



قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية حسب المنهاج الجديد 2016/2015
شرح شامل مع الأمثلة من كتاب الطالب وكتاب التمارين ودليل المعلم
أرجو أن تنال إعجابكم
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مع تمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق

Irregular verbs in groups

1. الثلاثة تصاريف للفعل الواحد متشابهة في المجموعة الأولى

No	Present	Past	Past Participle	المعنى
1.	cost	cost	cost	يكلف
3.	cut	cut	cut	يقطع
4.	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
6.	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم
2.	let	let	let	يدع
5.	put	put	put	يضع
7.	shut	shut	shut	يقفل

2. التصريف الثاني والثالث متشابهات في المجموعة الثانية

No	Present	Past	Past Participle	المعنى
1.	bend	bent	bent	ينحني
2.	bring	brought	brought	يحضر
3.	build	built	built	يبني
4.	burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
5.	buy	bought	bought	يشترى
6.	catch	caught	caught	يمسك
7.	deal	dealt	dealt	يعامل
8.	dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
9.	feed	fed	fed	يطعم
10.	feel	felt	felt	يشعر
11.	find	found	found	يجد
12.	have	had	had	يملك
13.	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
14.	hold	held	held	يعقد
15.	keep	kept	kept	يحافظ
16.	lay	laid	laid	يضع
17.	lead	led	led	يقود
18.	learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
19.	leave	left	left	يغادر
20.	lend	lent	lent	يقرض
21.	lose	lost	lost	يفقد
22.	make	made	made	يصنع
23.	mean	meant	meant	يعني
24.	meet	met	met	يقابل

25.	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
26.	read	read	read	يقراً
27.	say	said	said	يقول
28.	seek	sought	sought	يبحث عن
29.	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
30.	send	sent	sent	يرسل
31.	shine	shone	shone	يلمع
32.	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
33.	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
34.	smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
35.	spell	spelt	spelt	يهجيء
36.	spend	spent	spent	ينفق
37.	spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب
38.	stand	stood	stood	يقف
39.	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
40.	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
41.	Tell	told	told	يخبر
42.	think	thought	thought	يفكر
43.	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
44.	win	won	won	يفوز

3. الثلاثة تصاريف مختلفة في المجموعة الثالثة

No	Present	Past	Past Participle	المعنى
1.	be	was / were	been	يكون
2.	become	became	become	يصبح
3.	begin	began	begun	يبدأ
4.	bite	bit	bitten	يعض
5.	blow	blew	blown	يفجر
6.	break	broke	broken	يكسر
7.	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
8.	come	came	come	يأتي
9.	do	did	done	يقوم
10.	draw	drew	drown	يرسم
11.	drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
12.	drive	drove	driven	يسوق
13.	eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
14.	fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
15.	fly	flew	flown	يطير
16.	forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
17.	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
18.	get	got	got	يحصل

19.	give	gave	given	يعطي
20.	go	went	gone	يذهب
21.	grow	grew	grown	ينمو
22.	hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
23.	know	knew	known	يعرف
24.	lie	lay	lain	يرقد
25.	prove	proved	proven/proved	يثبت
26.	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
27.	ring	rang	rung	يرن
28.	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
29.	run	ran	run	يركض
30.	see	saw	seen	يرى
31.	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	يخيط
32.	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
33.	show	showed	shown	يعرض
34.	sing	sang	sung	يغني
35.	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
36.	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
37.	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
38.	take	took	taken	يأخذ
39.	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
40.	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
41.	wake up	woke up	woken up	يستيقظ
42.	wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
43.	weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved	ينسج
44.	write	wrote	written	يكتب

Module1

UNIT 1

Revision of the tenses

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Uses: (functions)

- We use the present simple to talk about

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن
شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر

1. Something that is true in the present.

-He lives in Jerash.

-I'm eighteen years old.

2. Things that are always true.

أشياء دائما صحيحة (حقائق علمية)

-Water freezes at zero degree.

-The Sun rises in the east.

-It snows in winter.

3. Things that happen as a routine in the present. أشياء تحدث في الحاضر كروتين

-Saleem usually gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

-My parents travel to Cairo every summer.

- He goes to school every day.

4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

أحداث مجدوله زمنيا وثابتة في المستقبل(المواعيد)

-School starts at 8:15.

-Courses begin on Sunday next week.

-The train leaves at 10 o'clock this morning.

- We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.

نستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط

Adverbs of frequency: ظروف التكرار

Sometimes, always, often, usually, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, rarely, seldom, regularly, frequently, occasionally, generally, everyday/week/month/year.

Form: التركيب

Positive	Subject	Verb-s/es	Rest of sentence
	<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>to work every day.</i>
	<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>drinks</i>	<i>coffee in the morning daily.</i>
	<i>They/we/you/I</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>English every day</i>

ملاحظة: ينتهي المضارع البسيط دائما ب (s/es) إذا كان الفاعل مفردا مثل Ali/man أو ضميرا مفردا مثل he/she/it أما إذا كان الفاعل جمعا مثل students/friends أو ضميرا جمعا مثل they/we/you/I فإن الفعل يبقى كما هو مجردا. متى يأخذ الفعل es : في حالة المفرد إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد هذه الحروف o/ch/sh/ss/x/z فإنه يضاف إليه (es) أما إذا انتهى بأي حرف آخر فإنه يضاف فقط (s)

Negative	Subject	Verb	Rest of sentence
	<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>does not go</i>	<i>to work every day.</i>
	<i>They/we/you/I</i>	<i>do not drink</i>	<i>coffee in the morning daily.</i>
Auxiliary verb	Subject	Base	Rest of sentence
<i>Does</i>	<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to work every day?</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>They/we/you/I</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>coffee in the morning daily?</i>

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Today, most people _____ their mobile phones every day. (use)
2. Children often _____ computers better than their parents. (use)
3. The Sun _____ round the earth. (go)
4. Rice _____ in Jordan. (not/ grow)
5. Water _____ of two elements: oxygen and hydrogen. (consist)
6. This coat is quite cheap. It _____ a lot of money. (not/ cost)
7. _____ water boil at 100 °C? (do)
8. Nihad usually _____ the piano well. (play)
9. Everyone _____ that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that. (know)
10. The Earth _____ around the sun. (revolve)

Present continues المضارع المستمر

Uses: (functions)

- We use the present continues

نستخدم المضارع المستمر

1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

للحديث عن شيء ما يحدث في لحظة الكلام . (يصف حدث يجري في لحظة الكلام)

- *Please be quite. My father is reading a book.*

2. To describe something temporary.

لوصف شيء مؤقت

- *Saleem is at university, he's studying English.*

3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always.

لأفعال تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر, وتستخدم مع المؤشر **always**

- *I'm always losing things.*

- *you're always watching television.*

- *He's always complaining.*

4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned.

للحديث عن المستقبل عندما يتم التخطيط له.

- *I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.*

- *What are you doing next week?*

Form: التركيب

Subject	Auxiliary verb	V-ing	Rest of sentence
<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>watching</i>	<i>TV now.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>Am</i>	<i>feeling</i>	<i>hungry, is there anything to eat.</i>
<i>They/we/you</i>	<i>Are</i>	<i>looking</i>	<i>well today.</i>

Adverbs: الظروف

Now, nowadays, today, at the moment, at this moment, at the time, look, listen, watch, wait, Be quiet, Be careful

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. When you _____ a computer? (use)
2. Listen! The secretary _____ your name now. (call)
3. Ali _____ on his research at the moment. (work)
4. Be quiet! I _____ to a radio program.(listen)
5. Look! The tree _____. (fall)
6. John and Maria _____ on the phone at this moment. (talk)
7. She _____ another book this year. (write)
8. Please be quiet. I _____ to concentrate. (try)
9. He _____ always _____ his dirty dishes on the table. (leave)
10. My friend _____ always _____ to show me that he's smarter than I. (try)

Present perfect المضارع التام

Uses: (functions)

- We use the present perfect to نستخدم المضارع التام

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيح في الماضي وأستمر ليكون صحيحا في الحاضر

- *She has been in London for three months.*
- *I have liked action movies ever since I was a child.*
- *I have been here since seven o'clock.*

2. Discuss our experience up to the present.

مناقشة تجربتنا (انجازاتنا) حتى الوقت الحاضر

- *Have you ever ridden a horse?*
- *Have you ever visited Mexico?*
- *I have written them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.*

3. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the sequences of which are important in the present.

للتحدث عن حدث حصل في الماضي لكن نتائج هذا الحدث مهمة في الحاضر

- *I've lost my keys.*
- *He told me his name but I've forgotten it.*

- We do not use adverbial past time markers, such as yesterday, with the present perfect. We use adverbial time markers that relate to the present, such as today, this week or this month.

لا نستخدم الظروف الداله على الزمن الماضي مثل (yesterday) مع المضارع التام , بل نستخدم الظروف الداله التي ترتبط بالمضارع مثل (today, this week, this month)

- I have got four letters so far this week.
- Tom has bought a new house this month.
- I have broken my leg. (Which means I can't go skiing this year)

Form: التركيب

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Past participle	Rest of sentence
He/she/it	has	finished	typing the report at last.
They/we/you/I	have	developed	glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

Adverbs: الظروف

Since, for, just, yet, never, ever, already, lately, recently, at last, so far,

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Salma _____ just _____ from Cairo. (arrive)
2. He _____ at the same company for ten years. (work)
3. I _____ here since 1987. (live)
4. The weather _____ nice lately. (be)
5. Nadia and Laila _____ never _____ there. (be)
6. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term.
You _____ already _____ too many classes. (miss)
7. So far this week, I _____ two tests and a quiz. (have)
8. In her whole lifetime, sally _____ never _____ snow. (see)
9. I've written the letter but I _____ it yet. (not/post)
10. Lots of things _____ since I last wrote to you. (happen)

Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Uses: (functions)

- We use the present perfect continuous to talk about

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتحدث عن

1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

شيء بدأ في الماضي وأستمر حتى المضارع

- *I have been sitting here since seven o'clock.*
- *He has been studying for two hours.*
- *The telephone has been ringing for almost a minute.*

2- An action repeated many times from the past until the present.

حدث تكرر عدة مرات من الماضي حتى المضارع

- *It has been raining all day.*
- *Sally is a very good tennis player. She's been playing since she was eight.*
- *Every morning they meet in the same café. They've been going there for years.*
- *The police have been interviewing people all week.*

3- A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

حدث طويل إنتهى مؤخرا ونتائجه مرئية في المضارع

- *I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.*
- *You're out of breath. Have you been running?*
- *Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?*

4- When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since.

عندما نتحدث عن حدث مازال يحدث في المضارع فنستخدم معه **since**

- *I have been sitting in class since 8 o'clock this morning.*
- *They've been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.*

Form: التركيب

Subject	Auxiliary verb	Been	V-ing	Rest of sentence
<i>He/she/it</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>reading</i>	<i>a story since two o'clock.</i>
<i>They/we/you/I</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>playing</i>	<i>basketball for three hours.</i>

Adverbs: الظروف

Since, for, all-time, How long...?

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He has _____ for two hours. (be/read)
2. How long _____ you _____ English? (learn)
3. Sally is still writing letters. She's _____ letters all day. (write)
4. People _____ types of computers for thousands of years. (use)
5. Nadia has _____ her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon. (finish)
6. Saleem is very tired. He's been _____ very hard. (work)
7. I've _____ stamps since I was a child. (be/collect)
8. it's _____ since I got up this morning. (rain)
9. I have _____ learning English for a long time. (be)
10. Jamal and Fawaz have _____ evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
11. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer.
I _____ forward to it since last year. (look)
12. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10p.m., and he's still studying.
He _____ since 5 p.m. (study)

Past simple الماضي البسيط

Uses: (functions)

- We use the past simple to

نستخدم الماضي البسيط

1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء بدأ وأنتهى بالماضي

- *We travelled to Cairo by plane last week.*
- *Mona cleaned her room last night.*
- *Tom lost his key yesterday.*

2- Describe a routine in the past.

وصف روتين بالماضي

- *He played the piano when he was a child.*
- *When I was a boy I walked a mile to school every day.*
- *I usually went to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger.*

3- Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا لفترة ممتدة من الزمن في الماضي, في هذه الحالة نستخدمه مع عبارته ظرف زمان.

- *Maria lived in Paris from 1985 to 1990.*
- *Yesterday Salma and Nadia played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30.*

Form: التركيب

Positive	Subject	Verb2	Rest of sentence
	<i>He/she/it/they/we/you/I</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>to the party last week.</i>

Negative	Subject	Verb	Rest of sentence
	<i>He/she/it/they/we/you/I</i>	<i>did not go</i>	<i>to the party last week.</i>

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	Rest of sentence
<i>Did</i>	<i>He/she/it/they/we/you/I</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to the party last week?</i>

Adverbs: الظروف

Yesterday, last hour/day/week/month/year/night, ago, in the past, in 1980, when I was a child, when I was younger.

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. His father _____ last year. (die)
2. During the early 2000s, people _____ phones in different colours and different designs. (buy)
3. The police _____ him on his way home last night. (stop)
4. Lama _____ the meeting yesterday. (not/attend)
5. My brother _____ from college in 1998. (graduate)
6. Saleem _____ in London last month. (be)
7. We all _____ an explosion last night. (hear)
8. I _____ in the First World War. (not/participate)
9. _____ you _____ the film yesterday? (see)
10. These people _____ in army two years ago. (be)

Past continues الماضي المستمر

Uses: (functions)

- We use the past continuous to نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء والذي استمر حدوثه قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي

- *We were living in France when the war began.*
- *The sun was shining when we went out.*
- *I was watching TV when she called.*

2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

لعرض شيء حدث لفترة طويلة في الماضي

- *The boy fell down while he was running.*
- *She was cooking dinner when the doorbell rang.*

Form: التركيب

Subject + when + (v.2) + ($\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$ + v-ing).

Subject + while/as + ($\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$ + v-ing) + (v.2).

Examples: أمثلة

When the telephone rang, I was writing a letter.

*I was writing a letter **when** the telephone rang.*

While I was writing a letter, the telephone rang.

*The telephone rang **while** I was writing a letter.*

As I was writing a letter, the telephone rang.

*The telephone rang **as** I was writing a letter.*

Adverbs:

When, while/as

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Mohammoud was walking home when the rain _____. (start)
2. Laila burnt her hand while she _____ the dinner. (cook)
3. We _____ an accident while we were waiting for the bus. (see)
4. Sally was watching television when the phone _____. (ring)
5. Manal fell asleep while she _____ the paper. (read)
6. While the boys _____ to school, it began to rain heavily. (go)
7. While the teacher _____ the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (explain)
8. As he was listening to the radio, the police _____ the door. (open)
9. Maha _____ two of her friends while she was going to school. (meet)
10. I was writing an email when my laptop _____ itself off. (switch)

Past perfect simple الماضي التام

Uses: (functions)

- We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past

يستخدم الماضي التام البسيط للتحدث عن فعل حدث قبل لحظة معينة في الماضي.
(أن الجملة في الماضي التام تحتوي على فعلين أحدهما ماضي بسيط والآخر ماضي تام وهو الذي حدث أولاً)

- *He had been a newspaper reporter before he became a businessman.*
- *Amer slept deeply last night after he had driven five hundred kilometers without a break.*

Form: التركيب

Before + (V2), (had+V3) + ...

After + (had+V3), (V2) +...

ملاحظة: إذا جاءت before, after في الوسط فإن الفعل الذي يأتي بعدها كما هو في الترتيب السابق.

Subject + (had+V3) + before + (V2) +...

Subject + (V2) + after + (had+V3) +...

By the time + (V2), (had+V3) +...

Example:

Before I went to the park, I had finished my work.

After I had washed my car, I went to fill up.

*Mary had finished her homework **before** Salma came home.*

*Nadia brushed her teeth **after** she had eaten dinner.*

***By the time** he finished dinner, it had been time for bed.*

***By the time** the semester end, I had thought about which university to attend.*

Adverbs:

Before, after, By the time

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I felt a little better after I _____ the medicine. (take)
2. You _____ English before you moved to New York. (study)
3. We had had that car for ten years before it _____ down. (break)
4. After she _____ out, I found her notes. (move)
5. She _____ never _____ a bear before she moved to Alaska. (see)
6. By the time he returned to Rome he _____ awards for bravery.
(win)
7. By the age of forty he _____ to the top of political world. (rise)
8. By the end of this war 3 million men _____. (die)
9. By the end of 2010 CE, companies _____ more Smartphone than
PCs for the first time. (sell)
10. After Sofia had finished her work, she _____ to lunch. (go)
11. Mohammad _____ his emails before he started work. (checked)

The Future with will

المستقبل مع will

Uses: (functions)

1. We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

نستخدم will للحديث عن المستقبل إذا تنبأناه بدون وجود دليل

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

2. We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

نستخدمها للتعبير عن قرارات تلقائية مفاجئة

- *Wait, I will help you.*
- *Don't worry! I will help you with this problem.*
- *I will close the window. It's starting to rain.*

3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe. نستخدمها مع تعابير الاحتمالات

- *Perhaps she will do this for you.*
- *He will probably come back tomorrow.*
- *They will probably go to the party.*
- *Maybe we will stay at home.*

4- We can also use it with I think and I hope .

نستخدمها مع الاعتقاد والأمال

- *I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.*
- *I think our team will win the match.*
- *I hope that you will be able to finish on time.*
- *I hope that you'll visit us again in the near future.*

Form: التركيب

Subject + will +base +.....

I will meet the manager tomorrow.

Adverbs: الظروف

Tomorrow, next day/week/month/year, later, soon, the following, tonight, perhaps, maybe, probably, hope, think.

Exercise: تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Not a cloud in the sky. It _____ another warm day (be)
2. The traffic is terrible. We _____ our flight. (miss)
3. be careful! You _____ your coffee. (spill)
4. Where _____ you _____ live when you're older?
5. Life in the future _____ further changes in computer technology. (see)
6. The sky is very black. It _____ going to snow. (be)
7. Its 8.30! You _____ going to miss your train! (be)
8. I crashed the company car. My boss isn't going to _____ very happy!(be)
9. We are going to _____ married after graduation.(get)
10. We _____ going to move to New York after graduation.(be)

Reference list of verbs followed by "to infinitive" أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة المجرّد

Want, afford, arrange, promise, agree, refuse, plan, intend, hope, offer, manage
Forget, seem, appear, decide, claim, ask, would like..... etc.

Reference list of verbs followed by "gerund" أفعال يجب أن تتبع بصيغة

Stop, admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, imagine, suggest... etc.

(Activity Book p.5-7)

1. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped **to work / working**.
2. I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment.

The passive voice

المبني للمجهول

There are two types of sentences in English language:

هناك نوعان من الجمل في اللغة الإنجليزية:

1. active voice:

المبني للمعلوم: وهي الجملة التي تبدأ بالفاعل حيث يكون فيها معروفا (الجملة التي تستخدم في أغلب الأحيان). مثلا

samer plays football.

subject verb object

2. passive voice:

المبني للمجهول: وهي الجملة التي تبدأ بالمفعول به حيث يكون الفاعل مجهولا أو غير معروفا.

football is played by samer.

object be p.p agent

يوضح الجدول التالي كيفية تحويل الافعال

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present	take/takes	am/is/are taken
Present continuous	am/is/are taking	am/is/are being taken
Present perfect	has/have taken	has/have been taken
Simple past	took	was/were taken
Past continuous	was/were taking	was/were being taken
Past perfect	had taken	had been taken
Simple future	will/shall take	will/shall be taken
Modals	can/may/must take	can/may/must be taken
Future with going to	am/is/are going to take	am/is/are going to be taken

يبين الجدول التالي التطبيق على كل الأزمنة:

Tense		Subject	Verb	Object
Simple present	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	writes	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	is written	by Mayar.
Present continuous	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	is writing	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	is being written	by Mayar.
Present perfect	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	has written	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	has been written	by Mayar.
Simple past	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	wrote	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	was written	by Mayar.
Past continuous	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	was writing	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	was being written	by Mayar.
Past perfect	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	had written	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	had been written	by Mayar.
Simple future	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	will write	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	will be written	by Mayar.
Modals	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	can write	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	can be written	by Mayar.
Future with going to	<i>Active</i>	Mayar	is going to write	a letter.
	<i>Passive</i>	A letter	is going to be written	by Mayar.

طريقة التحويل للمبني للمجهول:

Tom eats an apple every morning.

1. تبدأ جملة المبني للمجهول بالمفعول به ويكون دائما بعد الفعل الرئيسي.

An apple

2. نحدد زمن الفعل الموجود في الجملة ونجري التغيير اللازم عليه.

eats » present simple

3. زمن الفعل مضارع بسيط إذا يحول إلى

is + past participle (OR) are + past participle

بما أن المفعول به مفردا نختار **is eaten**

4. نكمل بقية الجملة **every morning**

5. بعدها نضع الفاعل مسبقا **by Tom or by him**

An apple is eaten every morning by him/Tom.

Exercise: تمرين

Rewrite these sentences by using passive.

1. Saleem repaired the car.

The car _____

2. Mr Issa might teach the students.

The students _____

3. Many tourists have visited that castle.

That castle _____

4. The teacher always answers the students' questions.

The students' questions _____

5. Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.

A beautiful dinner _____

6. The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow.

The victory _____

7. He had delivered the letter.

The letter _____

8. Someone is making noise in the dinning room.

Noise _____

9. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop _____

10. The salesman was helping the customer when the thief came into the store.

The customer _____

11. Nadia will finish her homework very soon.

Her homework _____

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

A- Change in pronouns:-

Direct	Indirect
I(Subject)	he/she
We(Subject)	They
You(Subject)	he/she/they
Me(Object)	him/her
You(Object)	him/her/them
Us(Object)	Them
My(Possessive)	his/her
Your(Possessive)	his/her/their
Our(Possessive)	Their

B- Change in verbs:-

No	Direct	Indirect
1.	Simple present	Simple past
2.	Present continuous	Past continuous
3.	Present perfect	Past perfect
4.	Simple past	Past perfect
5.	Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
6.	Past perfect	Past perfect
7.	Simple future (will/shall)+base	Future in the past (would/should)+base
8.	Am/is are going to + base	Was/were going to + base

C- Change in adverbs:-

No	Direct	Indirect
1.	today	that day
2.	Tomorrow	the day after
3.	Tonight	that night
4.	this morning/year	that morning/year
5.	Yesterday	the day before
6.	last day	the day before
7.	next day	the day after
8.	these days	those days
9.	Here	There
10.	Now	Then
11.	at the moment	at that moment

Reporting statement:-

Direct: - "subject + verb + complement."

Indirect: - reporting clause: - (that) + subject + verb + complement.

1. "My parents spend every day of their lives together."

He said _____

2. "I'm having lunch with my family."

She said _____

3. "Anas slept for ten hours last night."

He said _____

4. "I'll give all the exams results today."

The teacher said _____

5. "I'm going to visit my parents tomorrow."

Omar told me _____

6. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me _____

7. "He has bought a new car."

She said _____

8. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna _____

9. "We were living in Paris."

He told me _____

10. "I had just turned out the light."

He told me _____

(Student's Book p10-11)

Write the sentences in reporting speech.

1- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

He said _____

2- "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

He said _____

3- "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said _____

4- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."

He said _____

5- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday."

Farida said _____

6- Farida. "I have to write an essay about it tonight."

She said _____

7- Farida, "I think I'm going to need some help."

She thought _____

8- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll to prepare it this week."

Saleem said _____

9- "I need a new password; I changed my password last week."

She said _____

(Model answer)

1. that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

2. that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3. that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

4. that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

5. that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before.

6. that she had to write an essay about it that night.

7. she was going to need some help.

8. 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.

9. that she needed a new password, she had changed her password the previous week.

(Activity Book p.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 told me _____

Model Answer

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.

Having things done (causative verbs)

أفعال السببية

Form التركيب

The Verb Have + Object + Past Participle

- He had the roof repaired yesterday.

Use:-

We use have something done to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us.

نستخدم هذه الصيغة (السببية) لنقول بأننا نرتب لشخص ما آخر للقيام بشيء ما من أجلنا.

The English verbs let, make, have, get, and help are called causative verbs because they cause something else to happen.

هذه الأفعال (let, make, have, get, and help) تسمى أفعال السببية لأنها تسبب بشيء آخر للحدوث. (المطلوب فقط الفعل have وتصريفه had).

Examples:

A. Asma is taking a photograph. (This means she took it herself)

B. Asma is having a photograph taken. (A causative construction)

Write down the sentence which indicates that the house was built by someone else.

A. They built their own house.

B. They had their own house built.

In which the sentence the speaker is a computer expert.

A. I repaired my computer.

B. I had my computer repaired.

Which sentence expresses about causative.

A. John is cutting his hair.

B. John is having his hair cut.

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. I had my car _____ last week. (wash)

2. I had my jacket _____ yesterday. (clean)

3. She had her dress _____ by her aunt. (make)

4. They have their house _____. (redecorate)

5. You didn't clean your car. How did you have it _____? (clean)

الجدول التالي يبين الصيغة المنتظمة للأفعال والتحويل إلى صيغة السببية

No	Tenses	Regular active forms	Causative forms
1.	Simple present	S+ base/s/es + o He repairs his car.	S+ has/have + o + p.p He has his car repaired.
2.	Present continuous	S+ am/is/are + v-ing +o He is repairing his car.	S+ am/is/are + having + o + p.p He is having his car repaired.
3.	Present perfect	S+ has/have + p.p He has repaired his car.	S+ has/have + had + o + p.p He has had his car repaired.
4.	Simple past	S+ v.2 + o He repaired his car.	S+ had + o + p.p He had his car repaired.
5.	Past continuous	S+ was/were + v-ing + o He was repairing his car.	S+ was/were + having + o + p.p He was having his car repaired.
6.	Past perfect	S+ had + p.p + o He had repaired his car.	S+ had + had + o + p.p He had had his car repaired.
7.	modals	S+ will/can/might + base + o He will repair his car.	S+ will/can/might + have + o + p.p He will have his car repaired.

Examples:

1. He paints his house.

He _____

2. I cut my hair yesterday.

I _____

3. Nadia didn't close the door.

She had it _____. (close)

(Activity Book p.5-7)

1. We had the computer repaired/ repairing because it had stopped working.

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

I _____

Conditional sentences:

الجمل الشرطية

Type النوع	Use الاستخدام	If Clause فعل الشرط	Main Clause جواب الشرط
Zero Conditional	general truths	If +Simple Present If I have enough time,	Simple Present I write to my parents every week.
First Conditional	true in the present/ future	If +Simple Present If he studies hard,	Will +Base He will pass the exams.
Second Conditional	untrue in the present/ future	If +Simple Past If I were you,	Would +Base I would accept their invitation.
Third Conditional	untrue in the past	If +Past Perfect If you had got up earlier,	Would Have + P.P You would have arrived on time

Examples:

1. If I had more time, I _____ another language. (learn)
2. If I _____ a computer, I learn a lot of useful information. (use)
3. If the teacher _____ us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV. (give)

(Activity Book p.7)

1. If you _____ computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)
2. If Ali **had/has** his own computer, he **wouldn't/doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
3. I think you should send a text message. (would)
If I were you, I would send a text message.
4. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)
If you press that button, the picture moves.

(Student's Book p.9)

Explain the different in meaning between these phrases from the article.

1. share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group. تشارك الأفكار.

compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different. تبادل الأفكار.

2. create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist.

إنشاء موقع على شبكة الأنترنت

contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website.

المساهمة في موقع على الأنترنت

3. research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.

البحث عن معلومات

present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation.

تقديم معلومات

4. monitor what is happening: You know what is happening and you are following the developments. مراقبة ما يحدث.

find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. معرفة ما يحدث.

5. give a talk to people: You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. إلقاء محاضرة للناس.

talk to people: an informal discussion. التحدث مع الناس.

6. show photos: You show people photos that you have in person. عرض صور.

send photos: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post. إرسال صور.

(Student's Book p.10)

Phrasal verb	Meaning
Know about	يعلم عن
Connect with	يتواصل مع
Turn on	يشغل
Give out	يعطي
Fill in	يمليء / يعبيء

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.

1. to know _____ dangers of the Internet.
2. to connect _____ people on the internet.
3. to turn _____ privacy settings.
4. to give _____ personal information.
5. to fill _____ a form.

(Activity Book p.4)

Phrasal verb	Meaning
Get started	يباشر عمل
Look around	ينظر إلى / يلقي نظراته
Meet up	يلتقي / يقابل
Settle down	يستقر
Take place	يحدث
Wake up	يستيقظ

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading.
Where does the story _____?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't _____ early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and _____
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's _____ and go shopping together.
5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and _____
6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should _____ right now!

Answers

1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up 5- look around 6- get started

Module 2

UNIT 2

1. be used to

Use:

- We use be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

نستخدم هذه القاعدة (be used to) ويتبعها إسما أو ضميرا أو فعلا مضاف إليه **ing** لوصف أشياء مألوفة أو أعتيادية متعارف عليها.

-We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic**. (noun)

-I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it** now. (pronoun)

-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's **used to speaking** English now. (v-ing)

Form: التركيب

Subject + main verb be + used to + object

Subject	Main verb be	Not	Used to	Object
I	am		used to	getting up early.
He/she/it	is		used to	hard work.
They/we/you	Are	not	used to	big cities.

2. used to

Use:

- We use used to (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم (used to) متبوعة بفعل مجرد لوصف عادات أو حالات ماضية ولكنها الان تغيرت.

- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.

- She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.

- I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

Form: التركيب

Subject	used to	infinitive
Subject	didn't use to	infinitive

What is the difference between "used to" and "be used to"?

"I used to drink green tea."

تعني في الماضي شربت الشاي الأخضر لكن الان لا أشربه.

"I am used to drinking green tea."

تعني شرب الشاي الأخضر كان قويا وغير عادي لكن الان اصبح مألوبا

(Student's Book p.15)

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 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

Teacher book

I used to paint pictures every day at primary school, but now I don't.
I didn't use to get a lot of homework but now I do.

(Activity Book p.11)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice.

be used to / use to / not be used to / used to

- 1- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We **weren't used 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:

2. use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. 'm not used to 6. use to

(Activity Book p.11)

Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 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

(Activity Book p.12)

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

- 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:

2. used to living 3. used to make 4. used to having 5. used to wearing

Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

Uses: (functions)

- We use the past perfect continuous (had been + main verb in the –ing form) to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. (to talk about an event that happened before an event in the past)
نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتحدث عن أحداث أو مواقف التي كانت تحدث حتى اللحظة معينة في الماضي.
(بمعنى آخر أن زمن الماضي التام المستمر يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الحدوث في الماضي ولكنه لم ينتهي قبل وقوع حدث آخر في الماضي) ويتكون من زمنيين أحدهما ماضي بسيط والآخر ماضي تام مستمر.
- *I had been writing letters when you came.*
- *Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him.*
- *By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.*

Form: التركيب

Subject	Had	Been	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
he/she/they/we....	had	been	waiting	for longer than 10 minutes.

(Student's Book p.19)

Complete the sentences, using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

1A: 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)

(Student's Book p.19)

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

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

(Teacher's Book)

1. I _____ for five hours by 5 a.m. this morning. (sleep)
2. By the time I was ten, I _____ the piano for four years. (play)
3. By the time my friend _____ me, I had been studying for three hours. (phone)

Vocabulary: Colour idioms مصطلحات الألوان

Colour idiom	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
The green light	Permission	إعطاء الإذن
Red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong	الجرم المشهود
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly	غير متوقع / مفاجيء
A white elephant	A useless possession	ملكية عديمة الفائدة

What do the following *colour idioms* in brackets mean?

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project! (the green light)
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. (red-handed)
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**. (out of the blue)
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **a white elephant**. (a white elephant)

Pronunciation: اللفظ

Using the International Phonetic Alphabet - IPA

The word الكلمة	Phonetic transcription التقطيع الصوتي
Importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/
School	/sku:l/
Exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/
Angry	/'æŋgri/
Calm	/kɑ:m/
Outpatient	/aʊ'peɪfənt/
Fluently	/flu:ən'tli/
Technology	/'tek'nɒlədʒi/
Audience	/'ɔ:diəns/
Healthy	/'helθi/
Carrying	/'kæriɪŋ/

UNIT 3

The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Use: (function)

- We use the future continuous (will + be + main verb in the –ing form) to talk about a continuous action in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر (will be + v-ing) للتحدث عن حدث مستمر بالمستقبل

- *This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.*

- *what will be doing in ten years' time?*

Form: التركيب

Subject	Will	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
<i>he/she/they...</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight.</i>
<i>he/she/they...</i>	<i>will not</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight.</i>

Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
<i>Will</i>	<i>he/she/they...</i>	<i>Be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight?</i>

Exercise: تمرين

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. He'll _____ to the meeting, I expect. (come)
2. Tomorrow at this time, _____ your English language exam. (you take)
3. I _____ sally at the conference next week. (not see)
4. in an hour, she _____ in front of her TV. (sit)
5. You'll _____ the sunshine once you're back in England. (miss)
6. I guess they'll _____ feeling thirsty after working in the sun. (be)
7. _____ you _____ your friend to the park tonight? (bring)
8. You _____ for her when her plane arrives. (still wait)
9. What will you be doing at 11 o'clock tomorrow?
I _____ English. (teach)
10. What _____ you _____ this time tomorrow? (do)
I will be sitting in the dentist's chair.

(Student's Book p.21)

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 B: no, I _____ (not have) dinner at that time. I _____ (watch) the news. My mum _____ (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?

4 B: 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's Book p.21)

Choose the correct form of the verbs in **bold**.

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. *I 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

(Student's Book p.23)

Make correct sentences about the future

Examples:

- I hope to go to Australia next year.
- I plan to learn French soon.
- I intend to go shopping at the weekend.
- 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?

Collections: مجموعات

- 1. catch / take someone's attention.
- 2. get / catch an idea.
- 3. take / get an interest in something/somebody.
- 4. spend / do time doing something.
- 5. make / attend a course.

(Activity Book p.16)

There is one mistake in the verb tenses, rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

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.*

Will be studying

2 A: *don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.*

B: *ok, I'll phone at nine.*

Will be having

3 A: *what time will you get here tomorrow?*

B: *at about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.*

Will text

4. A: *please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.*

B: *don't worry. I won't forget.*

Will be sleeping

The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

Use: (function)

- We use the future perfect (will have + past participle) to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل التام (will have + p.p) للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل (أي يوجد حدثين في المستقبل لكن أحدهم يسبق الثاني وينتهي)

- By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.

- we're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.

Form: التركيب

Subject	Will + have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
He/she/they/I...	will have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight.
He/she/they/I...	will not have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight.

Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
Will	he/she/they/I...	have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight?

Exercise: تمرين

Correct the verbs between brackets.

- You _____ your report by this time next week. (finish)
- By this time next week, I _____ on this project for twenty days. (work)
- _____ they _____ from Cambridge by July. (graduate)
- By the next year, I _____ sally for 20 years. (know)
- My uncle _____ by the end of the year. (not retire)
- The guests will _____ at the hotel by now.
- _____ you _____ a new car by the end of this week. (buy)
- I _____ all my money by this time next year. (spend)
- Before they come, we _____ the house. (clean up)
- Samer _____ the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts. (eat)
- I _____ successfully in three marathons if I can finish this one. (run)

ملاحظة مهمة: المستقبل المستمر لا يمكن أن يستخدم في جمل تبدأ (while, when, before, by the time) بينما في المستقبل التام فأنا نستخدم (by / by the time / by tomorrow / before)

(Student's Book p.25)

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 the next year, _____ you _____ England? (visit)

Answers:

1. will have finished
2. will have been
3. will not have arrived
4. Will, have visited

(Student's Book p.25)

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes.

Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

Answers:

1. will help
2. eyesight
3. device
4. sends
5. brain

(Activity Book p.17)

Complete the sentences in the future perfect or the future continuous.

1. Next month, we / live / 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. I / finish / it by then.

Answers:

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

Module 3

UNIT 4

Cleft Sentences

- A Cleft Sentence (divided) is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause).

We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence.

It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

شق الجملة (تقسيمها) هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة, ويمكننا عادة التعبير عن معنى الجمل المنقسمة بجملة بسيطة. وتسمى الجملة المشقوقة بسبب أن هناك جزئين للجملة. (يصبح في الجمله فعليين)

- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

نستخدم الجمل المنقسمة من أجل التأكيد على قطعة معينة من المعلومات. (التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة)

- We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

ويمكننا أن نبدأ الجمل المشقوقة بإستخدام العبارات التالية من بينها:

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time (day) when ...

The place where ...

The way in which ...

What ...

It ...

- When we start a sentence with what, we structure it as follows:

عندما نبدأ الجملة ب (what) فنصيغها على النحو التالي:

I would like to go to London next year.

أود أن أذهب إلى لندن السنة القادمة

What I would like to do next year *is* go to London.

ما أود القيام به السنة القادمة هو الذهاب إلى لندن

- When we begin a cleft sentence with it, the relative clause usually begins with that.

وعندما نبدأ بالجملة المشقوقة مع (it) فإن الجملة الموصولة عادتاً تبدأ مع (that)

Huda won the prize for art last year.

فازت هدى بجائزة للفن السنة الماضية.

The person who won the prize for the art last year was Huda.

الشخص الذي حصل على جائزة للفن السنة الماضية هدى.

The prize that Huda won last year was for art.

الجائزة التي فازت بها هدى السنة الماضية كانت للفن.

It was last year that Huda won the prize for art. فازت بجائزة للفن.

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

عقدت الألعاب الأولمبية في لندن في 2012.

It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London

كانت في سنة 2012 ذلك بأن الألعاب الأولمبية عقدت في لندن.

London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

كانت لندن المكان الذي عقدت دورة الألعاب الأولمبية في عام 2012

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

الحدث الذي وقع في لندن في 2012 كانت الألعاب الأولمبية.

Example:

The head teacher took our class to the museum on Thursday.

هذه الجملة تسمى (Basic clause) يعني جملة اساسية لأنها تحتوي على فعل أساسي أو رئيسي واحد (took) فهذه الجملة تحتوي على

The subject: *the head teacher*

The verb: *took*

The object: *our class*

The prepositional phrase: *to the museum*

The adverbial phrase of time: *on Thursday*

أحيانا نريد التركيز على جزء أكثر من الأجزاء الأخرى في الجملة , لكي نقوم بذلك فأنا نستخدم (cleft sentences) والذي يعني شق أو تقسيم , لذا فإن المعلومات تقسم الى قسمين وكل جزء لديه فعله الخاص به, ففي المثال السابق فإن الجملة تحتوي على فعل واحد (took) إذا فهي ليست (cleft sentence) فكيف نستخدم هذا النمط من الجمل ؟ إذا أردنا التركيز على الفاعل (the head teacher) فنصيغ الجملة على النحو التالي:

The head teacher **was** the person who **took** our class to the museum on Thursday.

فهنا اصبحت الجملة مقسمة (مشقوقة) وتحتوي على فعليين (was / took) أو يمكن صياغتها بطريقة أخرى.

The person who took our class to the museum on Thursday **was** the head teacher.

وإذا أردنا التركيز على (the museum) نقول:

The place where the head teacher **took** us on Thursday **was** the museum.

وإذا أردنا التركيز على (the time-day) فنقول:

The day when the head teacher **took** us to the museum **was** Thursday.

كل هذه الجمل يمكن أن تبدأ (It-cleft) ويمكننا التركيز على (the head teacher) ويتبعها (who / that)

It + be { *is* + the emphasised part of the sentence + who / that ...
was

It was the head teacher who / that took us to the museum on Thursday.

والتركيز على المكان والزمان

It was to the museum that the head teacher **took** us on Thursday.

It was on Thursday that the head teacher **took** us to the museum.

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل في الجملة الاساسية فعل مضارع فأنا نستخدم بدل (was » is) مثل

Ahmad **spends** all his money on shoes.

*It is Ahmad who **spends** all his money on shoes.*

*It is shoes that Ahmad **spends** all his money on.*

Another example:

A boy in my class **won** the prize.

*It was a boy in my class who **won** the prize*

Example:

Sam studied English at Oxford.

Emphasis on subject: It was Sam who studied English at oxford.

Emphasis on object: it was English that Sam studied at oxford.

Emphasis on oxford: it was at oxford that Sam studied English.

وأخر جزء هو استخدام (Wh-cleft) وقاعدتها كالاتي:

Wh-clause + be+ emphasised word /word

I enjoy learning English

What I enjoy is learning English

I don't like the way she did it.

What I don't like is the way she did it.

(Student's Book p.29)

We want to emphasise the part of the part of the sentence which is in **bold**

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.

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

3. **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 784 CE.

b. **Abd al-Rahman I** was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

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

Answers:

1-b / 2-c / 3-a

(Student's Book p.29)

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

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

Answers:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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's Book p.29)

Rewrite these sentences, emphasizing 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 is _____

Answers:

1. contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. Ali Ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. Jabir Ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

(Activity Book p.20)

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

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

It was _____

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

The year _____

3. It 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:

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

2. when 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.

(Activity book p.30)

Write one sentence that means the same.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the _____

2. Ali attends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is _____

3. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London _____

Answers:

1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

2. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

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

Relative clauses

جمل الوصل

Defining relative clauses

جمل الوصل المحدده

- Defining relative clauses are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who, which, that, where or when.

جمل الوصل المحدده: تستخدم لتعرف وتحدد الشخص , المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.
وجمل الوصل المحدده تُوصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الأسماء الموصولة مثل
(who/which/that/where or when)

ملاحظة: في جملة الوصل الاسم الموصول يأتي مباشرة بعد الأسم ليربط الجملة وبدون فواصل.

We use who/that to refer to people;

تستخدم للإشارة إلى عاقل (ناس)

We use which/that to refer to things and animals (أشياء أو حيوانات)

We use where to refer to places;

تستخدم للإشارة إلى مكان

We use when to refer to times;

تستخدم للإشارة إلى وقت / زمن

Whose is the possessive form of who

تستخدم للإشارة إلى جمل فيها إضافة لملكية شخص ما

Examples:

The man who is standing there is a famous writer.

I bought a new car that is very fast.

I read the book which is on the table.

That's the restaurant where we met for the first time.

I remember the day when we first met.

He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.

Non-defining relative clauses.

جمل الوصل الغير محددة

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who, which, where or when.

تستخدم جمل الوصل الغير محددة لإعطاء تفصيلات أكثر عن الشخص , المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه.
وجمل الوصل الغير المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل (who/which/where or when)

ملاحظة: في جملة الوصل الاسم الغير موصول يأتي مباشرة بعد الأسم ليربط الجملة وبين فواصل.

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

(Student's Book p.31)

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 kilometers 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)

Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them a relative pronoun.

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)

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 ALQanun 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

(Student's Book p.31)

Pronunciation: minimal pairs (1)

The words which contain the p sound /p/	pen / pack / rope
The words which contain the b sound /b/	bend / back / robe
The words which contain the n sound /n/	sun / India / win
The words which contain the ing sound /ŋ/	song / singing / wing
The words which contain the i sound /ɪ/	fit / give / middle
The words which contain the ee sound /i:/	been / dream / medium
The words which contain the a sound /æ/	and / back / ran
The words which contain the ar sound /ɑ:/	bath / car / half
The words which contain the e sound /e/	best / egg / deaf
The words which contain the ir sound /ɜ:/	birthday / world / girl

(Student's Book p.33)

Vocabulary:

The collections	The meaning
Urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
Public transport	المواصلات العامة
Biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
Carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
Negative effect	الاثار السلبية
Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

Complete the sentences with the correct collections.

1. When people talk about _____, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
2. Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
6. The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

Answers:

1. economic growth
2. negative effects
3. carbon footprint
4. public transport
5. biological waste
6. urban planning

Derivation

الأشتقاق

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1.	production/ product	produce		
2.	medicine		medical	
3.	nine		ninth	
4.	inheritance	inherit		
5.	origin		original	
6.	invention	invent		
7.	discoveries	discover		
8.	influence		influential	
9.	tradition		traditional	traditionally
10.		weave	weaving	
11.	attraction		attractive	
12.	creation		creative	
13.	translation	translate		
14.	archaeology		archaeological	
15.	appreciation	appreciate		
16.	education	educate		
17.	collection	collect		
18.	installation	install		
19.		succeed	successful	
20.	prescription	prescribe		
21.	infections	infect		
22.	diagnosis	diagnose		
23.	intention	intend	intended	
24.	surgery / surgeon			
25.	conclusions	conclude		
26.			extreme	extremely
27.	tourist/tourism			
28.	organisation	organise		
29.	training	train		

Noun:

1. يقع الاسم في بداية الجملة كفاعل للجملة متبوعا بفعل.

- Investment is very profitable.

2. يقع الاسم قبل أو بعد أحرف الجر

(in / on / of / at / for / from / by / with / without / under / over)

- Many countries suffer from pollution.

3. يقع الاسم المشتق بعد أدوات التعريف (a / an / the)

- The advertisement was great.

4. يقع الأسم المستق بين (the.....of)

- Storms caused the destruction of most of the crops.

5. يقع الأسم بعد محددات الكمية التالية

(Some / many / much / little / few / all / each / both / other / another / any / no)

- A little encouragement is always needed.

6. يقع الأسم بعد أسماء الإشارة (this / that / these / those)

- This director didn't instruct me about coming events.

5. يقع الأسم بعد ضمائر الملكية (my / his / her / their / you / your / its / our / 's)

- We need your participation in the project.

6. يقع الأسم بعد الصفة

- They have made a dangerous decision.

Adjective:

1. تقع الصفة قبل الأسم.

- We are going to watch an interesting film.

2. تقع الصفة بين أدوات التعريف (a / an / the) والأسم.

- He will face a dangerous problem.

3. تقع الصفة بعد أفعال (be / is / am / are / was / were / been) to be بشرط أن تكون رئيسية

- He left court because he had proved that he was innocent.

ولكن إذا جاءت أفعال مساعده أي تتبعها فعل رئيسي فنضع هنا ظرف

- Prices are sharply rising nowadays.

4. تقع الصفة بعد الأفعال التالية

(feel / seem / look / become / get / appear / sound / smell / taste)

- After the election he became famous.

5. تقع الصفة بعد المقويات التالية (too / very / so / quite / really / extremely)

- That car is extremely expensive.

6. تقع الصفة بعد صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل (more / most)

- Parrots are more colourful than any birds.

-Cairo is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

7. يجوز تكرار صفتين وراء بعضها البعض بشرط وجود صفة قبل الفراغ وأسم بعد الفراغ

- I'd like to live in a small peaceful village near the sea.

Verb:

1. يقع الفعل مجردا بعد (to)

- Some words are impossible to translate.

2. يقع الفعل مجردا بعد أفعال Modals

(will / would / shall / should / can / could / may / might / must ...)

- You should apologize for making mistakes.

3. يقع الفعل مجردا بعد أفعال to do

(does / doesn't / do / don't / did / didn't)

- It doesn't rain much in summer.

4. يقع الفعل بعد الفاعل.

- The doctor suggested that the patient should relax for a while.

Adverb:

الظرف يصف الفعل The adverb describes the verb

1. يقع الظرف في بداية الجملة متبوعا بفاصله.

- Traditionally, women wear long white dress in their wedding day.

2. يقع الظرف بين الفعل المساعد وفعل التصريف الثالث.

- The patient's surgical operation was successfully done.

3. يقع الظرف بعد الفعل

- The rain fell heavily yesterday.

4. يقع الظرف بين الصفة وبين أحد أفعال (to be)

- This house must be carefully designed.

5. يقع الظرف بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي.

- She ironically spoke to her father.

(Activity Book p.21)

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil. (produce)
2. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks. (medicine)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the _____ century. (nine)
4. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather. (inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever? (invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical _____ (discover)
8. Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

Answers:

1. production
2. medical
3. ninth
4. inheritance
5. original
6. invention
7. discoveries
8. Influential

(Student's Book p.39)

Complete the text with suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) _____ (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2) _____ (traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finish article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3) _____ (weave) that buyers find very (4) _____ (attraction). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5) _____ (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers:

1. produce
2. Traditionally
3. weaving
4. attractive
5. creation

(Activity Book p.25)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Petra is an important _____ site. (archaeology)
2. I will be going to university to continue my _____. (educate)
3. In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English. (translation)
4. They are going to _____ a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (installation)
5. Thank you for your help, I really _____ it. (appreciation)
6. Have you seen Nasser's _____ of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collect)

Answers:

1. archaeological 2. education 3. translate 4. install 5. appreciate 6. collection

Articles

أدوات التعريف

(A / An / The / X)

Uses: a/an

- We usually use a/an before countable nouns when we are mentioning them for the first time.

نستخدم عادة **a/an** قبل الأسماء المعدودة عندما نذكرهم لأول مرة.

- Hassan lives in **a** big house. There is **a** garden next to it with **an** apple tree.
- Excuse me; is there **a** chemist's near here?

ملاحظة: الاسماء المعدودة وهي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها وجمعها مثل *book/books- student/students...* أما الأسماء الغير معدودة وهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نعدّها أو أن نجعلها مثل *water/ coffee/ tea/ money..* ملاحظة أخرى: نستخدم **a** أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة أما **an** فتستخدم أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف العلة وهي **a/o/e/i/u**

Uses: the

- However, if we are talking about something that the listener/reader knows about, we use the.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء ما، المستمع أو القارئ يعرف عنه.

- Hassan lives in **the** big house near the post office. **The** garden is beautiful.
- I saw an elephant in the zoo, **the** elephant is enormous.

- We use the when we are talking about something that is unique.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء ما فريد من نوعه مثل *the earth/ the sun/ the moon/ the world*

- **The Earth** goes round the sun.
- She's **the** only woman to have won two Noble Prizes.

- We use the when we are talking about seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands (but not individual islands), mountain ranges and countries that include the in their name.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن البحار, المحيطات, الأنهار, مجموعة الجزر (لكن ليس جزر فرديه) والسلاسل الجبلية والدول التي تشمل **the** في أسمائها.

- **The Mediterranean Sea** separates Europe from Africa.
- Sri Lanka is in **the Indian Ocean**.
- They took a boat trip along **the river Nile**.
- Mallorca is one of **the Balearic Island**.

- **The Rocky Mountains** are in **the United States**.

• We use **the** when we are talking about superlative adjectives.

est » the tallest / the biggest نستخدام **the** عندما نتحدث عن صيغة المفاضلة يعني الصفات التي تنتهي ب

- **The longest** river in the USA is the Mississippi.

No article:

Uses: X

• We use no article with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements.

نستخدم **X** مع الأسماء الغير معدودة والأسماء الجمع , ومع الجمل التي تصف الأسماء بشكل عام.

- **Chocolate** tastes good.

- That shop sells **sweets**.

- **Children** usually like sweets and chocolate.

- **Sheep** produce wool, and **hens** lay eggs.

• We use no article before most countries, language, continents, individual mountains (but not mountain ranges), lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.

نستخدم **X** قبل معظم الدول , اللغات , القارات , الجبال الفردية ولكن ليس السلاسل الجبلية , البحيرات , الشلالات , المدن , الشوارع , الأيام , الأشهر والسنوات.

- The language spoken in **Jordan** is **Arabic**.

- **Libya** is in **Africa**.

- He was the first man to climb **Mount Everest** in **the Himalayas**.

- They have a home near **Lake Geneva**.

- **Niagara Falls** separates Canada from the USA.

- They live in **Oxford Street** in **London**.

- She was born on **Monday, 23 April**.

- The university was opened in **2001 CE**.

(Student's Book p.35)

Find an example of the following uses of articles in the report.

(The Arts of Jordan)

1. The/ when the speaker and listener know what/who is being spoken about.
2. A, An/ when it is not known what/who is being spoken about or it does not matter.
3. The/ when we refer to a proper noun where there is only one of its type.
4. Zero article/ before uncountable and plural nouns, and when we talking about something in general.
5. Zero article/ before the names of most countries, mountain ranges, languages, continents, towns, streets, days, months and years.

Answers:

1. the department (line 3)
2. an exciting, ongoing programme (line 4) a; different Arab city (line 26-27)
3. the Department of Culture and the Arts (line 2);the Royal Society of Fine Arts (line 7);the National Centre for Culture and Arts (line 33)
4. music (line 5); art galleries (line 9); artists (line 10); literature (line 19)
5. Jordan (line 1); 1979 (line 7); 2013 (line 17); 2002 (line 27); Amman (line 28); 1987 (line 33); Jerash (line 41)

(Student's Book p.35)

Complete the text with a, an, the or-(zero article).

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) _____ biggest of its kind across (2) _____ entire Middle East and (3) _____ North Africa. It is held annually in (4) _____ April, and (5) _____ festival is (6) _____ attempt to promote (7) _____ Jordanian theatre. Performances are in (8) _____ English and (9) _____ Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from (10) _____ Hollywood attend. Usually, (11) _____ festival lasts for about eight days. (12) _____ visitors can choose (13) _____ days on which they want to attend. This is (14) _____ great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

Answers:

1. the
2. the
3. X
4. X
5. the
6. an
7. X
8. X
9. X
10. X
11. the
12. X
13. the
14. a

(Activity Book p.24)

Complete the sentences with a, an, the or-(zero article).

1. _____ Amman is _____ capital of _____ Jordan.
2. It's one of _____ oldest cities in _____ world.
3. _____ Petra is in _____ south of Jordan. It's _____ important archaeological site.
4. It was _____ important city until _____ huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. _____ Aqaba is the next to _____ Red Sea; _____ people often go there for their holidays.
6. I'm very interested in _____ history, in particular _____ history of _____ Jordan.

Answers:

1. X, the, X 2. The, the 3. X, the, an 4. An, a 5. X, the, X 6. X, the, X

(Student's Book p. 25)

Read and correct the dialogue. Add a, an or the.

1a: I'm reading _____ really good book.

B: oh, what's _____ title?

2 a: Do you ever go to the art galleries?

B: Yes, I do. There's _____ big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3 a: Where are _____ Pontic Mountains?

B: They're in turkey.

4 a: Is there _____ art museum in Amman?

B: Yes, go to _____ National Museum of Fine Arts.

5 a: Do you like music?

B: Yes, I do. I play _____ piano, actually.

Answers:

1. a/the
2. a
3. the
- 4.an/the
5. the

American vs. British English

الفرق بين الأنجليزية الأمريكية والأنجليزية البريطانية

- American English (AE) rarely uses the present perfect, whereas British English (BE) does:

أن الامريكىه تستخدم الماضى البسيط ونادرا ما تستخدم المضارع التام أما البريطانىة فأنها تستخدمه

(AE) did you see that film yet?

(BE) have you seen that film yet?

- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got.

الأمريكىة تستخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل got- gotten

(AE) He had gotten us some ice cream.

(BE) he got us some ice cream.

- American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got.

الأمريكىة تستخدم have لعرض الملكية بينما البريطانىة تستخدم have got

(AE) I have a brother. Do you have a sister?

(BE) I've got a brother. Have you got a sister?

الفرق بين الأنجليزية البريطانية والأنجليزية الأمريكية في كتابة الكلمات:

The Word In British English	The Word In American English	The Meaning
lift	elevator	مصعد
pavement	sidewalk	رصيف
sweets	candy	حلوى
holiday	vacation	أجازة
autumn	fall	خريف
rubbish	trash/garbage	مهملات
petrol	gas	غاز
biscuit	cookie	بسكويت

الفرق بين الإنجليزية البريطانية والإنجليزية الأمريكية في كتابة الأحرف

British English	American English	The meaning
our/or		
labour	labor	عمل
harbour	harbor	مرفاً
flavour	flavor	نكهة
colour	color	لون
neighbour	neighbor	جار
favourite	favorite	مفضل
re/er		
centre	center	مركز
centimetre	centimeter	سنتيمتر
litre	liter	ليتر
theatre	theater	مسرح
ll/i		
travelling	traveling	سفر
jeweller	jeweler	جواهري
modelling	modeling	عرض أزياء
cancelled	canceled	ألغى
marvellous	marvelous	رائع
ise/ize		
realise	realize	يدرك
specialise	specialize	يتخصص
normalise	normalize	جعله طبيعياً
paralysed	paralyzed	عاجز

(Student's Book p.37)

Write sentences using these words in American English spelling.

1. When I go to university, I want to specialize in astrophysics.
2. You need to take your necklace to the jeweler to get it fixed.
3. If you want to learn English, you could go to a language center.
4. This kind of medicine helps to normalize the heart's function.
5. My favorite meal is *mansaf*.
6. An architect can predict what a building will look like by modeling it on a computer.
7. Tomorrow evening, I'm going to the theater to see a play by Shakespeare.
8. When the boat arrived at the harbor, we knew we had reached Lebanon.

(Activity book p.25)

Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1-3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4-6 in American English?

1 Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce: _____

2 Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.

Bruce: _____

3 Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce: _____

4 Bruce: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark: _____

5 Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark: _____

6 Bruce: Leo's already done his project.

Mark: _____

Answers:

1. Have you seen that exhibition yet?
2. I usually have a shower in the morning.
3. I've just had my breakfast.
4. Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?
5. I'd like to take a look at those paintings.
6. Leo already did his project.