



PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT 'SCHOOL
ENGLISH BRANCH
GRADE – TENTH
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الوحدة الأولى - Unit one

Sheet - 1 grammar

Present – perfect with / yet – already

المضارع التام - Yet – already

– الجملة المثبتة – Affirmative sentence

Sub – singular – has



التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – have

– الجملة المنفيه – negative sentence

Sub – singular – hasn't



التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Sub – plural – haven't

Question – yes – No

Has – (sub – singular) – v3 – obj ?

have – (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 .

مما . 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

Already : مسبقاً

فقط في الجمل المثبتة وبين الفعل المساعد والفعل الأصلي (منتصف الكلمة)

Yet : لغاية الان :

وتشتمل في الجمل المنفيه والسؤال

Since : منذ :

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

For : لمده :

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

• **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 :**

- 1- رقم وحقبة زمنية 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. (1/2 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

الوحدة الثانية - Unit two

Sheet – 2 grammar

Modals / verbs of possibility – must . cannot . might . could

التحمين درجتان في اللغة الانجليزية *speculation in English language is in two levels .*

القوي – strong

الضعيف – weak

Strong - قوي	Weak – ضعيف
Must – للاثبات	Might -could – للاثبات
Cannot – للنفي	Might not – could not – للنفي
Key words – almost sure	Key words – almost not sure
I am sure	I am not sure
I believe	I think
I know	I don't know
It is definitely	It is probable /probably
It is certain – certainly	It is possible
هذه الدلالات تحفظ غيابا	
Impossible	May be
– cannot –	Perhaps
تعتبر جملتها منفيه –	
تعتبر جملتها منفيه لذلك الاجابه –	

• Modal of speculation

قوي مثبت	التحويل
قوي منفي	التحويل
ضعيف مثبت	التحويل
ضعيف منفي	التحويل

تحویلات الازمنه

V1 – es /s Mضارع بسيط	V1
Don't – doesn't +v1	
Will +v1 / will not +v1/won't v1 مستقبل بسيط	
Am , is , are / am not . isn't . aren't	Be
Was . were . wasn't . weren't	Have been
Have - has v3 Haven't – hasn't v2 v2/ didn't v1 مضارع تام ماضي بسيط	To have + v3

examples – نمط اول

- I **don't know** whether Sami **was** at his school. (informal sentence)
Sami **might / could** have been at his school. (formal)
- I am **sure** that they will go on picnic.
They **must** go on picnic
- it is **possible** that the man **is** an expert one.
The man **might / could** be an expert one.
- It is **sure** that the girl has gone out last night.
The girl – **must** – have gone out last night.
- Marram didn't help her colleagues, for **sure**.
Marram **cannot** have helped her colleagues
- I **know that** the rain was heavily raining so that the land is wet.
The rain – **must** – have been heavily raining, **so that land is wet**
- Laila, I **think** went to the conference.
Laila – **might** – have gone to the conference.
- it is **probable** that my car **won't** start.(**might not . could not**)
My car -----**might not / could not** ----- start
- it is **impossible** that she agrees.(**can,not**)
She **cannot** agree.
- it is **impossible** that I do that.
I **can not** do that .

examples – نمط 2

- The kids always cry because of being hungry (**must**)
The kids – **must** – cry because of being hungry.
- The health experts sometimes doesn't find us solutions (**might not او could not**)
The health experts sometimes – **might not / could not** find us solutions.
- Marram is probably has left the country to study out . (**might او could**)

- Whaleed didn't come to the race competition, he was fixing his laptop. (must)

- I am almost able to drive the car in slippery areas. (can)

- She speaks many languages so that she got the job. (must)

خطوات حل جمله التخمين

موضوع الجمله – الشخص المعنى – او الشبيه

نضع الموديل – حسب القوه والنفي او الاثبتات

تحويل الزمن – حسب جدول التحويلات – (يجب ان يحفظ غيابا)

Home work

- The boys always win their matches, I am sure they train well.
The boys -----.
- The car doesn't start I think the mechanic man didn't fix it.
The mechanic man -----.
- The teacher didn't come to school yesterday . I am sure he was sick.
The teacher -----.
- The doctor has left the hospital, he ----- his work. (finish , must)

الوحدة الثالثة - Unit Three

Sheet – 3 grammar

المضارع المستمر – Present – continuous

Subject – الفاعل	Affirmative – الاثبتات	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

اسرع ! استمع listen . انظر ! look . في هذه اللحظه nowadays . في هذه الايام at the moment . الان Now

Examples :

- Salma ----- now ----- for her exams (not, study)
- The people nowadays ----- hard to make their living. (work)
- Listen ! She ----- English fluently .(speak)
- Look! ,he ----- the road dangerously. (cross)

Answers

Is not studying . are working . is speaking . is crossing

تذكر اننا يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع المستمر مع – Always في حالة ان الفعل مكرر – لاحظ المثال التالي

- She **is** **always** **running** in the evening.
- They **are** **always** **winning** in their matches.

Module 3

UNIT 3

The Present Continuous

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about what is happening now.
I am baking a cake.
- We use the Present Continuous with *always*, when we talk about repeated actions, to show annoyance.
Sami and Nabil are always arguing.

تشكيل الأسئلة – Questions

Yes – no questions

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

- Is she working now ?
- Are they going to the school at the moment?
- Am I doing the wright things?

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

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

- Where are they going now ?
- What language are you talking ?
- What are you doing right now ?

Quiz –

- Correct the verb in bracket .

- 1- My mother ----- now ----- food for us .(cook)
- 2- What ----- the kid ----- now ? (say)
- 3- Look ! ,Why ----- they ----- the car fast ?(drive)
- 4- Listen ! ----- the scientists ----- our planet's problems at the moment ? (discuss)
- 5- I ----- the dishes now , I cannot come .(do)
- 6- The kids always ----- mistakes .(make)
- 7- ----- you ----- something now? (do)
- 8- ----- my mom ----- to dad at the moment? (talk)
- 9- Why ----- the teachers ----- us nowadays? (test)
- 10- The women ----- always ----- the men. (help)

الوحدة الرابعة – Unit four

Sheet four – grammars

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.

افعال 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 الافعال تسمى افعال الثبات وهذه لا يجوز ان تأتي في الحال المستمرة بل فقط في حال المضارع البسيط .

Present simple – only

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

Examples – امثلة

- 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 الأفعال – 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 الحالة يكون مجرد رأي Present simple – form
- I am thinking about my final exam.
يكون عباره عن اعتقاد في الرأس والعمليه – اي عمليه التفكير تدور في الرأس
هذا الحاله Present continuous –

Quiz –

- She (**is drinking / drinks**) too much tea. (drink)
- I (**am thinking / think**) of my problem now.
- The athletic men always (**are running / run**).
- I (**hate / am hating**) the people who lie.
- She (**likes / is liking**) English language.

الوحدة الخامسة – Unit five

Sheet – 5 grammars

الجمل الشرطيه – if clause – type two

- Type two – النوع الثاني

We use the second conditional sentences to talk about imaginary and unlikely actions.

نحن نستخدم النوع الثاني من الجمل الشرطيه للتعبير عن الاحاديث الغير محتمل حصولها

If (sub – v2), (would / should) affirmative الاتبات -

If (sub – didn't +v1), (sub wouldn't /shouldn't +v1) negative النفي

QuizCorrect the verbs between brackets

- If I saw him, I ----- him all about the problem. (tell)
- They would invite you if they ----- you. (remember)
- If I didn't go, I ----- you. (inform)
- I wouldn't get the job if you ----- me in. (not, help)

الاجابات – Answers

1-	2-	3-	4-
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