

- (Reported Speech) Lama said that she **was** going home. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Mona: **I must go.** الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Mona said that she **had to** go. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: **I am feeling good.** الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Ahmad said that he **was** feeling good. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: **We arrived late.** الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Ahmad said that they **arrived** late. الكلام المنقول

Now —> then

Yesterday —> The day before

Tomorrow —> The day after

Next week —> The following week

here —> there

لاحظ الامثلة التالية

- **(Direct Speech):** “I **am** going to play guitar”
الكلام المباشر
- **(Reported Speech):** She said that she **was** going to play guitar.
الكلام المنقول
- **(Direct Speech):** “Mona **has** gone out”
الكلام المباشر
- **(Reported Speech):** My aunt said that Mona **had** gone out.
الكلام المنقول

- (Direct Speech): "She **has passed** the exam" الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech): Mona said that she **had passed** the exam. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech): "I **had seen** the film before" الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech): Ahmad said that he **had seen** the film before. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech): "I **will** work hard" الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech): Ahmad said that he **would work** hard. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech): "I **was walking** along the street" الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech): He said that he **had been walking** along the street. الكلام المنقول

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر / Direct / Indirect

المباشر

ونعني به نقل كلام شخص حرفيًا إلى شخص آخر

- (Direct Speech) Haitham: **I'm happy**. الكلام المباشر

- (Indirect Speech) Haitham said "**I'm happy**" الكلام غير المباشر

- (Direct Speech) Hanan: **I don't like coffee**. الكلام المباشر

- (Indirect Speech) Hanan said "**I don't like coffee**" الكلام غير المباشر

- (Direct Speech) Lama: **I'm going home**. الكلام المباشر

- (Indirect Speech) Lama said "**I'm going home**" الكلام غير المباشر

Reading comprehension

Read the statements and check Gustav's email on pages 18 and 19 of your Student's Book. Decide which kind of music each one refers to. Write *classical* or *pop*.

- 1 It will attract a larger, younger audience. Pop
- 2 It will attract people who understand and appreciate other art forms. classical
- 3 It is superior to any other kind of music. classical
- 4 It has no staying power. Pop
- 5 It will be presented as being a desirable part of the programme. Pop
- 6 It is more fun. Pop
- 7 It is essential for all school students as part of their general education. classical
- 8 It contains outstandingly talented musicians. classical

Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The classical music repertoire includes a wide variety of operas / orchestras / audiences.
- 2 The audience for classical music will appropriate / approximate / appreciate other art forms.
- 3 Gustav's uncle can bring his orchestra to the school / to London / to the festival.
- 4 Gustav has attached some reviews / photos / recordings from the Berlin festival.
- 5 You can hear pop music on radio and TV / everywhere / in a lot of places.
- 6 Gustav is the assistant composer / conductor / controller of the school orchestra.

Read the statements. Write T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated).

- 1 Gustav heard a pop star being interviewed on the radio.
- 2 The school caretaker never had trouble with pop concerts at other schools.
- 3 The school does not have any spaces for an audience of 4,000.
- 4 Gustav's uncle's orchestra comes from Berlin.
- 5 The photos were taken at the Berlin Festival.
- 6 The school caretaker locks the school buildings after pop concerts.
- 7 More than 75% of students in the school play an orchestral instrument.
- 8 Gustav has sent a letter by email to the festival committee.

NS
T
T
F
T
NS
F
T

Complete Gustav's opinions.

- 1 The school has a reputation for excellence.
- 2 Classical music is superior to any other type of music.
- 3 The field of classical music contains outstandingly talented musicians.
- 4 Pop music has little staying power.
- 5 Pop music is more fun but this is not an advantage.
- 6 An over-excited audience is something we want to avoid.
- 7 Celebrities often show off and look terrible.
- 8 Pop stars and their fans have little musical education or expertise.



Grammar in use

Read the sentences and decide whether the underlined phrasal verbs are T (transitive) or I (intransitive).

- During the first committee meeting Ramon brought up the idea of teaching circus skills.
- That noisy child is just showing off.
- It was five in the morning when we set off.
- The students were all good singers but Danny stood out from the rest.
- Lucy is a talented artist. She takes after her father.
- The woman brought her children up to be honest and hard-working.
- The car broke down before they reached their destination.
- The explorers came across an ancient temple.
- My uncle is really good at making up jokes.
- The plane touched down in a clearing in the jungle.

an object no object
T I
I I
I I
I I
T T
T I
I T
T I
I

Complete the sentences with the transitive phrasal verbs from the box. Be sure to use the correct tense.

look after do without take up hand over break into come from turn into get on

- This ugly caterpillar will soon turn into a beautiful butterfly.
- Can you look after our cat while we're on holiday?
- James is very friendly. He gets on with everybody.
- I love my laptop. I can't do without it.
- Thieves broke into the bank and stole a lot of money.
- That mobile isn't yours. Hand it over immediately!
- Andrew's father comes from Japan.
- Jane took up horse-riding last year.

Complete the sentences with the intransitive phrasal verbs from the box. Be sure to use the correct tense.

shut up speak up break out turn up wake up hang up take off look out

- It was six o'clock when the plane finally took off.
- The meeting started at one but Rudi turned up late.
- Look out! The tree is going to fall.
- It's very rude to shout "shut up" at an older person.
- Last year a terrible illness broke out in the city.
- I find it impossible to wake up early without an alarm clock.
- I was talking to my cousin on the phone when suddenly he hung up.
- The teacher asked Amy to "speak up" because her voice was so quiet.

ارتباطه بالأزمنة

قاعدة الكلام المنقول تحتم عليك أن تحوّل الزمن الذي يتحدث به المتحدث إلى الماضي

Tense

Simple Present —> Simple Past

Simple Past —> Past Perfect

Past Perfect —> Past Perfect

Present Perfect —> Past Perfect

Present Continuous —> Past Continuous

Helping Verbs

Am/is —> was

are —> were

do/does —> did

have/has —> had

will —> would

can —> could

شرح reported speech

أما الكلام المنقول فهو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر مع تغيير الزمن إلى الماضي.. لمراجعة الأزمنة من هنا: الماضي...البسيط.. الماضي المستمر.. الماضي التام

- (Direct Speech) Haitham: **I'm happy**. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Haitham said that he **was** happy الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Hanan: **I don't like coffee**. الكلام المباشر
- (Reported Speech) Hanan said that she **didn't** like coffee. الكلام المنقول
- (Direct Speech) Lama: **I'm going home**. الكلام المباشر

Listening and speaking

2

Functions of English

Write the sentences correctly.

1 am classical Mozart I composer. concerned, is as the As greatest far

As far as I am concerned, Mozart is the greatest classical

2 fans most are strongly that pop I well-behaved. believe

I strongly believe that most pop fans are well-behaved

3 not pop my are To unreliable. musicians always mind

To my mind pop musicians aren't always unreliable

4 have music? you any traditional Do thoughts about

Do you have any thoughts about traditional music?

5 we absolutely am that can the I committee's trust decision. sure

I'm absolutely sure that we can trust the committee's decision

6 ask a festival If will success. be me, huge you the

If you ask me, the festival will be a huge success.

Listening comprehension

Ramon and Lucie are talking about the music programme for the festival.

Complete the dialogue using the words and phrases from the box.

my mind my thing concert perform at least definitely doubt luck idea
programme fan orchestra folk any thoughts afraid bad my opinion
Hang on keen nationalities band success honest Poor think

Ramon: So, what's the music programme looking like?

Lucie: Not bad. The River Boys are definitely playing.

Ramon: Poor Gustav! He's so cross about the pop concert!

Lucie: Well, the chamber orchestra is coming so at least he's happy about that.

Ramon: What do you think of them?

Lucie: To my mind, they're excellent.

Ramon: Great. What about a jazz band? Any luck with that?

Lucie: There's a jazz group in the town. They seem keen on playing.

Ramon: Are they any good?

Lucie: No idea. To be honest, jazz isn't really my thing.

Ramon: I'm not a fan either, I'm afraid.

Lucie: Are we going to include folk music? Do you have any thoughts about that?

Ramon: Well, in my opinion we must include it. Everyone likes traditional music.

Lucie: Hang on a minute! I've got a brilliant idea! We have so many nationalities in the school. We can ask students to perform music from their countries.

Ramon: Brilliant! This festival is going to be a huge success! I have no doubt whatsoever!

A Dictionary work: words with two or more meanings (1)

Look back at the two definitions of *festival* in the Student's Book page 22.

Use each definition in a sentence of your own.

Sentence for definition 1: _____

Sentence for definition 2: _____

Look up the verb *perform* in your dictionary.

Which of the three definitions matches the use of *perform* in the email?

definition: 2. To do something in front of an audience to entertain them.

Write a sentence for each of the other two definitions of *perform*.

Sentence 1: _____

Sentence 2: _____

B Spelling: words with the long /u/ sound /u:/

All these words make the /u:/ sound with *ou* / *ue* / *ew*. Write the word for each definition.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 opposite of old <u>new</u> | 2 to stick things together <u>glue</u> |
| 3 to injure someone <u>wound</u> | 4 a colour <u>blue</u> |
| 5 the son of your brother or sister <u>nephew</u> | 6 wait in a line <u>queue</u> |

Use these /u:/ words in sentences of your own.

schedule _____

include _____

C Word groups

Put these words and phrases under the correct heading as they are used in the email.

orchestra quartets guitars musicians celebrities
repertoire concerts star drums art forms

Classical music

orchestra
quartets
musicians
repertoire
art forms

Pop music

guitars
celebrities
concerts
star
drums



D Prefixes: inter-

Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.

1 The reporter was going to _____ an important musician.

2 There was a short _____ in the concert.

3 I bought a new _____ game for my computer.

4 An _____ was needed as we couldn't agree about the sort of music we should have in the festival.

فتره استراحة (interlude) / مقابلة (interview)
اعتراض (intercept) / فتره استراحة (interlude)
متفاعل (interactive) / اعتراض (interject)
اعتراض (intercept) / وسيل (intermediary)

The correct Answers الأجوبة الصحيحة

"I like coffee"

She said "I like coffee".

"I like coffee"

She said that she liked coffee.

"I can speak perfect English"

She said that she could speak perfect English.

"I had taken English lessons before"

She said that she had taken English lessons before.

"I haven't seen Mona"

She said "I haven't seen Mona"

"I must study at the weekend"

She said that she had to study at the weekend.

"I am living in Amman"

She said that she was living in Amman.

"I bought a new house"

She said "I bought a new house".

"I should call my mother"

She said that she should call her mother.

Vocabulary

✓ Match the words in the box to the synonyms below.

correctly completely extraordinarily truthfully
infamously necessarily evidently especially possibly

You already know most of the words in the box.

- 1 outstandingly extraordinarily 2 essentially necessarily
3 absolutely completely 4 exceptionally especially
5 justifiably correctly 6 potentially possibly
7 obviously evidently 8 frankly truthfully
notoriously infamously

Famous means: well-known for doing something good

The opposite of **famous** is not **infamous**.

Infamous and **notorious** are synonyms.

They mean: well-known for doing something bad.

Bluebeard was an **infamous** pirate who captured many ships.

The opposite of **famous** is **unknown**.

The king chose an **unknown** artist to paint his portrait.

Don't get confused between these words!



Complete the sentences with words from the box.

range merit reputation risk quartet dependability standard average

- 1 These cars have a reputation for dependability because they rarely go wrong.
2 The competition attracted a wide range of poems and the standard was very high.
3 Ben had an average of 85% in English and his teacher said his essay had a lot of merit.
4 If you don't like classical music there's a risk you won't like this quartet.

Write the words from the box in alphabetical order. Then check their meanings.

conduct appreciate suffer base drop out appeal catch on attract emphasise

appeal appreciate attract base catch on conduct drop out
emphasise suffer

Match the words in the box to the correct meanings below.

appropriate superior talented desirable unreliable discerning

- 1 desirable worth having or doing 2 appropriate suitable for a particular purpose
3 superior better than something else 4 discerning able to recognise good quality
5 unreliable cannot be depended on 6 talented very good at something

Stolen words

English has taken these words from French:

genre: a particular type of film, writing or art

repertoire: all the musical pieces or plays within a particular type of music or play.



Write the word class of the boxed words in each exercise you have completed.

Exercise 1 adverb Exercise 2 noun Exercise 3 verb Exercise 4 adj.

Revision 1 (Units 1 and 2)

2

Make these sentences passive. Use a by phrase in two of them.

- 1 People should see forests as a vital resource.

Forests ⁸⁹² should be seen as a vital resource.

- 2 We must take steps to protect the rainforests.

Steps must be taken to protect the rainforests.

- 3 We ought not to cut down so many trees.

So many trees ought not to be cut down.

- 4 Just one or two people cannot make a difference.

A difference can't be made by just one or

- 5 Could stronger laws protect the forests?

Could the forests be protected by ^{two people} stronger laws?

- 6 We might achieve a successful outcome.

A successful outcome might be achieved.

Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1 Kids like circuses, don't they?

- 2 They'd love to learn circus skills, wouldn't they?

- 3 Not everyone enjoys ballet, do they?

- 4 He sings well, doesn't he?

- 5 We must include dancing, mustn't we?

- 6 They didn't agree, did they?

- 7 The festival will be great, won't it?

- 8 Nobody is listening, are they?

- 9 Gustav's angry, isn't he?

- 10 He's made a complaint, hasn't he?

Report the following questions.

- 1 "Do you know The River Boys' music?" Lucie asked Ramon.

Lucie asked Ramon if he knew The River Boys' music.

- 2 "What is the committee discussing?" Gustav wondered.

Gustav wondered what the committee was discussing.

- 3 Gustav asked Tasha and Todd, "What did you speak about at the meeting?"

Gustav asked Tasha and Todd what they had spoken

- 4 "When will the festival take place?" some students wanted to know.

Some students wanted to know when the festival would

- 5 "Has a date been decided?" they asked.

They asked if a date had been decided.

- 6 Somebody asked, "Why was Gustav complaining?"

Somebody asked why Gustav had been complaining.

- **(Direct Speech):** “We **are** leaving on Friday” الكلام المباشر
- **(Reported Speech):** They said that they **were** leaving on Friday. الكلام المنقول
- **(Direct Speech):** “We **have** never **been** here before” الكلام المباشر
- **(Reported Speech):** They said that they **had** never **been** there before. الكلام المنقول
- **(Direct Speech):** “He **arrived** yesterday” الكلام المباشر
- **(Reported Speech):** Ahmad told me that Mousa **had arrived** the day before. الكلام المنقول

“I haven’t seen Mona”

She said “I”:

- hadn’t seen Mona.
- haven’t seen Mona.

“I must study at the weekend”

She said that she:

- had to study at the weekend.
- musted study at the weekend.

“I am living in Amman”

She said that she:

- is living in Amman.
- was living in Amman.

“I bought a new house”

She said “I”:

- bought a new house.
- had bought a new house.

“I should call my mother”

She said that:

- she should call her mother.
- I should call her mother.

- (Direct Speech) Mona: **I must go.** الكلام المباشر
- (Indirect Speech) Mona said “**I must go**”
الكلام غير المباشر
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: **I like tea.** الكلام المباشر
- (Indirect Speech) Ahmad said “**I like tea**”
الكلام غير المباشر
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: **I am feeling good.** الكلام المباشر
- (Indirect Speech) Ahmad said “**I am feeling good**”
الكلام غير المباشر
- (Direct Speech) Ahmad: **We arrived late.** الكلام المباشر
- (Indirect Speech) Ahmad said “**We arrived late**”
الكلام غير المباشر

Grammar

Be careful with word order!

Report the questions. Don't change the tenses.

- "When will the festival be held?" Someone is asking when the festival will be held
- "Does Rudi like classical music?" Gustav wonders if Rudi likes classical music
- "Did Gustav write a letter?" We want to know did Gustav write a letter
- "What are the students discussing?" I wonder what the students are discussing
- "Where is the meeting being held?" Lucie is asking where the meeting is being held
- "Tasha, have you seen Rudi?" Todd wants to know if Tasha has seen Rudi

Report the questions. Change the tenses.

- "How much are the tickets?" Some people wanted to know how much the tickets were
- "Will the tickets be expensive?" They asked if the tickets would be expensive
- "Where does Todd come from?" A student asked where Todd came from
- "Has the programme been decided?" Gustav wondered if the programme had been decided
- "When did Gustav send his email?" Lucie asked when Gustav had sent his email
- "When is the festival taking place?" Gustav's uncle asked when the festival was taking place

Report the questions. Make any necessary changes.

Remember! Pronouns and possessive adjectives can change, too!

- "Have you ever had trouble with pop concerts?"
Gustav asked the school caretaker if he had ever had trouble with pop concerts
- "Will you be able to bring your orchestra to the festival?"
Gustav asked his uncle if he would be able to bring his orchestra to the festival
- "Did you bring your laptop, Lucie?"
Todd asked Lucie if she had brought her laptop
- "When are you buying your tickets?"
Ramon asked his friends when they were going to buying their tickets
- "Why don't you answer me?"
Gustav asked Tasha why she ^{didn't} hadn't answered him
- "What can you tell us about your pop group?"
We asked the boys what they could tell us about their pop group

Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from the box. Be careful to use the correct tense. Decide if each phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive. Write T or I.

look after do without grow up turn up find out catch on

- I don't believe his story. I intend to find out the truth. T
- It was a clever invention but it never caught on. I
- She invited twenty guests but only ten turned up. I
- Jane is a great help to her father. He can't do without her. T
- We looked after my uncle's dog while he was on holiday. T
- Harry's grandmother grew up in Australia. I

Write the nouns from these verbs.

- populate population
- emit emission
- combine combination
- conserve conservation
- donate donation
- destroy destruction

Match the words in the box to their synonyms below.

- evidently بوضوح completely كاملًا truthfully بصدق necessarily بالضرورة extraordinarily استثنائيًا possibly ربما
 frankly بصراحة truthfully بصدق essentially بأساس necessarily بالضرورة
 obviously بوضوح evidently بوضوح potentially بإمكان possibly ربما
 absolutely بشكل مطلق completely كاملًا outstandingly استثنائيًا extraordinarily استثنائيًا

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

average current reputation risk shelter standard depend species

- The forest provides shelter for many species of animals and birds.
- It has rained less than average so there is a high risk of forest fires.
- This school has an excellent reputation. The students' work is of a very high standard.
- We depend on the TV news to inform us about current events.

Match the words in the box to their synonyms below.

- infamous شهير crucial حاسم give يعطي global عالمي affect يؤثر support يدعم
 donate يعطي sustain يدعم
 worldwide عالمي notorious شهير
 essential حاسم change يؤثر

Match the adjectives in the box to their correct meanings.

appropriate superior desirable unreliable discerning talented

- cannot be depended on unreliable
- very good at something talented
- able to recognise quality discerning
- worth having or doing desirable
- better than something else superior
- suitable for a particular purpose appropriate

Note who
Rebecca
Stormbro
Note the
The Lord
1984:
The kind
The mos

Reading
A writer

Vocab
What's t
Gram

Word
Diction

smoke v
ring v

Spelling
Prefix

Gram
Why w

Note t

Liste
Favour

Con
1 Ro
3 ma
5 mu
7 st

Writ
Note

Choose the Correct Answer اختر

الإجابة الصحيحة

“I like coffee”

She said “I

- like coffee
- liked coffee

“I like coffee”

She said that she

- like coffee
- liked coffee

“I can speak perfect English”

She said that she

- could speak perfect English.
- can spoken perfect English.

“I had taken English lessons before”

She said that she had

- taken English lessons before.
- had taken English lessons before.

Reported speech

Direct		Indirect	
Verb tense or Modal	Example	Verb	Example
Simple present	He said, " I <u>do</u> the work. "	Simple past	He said that he <u>did</u> the work.
Present progressive	He said, " I <u>am doing</u> the work. "	Past progressive	He said that he <u>was doing</u> the work.
Simple past	He said, " I <u>did</u> the work. "	Past perfect	He said that he <u>had done</u> the work.
Past progressive	He said, " I <u>was doing</u> the work. "	Past perfect progressive	He said that he <u>had been doing</u> the work.
Present perfect	He said, " I <u>have done</u> the work. "	Past perfect	He said that he <u>had done</u> the work.
Future with will	He said, " I <u>will do</u> the work. "	Would	He said that he <u>would do</u> the work.
Can	He said, " I <u>can do</u> the work. "	Could	He said that he <u>could do</u> the work.
Have to	He said, " I <u>have to do</u> the work. "	Had to	He said that he <u>had to do</u> the work.
Must	He said, " I <u>must do</u> the work. "	Had to	He said that he <u>had to do</u> the work.
Simple present negative	He said, " I <u>don't do</u> the work. "	Simple past negative	He said that he <u>didn't do</u> the work.
Simple past negative	He said, " I <u>didn't do</u> the work. "	Past perfect negative	He said that he <u>hadn't done</u> the work.

يجب حفظ تحويل هذه الضمان من مباشر الى غير مباشر

Subject pronouns	(Direct) مباشر	(Indirect) غير مباشر
	I	He - she
	We	They
	You (singular)	He-she-I
	You (plural)	We, they

Object pronouns	(Direct) مباشر	(Indirect) غير مباشر
	Me	him-her
	Us	Them
	You (singular)	Him-her-me
	You (plural)	Them, us

Possessive pronouns	(Direct) مباشر	(Indirect) غير مباشر
	My	His-her
	Our	Their
	Your	His-her-their-my-our
	Mine	His-hers
	Ours	Theirs
	Yours	His-hers-theirs- mine-ours

English Teacher
Jumana Al Tarifi

*تحويل الظروف (Adverbs)

(direct) مباشر	(Indirect) غير مباشر
This	That
These	Those
Next (week)	The (week) after
ago	before
Here	there
At the moment	At that moment

(Direct) مباشر	(Indirect) غير مباشر
now	Then
Today	That day
tonight	That night
yesterday	The day before
tomorrow	The next day
Last (week)	The (week) before
	The previous week

Reported Yes/No questions

أفعل	أراد أن يعرف	Wanted to know	تساءل	Wondered	سأل	asked	Yes/No
------	--------------	----------------	-------	----------	-----	-------	--------

* أسئلة Yes/No Question وهي كل سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكون جوابه نعم أو لا

The Rule If / whether + subject + verb + complement

طريقة التحويل :

1- نضع whether /if عند التحويل

2- نضع الفاعل المناسب حسب السؤال المباشرة. (إذا كان الفاعل اسم يبقى كما هو)

3- نكمل الجملة مع إجراء التغيرات الزمنية عليها.

1- Ali, "Are you coming, Sami?" Present con

Ali wanted to know if he was coming

2- Waleed, "Do you play football, Khaled?"

Waleed asked if he played football

3- "Do you have a map?"

Ali asked Amani if she had a map

4- "Did you visit the British Museum?" Muna asked.

Muna asked me if I had visited British museum

5- Rami, "Have you found my watch, Jamal?"

Rami wanted to know if he had found his watch

6- Laila asked "Will you go with us to the Petra?"

Laila asked me if I would go with them to the Petra

7- Jamal to Abdullah "Is your son a doctor?"

Jamal asked Abdullah if his son was a doctor

8- "Did Khaled throw the litter away?" He asked.

He wanted to know if he had thrown the litter away

9- "Can you speak English?"

Huda asked me if I could speak English

10- "Are you listening?"

My brother asked me if I was listening

* إذا جاء في السؤال المباشر
(do, does) احذفهما وحول الفعل
إلى تصريف ثنائي وإذا وجد (did)
احذفها وحول الفعل إلى had+ p.p

أسئلة السنوات السابقة

008 " Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?"

Ali wanted to know if Huda's gran worked in his farm during winter

009 " Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour please?"

Huda asked Sami if he could lend her the dictionary

010 Ahmed: "Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?"

Ahmed asked Sami if he had ever worked during the summer holiday

13-Kareem, "My friend was a very talented player". present p.p

Ala' Al-liftawy told us. *had his friend had... very talented*

14-The chef said, " We don't use meat at our restaurant".

The chef said

15- She said, " We didn't watch the game yesterday".

Salwa said that *they hadn't watch the day before*

16- "The boy is looking for you "

Nadia told Khaled that *he was looking for her*

17-"The students liked you."

I told Samia that *they have liked her*

18- "I will help you with this lesson."

The teacher told the students that *she would help*

19-"Your job is interesting ."

She told Ali that *his job is interesting*

20-"I can borrow your phone."

Muna told me

X Change the following sentences into reported speech .(extra1)

1. Hisham: " I've worked with every star actor in the world."

Hisham claimed that.....

2. Hisham: " I like films better than television".

Hisham admitted that.....

3. " Mum, I was working on my application all evening."

Nadia told Mum

4. " We didn't have our keys with us."

Tareq told Nabil

5. "Heba's taken my CD player!"

Hind told Eman

6. "We don't like our neighbours" .

My parents said

7. " Zaid and Mohammad are coming."

Salem said

8. "I wasn't looking after my little brother."

Muna said.....

9. "I enjoy cooking. "

He said

10. "I am making some bread."

He said

11. "I have won two competitions. "

He said

12. "My grandmother taught me to cook."

He said

إذا وجد في جملة المباشرة
(does, do)+ not
أحذفهم وحول الفعل إلى
(did+not+ verb (inf))
إذا وجد في جملة المباشرة
أحذفها وحول (did+ not)
الفعل إلى Had + not+ p.p



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