

MODULE ONE – الجزء الاول

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

Defining /non defining relative clause

- Defining relative clause. ضمائر الوصل المعرفه

Who . which . where . when .

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

واحيانا يكون هناك جمل تسمى الجمل المعترضه – Intercepting sentences

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

The noun	Relative clause – ويكون معناها الذي . التي . الذين . اللواتي	Main information related
الاسم العاقل	Who	The rest of the sentence
مثال Ali	Who – الذي	Lives in Amman
الاسم الغير عاقل	Which او that	The rest of the sentence
مثال The car	Which – التي	I bought was great
اسم مكان /	Where – المكان الذي	The rest of the sentence
مثال Amman	Where – المكان الذي	My friend Sami lives.
الوقت	When – الوقت الذي او عندما	The rest of the sentence
مثال 7 o'clock	When – عندما	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 وإذا الغينا هذه الجمل لا يتأثر معنى الجمله –

- The dogs **that** are dangerous **must be kept away**. الجمله المعترضه هي بالخط الغامق
- 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 وليست المعلومه المراد نقلها انما المراد التركيز عليه بشكل خاص والمراد نقله هو المعلومه التي تكون آخر 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

Affirmative sentence – الجمله المثبتة

Sub – singular – has

التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – have

Already : مسبقا

فقط في الجمل المثبتة وبين الفعل المساعد والفعل الاصل (منتصف الكلمه)

Yet : لغايه الان

وتستخدم في الجمل المنفيه والسؤال

negative sentence – الجمله المنفيه

Sub – singular – hasn't

التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – haven't

Since : منذ

تستخدم لتحديد وقت **بدء** الفعل مع الفاعل فقط

For : لمدته

تستخدم للتعبير عن طوال وقت حدوث الحدث من **البدايه** **للهايه**

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

• **Since :** 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 .

• **For :** ما يتبع

- 1- رقم وحقبه زمنيه
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 التمرين التالي - صفحة 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

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>

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

أفعال 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 الأفعال تسمى أفعال الحركة وهذا يعني ان هذه الأفعال يمكن ان تأتي في الحالة المستمره والحاله البسيطه (المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط)

Present continuous and present simple

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

امثله – Examples

- 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 .

State verbs – أفعال الثبات

- 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 المستمره بل فقط في حال المضارع البسيط .

Present simple – only

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

امثله – Examples

- 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 – have – Think يمكن ان تأتي على الحالتان 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)

مثال – Example

- I think Faisal is a very generous man.
هنا في هذه الحالة Present simple – form يكون مجرد رأي
- I am thinking about my final exam.
Present continuous – يكون عبارته عن اعتقاد في الرأس والعملية – اي عملية التفكير تدور في الرأس هذه الحالة

Quiz –

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

Module two – unit one – الوحدة الاولى

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 – الاثبات	Negative – النفي	The form of the verb – شكل الفعل	Complement – باقي الجملة
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

تكوين الاسئلة – Questions –

Yes – no questions

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

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

هذه الافعال المساعدة هنا - Am . is . are تعني اداه السؤال (هل)

W.H – QUESTIONS

W.H	Helping verb الفعل المساعد	Sub – الفاعل	Main verb الفعل الاصلى	Obj المفعول به	Complement – باقي الجملة
	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 – للاوقات المجدوله في المستقبل - Present simple – for timetabled

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاحداث المستقبلية المجدوله في المستقبل ويجب ان يكون هناك وقت محدد في الجملة 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.

الحديث عن المستقبل – v1 – Be / going to

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

النوايا – For intentions

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

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

للتنبؤ بناء على امر – For predictions based on evidence

•

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

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

Future simple – for spontaneous decisions

المستقبل البسيط – للقرارات العاجله بناء على امر معين

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

ملاحظه ان امرا يحدث وان القرار جاء بناء عليه بشكل عاجل باستخدام Will +v1

الامر الذي يبنى 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.

Module two – unit two – الوحدة الثانية

Modals of

– الالتزام , obligation , ضروري necessary , الضرورة Necessity
النصيحة , advice , القدره (able) . ability – المنع prohibition

1- Necessity , necessary – obligation الالتزام – الضرورة

الاثبات	النفي
Have to – v1	Don't have to – v1 الجمع
Has to – v1 (يجب ان) المضارع	Doesn't have to – v1 المفرد
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.

Ability – able - القدره

- 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.

MUDULE THREE – unit three

Tenses – الأزمنة

Present – simple / المضارع البسيط	
Active	Passive
Sub- مفرد v1 – es /s Sub مجرد v1 جمع	obj <div> Am Is Are </div> } v3
النفى Sub مفرد doesn't – v1 Sub جمع don't – v1	Obj <div> Am not Isn't Aren't </div> } v3
Questions – yes /no Does – مفرد v1 - obj ?	تذكر 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>	<i>Passive - اشارات</i> <i>By - اسم شخص او شئ</i> <i>By me / him / Ali / Laila /</i>
Past-simple / الماضي البسيط	
Active	Passive
<i>اثبات Sub - v2</i> <i>النفى</i> <i>Sub - Didn't -v1</i>	<i>Was/ were - v3 نفى</i> <i>النفى</i> <i>Wasn't /weren't -v3</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>	<i>Passive - اشاره ال</i> <i>By - اسم شخص</i>

Examples - امثله

- 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) active - يمكن ان تكون الاجابه ايضا -
- I ----- **daily** ----- **by** my colleagues. (visit)

خطوات الحل

البحث عن اشاره للزمن - Key word

ثم تحديد اذا كانت الجملة - Passive - active

Answers - الاجابات

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

MODULE THREE – unit four – الوحدة الرابعة

المضارع التام المستمر – Present perfect – continuous

المضارع التام - المستمر - Present perfect -continuous	
Active	
Sub – مفرد has	} Been v1 ing
Sub – جمع have	
النفى	
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?	

Since –
for
قراءه فى
=

Key words

All – time

Over the last – time

In the last – time

For . since . lately . resently . مشتركات

• ما يتبع : Since

- 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- 2005 CE . 2010CE عام (رقمي)
 - 14- Sub – verb to be
- Since **she was** eighteen years old . since **they were** in the airport.

• ما يتبع : For

- 7- رقم وحقبه زمنيه
- 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**)

امثلة – Examples

- It ----- long time since I saw you last time. where ----- you -----? (been)
هذه الجملة تعامل معاملة المضارع التام و غرض النظر عن Last time والتعامل مع Since
- 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