 3 II'd known more about the company. IfI'd done some research!
(had , hadn't , ifonly , wish)
- 4 I am very hungry! I wish Ieaten before I went to the conference. (نفي)
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)
- 5 I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.
(had , hadn't , if only , wish)

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

6 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

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

**** نمط انشائي (مهم جدا) ورد منه جمل وزارية .**

Answers :

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

Activity Book (P.45)**7 Use the prompts and write sentences with I wish and If only.**

المطلوب حل الجملة التي تحتها خط فقط.

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

**** نمط انشائي (مهم جدا)**

Answers :

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

8 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.**** نمط انشائي (مهم جدا) ورد منه جمل وزارية .**

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

Answers :

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

Activity Book (47)**11 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts.****** المطلوب : اكمال الجمل الموجودة في الأسفل ، باستخدام الأفعال الموجودة في الصندوق ثم تصريف الفعل حسب زمن الجملة .**

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

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

Answers :

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

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

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

19. My brother didn't carry out much research for his final project. (2021)

- A) If only he had carried more research for his final project.
- B) If only he hadn't carried more research for his final project.
- C) If only he hasn't carried more research for his final project.
- D) If only he has carried more research for his final project.

20. I have a stomachache. I wish I so many sweets. (2021)

- a) has eaten b) hasn't eaten c) had eaten d) hadn't eaten

21. The students wish they had known more about Petra. Ifthey had done more research.

- a) wish b) only c) had d) hadn't (2021)

22. I didn't bring my coat, and now I am cold. I wish I (2021)

- a) had brought a coat b) didn't bring a coat c) hadn't brought a coat d) brought a coat

23. Sally regrets being angry at the breakfast time. (2021)

- A) If only Sally hasn't been angry at the breakfast time.
- B) If only Sally had been angry at the breakfast time.
- C) If only Sally hadn't been angry at the breakfast time.
- D) If only Sally has been angry at the breakfast time.

24. If only Sultan hadn't forgotten to feed the animals. (2021)

- The above sentence means

- A) Sultan didn't forget to feed the animals. B) Sultan forgot to feed the animals.
- C) Sultan's mother reminded him to feed the animals. D) Sultan fed the animals.

25. I regret going to bed late last night. (2021)

- A) I wish I had gone earlier. B) I wish I hadn't gone earlier.
- C) I wish I had gone late. D) I wish I haven't gone earlier.

26. I can't do this exercise. I wish I it. (2021)

- a) understood b) understand c) didn't understand d) don't understand

27. Mr Sami doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese. (2021)

- a) speak b) spoke c) spoken d) had spoken

28. If only I had brought an umbrella, it rained heavily. (2021)

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is :

- A) I brought an umbrella, and now I'm not wet.
- B) I won't bring an umbrella because I'm not wet.
- C) I didn't bring an umbrella, and now I'm wet.
- D) I have brought an umbrella, and now I'm not wet.

29. If only we lived in a bigger house. (2021)

- A) I wish we live in a bigger house. B) I wish we lived in a bigger house.
- C) I wish we had lived in a bigger house. D) I wish we have lived in a bigger house.

30. Rami likes football very much. He wishes he a professional football player. (2022)

- a) becomes b) has become c) had become d) became

31. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish Iat work late. (2022)

- a) had stayed b) stayed c) hadn't stayed d) hasn't stayed

32. Rashed was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only heso fast. (2022)

- a) has run b) runs c) hasn't run d) hadn't run

33. The drivers had a bad accident because they were careless. I wish theymore careful.

- a) had been b) were c) have been d) be (2022)

34. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. (2022)

- A) If only Nahla hadn't brought a map. B) If only Nahla brought a map.
- C) If only Nahla had brought a map. D) If only Nahla brings a map.

Unit Ten : Conditionals

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

1. If sheher exams, she gets a top grades.
(pass , passed , passes)
2. Provided that shethe only applicant, she takes all the advantages.
(is , are , will be)
3. She always makes dinner even if shehome early.
(didn't come , doesn't come , don't come)
4. I help you with your homework, as long as youme with mine!
(helped , helps , help)

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

1. If sheher exams, she will go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)
2. Provided that she applies for the job tomorrow, sheit.
(take , took , will take)
3. Even if Omar finds a job this year , hein his city .
(will not stay , stayed , stayed)

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

1. If sheher exams, she would go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)
2. Provided that she applied for the job, sheit.
(take , took , would take)
3. Even if Omar.....at his work , he would call his mom .
(was , are , will be)
4. The teacher would give the lesson even if weearlier.
(don't come , didn't come , won't come)

Advice in English أنماط النصيحة في الانجليزية

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

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

تمارين المنهاج المهمة على أنماط النصيحة

Student Book (P.74)

تمرين مهم على نمط ضع دائرة على أنماط النصيحة .

2 Listen to the radio programme again and complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice. (you could , if I were you , why don't you)

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

3 Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

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

Activity Book (P.52)

تمرين إعادة كتابة على أنماط النصيحة .

- 12 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.
1. You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
If
 2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
You
 3. You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
Why
 4. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
If I were you ,
 5. You should do a lot of research. (would)
I would

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

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

إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثالث :

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

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

If

Student Book (P.74)

4. Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.

1. I(have got) the job if I(have) some experience.
2. If you(do) the course, you(have) enough experience to apply for the job.

Answers : 1. would have got / had had 2. had done / would have had

Activity Book (P.52)

13 Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

هذا التمرين كان نمط وزارة (2017 / 2016)

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

Answers :

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

Activity Book (P.49)

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

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

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

Activity Book (P.50)

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you.

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

even if if unless when

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

نمط الوزارة (ضع دائرة) بالشكل التالي :

During Ramadan Muslims eatthe sun sets.

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

الجملة الوزارية على قاعدة الجمل الشرطية

- More tourists ----- to this town if it had better climate . (come) (1997)
- The couple would live in a village if they ----- enough money to hire a suitable house in the city . (have) (1998)
- I will read the book if ----- it. (find) (1999)
- If every citizen ----- a car, our streets would be too crowded. (own) (2000)
- Your kids would stay with me if they ----- too much noise. (not, make) (2001)
- If you ----- the house, who will look after the baby? (leave) (2001)
- I ----- in the city if we had the choice . (live) (2001)
- They will come in time if they ----- troubles . (not, meet) (2002)
- If he ----- at nine, he will miss the plane. (not, leave) (2002)
- If you ----- smoking , your health will never get better. (not , stop) (2003)
- If students ----- well-prepared for exam , they will have confidence in themselves. (be) (2003)
- More tourists ----- to this village , If it had a better climate . (come) (2003)
- If the new engineer -----h0w the machine worked , he would be able to start the work immediately . (know) (2004)
- If the climate in the Jordan Valley ----- , we would be able to grow new kinds of fruit . (change) (2004)
- If the climate in this area , the farmer would be able to grow rice. (change) (2005)
- 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
32. Ito the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me. (2021)
A) haven't gone B) have gone C) had gone D) wouldn't have gone

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 32. D



A Green Cornfield
حقل الذرة الأخضر



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

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

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

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

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

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

14. What does the word "tender " suggest?
ما هو معنى كلمة ؟
15. What is the poet doing in the cornfield ?
ماذا تفعل الشاعرة في حقل الذرة ؟
16. What does a bird do in a nest ?
ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش ؟
17. What does the word " stalks " mean ?
ما هو معنى كلمة ؟

18. How does the poet describe the cornfield ?

كيف وصفت الشاعر حقل الذرة ؟

19. Find the line which means that the skylark had a hidden nest ?

جد السطر الذي يدل ان الطائر لديه عش مخفي في الحقل؟

20. What does the word " unseen " mean ?

ماهو معنى كلمة ؟

21. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ?

ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟

22. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ?

جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

And as I paused to hear his song.

بينما توقفت لسماع أغنيته

While swift the sunny moments slid,

كانت اللحظات المشمسة تمر سريعا

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

ربما شريكته جلست تستمع له طويلا

And listened longer than I did.

و إستمعت له أكثر مما فعلت أنا

23. What does the word " swift " mean ?

ماهو معنى كلمة ؟

24. Why did the poet stop ?

لماذا توقفت الشاعر ؟

25. Find two references to another listener ?

جد دليلين على وجود مستمع آخر؟

26. Who or what is this listener ?

من أو ماهو هذا المستمع ؟

27. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ?

ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟

28. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ?

جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

اسئلة القصيدة في المنهاج

S.B (86)

Vocabulary المفردات

1 Answer the questions.

1. Is a **speck** (صغير) something big or small (line 4)?
2. If something is in **accord** (تناغم / انسجام) , is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?
3. Does **tender** (صغير / يافع) suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?
4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش ؟
5. Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (ساق النبات) (line 12)?
6. Does **swift** (سريع) mean slow or fast (line 14)?

Answers :

1 small صغير

2 in agreement توافق / انسجام

3 fresh and young صغير و يافع

4 It lays eggs. يرقد على البيض

5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. الجزء الطويل ، المستقيم من النبات الذي يحمل الورق

6 fast سريع

Comprehension المناقشة

Comprehension

2 Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem. اختر الكلمة المناسبة لإكمال ملخص القصيدة. The poet describes how (1) (content / sad / lonely) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her). It doesn't sing as it flies (3)..... (lower / higher).

Below it, butterflies (4) (sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (visible in / hidden in / far away from) the cornfield. She (6) (notices / imagines / knows) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield

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

Analysis التحليل

3 Answer the questions about the poem.

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
تستخدم الشاعرة عدة أمثلة على الجناس في القصيدة؟ أعط مثالا على ذلك؟ ما هو التأثير الذي تحاول الشاعرة تحقيقه بهذه التقنية.
2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
جد اشارتين على وجود مستمع اخر في القصيدة عدا الشاعرة؟ من / ما هو هذا المستمع؟
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
كيف نعرف بأن الشاعرة تغادر الحقل قبل توقف الطائر عن الغناء؟

Answers :

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

Alliteration **adds to the rhythm of the poem** and also **links dissimilar words together**

(here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

2 The two references are **I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11)** (the female bird is sitting on the eggs);

Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

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

تمت بحمد الله