

الجزء الاول – MODULE ONE

- 1- Defining /non defining relative clause.
- 2- The present perfect.
- 3- State /dynamic verbs

Defining /non defining relative clause

- Defining relative clause.

Who . which . where . when .

تعتبر هذه الضمائر – Relative clauses روابط بحيث تعطي معلومه اضافيه عن الاسم اول الجمله

واحيانا يكون هناك جمل تسمى الجمل المعتبره – Intercepting sentences

اذا ازيلت الجمل المعتبره لا يتغير معنى الجمله بالكامل . سيتم الشرح لاحقا عن الجمل المعتبره . لاحظ الجدول

The noun	Relative clause – ويكون معناها – الذى . التي . الذين . اللواتى	Main information related
الاسم العاقل	Who	The rest of the sentence
مثال Ali	Who – الذى –	Lives in Amman
الاسم الغير عاقل	Which او that	The rest of the sentence
مثال The car	Which – الذى –	I bought was great
اسم مكان / مثال Amman	Where – المكان الذى – Where – المكان الذى –	The rest of the sentence My friend Sami lives.
الوقت مثال 7 o'clock	When – الوقت الذى او عندما – When – عندما –	The rest of the sentence I started studying E

- My friend Ali ----- speaks English fluently. (**who**. Which . that . where)
- The house ----- I live is an expensive one. (who . that . **where** . when)
- The computer ----- I use every day. (where . when . **which**)
- It was 10 o'clock ----- I woke up this morning. (**when** . where . that . who)

ضمائر الوصل الغير معرفه – Non defining relative clause

هذه الجمل تحتوي على جمل معترضه وتأتي بعد Relative clause واذا الغينا هذه الجمل لا يتأثر معنى الجمله –

- The dogs **that** are dangerous **must be kept away**.
- The loggers **who** cut down trees **must be punished for cutting those trees down**.

(الجمله المعترضه) هي المعلومه التي تعتبر ليست المهمه ولا يراد التركيز عليها وليس المعلومه المراد نقلها انما المراد التركيز عليه بشكل خاص والمراد نقله هو المعلومه التي تكون اخر الجمله وتأتي بعد الفعل مباشره .

- Join the following information about the nouns given to you.

- 1- The woman /is driving fast / is going to hit that tree.
- 2- The school / is near to my house / is a practical one.
- 3- The university / I study in / gives chances to work out.
- 4- January/ it is too cold / the people buy too much kerosene.

The noun الاسم	Relative ضمير الوصل	Intercepting sentence الجمله المعترضه	The main information المعلومه المطلوب التركيز عليها
The woman	Who	is driving fast	Is going to hit that tree.
The school	Which	Is near to my house	Is a practical one.
The university	Where	I study in	Gives chances to work out.
January	When	It is too cold	The people buy too much kerosene.

Present – perfect with / yet – already

المضارع التام - Yet – already

– الجمله المثبته Affirmative sentence

Sub – singular – has



التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – have

– الجمله المنفيه negative sentence

Sub – singular – hasn't



التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – haven't

Question – yes – No

Does – (sub – singular) – v3 – obj ?

Do – (sub – plural – v3) - v3 – obj ?

Questions with – W.H

W.H – has / have – sub – v3 – object - ?

What . where . when . how . who . why . which . whose . whom .

ماذا . اين . متى . كيف وكم . من هو / هي / هم . أي لغير العاقل . من مالك . من للمفعول به

Examples :

- How many times ----- you ----- to Amman **yet** ? (go)
- ----- she ----- **yet** ? (eat)
- ----- they ----- the conference twice **yet**? (attend)
- She hasn't ----- **yet**.(arrive)
- They ----- **already** ----- it .(do)

Answers

Have/gone . has/eaten . have/attended . arrived . have/done

• **ما يتبع**

- 1- Last + time
- 2- The days of the week.(Saturday. Sunday . Monday . Tuesday . Wednesday . Thursday . Friday)
- 3- The names of the months , seasons .
- 4- The parts of the day . evening . morning, noon . down . midnight .
- 5- The time – 7 o'clock . 10 o'clock .
- 6- عام (رقمي) 2005 CE . 2010CE
- 7- Sub – verb to be

Since **she was** eighteen years old . since **they were** in the airport .

• **ما يتبع**

رقم وحقبة زمنية

- 1- For **four** days . for **hundred** minutes. For **three** months . for **five** years .
- 2- A – week . day . month . year
- 3- An hour
- 4- **Long** time
- 5- **Several** – weeks . days. years . months
- 6- **Over** – a – time

Examples :

- I have worked here ----- two years (**for** . since)
- She has travelled out ----- February. (**for** . since)
- I have lived in Amman ----- last June . (**for** .since)

لاحظ التمارين التالي - صفحه 4 كتاب النشاط

3 Complete the table below with the time expressions from the box. (½ mark each)

2005 CE three weeks three o'clock
August ten years five minutes
last summer an hour she was 6
over a year

for	since

For حلول	Since حلول
Three weeks	2005 CE
Ten years	Three o'clock
Five minutes	August
An hour	Last summer
Over a year	She was 6

Dynamic – states verbs

افعال الثبات والحركة – Dynamic and state verbs

UNIT 4

State and dynamic verbs

- Dynamic verbs, such as *walk, talk, do, go, eat, drink, shop, run* and *watch*, describe actions and activities. They can be used in both the Present Simple and the Present Continuous depending on the context.
Biologists explain that when we do exercise, the cells in our body need more oxygen.
At the moment, our teacher is explaining an exercise.

هذه الافعال تسمى افعال الحركة وهذا يعني ان هذه الافعال يمكن ان تأتي في الحاله المستمرة والحاله البسيطة (المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط)

Present continuous and present simple

Walk. Talk. Do . go . eat . drink . shop . run . watch.

Examples – امثله

- My brother is running fast - it is also allowed to say –
- My brother runs fast.
- I am watching T.V. and also it is allowed to say –
- I watch T.V .

أفعال الثبات – State verbs

- State verbs, such as *be, like, love, hate, know, think, believe, remember, forget, need, want, see, hear and feel*, describe states, opinions and feelings, and they usually appear in the Present Simple. This is because they are used to describe fairly permanent, rather than transient, states.
Professor Allen is an environmental scientist. Science answers many questions we like to ask.
We see lightning before we hear thunder.
Do you know that lightning is hotter than the sun?
When do you feel happy?

هذه الأفعال تسمى أفعال الثبات وهذه لا يجوز ان تأتي في الحاله المستمرة بل فقط في حال المضارع البسيط .

Present simple – only

Like . love . hate . know . think . believe . remember . forget . need . want . see . hear . feel .

Examples – أمثلة

- I feel good – but not – I am feeling good.
- I hear you – but not I am hearing you.
- She believes you but not – she is believing you.

هذه الافعال – Think – have يمكن ان تأتي على الحالتين ولكن يختلف المعنى كليا

- Some verbs can be both state and dynamic.

They would have one meaning when they are state and another meaning when they are dynamic.

I think Faisal is a very generous man. (to have an opinion)

I am thinking about my final exams. (to have a thought in my head)

I have a new school bag. (to own)

I am having difficulty with the new maths lesson. (to experience)

Example – مثال

- I think Faisal is a very generous man.

هنا في هذه الحاله يكون Present simple – form مجرد رأي

- I am thinking about my final exam.

يكون عباره عن اعتقاد في الرأس والعمليه – اي عمليه التفكير تدور في الرأس هذه الحاله Present continuous –

Quiz –

- She always (**is drinking / drinks**) too much tea.
- I (**am thinking / think**) of my problem now.
- The athlete men now (**are running / run**).
- I (**hate / am hating**) any person who lies.
- She (**likes / is liking**) English language.

الوحدة الاولى – Module two – unit one

المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن احداث المستقبل – Present continuous – for future events

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن احداث المستقبل احيانا ولكن يجب ان يشار الى الزمن في المستقبل في الجملة

المضارع المستمر – Present – continuous

Subject – الفاعل	Affirmative – الايجات	Negative – النفي	The form of the verb – شكل الفعل	باقي الجمله – Complement		
I	Am	Am not	V1 + ing			
He . she . it – اسم مفرد	Is	is not – isn't				
You . we . they – اسم جمع	Are	are not – aren't				
Key words						
Next week. Tomorrow . in three days time . soon. This evening						

Examples:

- Salma, in an hour time ----- ----- her exam (finish)
- The scientists ----- ----- a solution in two weeks' time. (find)
- She ----- ----- in an apartment when she gets there. (live)

Answers

Is finishing. are finding. is living

تشكيل الاسئله – Questions –

Yes – no questions

Helping verb الفعل المساعد	Sub – الفاعل	Main verb الفعل الاصلي	Obj المفعول به	باقي الجمله – Complement
Am	Subject	V1 ing	-----	-----
Is				
Are				

- Is she working soon?
- Are they going to the school tomorrow?

هذه الأفعال المساعدة هنا - Am . is . are تعني اداء السؤال (هل)

W.H – QUESTIONS

W.H	Helping verb الفعل المساعد	Sub – الفاعل	Main verb الفعل الاصلي	Obj المفعول به	Complement – باقي الجمله
	Am	Subject	V1 ing	-----	-----
	Is			-----	-----
	Are			-----	-----

- Where are they going tomorrow?
- What language are you speaking in the conference next one?
- What are you doing this evening?

Quiz –

- **Correct the verb in bracket .**
 - 1-My mother, ----- food for us in an hour time .(cook)
 - 2-What ----- the kid ----- when you give her the gift ? (say)
 - 3-Why ----- they ----- the car tomorrow?(drive)
 - 4 ----- the scientists ----- our planet's problems soon? (discuss)
 - 5-I ----- the dishes as soon as I finish eating, (do)
 - 6-I ----- in two days' time.(travel)
 - 7----- you ----- something this evening? (do)
 - 8----- my mom ----- to dad this evening? (talk)
 - 9-Why ----- the teachers ----- us next week? (examen)
 - 10- The women ----- soon. (come)

المضارع البسيط – للآفاق المجدولة في المستقبل - Present simple – for timetabled

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاحاديث المستقبلية المجدولة في المستقبل ويجب ان يكون هناك وقت محدد في الجمله يشير الى وقت الحدث

We can use the present simple to express the events in the future that are stated in a certain time.

مثال – Example

- The bus always leaves at 8 o'clock A.M.
- The festival starts on 20th of October every year.
- The flight to the U.S.A takes off at 3 o'clock every day.

للحديث عن المستقبل – v1 / going to – v1

I	Am / am not	going to	V1	Complement -
He . she .it	Is /isn't			
You , we . . they	Are / aren't			

- For intentions – النوايا

We talk about events in the future that are already planned by us.

- 1- Next Friday, we are going to go on picnic.
- 2- In two days' time, I am going to be at my work again.
- 3- They are going to start their work on their project.

- For predictions based on evidence – للتنبؤ بناءاً على امر

- 1- The clouds look black. It is going to rain heavily.
- 2- It is snowing heavily. The roads are going to close.
- 3- There is a protest this evening, the police are going to lock the roads

لاحظ ان هناك اشارات للتنبؤ قيل بناء جمله التنبؤ التي جاءت باستخدام – Be – going to v1

Future simple – for spontaneous decisions

المستقبل البسيط – للقرارات العاجلة بناءاً على أمر معين

- Someone is knocking the door. **I will open it .**
- The old man is crossing the road, **I will help him.**

ملاحظه ان امراً يحدث وان القرار جاء بناءاً عليه بشكل عاجل باستخدام **Will +v1**

الامر الذي يبني عليه القرار المفاجئ – the case that is the reason for making a decision, spontaneously .	The decision – القرار باستخدام المستقبل البسيط
The kid is crying,	I will see him.
The bag is too heavy,	I will help you carrying it.

الوحدة الثانية – Module two – unit two

Modals of

الضروري necessary obligation – الالتزام
 منع prohibition – القدرة ability . (able) , النصيحة advice ,

الضروري – الالتزام Necessity ,necessary – obligation

الاثبات	النفي
Have to – v1	الجمع Don't have to – v1
Has to – v1 يجب ان (المضارع)	المفرد Doesn't have to – v1
Had to -v1 الماضي	Didn't have to -v1

- It isn't necessary that Laila leaves the conference.
 Laila doesn't have to leave the conference.
- It is necessary for me to buy a laptop.
- I have to buy a laptop.
- It wasn't necessary for them to book on a plane.
 They didn't have to book on a plane.

Prohibition – المنع (must not)

- It is prohibited – isn't allowed
- It was prohibited – wasn't allowed

It is not allowed for them to leave.

- They must not leave
- It was not allowed for her to speak with boys.
 She didn't have to speak with boys.

القدرة - able

- Murad is able to skii. (can)
Murad can skii.
- Murad isn't able to ski.(cannot)
Murad cannot ski.
- Murad wasn't able to skii.(could not)
Murad could not skii.
- Muread was able to ski. (could)
Murad could ski.
- There was an ability for him to travel around the world.
He could travel around the world.
- There wasn't an ability for me to speak English.
I couldn't speak English.

Advice – you - should -v1 /shouldn't v1 / better v1

If -----

- You better help poor people.
- You shouldn't speak loudly with your parents.
- You should be polite with old people.

MODULE THREE – unit three

الأزمنه Tenses

المضارع البسيط / Present – simple	
Active	Passive
Sub- مفرد v1 – es / s Sub جمع v1	obj Am Is Are } v3
النفي Sub مفرد doesn't – v1 Sub جمع don't – v1	Obj Am not Isn't } v3 Aren't
Questions – yes / no Does – v1 - obj ?	تنكر الأفعال المساعدة لكل زمن وانها هي سر السؤال هنا في زمن المضارع البسيط DO – DOES

Do - جمع v1 - obj ?		
W.H - do / does - v1 - obj ?		
Key words <i>Often, usually, always, sometimes . almost, rarely, seldom, generally, every day /week/ month /year , Daily . weekly . monthly . yearly</i>	Passive - اشارات <i>اسم شخص او شيء - By - By me / him / Ali / Laila /</i>	
	Past -simple / الماضي البسيط	
Active <i>Sub - v2 اثبات</i> النفي <i>Sub - Didn't -v1</i>	Passive <i>Was/ were - v3 نفي</i> <i>Wasn't /weren't -v3 النفي</i>	
Questions - yes - no <i>Did - sub مفرد - جمع v1 - obj ?</i>		
<i>W.H - did - sub - v1 - obj ?</i>		
Key words <i>Yesterday, time- ago , last - time</i> <i>In - عام قديم 1999 . 2010. 2015 CE,in the past</i>	Passive - اشاره ال <i>By - noun اسم شخص</i>	
Examples - امثلة		

- The men **often** ----- hard.(work)
- Many ladies **in the past** ----- their husbands.(not ,help)
- ----- Many hospitals **last year** ----- **by** the government ? (built)
- During **last decade** , the students ----- **by** bad questions. (confuse)
- **In 2010 CE** , the ministry of education ----- many exams for its students. (make)
- When **often** -----The exams ----- for our students **by** our teachers? (hold)
- Great health conditions in Jordan **last ten years** ----- **by** the ministry of health. (exist)
يمكن ان تكون الاجابه ايضا – active
- I ----- **daily** ----- **by** my colleagues. (visit)

خطوات الحل

البحث عن اشاره اللزمن – Key word –

ثم تحديد اذا كانت الجمله - Passive – active

الاجابات – Answers –

Work , didn't help . were/ built . were confused . made . are / held . (were existed , existed) . am visited

الوحدة الرابعة – MODULE THREE – unit four

المضارع التام المستمر – continuous Present perfect – continuous

المضارع التام المستمر – continuous Present perfect -continuous		Since – for قراوه فى
Active		–
Sub – مفرد has	Been v1 ing	
Sub – جمع have النفي		
Sub – مفرد hasn't	Been v1ing	
Sub – جمع haven't		
Questions – yes – no		
Has -sub مفرد been v1ing -obj ?		
W.H – has . have – sub – been v1ing – obj ?		

Key words

All – time

Over the last – time

In the last – time

For . since . lately . recently . مشتركات

- Since : ما يتبع
 - 8- Last + time
 - 9- The days of the week.(Saturday. Sunday . Monday . Tuesday . Wednesday . Thursday . Friday)
 - 10- The names of the months , seasons .
 - 11- The parts of the day . evening . morning, noon . down . midnight .
 - 12- The time – 7 o'clock . 10 o'clock .
 - 13- عام (رقمي) 2005 CE . 2010CE
 - 14- Sub – verb to be

Since **she was** eighteen years old . since **they were** in the airport.

- For : ما يتبع

- 7- رقم وحقبة زمنية
 - For **four** days . for **hundred** minutes. For **three** months . for **five** years .
 - 8- A – week . day . month . year
 - 9- An hour
 - 10- **Long** time
 - 11- **Several** – weeks . days. years . months
 - 12- **Over** – a – time

Examples :

- I have worked here ----- two years (**for . since**)
- She has travelled out ----- February. (**for . since**)
- I have lived in Amman ----- last June . (**for . since**)

امثله - Examples

- It ----- long time since I saw you last time. where ----- you -----?
(been)

هذه الجمله تعامله المضارع التام وغض النظر عن - Since Last time و التعامل مع

- The medicine ----- already ----- in by the patients
a-has /taken b-have /been taken c-has/ been taken d- have /taken
- Over the last ten years the ministry of education in Jordan ----- the students changing the typical questions.
a- Has been questioning b-have been questioning c- have questioned d- has questioned
- Where ----- My brothers and sisters ----- the language of English **for** four years out, by government's scholarships, unlike me?
a-have/ been teach b-have/ been taught c- have / been d- has/ taught
- you ever ----- to Cairo?
a-has/be b-have / been c-have/ being d- has/ being