

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

2020

ALL TENSES WITH EXPLAINS

YING

NEGATIVE
FEMALE
NIGHT
PASSIVE
MOON
INTUITIVE
COLD
SOFT



YANG

POSITIVE
MALE
DAY
ACTIVE
SUN
LOGICAL
HOT
HARD

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all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others

الاستاذ عمر الرواشدة

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All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

التكوين

FORMATION:

S+V1(s/es) + COM (+)

S + doesn't/don't + V1 +COM (-)

Does/ Do + S + V1 + COM? (?)

VERB TO BE: فعل الكينونه

S + IS/ ARE/ AM + N / ADJ (+)

S + isn't / aren't / am not + N / ADJ (-)

IS/ ARE/ AM + S +N / ADJ +? (?)

1. Peter (be/not) _____ on the phone.

2. ___ (be) they at home?

3. I (be) _____ a student.

NOTE:

- نضع s/es على نهاية التصريف الأول للفعل اذا كان الفاعل مفرد او احد ضمائر الفاعل المفرد.
- يبقى الفعل في التصريف الاول دون اضافة اذا كان الفاعل جمع او احد ضمائر الفاعل الجمع .
- نستخدم كل من doesn't/don't للنفي بحيث doesn't للفاعل المفرد و don't للفاعل الجمع .
- في حالة السؤال نستخدم Does في بداية السؤال اذا كان الفاعل مفرد. ونستخدم Do في بداية السؤال اذا كان الفاعل جمع.

NOTE:

1) Verbs usually add "s" to its root:
نضع (s) نهاية الافعال المنتهية بحروف عادية

EX: want- play- eat- visit- sell- buy- help- travel

2) Verbs with those ends (ch-sh-ss-o-x-z) add "es":

نضع (es) نهاية الافعال المنتهية باحد الحروف التالية (ch-sh-ss-o-x-z)

EX: watch- wash- cross- go- fix

3) Verbs that end in "y" after consonant turn into "ies":

نضع (ies) نهاية الافعال المنتهية بحرف (Y) وكان يسبقه حرف ساكن

EX: carry- fly- marry- try- cry

KEY WORDS:

Always- دائما sometimes أحيانا – usually عادا – ever دوما – never أبدا – often غالبا

Every مرارا – rarely نادرا – scarcely نادرا – frequently مرارا

*Adverbs of frequently go before the main verb, but after the modal verbs:

ظرف التكرار يأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي و بعد الفعل المساعد.

EX: 1) She always gets up early.

2) He is sometimes lazy.

The adverbs of time {everyday- at night- in the afternoon} come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

ظرف الزمان يأتي في أول الجملة أو آخرها.

EX: 1) Everyday he gets up early.

2) She studies in the afternoon.

USAGE:

1) Facts :> water is renewable form of energy. الحقائق

2) Habits :> Safa usually watches TV in the evening. العادات

الاستخدام

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

3) Time Table :-> Train leaves station at 08:30 a.m.

الجدول الزمني

Fill in the correct form of the verb in Present Simple?

1. Fish (not fly) _____. they (swim) _____?
2. The sun (not rise) _____ in the west. It (set) _____ down in the west.
3. A spider (not have) _____ wings. A bird (have) _____ wings.
4. Cats (not bark) _____. Dogs (do) _____.
5. Safa usually (not sit) _____ in the sun. She rarely (go) _____ to the beach?
6. Babies (not talk) _____. they (cry) _____?
7. Dalia often (dry) _____ the dishes but she (not put) _____ them away.
8. Ali usually (not do) _____ homework before she (eat) _____ supper.
9. Samir (brush) _____ her hair every morning before she (go) _____ to school.
10. Yazan always (try) _____ to be a good boy, but he (not behave) _____ well.

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

FORMATION:

S+V2+ COM (+)

S + didn't + V1 +COM (-)

Did + S + V1 + COM? (?)

VERB TO BE: فعل الكينونه

S + was/were + N / ADJ (+)

S + wasn't/weren't + N / ADJ (-)

Was/Were + S +N / ADJ +? (?)

Complete with was or were?

1. Safa at home last week.
2. they at the cinema yesterday?
3. Your parents (not) at the station at nine o'clock.

NOTE PLEASE:

a) Regular verbs add(ed) to the base form of the verb:

نضع (ed) نهاية الافعال المنتظمة.

EX: visited/walked/stayed/washed/mixed/watched

b) When the verb ends in (e), just add (d):

نضع (ed) نهاية الافعال المنتهية بحرف (E)

EX: liked/hated/cared

c) If the verb has only one syllable, and ends with a vowel and a consonant, the consonant is doubled:

في حال نهاية الفعل بحرف ساكن سبقه حرف عله (vowel) نقوم بتضعيف الحرف الاخير ونضع (ed)

EX: stop-stopped/ plan-planned/ rob-robbed

d) If there are two vowels before the consonant, don't double it:

اذا كان نهاية الفعل حرف ساكن وسبقه حرفين عله (vowel) لا نقوم بتضعيف الحرف الاخير ونضع (ed)

EX: cooked/ seated/ dreamed

e) Verbs that end in a consonant+ "y" change to consonant+"ied":

نضع (ied) نهاية الافعال المنتهية بحرف (Y) وكان يسبقه حرف ساكن

EX: carry-carried/ hurry-hurried/ burry-buried/ try-tried

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

KEYWORDS:

Last+time... month/night/week. Three days ago / منذ ثلاثة ايام / in 1997 / في سنة 1997 / yesterday / أمس
when I was..... عندما كنت

NOTE: the adverbial clause of time comes at the beginning or end of the sentence.

الكلمات الدالة علي الزمن تأتي في أول الجملة أو آخرها.

USAGE:

a) To express actions which follow each other in a story (narrative). تتابع الأحداث في القصة.

EX:

a) I got up and washed my face. Then I had breakfast.

b) To express past situation with specific time. فعل حصل في الماضي مع تحديد زمن حدوث الفعل.

EX: farmer watered the horses last hour.

Fill in the blanks with the past simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. A mosquito _____ (bite) me!
2. Grandpa _____ (catch) eight fish on our fishing trip.
3. When Whitney stepped in the gum, her flip-flop _____ (stick) to it.
4. They _____ (wake) up at 4:30 a.m. to catch their 7:00 flight.
5. We _____ (fly) from New York to Atlanta for the conference last month.
6. My stomach _____ (feel) strange for hours after I ate that old bread.
7. Safa _____ (give) her sister a CD for her birthday.
8. Ali and Zaid _____ (make) a movie about a really smart janitor at Harvard.
9. The dog _____ (dig) a hole in the yard.
10. Ahmad stepped in the hole and _____ (break) my ankle.

Expressing the future

التعبير عن المستقبل

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن المستقبل البسيط وذلك حسب الاستخدام للقاعدة:

1-Will first type:

FORMATION:

S + will/ shall V1+ COM (+)

S + wont/ shall not + V1 +COM (-)

Will/Shall + S + V1 + COM? (?)

*All animals are equal, but some animals
are equal more. 1943.*

التكوين

USAGE:

- 1) To predict events > it will rain tomorrow.
- 2) To decide something quickly > I will have coffee, please.
- 3) To offer to do something > I'll carry the bag for you.
- 4) To ask someone to do something > will you look after my baby.
- 5) To make promise > I'll meet you tomorrow.

التنبؤ بالمستقبل بدون دليل
قرار سريع
عرض القيام بعمل
طلب شيء من شخص
الوعد

الاستخدام

Fill in the blanks with the future simple form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) They (help) _____ you.
- 2) Maybe he (stay) _____ at home tonight.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

- 3) My friends (go/probably) _____ to the beach.
- 4) Peter (buy) _____ the tickets.
- 5) I hope that my boyfriend (cook) _____ dinner tonight.
- 6) We think FCB (win) _____ the match.
- 7) I'm sure my boss (understand) _____ my problem.
- 8) I (get) _____ you a drink. Do you like coffee?
- 9) Maybe my sister (do) _____ a language course in London.
- 10) Perhaps Mary (do) _____ that for her sister.

2-Going to

1) To express an intention that was planned or decided. التخطيط و التقرير النية.

EX: we are going to buy a new house tomorrow.

2) To predict future event for which there is some evidence now. التنبؤ بالمستقبل بوجود دليل

EX: I think it is going to rain tomorrow. The sky is cloudy.

KEYWORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

Next+ time: القادم / Soon: قريبا: / in 2020: في المستقبل: / later: لاحقا: / in future: في المستقبل: / tomorrow: غدا:

Fill in the blanks with the future simple form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Ice cream _____ (to be going- to melt) at room temperature.
2. Safa _____ (to be going - to put) the popsicles in the freezer.
3. Samer _____ (to be going - to sell) seashells by the seashore.
4. Coco is a dog that _____ (to be going - to shed) during the winter.
5. Gracie is a dog that _____ (to be going - to lie) on the kitchen floor when I cook.
6. I _____ (to be going - to shred) cheese for the burritos.
7. The chef _____ (to be going -to toss) the salad before serving it.
8. Ahmad _____ (to be going - to spread) butter on his toast.
9. Francisco _____ (to be going - to upset) his mother if he receives bad grades.
10. Ali _____ (to be going - to spill) juice from the baby cup.

*** Note: we use present continuous and present simple to express future:**

نستخدم المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل كالتالي:

*THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS المضارع المستمر

1) To talk about a future event which is already arranged and which is definite.

حدث مرتب له في المستقبل

EX: He is traveling to Paris tomorrow.

*THE PRESENT SIMPLE المضارع البسيط

1) To express a future event which is certain because of a timetable.

جدول مواعيد في المستقبل

EX: The bus arrives at 7o'clock.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

The present continuous tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

FORMATION:

التكوين

S+ am/is/are+verb1+ing+com (+)

S+ am not/isn't/aren't +verb1+ing+com (-)

Am/Is/Are + s +verb +ing+ com+? (?)

EX:

Safa is cooking.

I am playing.

Student are studying now.

GUIDED WORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

Now الآن - look! احترس! - listen! انصت! - at this moment في هذه النثناء today اليوم tonight الليلة

USAGE:

الاستخدام

1) To express actions that are happening now.

حدث يحدث أثناء لحظة التكلم

* Maha is cooking now.

2) To express actions which are happening around now.

حدث يقع في الوقت الحالي

* I am studying in public school.

3) To express actions that are planned for the future.

حدث مخطط له في المستقبل

* They are going on a journey to Odesa next week.

***ملاحظة: لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع أفعال الحاسة و الشعور و الإدراك.**

Ex: like / prefer / think / want / hate / feel / believe / wish / love / know / suppose / need / admire / agree / mean / realize / belong / disagree / understand / expect / seem / hear / remember / forget.

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Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense form of the verb.

1. The students (Go) to school. (S)
2. I (Look) to launch a new business.
3. I (See) Mathews tomorrow.
4. I (Feel) fine today.
5. He (Lie) on the bed.
6. She presently on cattle diseases. (Work)
7. It (Begin) to rain.
8. We (Hope) to hear from them soon.
9. Safa (Look) for a job.
10. I (Read) the newspaper.
11. We (Arrange) some picnics.
12. The baby (Cry).
13. The child (Sleep).

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

The past continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

FORMATION:

التكوين

S+ was/were+verb1+ing+com (+)

S+ wasn't /weren't +verb1+ing+com (-)

Was/Were + s +verb+ing+com+? (?)

GUIDED WORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

1) While (as- just as) → past continuous → past simple

2) When → past simple → past continuous

EX:

* While I was walking, I met my friends.

* When my father came, we were playing video games.

USAGE:

الاستخدام

1) To express past action in progress when another action took place. حدث وقع وقطعه حدث آخر

* While he was playing, he fell down.

2) to express two actions that were happening at the same time.

حدثين وقعا في نفس الوقت

* While I was studying, my brother was playing football.

*ملاحظة:

نستخدم احد ادوات الربط لربط جملة الماضي المستمر مع جملة الماضي البسيط.

While I was cleaning the kitchen, the phone rang.

The phone rang while I was cleaning the kitchen.

بينما كنت أنظف المطبخ، رن الهاتف.

لاحظ أن الحدث الطويل الذي كان مستمرا وهو "التنظيف" كان في صيغة الماضي المستمر، بينما الحدث القصير كان في زمن الماضي البسيط.

نفس الجملة لكن باستخدام When

When the phone rang, I was cleaning the kitchen

I was cleaning the kitchen when the phone rang.

لاحظ ان when يتبعها زمن الماضي البسيط

ما أود قوله هو كالتالي: تستخدم When and While كدلالات زمنية تعبر عن زمن الماضي المستمر لكن بشروط معينة:

While -> Past continuous, Past simple — While I was cleaning the kitchen, the phone rang.

Past simple – While – Past Continuous — The phone rang while I was cleaning the kitchen.

When -> Past simple, Past Continuous — When the phone rang, I was cleaning the kitchen.

Past Continuous – When – Past Simple — I was cleaning the kitchen when the phone rang.

لاحظ وجود الفاصلة إذا تغيرت هذه الدلالات الزمنية لأنها تعتبر جملة مركبة في اللغة الإنجليزية.

بينما While

خلال During

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

While + past continuous + past simple
During + verb + ing

يأتي بعدها جملة خبرية
يأتي بعدها اسم فاعل

- * While I was watching the film, I fell asleep.
- * During watching the film, I fell asleep.

Complete these sentences with the verb in the brackets. Put each verb in the past continuous tense.

1. I lost my keys when I _____ home. (walk)
2. It was raining while we _____ dinner. (have)
3. I saw the department stores when I _____ on the bus (sit)
4. Safe's phone rang while she _____ to her new boss. (talk)
5. My friends _____ to work when they heard the news on the radio. (drive)
6. He _____ his bicycle when the cat ran across the road. (ride)
7. We couldn't go to the beach yesterday because it _____. (rain)
8. It was a lovely day. The sun was shining and the birds _____ in the trees. (sing)

The Future Continuous Tense

الزمن المستقبلي المستمر

FORMATION:

التكوين

S+ will/shall+be+verb1+ing+com (+)
S+ wont /shall not +be +verb1+ing+com (-)
Will/Shall + s + be +verb+ing+com+? (?)

USAGE:

الاستخدام

1. To show a future action in progress during another shorter future action or a specific time.

*He is going to be working at 9:00 tonight. حدث مستمر ضمن حدث اخر اقصر او زمن محدد في المستقبل

2. To describe multiple actions happening at the same time in the future.

When you arrive at school tomorrow, Hunter will be using the copier, Denis will be making coffee.

لوصف اكثر من حدث يحصل في نفس الوقت في المستقبل

GUIDED WORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

At this time + tomorrow / next week.....

Complete the sentences with an appropriate future form. Choose between the Future Simple (will or be going to) and the Future Continuous.

1. You look hungry; I _____ (make) you a sandwich.
2. John and I probably _____ (not / come) to the party because it looks like it _____ (rain).
3. I can't have lunch at 2:00 because I _____ (have) an operation at that time.
4. You _____ (celebrate) your birthday at a beautiful restaurant and we _____ (fly) on a plane to Europe.
5. The class _____ (take) an exam at 9:00 tomorrow morning.
6. Promise me you _____ (not / call) before 10; I hate being woken up early!
7. Sarah and Frank _____ (go) to the gym after work today.
8. You guys _____ (have) a great time in the Bahamas!

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

9. I _____ (sleep) when you arrive so please try to be quiet.

The present perfect simple زمن المضارع التام البسيط

FORMATION:

التكوين

S+ have / has+ v3+com (+)

S+ haven't / hasn't + v3+com (-)

Have/Has +S + v3+com+? (?)

EX:

- 1) I have studied for 3 hours. 2) Safa has watched TV since 8 o'clock.
3) Boys have eaten for a long time. 4) He has already finished his study.

GUIDED WORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

Just / **حتى الآن** / **alredy** / **حالا** / **ever** / **بالفعل** / **never** / **دوما** / **since** / **أبدا** / **for** / **لمدة** / **Yet**

NOTE:

- Have/ has+ just- alredy- ever-never+ P.P**

تأتي هذه الضروف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي دائما.

EX: 1) I have alredy seen this film. 2) Noor has never came early.

- Since >>>> past simple>>>> present perfect**

EX: 3) Ahmad and Suhaib haven't met since they were young.

Since { 2004 - last week- August- Summer- we were...- 8 o'clock – yesterday - then}

يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة تاريخ.

EX: 4) She has cleaned the flat since the morning.

For { a week- a year- a month- a long time- 3 hours- the last week - ages}

يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية غير محددة رقم.

EX: 5) I have watched TV for a long time.

Yet {at the end of a negative sentence}

(S)

تأتي في السؤال و في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المنفية فقط.

EX: 6) They haven't finished their project yet.

USAGE:

are equal, but some animals are equal more. 1943.

الاستخدام

1) To express actions which begin in the past and have an effect on the present.

حدث وقع في الماضي وله أثر في الوقت الحاضر.

* They have spoken English since 1997.

2) To express actions that happened recently, sometime before now.

حدث وقع منذ فترة وجيزة.

*Safa has just finished dinner.

3) To express actions that have not happened.

يعبر عن حدث لم يقع.

* Malak has never ridden a camel before.

4) To express actions that happened in the past (without saying when)

حدث وقع في الماضي بدون تحديد وقت الحدث.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

* Omar has bought a new car.

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect simple.

1. Interest in genealogy (grow)
2. Cyndion her family history since 1992. (work)
3. Cyndiall over the U.S. to genealogy groups. (lecture)
4. The number of genealogy Web sites..... (increase)
5. How long..... the U.S. Censusrecords? (keep)
- 6you (work) on a family tree for your family?
7. People..... the Internet to do family research (use) since the 1990s.
8. My family in the U.S. for many generations. (not/live)

THE PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

الماضي التام البسيط

Formation:

التكوين

S+ had+ v3+com (+)

S+ hadn't + v3+com (-)

Had +S + v3+com+? (?)

EX: After I had eaten my lunch, I washed my hands.

When I washed my hand, I had eaten my lunch.

GUIDED WORDS:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|-------|
| 1) After | → | past perfect | → | past simple | بعد |
| 4) Before | → | past simple | → | past perfect | قبل |
| 5) By the time | → | past simple | → | past perfect | قبل |
| 6) When | → | past simple | → | past perfect | عندما |

Note:

1) Having = after + v3 , then past simple.

Having studied hard, he went for a walk.

2) After + verb + ing ----- past simple (no subject)

USAGE:

Two actions happened in the past, one before the other. The first is past perfect and the second is past simple.

حدثين وقعا في الماضي أحدهما وقع قبل الآخر فعل اقدم من فعل اخر في الماضي.

هناك كلمات مفتاحية تساعدنا على تحديد أسبقية الحدث وهي

As, When, Because, Before, After

As and when بمعنى عندما ويأتي بعدها زمن الماضي البسيط

As (when) I arrived the airport, the plane had already left.

The train had already left as (when) I arrived the station.

بمعنى عندما وصلت المطار كان الطائرة قد غادرت. أي أن الطائرة غادرت قبل وصولي للمطار. لاحظ ان الجملة مكونة من حدثين. الحدث الذي جاء بعد as كان في زمن الماضي البسيط أم الحدث الثاني كان بزمن الماضي التام.

الكلمات الدالة

الاستخدام

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

As OR when (past simple), (past perfect). OR (past perfect) as OR when (past simple).

Past Perfect Because بمعنى بسبب ويأتي بعدها ماضي تام

The car **crashed** because I **had driven** so fast.

Because I had not studied hard, I **failed** the test.

She **went** to hospital because she **had poisoned** herself.

Because (past perfect), (past simple). OR (past simple) because (past perfect).

Before بمعنى قبل **After** بمعنى بعد

Before -> past simple

After -> Past Perfect

I had eaten an apple **before** I **went** to school yesterday.

I went to school **after** I **had eaten** an apple.

لاحظ أن before تستخدم عكس استخدام **after**.

After (past perfect), (past simple). OR (past simple) After (past perfect).

Before (past simple), (past perfect). OR (past perfect) before (past simple).

Show the difference between the following two sentences: وضع الفرق بين الجملتين

* When I reached the station, the train had left.

* When I reached the station, the train left.

Use past perfect or simple past tense of the verbs given in parentheses

1. Molly (be) a teacher before she (become)..... a lawyer.

2. Yesterday I (see)..... Susan Chan, an old friend whom I (see, not)..... in many years. At first, I (recognize, not)her because she (gain) fifty pounds.

3. Joe suddenly (realize)that the teacher (ask)him a question.

4. It (be)midnight when I finally (go)to bed.

5. I (feel)..... better after I (take)some medicine.

6. When I (go)to see my math teacher about why I (receive)a failing grade on the last test, he (examine)..... my paper and then (announce)..... that he (make)a mistake and (change)..... my grade to an "A."

7. When I (try)..... to explain to my friend why I (call, not)..... him in several weeks, he (tell)me not to worry because he (be)..... out of town for a month.

8. When Sharon and Will (get married)last month, they (knew)each other for only two weeks.

9. I (go)..... to the movies after I (finish)my homework even though I (see)..... the movie many times.

10. Jerry (come)..... to the party, but no one (invite)..... him.

THE FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

المستقبل التام البسيط

Formation:

التكوين

S+ will have+ v3+com (+)

S+ won't +have + v3+com (-)

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

Will +S +have+ v3+com+? (?)

EX: We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.
John will have eaten the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts.

GUIDED WORDS:

الكلمات الدالة

By + future time (by 2018) / by this time tomorrow / by next year / by the end of the week / by then / (by + Simple present verb) by the time we arrive/ (Future time + for) / (this time next month for twenty years) / (Next month - for a year).

Usage:

الاستخدام

- Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن فعل سوف يكون مكتمل في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

EX: I will have finished my work before you arrive.

(سأكون قد إنتهيت من عملي قبل أن تأتي)

عندنا هنا حديثين:

الإنتهاء من العمل (نضعه في زمن المستقبل التام)/الحدث الأول

أن تأتي أنت عادة نضعه في زمن المضارع البسيط إن كان فعلا :الحدث الثاني

Fill in the verbs in parentheses in future perfect tense.

- 1) _____ (you/do) everything by seven?
- 2) We _____ (not/eat) before we come, so we'll be hungry.
- 3) _____ (he/finish) his exams when we go on holiday?
- 4) _____ (we/arrive) by the time it gets dark?
- 5) How long _____ (you/know) your boyfriend when you get married?
- 6) She _____ (not/finish) the work by seven.
- 7) When _____ (you/complete) the work?
- 8) They _____ (arrive) by dinner time.
- 9) How long _____ (you/be) in this company when you retire?
- 10) They _____ (not/go) at six.

The present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

Formation:

التكوين

S+ have / has + been + verb + ing + com.

S+ haven't / hasn't + been + verb + ing+ com.

Have / Has + S+ been + verb + ing+ com+?

- * She has been studying for 3 hours.
- * I have been reading all week for the exam.

Guided words:

The same words of the present perfect + **all** (day – morning – evening – week)

- * He has been studying all the evening.

Usage:

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

1) To say that someone is in the middle of action or that an action has not finished.

للتعبير عن حدث جزء منه انتهى والفعل ما زال مستمر ولم ينتهي بعد.

* We have been building a mosque for five months now.

2) To express how long something has been happening.

للتعبير عن الوقت المستغرق للفعل معين.

* He has been playing football for 3 hours now.

3) To express an activity which began in the past and affects the present.

للتعبير عن فعل حصل في الماضي لكن اثر هذا الفعل ما زال مستمر.

* I'm very tired because I have been working in the garden.

***ملاحظة: لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع أفعال الحاسة و الشعور و الإدراك**

Ex: like / prefer / think / want / hate / feel / believe / wish / love / know / suppose / need / admire / agree / mean / realize / belong / disagree / understand / expect / seem / hear / remember / forget.

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I since morning. (study)
2. Sam since yesterday. He is sick. (not eat)
3. They for a long time. Call them in now. (play)
4. My friends me to attend the party since yesterday. I have to go. (ask)
5. My father for the past two days. He has to rest now. (work)
6. She is tired. She since morning. (cook)
7. you? Your eyes are red. (cry)
8. John his medicines regularly. He is out of the critical stage of his illness. (take)
9. These children since morning. Please give them a break. (study)
10. Lily talking to her friend for the past two hours? Amazing! (talk)

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The past perfect continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Formation:

التكوين

S+ had + been + verb + ing+com.
S+ hadn't+ been + verb + ing+com.
Had + S+ been + verb + ing+com+?

EX: My parents **had already eaten** by the time I **got** home.

I **felt** a little better after I **had taken** the medicine.

Usage:

الاستخدام

1) To describe something that happened for length of time before another action in the past.

لوصف فعل استمر لفترة و انتهى قبل فعل اخر في الماضي.

* I had been reading the paper for two hours before he came.

2) To give a reason for an event in the past.

لا عطاء سبب لحدث ما حصل و انتهى في الماضي.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

* There were floods because it had been raining for two days.

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect continuous).

1. We (sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us up.
2. They (wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
3. We (look for) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
4. I (not / walk) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
5. How long (learn / she) English before she went to London?
6. Frank Sinatra caught the flu because he (sing) in the rain too long.
7. He (drive) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
8. They were very tired in the evening because they (help) on the farm all day.
9. I (not / work) all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
10. They (cycle) all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. They _____ in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun _____ at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun _____ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I _____ this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane _____ off (take).
7. They _____ to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I _____ well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it _____ (already rain)
11. I think Bob _____ for London this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I _____ up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____ long and I _____ up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I _____ my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This _____ an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He _____ by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I _____ such a stupid mistake (make).
20. I predict that by 2020, man _____ on Mars (land)
21. He _____ his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter _____ from the university yet (graduate).
23. They _____ any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She _____ to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents _____ in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I _____ two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team _____ any games last year. (not win)

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

The passive voice

المبنى للمجهول

1. لا بد من وجود مفعول به في جملة المعلوم حتى نستطيع تحويلها إلى جملة المجهول, فان لم يتواجد المفعول به في جملة المعلوم فان الجملة لا تقبل التحويل إلى المجهول بتاتا.

2. نأخذ المفعول به ونضعه في بداية الجملة الجديدة بصيغة (capital letter) .

3. ننظر إلى زمن جملة المعلوم حتى نستطيع اختيار الفعل المساعد المناسب والذي يتناسب مع المفعول به من حيث الإفراد والجمع.

4. التصريف الثالث من الفعل حسب تصريف الأفعال سواء كانت المنتظمة أو غير المنتظمة.

5. لا ضرر من استخدام عبارة (by) ككلمة مكملة

الأزمنة البسيطة

1) THE SIMPLE TENSE

- ACTIVE: subject+ verb+ objectives
- PASSIVE: object am/is/are/was/were+ v3+rest of the sentence.

EX: Ali built the house. —————> The house was built.

2) THE CONTINUOUS TENSES

الأزمنة المستمرة

- ACTIVE: subject+ verb+ object
- PASSIVE: object am/is/are/was/were+being+v3+rest of the sentence.

EX: she is cooking rice. —————> Rice is being cooked.

3) THE PERFECT TENSES

الأزمنة التامة

- ACTIVE: subject+ verb+ object
- PASSIVE: object+ have/ has/had+ been+ v3+rest of the sentence.

EX: we have bought a car. —————> A car has been bought.

4) THE MODAL VERBS

الأفعال الناقصة

- ACTIVE: subject+ verb+ object
- PASSIVE: object+ any modal+ be + v3+rest of the sentence.

EX: He can carry the heavy box. —————> The heavy box can be carried.

Note the following:

* إذا كانت الجملة منفية ب **does not** أو **do not** احذفها و استخدم:

(am / is / are +not + v3+rest of the sentence.)

* The baby doesn't drink the milk. —————> The milk isn't drunk.

* إذا كانت الجملة منفية ب **didn't** احذفها و استخدم:

(was / were + not + v3+rest of the sentence.)

* They didn't do the homework. —————> The homework wasn't done.

* عند التحويل إلى المبني للمجهول تستخدم التركيبات الآتية كما هي مضافا إليها **be+ v3+rest of the sentence.**

1) Have to, has to, had to, will have to

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

2) needn't, seem to, appear to → + be + p.p

3) be going to, be about to, be supposed to

* I needn't know his name. → His name needn't be known.

* إذا كان الفاعل no one أو nobody لا يستخدم بعد by ولكن، يحول الفعل إلى النفي.

* Nobody has heard of this writer. → This writer has not been heard of.

* إذا وجد في الجملة أحد الأفعال الآتية تحول إلى مبني للمجهول بطريقتين:

Say, think, believe, consider, know, claim, understand, report

* People say that he is clever. → It is said that he is clever. / He is said to be clever.

* لاحظ تحويل الجمل الآتية إلى مبني للمجهول:

1) I don't like people cheating me. → I don't like being cheated.

2) I don't like people to cheat me. → I don't like to be cheated.

3) He let other people deceive him. → He let himself be deceived.

* إذا وجد بالجملة مفعولين. يمكن استخدام أي منهما ليكون فاعلا و إذا بدأت بالمفعول الشيء غير عاقل نضع for أو to

قبل المفعول به العاقل.

* I gave him a book. → He was given a book. / A book was given to him.

* لا حظ طريقة تحويل التعبيرات الآتية:

1) It is necessary → must + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

2) It isn't necessary (unnecessary) → needn't + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

3) It is possible → can + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

4) It is impossible → can't + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

5) It is probable (likely) → may / might + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

6) It is advisable (desirable) → should + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

7) It is not advisable (inadvisable) → shouldn't + be + v3+rest of the sentence.

*** We use the passive to:**

نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول

1) Show what you are more interested in:

لاظهار الشيء المهم به بشكل اكثر.

* My friend was painted this picture last year.

2) When you don't know, or it doesn't matter, who did the action:

عندما لا نعرف من الفاعل او عندما لا يكون الفاعل مهم بالجملة

* Two books have been taken from our classroom.

3) When it is obvious who did the action:

عندما يكون الفاعل غامض او غير واضح

* They were arrested at the airport.

Change from Active into Passive Voice:

1. We must take measures to increase sales.

2. The rain prevented him from coming.

3. What animals do you keep?

4. He cancelled the programme.

5. Haven't you placed the order?

6. We will appoint a new manager.

7. A bad tooth kept him awake all night.

8. Her work impressed her boss.

9. We are reorganizing everything in the company.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

10. She hasn't taken any decision yet.
11. Are you sure Peter can do it?
12. I must give a final answer.
13. They offered Helen a very good salary.
14. Will they allow you to stay?
15. When will he tell her the news?

Change from Passive into Active voice:

1. "Murder on the Nile" was written by Agatha Christie.
2. Everything has been written down.
3. Electricity was discovered by Thomas Edison.
4. A new law will be introduced by the government.
5. A message has been left for you.
6. The building has been destroyed by the flood.
7. John Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.
8. All the reports are typed by the Secretary.
9. My bicycle is being repaired now.
10. She was being interviewed when I entered.
11. The National Bank was robbed by three masked men.
12. This novel is being translated now.
13. The answer to this question must be found.

Reported Speech:

الكلام المنقول:

قبل البدء بشرح الكلام المنقول فلنتعرف على عدة أشياء:
عندما نقوم بنقل كلام القائل نستخدم فعل ناقل (**verbs reporting**) مثل قال / يقول:

"I have three dogs."
Ali **said** that he had three dogs.

Ali **said/told**
Ali **asked/wondered**
Ali **wanted to know/enquired**
Ali **suggested/added**

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل الناقل مضارع بسيط (says) - أو مضارع تام (said have/has) أو المستقبل (will say) فإننا لا نغير الأفعال في الجملة بل فقط نغير الضمان.

EX:
"I live in Amman." Ali says that he lives in Amman.
"I have changed my plans." Nada says that she has changed her plans.
ونقوم بإحداث تغييرات على - ١ الضمان وصفات الملكية - ٢ الأفعال - ٣ الظروف وبعض الكلمات

"**These are** my dogs."
Ali said that **those were** his dogs.
"I can make them come **here now**."
Safa said that **she could** make them go **there then**.

ماهو الكلام المنقول إذا: هو نقل كلام المتكلم بإرجاع خطوة زمنية إلى الوراء أي:
(مضارع ← ماضى) (ماضى ← ماضى تام)

• تحويل الزمنى للأفعال حسب الجدول التالي

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	Present Simple V.1	Past Simple V.2
2	Past Simple V.2	Past Perfect had + V.3
3	Past Perfect had + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
4	Present Perfect has / have + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
5	Present Continuous is / am / are + V-ing	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing
6	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
7	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
8	Present Perfect Continuous has / have + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
9	Modals (will, shall, can, may, must... + base form)	would, should, could, might, had to + base form

• تحويل الضمانر وصفات الملكية حسب الجدول التالي

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	you → him / her / me	your → his / her / my yours --his/hers/theirs

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

we → they

us → them

our → their

• تحويل الظروف وبعض الكلمات حسب الجدول التالي

No.	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1	now	then
2	at this moment	at that moment
3	today	that day
4	yesterday	the day before / the previous day
5	last (week)	the (week) before / the previous (week)
6	tomorrow	the following day / the day after
7	next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
8	here	there
9	this	that
10	these	those
11	ago	before
12	tonight	that night

1. Reported Statements

Examples:

1. "My brothers spend every day of their lives together." (Direct [D])
He **said** (that) **his** brothers **spent** every day of their lives together. (Reported [R])

2. "I've lost my bag." (D)
She **said** (that) **she had lost her** bag. (R)

3. "I'll meet my brother here tomorrow." (D)
He **said he would meet his** brother **there the following day**. (R)

People made these statements. Report them, using said.

a. "Mary works in a bank", Jane said.

b. "I'm staying with some friends", Jim said.

c. "I've never been to Russia", Mike said.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

d. “Tom can’t use a computer”, Ella said.

e. “Everybody must try to do their best”, Jill said.

f. “Jane may move to a new flat”, Rachel said.

g. “I’ll stay at home on Sunday”, Bill said.

2. Reported Questions

Examples:

Wh – questions

1. “Where have you been?” He asked where **I had been**.

2. “How long are you going away for?” She asked how long **I was going** away for.

3. “What’s the matter?”

He wanted to know what the matter **was**.

Yes / No questions.

1. “Have you already been on holiday?”

He asked me if / whether **I had** already **been** on holiday.

2. “Do you go to university every day?”

He asked if / whether **I went** to university every day.

7. Write these sentences as reported questions using the words given.

a. “What’s your name?” he asked. (wanted to know)

b. “Do you like Marlon Brandon?” she asked.

c. “How old are you?” she said. (asked)

d. “When does the train leave?” I asked.

e. “Are you enjoying yourself?” he asked.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

f. "How are you?" he said. (asked)

g. "Does your father work here?" she asked.

h. "Do you live near your father?" he asked.

I. "Who did you see at the meeting?" my mother asked.

j. "Why did you take my wallet?" he asked.

The Causative sentence

قاعدة السببية

Formation:

التكوين

Subject + have - has + Object + v3

Subject + had + Object + v3

Subject + am - is - are having + Object + v3

Subject + will + have + Object + v3

Subject + will + have + Object + v3

Usage:

الاستخدام

تستخدم الجملة السببية عندما لا نستطيع فعل شيء ما و يقوم شخص آخر بعمله لنا..... لا نود ذكره

الأولى الحالة

يكون شكل الجملة (play - plays) إذا كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة مضارع بسيط:

Subject + have - has + Object + v3

1- I can not repair my car .A mechanic repairs it .

* I have my car repaired .

2- Ali can not shave my head . A barber shaves it .

* He has his head shaved .

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

3-We can not design our house . An engineer designs it .

*We have our house designed .

4- I do not cook my food .The cock cooks it

5-I can not mend my bike .A cyclist mends it

6- I can not cut my hair . A barber cuts it

7-Samy can not build the house himself . A builder builds it.....

8-Ola can not mend her shoes . A shoemaker mends it

9-I do not wash the car myself . A worker washes it

10-Mona can not make her own dress .A dressmaker makes it

11-They can not paint their house . A painter paints it

الحالة الثانية

يكون شكل الجملة (played-went) إذا كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة ماضي بسيط:

Subject + had + Object + v3

1- I could not repair my car .A mechanic repaired it .

* I had my car repaired .

2- Ali could not shave my head . A barber shaved it .

* He had his head shaved .

3-We could not design our house . An engineer designed it .

*We had our house designed .

4- I did not cook .The cock cooked my food

5-I could not mend my bike .A cyclist mended it

6- I did not cut my hair . A barber cut it

7-Samy could not build the house himself .A builder built it.....

8-Ola could not mend her shoes . A shoemaker mended it.....

9-I did not wash the car myself yesterday .A worker washed it.....

10-Mona could not make her own dress .A dressmaker made it.....

11-They could not paint their house . A painter painted it

الحالة الثالثة

Present Continuous إذا كان الفعل الأساسي بالجملة مضارع مستمر

يكون شكل الجملة (am-is - are + playing)

Subject + am - is - are having + Object + v3

1- I can not repair my car .A mechanic is repairing it .

* I am having my car repaired .

2- Ali can not shave my head . A barber is shaving it .

* He is having his head shaved .

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

3-We can not design our house . An engineer is designing it .

*We are having our house designed .

4- I do not cook .The cock is cooking my food

5-I can not mend my bike .A cyclist is mending it .n

6- I do not cut my hair . A barber is cutting it.

7-Samy can not build the house himself .A builder is building it .

8-Ola can not mend her shoes . A shoemaker is mending it .

9-I can not wash the car myself now .A worker is washing it .

10-Mona can not make her own dress .A dressmaker is making it .

11-They can not paint their house . A painter is painting it .

الحالة الرابعة

يكون شكل الجملة (future simple (will play) إذا كان الفعل الأساسي للجملة مستقبل

Subject + will + have + Object + v3

1- I can not repair my car .A mechanic will repair it .

* I will have my car repaired .

T. Omar Rawashdeh.

2- Ali can not shave my head . A barber will shave it .

* He will have his head shaved .

0799119935

3-We can not design our house . An engineer will design it .

*We will have our house designed .

4- I do not cook .The cock will cook my food

5-I can not mend my bike .A cyclist will mend it

6- I do not cut my hair . A barber will cut it

7-Samy can not build the house himself .A builder will build it

8-Ola can not mend her shoes . A shoemaker will mend it

9-I do not wash the car myself .A worker will wash it

10-Mona can not make her own dress .A dressmaker will make it.....

11-They can not paint their house . A painter will paint it

الحالة الخامسة

يكون شكل الجملة (future simple (am-is-are +going to play) إذا كان الفعل الأساسي للجملة مستقبل

Subject + will + have + Object + v3

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

1- I can not repair my car .A mechanic is going to repair it .

* I am going to have my car repaired .

2- Ali can not shave my head . A barber is going to shave it .

* He is going to have his head shaved

Transform the following sentences using «have» or «get» in the Causative Use.

1) The electrician solved the short circuit problems I was having at home.

2) They checked my knee at the clinic.

3) They took care of the mistake for us.

4) Chinese companies assemble cars for US and European firms.

5) The Red Cross supplied medicine and food for Rwanda.

6) A private firm will oversee the implementation of the new policy for the government.

J. Omar Ruvashdeh.

7) She has always brought lunch for me to my office.

0799119935

8) Someone could walk my dog if I paid well.

(S)

All animals are equal, but some animals are equal more. 1943.

9) Safa takes care of consumers' rights in Chile.

10) Unemployment agencies look for jobs for unemployed people.

1) I had the short circuit problem I was having at home solved by the electrician.

2) I had my knee checked at the clinic.

3) We had the mistake taken care of by them.

4) US and European firms have their cars assembled by Chinese companies.

5) Rwanda had food and medicines supplied by the Red Cross.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

- 6) The government will have the implementation of the new policy overseen by a private firm.
- 7) I have always had lunch brought to my office by her.
- 8) I could have my dog walked by someone if I paid well.
- 9) Consumer's rights in Chile gets taken care of by the Safa
- 10) Unemployed people get jobs looked for by unemployment agencies.

Infinitive

المجرد

After an adjective Example: The new computer is really easy **to use**.

After certain verbs (with to) Example: He refused **to pay** the bill. أفعال تتبع المجرد

• afford • agree • appear • arrange • beg • choose • decide • expect • fail • help (also without to) • hesitate • hope • learn • manage • mean • offer • plan • prepare • pretend • promise • refuse • want • wish • would like • would love • would prefer.

Gerund

المصدر

As the subject of a clause Example: **Cycling** is good for your health.

After a preposition Example: I did my homework before **going out**.

Verbs followed by Gerund Example: I enjoy **cooking**. أفعال تتبع المصدر

• admit • advise • allow • avoid • can't help • can't stand • deny • dislike • enjoy • fancy • finish • keep • mind • miss • permit • practice • suggest • waste
Gerund or Infinitive Exercise 1

1 Fill the gaps with the verb in brackets in the appropriate form.

T. Omar Rawashdeh.

- 1 I can't stand _____ in queues. (to wait)
- 2 I wouldn't like _____ in his shoes. (to be)
- 3 Jim loves _____ in Thailand. (to work)
- 4 I hate _____ the shopping on Saturday. (to do)
- 5 Blast! I forgot _____ milk. (to buy)
- 6 In the end we decided _____ in. (to stay)
- 7 I need _____ some information about Portugal. (to find)
- 8 My parents like _____ for long walks at the weekend. (to go)
- 9 Tony gave up _____ years ago. (to smoke)
- 10 I wanted _____ and see Troy but no one else was interested. (to go)

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(S)

All animals are equal, but some animals are equal more. 1943.

Conjunctions

الروابط

1) and= besides= as well as= not only = in addition to = in addition

a) Ali **and** I are friends.

واو للعطف

b) **Besides** going to the market, we went to the zoo.

بالإضافة إلي

Prepared by: T. Omar Rawashdeh.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

c) He spoke English **as well as** French.

مثل (الفعل يكون حسب الفاعل الأول)

d) She **not only** succeeded **but also** got high marks.

ليس فقط.... بل أيضا

يكون ما بعدها في صيغة سؤال. "not only" * يلاحظ في حالة البدء ب

2) **Because= since= as= due to= owing to = because of = on account of**

a) I stayed in bed **because** I was exhausted.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

b) We lost the match **since** we played badly.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

c) **As** he had no money, he couldn't buy his needs.

لأن

d) **Owing to** his bravery, he defeated his rival.

بسبب (يأتي بعدها اسم)

e) He lost the game **due to** his bad play.

بسبب (يأتي بعدها اسم)

f) She watched the film **through** it is interesting.

لأن (بعدها جملة خبرية)

3) **To = in order to = so as to = so that = in order that:**

a) We switched on the radio **to** listen to music.

لكي (بعدها مصدر)

b) She went to the market **so as to/ in order to** buy her needs.

لكي (مصدر)

c) He travels to Europe **so that** he may find a job.

لكي

d) They went to the stadium **so that** they could see the match.

لكي

NOTE:

1) Present tense \longrightarrow **so that** \longrightarrow subject+ may/ can+ infinitive

2) Past tense \longrightarrow **so that** \longrightarrow subject+ might/ could + inf.

4) **But= although = even though = however = as :**

a) Sayed is tall **but** Hani is short.

لكن (جملة خبرية)

b) **Although** he studied hard, he got low marks. (جملة خبرية) علي الرغم من

c) **Even though** she was wealthy, she felt miserable. (جملة) علي الرغم من

d) The dress was expensive; **however** she bought it. (جملة) مع ذلك

e) **However** strong he was, he couldn't push the broken car. يأتي بعدها صفة في حالة البدء بها

f) **Strong as** he is. He couldn't pull the cart.

Definite and indefinite articles

أدوات النكرة و المعرفة

All animals are equal, but some animals are equal more. 1943.

***) We use a / an to:**

1) refer to something for the first time

تشير إلي شيء لأول مرة

* A car runs fast.

* A bird can work in a team.

2) Refer to one of many.

تشير إلي واحد من مجموعة

* Marwan is a student in this class. He's player in that football team.

3) refer to someone's job

تشير إلي وظيفة شخص

* She is a nurse.

4) Use (an) with words which begin with a vowel sound.

تستخدم قبل الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك

* Children like to eat an ice cream.

5) if the letters (u – h) have a consonant sound, use a

* My father works in a hospital. He has to wear a uniform.

6) if the letters (u – h) have a vowel sound, use an

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

* My teacher is an honest man.

We use the to:

1) refer to something you have already referred to

قبل اسم سبق الإشارة إليه

* A cat is an animal. The cat can chase mice.

2) refer to something there is only one of

شيء من واحد فقط

* The sun gives us light and energy.

3) refer to invention

قبل الاختراعات

* Who invented the telephone?

4) With the names of most seas, oceans, rivers, mountains, ranges, groups of islands and deserts.

قبل البحار المحيطات و الأنهار و سلاسل الجبال و مجموعات الجزر و الصحاري.

* the pacific ocean/ the red sea/ the Nile / the Himalayas / the Canary islands / the Sahara

5) with the names of some countries(compound nouns)

مع أسماء الدول المركبة

* The Arab Republic of Egypt / The United States of America/ The United Kingdom

6) with cinemas, theatres, radio, internet

السينما و المذياع و المسرح و شبكة المعلومات

* We went to the cinema last night.

* I log onto the internet.

We don't use the:

لا تستخدم أداة المعرفة قبل

1) With plural countable nouns (with a general meaning)

مع الأسماء الجمع التي تعطي معني عام

Children can be noisy.

2) with uncountable nouns (with general meaning)

مع الأسماء التي لا تعد والتي تعطي معني عام

* If you're thirsty, drink water.

3) with the names of towns, cities, and most countries

مع أسماء المدن و البلدات و الدول المفردة

* Luxor / London / Egypt / France / Turkey

4) with activities and sports

مع الألعاب الرياضية و الأنشطة

* Swimming / football / running

5) with abstract nouns (with a general meaning)

مع الأسماء المعنوية

* Happiness is a good thing.

6) With school subjects and languages

مع المواد الدراسية و اللغات

* History / Arabic / English

7) With meals:

مع الوجبات اليومية

Breakfast / lunch / dinner/ supper

Fill in the gaps with the correct article (a, an, the, 0) when necessary.

I am from Winchester, Hampshire. Winchester is _____ city in _____ United Kingdom. I live in _____ town called _____ Taunton which is on _____ River Tone. I live in _____ house in _____ quiet street in _____ countryside. _____ street is called "Hudson Street" and _____ house is more than 100 years old! I am _____ English lecturer at _____ college near _____ center of _____ town. I like _____ books, music and taking _____ photographs. I usually have _____ lunch at college. I usually go -- _____ home _____ by _____ car. We have all kinds of food in _____ England. I like _____ Polish food very much. Sometimes, I go to _____ Polish restaurant in Bath. _____ restaurant is called "Magda's". _____ Polish food is delicious.

Answer

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

I am from Winchester, Hampshire. Winchester is ___a___ city in ___the___ United Kingdom. I live in ___a___ town called ___0___ Taunton which is on ___the___ River Tone. I live in ___a___ house in ___a___ quiet street in ___the___ countryside. ___The___ street is called "Hudson Street" and ___the___ house is more than 100 years old! I am ___an___ English lecturer at ___a___ college near ___the___ center of ___the___ town. I like ___0___ books, music and taking ___0___ photographs. I usually have ___0___ lunch at college. I usually go ___0___ home by ___0___ car. We have all kinds of food in ___0___ England. I like ___0___ Polish food very much. Sometimes, I go to ___a___ Polish restaurant in Bath. ___The___ restaurant is called "Magda's". ___The___ Polish food is delicious.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

مقارنة الصفات

1) Short form adjectives: صفات قصيرة المقطع

a) Comparing someone or something to another: (comparative) المقارنة (adj+er than)
مقارنة شخص مع شخص اخر او شيء مع شيء اخر من نفس النوع والفصيل.

EX: * Ali is older than his brother. * Dina is taller than Huda.

b) Comparing someone to a group: (superlative) التفضيل (the adj+ est)
مقارنة شخص مع مجموعة او شيء مع مجموعة اشياء من نفس النوع والفصيل.

EX: * Hani is the shortest boy in his class.

* English is the easiest subject in school.

c) (things are the same) (equally) المساواة as+ adj+ as:
مساواة شخص مع شخص اخر او شيء مع شيء اخر

EX: * Marwan is as young as his friends.

2) Long form adjectives: صفات طويلة المقطع

a) Things are the same: as+ adj+as
مساواة شخص مع شخص اخر او شيء مع شيء اخر

EX: Arabic is as interesting as English.

Samer is as handsome as the moon.

b) comparing something to another: more + adj+ than
مقارنة شخص مع شخص اخر او شيء مع شيء اخر من نفس النوع والفصيل.

EX: Huda is more beautiful than Sarah.

Science is more difficult than Maths.

c) superlatives adjectives: the most+ adj
مقارنة شخص مع مجموعة او شيء مع مجموعة اشياء من نفس النوع والفصيل.

EX: Diana is the most beautiful princess.

Mercedes is the most expensive car.

3) IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES: صفات شاذة

a) good جيد better the best

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

b) bad سيء	worse	the worst
c) much/ many (عدد-كمية) كثير	more	the most
d) little (عدد-كمية) قليل	less	the least
e) far بعيد	farther / further	the farthest / furthest
f) late متأخر	later / latter	the latest / last

EX: 1) Staying in bed is better than going out in cold weather.

2) Smoking is the worst habit.

Note the following

ملاحظة

1) One syllable adjectives ending with two consonants or long vowel: add - r / the - est / - er / the - est

* large	larger	the largest
* deep	deeper	the deepest

2) one syllable adjectives ending with a short vowel and one consonant: double the last consonant and add er / the - est

* big	bigger	the biggest
-------	--------	-------------

3) with short adjectives ending with e: add - r / the - est

* nice	nicer	the nicest
--------	-------	------------

4) two or more syllables adjectives ending with a consonant + y / change y to - i and add - er / the- est

* lucky	luckier	luckiest
* happy	happier	happiest
* easy	easier	easiest

5) We sometimes use " most + + adjectives" without "the" to mean "very"

* The exam was most difficult. = very difficult.

6) we can use a bit / much / many / a lot before adjectives

* The mobile is much cheaper than the computer.

* Grade one is a bit more difficult than grade two.

7) The more.....,the more.....

كلما..... كلما

* The more you work, the more you take.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the adjective or adverb, comparative or superlative of the words provided.

1. This is _____ (fancy) dress I own.
2. In my opinion, a deer moves _____ (graceful) of all the animals.
3. The politician spoke _____ (loud) than was necessary.
4. When we travel, my suitcase is always _____ (heavy) than my husband's.
5. January is _____ (cold) month of the year.
6. Mrs. Pedrido speaks _____ (fluent) than her husband, but her daughter speaks _____ (fluent) of the whole family.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

7. December 21 is the _____ (short) day of the year. It is _____ (short) than any other.
8. Andrew is _____ (fast) runner on the team.
9. This apartment is _____ (convenient) of all the apartments I have seen.
10. Annie usually gets up _____ (early) than her sister.
11. Max finished the homework _____ (fast) than anyone else in the class.
12. A turtle moves _____ (slow) than a rabbit.
13. Bonnie works _____ (hard) of all the employees in the office.
14. This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last week.
15. Daniel drives _____ (careful) than his father.
16. Judy goes to the library _____ (often) than I do.
17. That gold necklace is _____ (expensive) one in the whole store.
18. This is _____ (bad) movie I have ever seen.
19. Shaun sings even _____ (beautiful) than her mother, who is a famous opera star. In fact, she has _____ (beautiful) voice I've ever heard.

Answer

1. the fanciest 2. the most gracefully 3. louder 4. heavier 5. the coldest 6. more fluently / the most fluently 7. shortest / shorter 8. the fastest 9. the most convenient 10. earlier 11. faster 12. slower 13. the hardest 14. the most interesting 15. more carefully 16. more often 17. the most expensive 18. the worst 19. more beautifully / the most beautiful

The relative clauses

جملة الوصل

J. Omar Rawashdeh.

- 1) جملة الوصل تخبرنا عن أي شخص أو شيء الذي يقصده أو يتحدث عنه المتكلم.
- 2) وضمائر الوصل هي (who – which – where – when – whose)
- 3) تحل ضمائر الوصل محل الاسم الذي يتكرر في الجملة الثانية.
الذي- التي (للفاعل- المفعول العاقل)

1) WHO:

EX: Ali is my friend. He is kind.>>>>Ali is my friend who is kind.

This is Marwan. I met him a month ago.>>>>This is Marwan who I met a month ago.

2) WHICH:

- EX:
- This is the cat. The cat ate the fish.>>>>This is the cat which ate the fish.
 - We bought a new house. It is very comfortable.>>>>We bought a new house which is very comfortable.

3) WHEN:

عندما (الزمان)

EX:

- Ramadan is a month. We fast in Ramadan.>>>>Ramadan is a month when we fast.
- Winter is a season. It rains in Winter.>>>>Winter is a season when it rains.

4) WHERE:

حيث (المكان)

EX:

- This is the room. I sleep in it.>>>>This is the room where I sleep in.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

- This is the mosque. I pray in it.>>> This is the mosque where I pray in.

5) WHOSE:

لذي- التي (للملكية)

NOTE: It comes instead of (my/his/her/its/our/your/their) صفات الملكية

EX:

- Marwan is my son. His father is a teacher.>>>Marwan is my son whose father is a teacher.
- Heba is my teacher. Her car is red.>> >Heba is my teacher whose car is red.

Complete each sentence with a word below.

who ■ whose ■ when ■ where ■ which

1. Jim can't remember the room he left his glasses.
2. He showed us the car he wants to buy.
3. That's the man stole my bag.
4. I still remember the moment I first saw her.
5. We have never met the neighbours flat is above ours.

B Combine each pair of sentences with a relative clause. Make any necessary changes.

1. I bought my first car ten years ago. I was a salesman then.
.....
2. There is a girl in my class. Her family emigrated from India.
.....
3. Mark's sister is getting married tomorrow. She has just graduated.
.....
4. Lots of people walk in the park. I jog there every morning.
.....
5. My uncle's farm is twenty kilometers from here. We often visit it.
.....
6. The young boy was given a reward. He had saved the drowning child.
.....

C Correct the error in each of the sentences.

1. The boy which sits next to me in class is very clever.
.....
2. Our cat, that we all loved very much, died last week.
.....
3. The man who car was stolen was very upset.
.....
4. The school which I had studied as a child was destroyed in a fire.
.....
5. At the weekend, that my family is at home, we have breakfast together.
.....

Answer

A 1. where 2. when 3. which 4. whose 5. Who

- B**
1. I bought my first car ten years ago, when I was a salesman.
 2. There is a girl in my class whose family emigrated from India.
 3. Mark's sister, who has just graduated, is getting married tomorrow.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

4. Lots of people walk in the park where I jog every morning.
5. My uncle's farm, which we often visit, is twenty kilometres from here.
6. The young boy who had saved the drowning child was given a reward.

C 1. The boy who / that sits next to me in class is very clever.

2. Our cat, which we all loved very much, died last week.
3. The man whose car was stolen was very upset.
4. The school where I had studied as a child was destroyed in a fire.
5. At the weekend, when my family is at home, we have breakfast together

Used to + infinitive

اعتاد أن (تعبر عن عادة في الماضي)

Positive sentence:

- * They used to live in a small flat.

Negative sentence:

- * She didn't use to study hard.

Question:

- * Did you use to get up early?
- * Where did you use to spend your free time?

It is used to express:

1) to contrast past and present habits:

- * I used to play tennis every day.

2) to contrast past and present situations:

- * I used to read daily newspapers.

3) Am / is / are + used to + verb + ing

She is used to making her own dresses.

4) is used for + verb + ing

- * A pen is used for writing.

لمقارنة عادات في الماضي و الحاضر

مقارنة مواقف في الماضي و الحاضر

*معتاد عمل شيء في الحاضر ولا يزال يفعله إلي الآن

يستخدم ل

Question tags

السؤال الذيلي

- (1) هو سؤال يأتي في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.
- (2) يكون معناه أليس كذلك
- (3) يتكون السؤال الذيلي من فعل مساعد و فاعل فقط.
- (4) إذا كانت الجملة الخبرية مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي و العكس صحيح.
- (5) يستخدم السؤال المزيل للتأكيد.
- (6) لاحظ أن الأسماء في الجملة الخبرية تحول إلي ضمائر في السؤال.

ملاحظة: نعكس السؤال حسب الجملة بحيث:

- * إذا كانت الجملة بصيغة النفي فان السؤال يكون بصيغة الاثبات.
- * وإذا كانت الجملة بصيغة الاثبات فان السؤال يصبح بصيغة النفي.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

- EX:** 1) You are late, aren't you? 2) She won't travel abroad, will she?
3) I never tell lies, do I? 4) Hani doesn't study, does he?

Note the following:

- 1) I'm coming with you, aren't I?
2) Let's leave, shall we?
3) Let us leave, won't you / will you?
4) I'd rather stay, wouldn't i?
5) You'd better stay, hadn't you?
6) Open the door, will you?
7) Don't speak loudly, will you?
8) Somebody took my camera, didn't they?
9) No one will help her, will they?
10) Everyone speaks English, don't they?
11) Everything is wrong, isn't it?
12) Nothing is right, is it?
13) Neither of them plays chess, do they?
14) This (That) is a monkey, isn't it?
15) He had dinner, didn't he?
16) He had a car, hadn't he, didn't he?
17) They never tell lies, do they?
18) I suggest we play tennis, don't we?

English Pronouns & reflexive pronouns

ضمائر اللغة الانجليزية والضمائر المنعكسة

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر المنعكسة
I انا	Me انا	My ملكي	Mine ملكي	Myself نفسي
He هو	Him هو	His ملكة	his ملكة	Himself نفسه
She هي	Her هي	Her ملكها	Hers ملكها	Herself نفسها
It هو - هي	it هو - هي	Its ملكة-ملكها	its ملكة-ملكها	Itself نفسه-نفسها
We نحن	Us نحن	Our ملكنا	Ours ملكنا	Ourselves أنفسنا
You أنت-انتم	you أنت-انتم	Your ملكك-ملككم	yours ملكك ملككم	Yourself/yourselfs - أنفسك-أنفسكم
They هم-هن	them هم-هن	Their ملكهم-ملكهن	theirs ملكهم-ملكهن	Themselves أنفسهم - أنفسهن

The reflexive pronouns

الضمائر المنعكسة

FORMATION:

Myself نفسي / himself نفسه / herself نفسها / itself نفسها / ourselves أنفسنا / yourself نفسك / yourselves أنفسكم / themselves أنفسهم

USAGE:

- 1) It is reflected on the subject:

Prepared by: T. Omar Ruvashdeh.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

ينعكس الضمير على الفاعل

EX: Ali mended the car himself.

2) It emphasizes the action inside the sentence:

التركيز على الحدث داخل الجملة

EX: I did my homework myself.

3) On my own / by myself = alone – with no help:

EX: a) I went to the cinema on my own.

b) Do you go to school by yourself?

c) I learned to use this computer by myself.

4) It can't be used after certain verbs:

لا يمكن استخدام الضمائر المنعكسة بعد الأفعال التالية

wash يغسل / shower يستحم / shave يحلق / dress يرتدي / relax يسترخي / worry يقلق / wake up يستيقظ /
rest يرتاح / sit down يجلس / stand up يقف / hurry يسرع

لاحظ: استخدام الضمائر المنعكسة مع المصطلحات التالية:

1) Behave well / be polite = behave yourself.

2) have a happy (a good) time = help yourself.

3) take food and drink as you like = help yourself

4) behave as if it were your home = make yourself at home.

The conditional "If"

إذا – لو الشرطية

T. Omar Rawashdeh.

1) **The zero case:** it expresses situation that are always true.

يعبر عن حقائق

* **If** → **present simple** → **present simple**

* If water freezes, it turns into ice.

2) **THE FIRST CASE:** It expresses real possibilities. احتمالات في الواقع.

* **If** → **present simple** → **shall / will + infinitive**

(should)

* If I see an interesting book, I'll buy it.

3) **THE SECOND CASE:** It expresses unlikely situations.

موقف غير محتمل.

* **If** → **past simple** → **should / would + infinitive**

(were / should)

* If I met a lion, I would climb a tree.

4) **THE THIRD CASE:** It expresses impossible situations. مواقف مستحيلة لأنها لا تحدث.

* **If** → **past perfect** → **should / would + have + p.p**

(had)

* If I worked hard, I would have passed my exam.

5) **Unless= if not:**

إذا لم

Unless= if in its three negative cases.

1) If you don't study hard, you will get low marks.

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All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

2) Unless you study, you will get low marks.

6) **ONLY.....IF:**

فقط.....لو

1) I'll only let you drive my car if you pass your test.

7) **If = without(noun/ verb+ ing)**

* If it hadn't been for his cleverness, he wouldn't have solved the problem.

* Without his cleverness, he wouldn't have solved the problem.

Conditional sentences: type 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. Ice (**turn**)..... to water if you heat it.
2. If the house (**burn**)..... down we can claim compensation.
3. If you (**not like**)..... this one I'll bring you another.
4. Unless you are more careful you..... (**have**) an accident.
5. Tell him to ring me up if you..... (**see**) him.
6. If I tell you a secret,(you, **promise**)..... not to tell it to anyone else?
7. If you (**not believe**)..... what I say, ask your mother.
8. If he (**like**)the house, will he buy it?
9. She won't open the door unless she (**know**)..... who it is.
10. Unless I have a quiet room I (**not be able**)to do any work.

Conditional sentences: type 2

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. If you drove your car into the river (you ,**be able**)to get out?
2. If you (**not belong**)to a union you couldn't get a job.
3. If I (**win**)..... a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
4. What you (**do**)..... if you found a burglar in your house?
5. I could tell you what this means if I..... (**know**) Greek.
6. He might get fat if he (**stop**)smoking.
7. If you (**see**)..... someone drowning, what would you do?
8. I (**be**)..... ruined if I bought her everything she asked for.
9. If you slept under a mosquito net, you (**not be**)..... bitten so often.
10. I could get a job easily if I (**have**)..... a degree.
1. If we had more rain, our crops (**grow**)faster.
2. The whole machine would fall to pieces if you (**remove**)that screw.
3. If they (**ban**)the sale of alcohol at football matches, there might be less violence.
4. What would you do if the lift (**get**)..... stuck between two floors?
5. If you knew you had only six weeks to live, how you (**spend**)those six weeks?

Conditional sentences: type 3

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. I shouldn't have believed it if I (**not see**)..... it with my own eyes.
2. If he had slipped, he (**fall**)..... 500 metres.
3. If you had left that wasp alone, it (**not sting**)you.
4. If I (**realise**)..... what a bad driver you were, I wouldn't have come with you.
5. If I had realised that the traffic lights were red, I (**stop**).....
6. If you had told me that he never paid his debts, I (**not lend**)..... him the money.
7. If you (**not sneeze**)..... , he wouldn't have known that we were there.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

8. The hens (**not get**)..... into the house if you had shut the door.
9. If I (**try**)again, I think that I would have succeeded.
10. You (**not get**)..... into trouble if you had obeyed my instructions.
11. If you hadn't been in such a hurry, you (**not put**)sugar into the sauce instead of salt.
12. If she had listened to my directions, she (**not turn**)..... down the wrong street.
13. If you (**look**)..... at the engine for a moment, you would have seen what was missing.
14. He would have been arrested if he (**try**)to leave the country.
15. I (**take**)..... a taxi if I had realised that it was such a long way.

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE TO MAKE CONDITIONALS

1. If he _____ early today, I won't wait for him. (**NOT COME**)
2. I _____ to Bahamas if I get much money. (**GO**)
3. If you see her, _____ her to come. (**TELL**)
4. What will you do if you _____ your passport? (**LOSE**)
5. Stay at home if you _____ to come. (**NOT WANT**)
6. If you _____ your driving exam, you _____ to Wales last summer. (**PASS / DRIVE**)
7. If you _____ the flowers, they _____. (**NOT WATER / DIE**)
8. Peter _____ money if he _____ a job. (**EARN / HAVE**)
9. If I _____, I _____ you, but I forgot. (**REMEMBER / TELEPHONE**)
10. I _____ an ambulance if I _____ an accident. (**CALL / SEE**)
11. If you _____ (**SIT**) down, I _____ (**TELL**) the teacher that you are here.
12. If I _____ (**BE**) you, I _____ (**STUDY**) harder.
13. He _____ (**COME**) if he _____ (**HAVE**) time, but he didn't.
14. He _____ (**KILL**) a man if he _____ (**KNOW**) the truth.
15. If she _____ (**COME**), _____ (**TELL**) her that I want to see her.
16. They might be angry if we _____ to their party next week. (**NOT GO**)
17. If the examiner had read the passage more slowly, the candidates _____ it. (**UNDERSTAND**)
18. They could get lost if they _____ a road map. (**NOT HAVE**)
19. He would have won the prize if he _____ harder, but he didn't. (**TRY**)
20. If she had told me the truth, I _____ her (**FORGIVE**)
21. I'll collect the papers if you _____. (**FINISH**)
22. The man said he _____ me unless I told him where the money was. (**HIT**)
23. I _____ a map for her in case she couldn't find our house. (**DRAW**)
24. I can't understand why he's late unless he _____ our message. (**NOT GET**)
25. In case they _____ my first letter I wrote them a second one. (**NOT RECEIVE**)
26. If I found 100 pounds in the street, I _____ it. (**KEEP**)
27. They'd be rather angry if you _____ them. (**NOT VISIT**)
28. If I had been offered the job, I think I _____ it. (**TAKE**)
29. I'm sure Tom will lend you some money. I would be very surprised _____ . (**REFUSE**)
30. Many people would be out of work if that factory _____ down. (**CLOSE**)
31. If she sold her car, She _____ much money for it. (**NOT GET**)
32. They're expecting us. They would be disappointed if we _____. (**NOT COME**)
33. Would George be angry if I _____ his bike without asking? (**TAKE**)
34. Ann gave me this ring. She _____ terribly sorry if I lost it. (**BE**)
35. If someone _____ in here with a gun, I'd be frightened. (**WALK**)
36. What would have happened if you _____ to work yesterday? (**NOT GO**)
37. I'm sure she _____ if you had explained the situation to her. (**UNDERSTAND**)
38. What would you do if a millionaire _____ you to marry him/her? (**ASK**)
39. What would you do if you _____ your passport in a foreign country? (**LOSE**)
40. What would you do if someone _____ an egg at you? (**THROW**)
41. If I went to bed now, I _____. (**NOT SLEEP**)
42. If she _____ for the job, she would have got it. (**APPLY**)

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43. If I _____ her number, I would telephone her. (**KNOW**)
 44. I _____ that coat if I were you. (**NOT BUY**)
 45. I _____ you a cigarette if I had one but I haven't. (**GIVE**)
 46. This soup would taste better if it _____ more salt in it. (**HAVE**)
 47. If you _____ to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be so tired all the time. (**NOT GO**)
 48. I wouldn't mind living in England if the weather _____ better. (**BE**)
 49. I'd help you if I _____ but I'm afraid I can't. (**CAN**)
 50. If I were you, I _____ him. (**NOT MARRY**)

Answer

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: Type I

1-turns 2-burns 3-don't like 4-will have 5-see 6-will you promise 7-don't believe 8-likes 9-knows 10-won't be able

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: type II

1-would you be able 2- didn't belong 3-won 4-would you do 5-knew 6-stopped
 7-saw 8-would be 9-wouldn't be 10-had 11-would grow 12-removed 13-banned
 14-got 15-would you spend

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES : Type III

1-hadn't seen 2-would have fallen 3-wouldn't have stung 4-had realised 5-would have stopped 6- wouldn't have lent 7-
 hadn't sneezed 8-wouldn't have got 9-had tried
 10-wouldn't have got 11-wouldn't have put 12-wouldn't have turned 13-had looked
 14-had tried 15-would have taken

PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE TO MAKE ...

1-doesn't come 2-will go 3-tell 4-lose 5-don't want 6-had passed—would have driven 7-don't water —will die 8-would
 earn —had 9-had remembered—would have telephoned 10-would call —saw 11-sit—will tell 12-was/were—would study
 13- would have come—had had 14-would kill—knew 15-comes—tell 16- didn't go
 17-would have understood 18-didn't have 19-had tried 20-would have forgiven
 21-finish 22-would hit 23-drew 24-didn't get 25-didn't receive 26-would keep
 27-didn't visit 28-would have taken 29-refused 30-closed 31-wouldn't get
 32-didn't come 33-took 34-would be 35-walked 36-hadn't gone 37-would have understood 38-asked 39- lost 40-
 threw 41- wouldn't sleep 42- had applied
 43-knew 44-wouldn't buy 45-would give 46-had 47-didn't go 48-was/were 49-could 50-wouldn't marry.

Prepositions after nouns, verbs and adjectives

1) adjectives + prepositions

good at	جيد في	worried about	قلق علي
bad at	سيء في	happy about	سعيد من
brilliant at	لامع في	excited about	مهتم ب
angry with	غاضب من (شخص)	sorry about	أسف علي
annoyed with	متضايق من (شخص)	afraid of	خائف من
disappointed with	محبط من	terrified of	مرعوب من
interested of	مهتم ب	frightened of	مرعوب من
keen on	حريص علي	proud of	فخور ب
famous for	مشهور ب	popular with	محبوب لدي (من)

2) Verbs+ preposition

find out about	يكتشف عن	belong to	يخص، ينتمي ل
care for(about)	يعتني بـ	apply for	يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة
consist of	يتكون من	look for	يبحث عن
die of	يموت بسبب	hear of	يسمع عن

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3) Nouns + preposition

cause of	سبب لـ	popularity of	شعبية لـ
reason for	تفسير لـ	damage to	ضرر لـ ، تلف لـ
problem of	مشكلة لـ	increase in	زيادة في
reform of	إصلاح في	answer to	إجابة لـ

Must, have to, need to

1) Must + inf. Without to = (it expresses strong feelings or wishes)

* We must wash our teeth every day.

2) have to = have got to (It is necessary to do something)

* We have to take a taxi. We are late.

3) haven't to = don't have to

* We don't have to get up early. It's a holiday.

4) need to+inf. = (It is necessary to do something)

* He needs to wear new clothes.

* ليس ضروري أن

Mustn't, don't have to, don't need to, needn't

1) mustn't = be not allowed to

You mustn't park your car here.

2) don't / doesn't have to = It's not necessary to do something

* You don't have to hurry. It's still early.

3) don't have to = don't need to = needn't= It's not necessary to.....

* You needn't to bring your umbrella. It doesn't rain.

* ليس مسموحاً بـ

T. Omar Rawashdeh.

0799119935

*All animals are equal, but some animals
are equal more. 1943.*

Modal verbs: can / could / for ability/ possibility / and permission

"Can" is used to express:

1) ability:

* القدرة علي فعل شيء

Can = am – is – are able to

- He can speak four languages. = He is able to speak four languages.

2) Possibility in the present or the future

إمكانية حدوث شيء في الحاضر أو المستقبل

-Some cars can use electricity.

3) Permission

الإذن أو السماح بفعل شيء

- You can drive my car only if you take care of it.

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Could

للتعبير عن القدرة العامة في الماضي

1) for general past abilities

- My son could walk when he was 2 years old.

و لكن نستخدم: *could و عندما تشير إلى قدرة معينة في الماضي لا نستخدم

Was / were able to + infinitive

Managed to + infinitive

Succeed in + verb + ing

- I had been trying to solve the problems for a week. Finally I managed to solve it two days ago.

2) to refer to past permission:

إذن في الماضي

- In the past people could drive a car without passing a driving test.

Fill in the blanks with a modal form from the box !

CAN – CAN'T - COULD – COULDN'T - DIDN'T NEED TO - MUST – MUSTN'T - NEEDN'T

1. You've got plenty of time. You _____ hurry.
2. There's a knock at the door. I'm expecting Paul . It _____ be him.
3. I can't get my phone to work. It _____ be out of order
4. _____ I ask you a question ?
5. That was excellent work. But I _____ do it without you.
6. She _____ be 35. She looks older than that.
7. I _____ go to work on Saturdays. It's my day off.
8. Tom has given me a letter to post. I _____ forget to post it.
9. Ann stayed in bed this morning because she _____ go to work.
10. He _____ play chess when he was young.
11. You _____ drive a car when you're 18.
12. Jack spends the whole day just walking around. He _____ have a job.
13. When I was in school I _____ do a hand stand, but now I'm too old. I _____ do one any more.
14. My mother keeps telling me that we _____ wash our hands before we sit down at the dinner table.
15. You _____ forget to turn off the lights when you go to bed.
16. When I was a child I _____ understand adults, now that I'm an adult I _____ understand children.
17. Sally looks sad and worried . She _____ have a problem with something.
18. _____ I see your passport please.
19. He' sees very badly, so he _____ wear glasses all the time.
20. I _____ take a taxi because the bus was on time.
21. He owns a very expensive house. He _____ be a rich person.
22. I _____ swim well when I was a child. I even won the school championships.
23. You _____ go to the grocery store. We have some milk in the fridge.

All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.

24. I _____ find my keys. I probably left them at my mother's place.
25. You _____ buy the tickets. I got two for free from dad.
26. She _____ speak so rudely to her parents.
27. The teacher always tells us we _____ cheat during a test.
28. I _____ stop laughing. The joke was so funny.
29. I _____ look at you. You're so dirty. What were you up to ?
30. _____ you turn down the volume ? – It's too loud.

Answer

1. You've got plenty of time. You NEEDN'T hurry.
2. There's a knock at the door. I'm expecting Paul . It MUST be him.
3. I can't get my phone to work. It MUST be out of order
4. CAN I ask you a question ?
5. That was excellent work. But I COULDN'T do it without you.
6. She CAN'T be 35. She looks older than that.
7. I NEEDN'T go to work on Saturdays. It's my day off.
8. Tom has given me a letter to post. I MUSTN'T forget to post it.
9. Ann stayed in bed this morning because she DIDN'T NEED TO go to work.
10. He COULD play chess when he was young.
11. You CAN drive a car when you're 18.
12. Jack spends the whole day just walking around. He CAN'T have a job.
13. When I was in school I COULD do a hand stand, but now I'm too old. I CAN'T do one any more.
14. My mother keeps telling me that we MUST wash our hands before we sit down at the dinner table.
15. You MUSTN'T forget to turn off the lights when you go to bed.
16. When I was a child I COULDN'T understand adults, now that I'm an adult I CAN'T understand children.
17. Sally looks sad and worried . She MUST have a problem with something.
18. CAN I see your passport please.
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20. I DIDN'T NEED TO take a taxi because the bus was on time.
21. He owns a very expensive house. He MUST be a rich person.
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27. The teacher always tells us we MUSTN'T cheat during a test.
28. I COULDN'T stop laughing. The joke was so funny.
29. I CAN'T look at you. You're so dirty. What were you up to ?
30. CAN/COULD you turn down the volume ? – It's too loud.

Good luck my students

Prepared by: T. Omar Rawashdeh.

Dedication to the three dearest people in my life who are (F), (S) & (H) God bless you.

Prepared by: T. Omar Rawashdeh.

40

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