



## A Revision of Unit One

### Grammar: - Present Simple

#### Form: # Singular Subject

Subject + verb (s – es)  
Subject + doesn't + verb  
Does + Subject + verb?

example: The boy eats an apple.

The boy doesn't eat an apple. Does the boy eat an apple?

#### #Plural Subject:

Subject + verb  
Subject + don't + verb  
Do + Subject + verb?

example: The boys play football.

The boys don't play football.

Do the boys play football?

#### Function (uses):

#With adverbs of frequency “always - sometimes – usually - often – never – ever”

- I sometimes read a story before going to bed.
- She always go to school by bus.

**#With facts:**

- The earth goes around the sun.
- Birds fly.
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

**#Scheduled events:**

- The clinic opens at 10:00 a.m.
- The party begins at 7:30 p.m.

**#Verbs of state (stative verbs)**

Like – dislike – love – hate – taste – feel – smell – sound– want  
look – understand – appear – think – have – mind – belong

- The food tastes delicious.
- The music sounds noisy.
- The flowers look beautiful.
- The feather feels soft.
- We understand the equation.

**Grammar: -  
Present Continuous**

**Form: subject + verb + be ing**

**Be: is – are – am**

- She is playing the piano now.
- They are watching T.V now.
- I'm studying English now.

**Subject + be not + verb ing.**

**Be + subject + verb ing?**

- She isn't playing the piano now.
- They aren't watching T.V now.
- I'm not studying English now.
- Is she playing piano.
- Are they watching T.V?
- Are you studying English?

**Function (usage):**

**#Temporary states:**

**With the words:**

**"now – right now – at the moment – look! – listen! - Be careful"**

- look! They are winning the game.
- At the moment, I'm reading English.

**#Longer actions in progress:**

**"this year – this week – this day"**

- Tenth grade students are studying Biology this year.

**#Plans:**

- I'm meeting my friends at the weekend.

**#remarkable / Annoying repeated action.**

- He is always talking in the class.

## Relative Clauses

A relative clause is a clause that has a relative pronoun.

Relative pronouns:

**Who** --> describes the people. "Subject"

**Which** --> describes the objects.

**Where** --> describes the places.

**When** --> describes the time.

**Whose** --> describes the property.

**Whom** --> describes the people. "Object"

The women **who** gave him the money was young.

The police car **which** I parked next to as black and white.

The hospital **where** I worked in is in Amman.

The year **when** Covid 19 occurred is 2020.

He women **whose** daughter was crying tried to calm her.

The man **whom** you introduced to me was a well-known doctor.

\*\* Where you find a preposition in the restrictive clause try to put it before the relative pronoun.

- e.g.
1. John has a key with which you can open the door.
  2. The car in which the bank robbers escaped was orange.
  3. The man by whom I drove the car was nervous.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun from the list below:

(who – which – where – when – whose – whom)

The novel ..... you've just finished is one of Shakespeare greatest work.

Nick is the boy ..... gave me the ball.

Taqarob is the school ..... I study.

July is the month ..... I go on holiday.

The person ..... job is acting is an actor.

The people ..... you met are very special to me.

The topic about ..... we spoke was very interesting.

You usually sit next to a friend ..... encourages you to study.

There is my sister ..... job is a nurse.

Have you met the man ..... I know from school days?

## Transitional Words and Phrases

Transitional words and phrases are used to begin and continue sentences, linking them with what has come before.

### 1. Giving examples:

For example – for instance.

There are two problems. For example, the expense and the time.

### 2. Adding information:

in addition – in addition to – as well as – furthermore –  
moreover – a part from – besides

As Well as being a Karate champion, he's also a very good chef.

Smoking is bad for us. Moreover, it harms those around us more than it does ourselves.

### 3. Summarizing:

To summarize – to conclude – in summarize – in conclusion

To summarize, I would like to urge each and every student to try their utmost in the coming exams.

### 4. Sequencing ideas:

Firstly – Secondly ... Finally – Last but not least

5. Giving reason:

Because – Because of – Due to (Due to the fact that) – Since – As  
Since the Company is expanding, we need to hire more.

6. Giving results:

Their – So – As a result  
The Company is expanding. Therefore, they are taking extra staff.

7. Contrasting ideas:

But – However, – .Nevertheless, – . On the other hand, – Otherwise, – While –  
Whereas – Unlike – In theory / In practice.

Un like the UK, the USA has a cheap petrol.  
In theory teachers prepare for lessons.  
In practice, they often don't have enough time.

**Good Luck**

**Your Teacher : Amal Al-Qinneh**