

دليل الطالب

المستوى الثالث

ج2 إعداد الأستاذ

علي كراجه

0790985430

Unit3/4/5

Unit 3

The Future Continuous

We use the Future Continuous (will – be – v ing) to talk about a continuous action in the future .

تستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن حدث مستمر في المستقبل 0

This time next year , they will be preparing for their final exam .

What will we be doing in ten years' time ?

I will be taking this train tomorrow morning .

I will be working in the garden in the evening .

Will you be going by the post office next week ?

Don't come at 7:00 . I ----- dinner .

Don't honk near schools at 10 : 00 , students ----- exams .

The Future Perfect

We use the Future Perfect (will – have – v3) to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future .

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن حدث سوف يكون منتهي و مكتمل قبل وقت محدد او معين في المستقبل 0

By 2019 , the new motorway will have opened .

We're ! By the time we get to the station , the train will have gone .

By June , he will have paid my money .

When my son turns eight we will have bought a new house .

By the time you arrive , I will have finished dinner .

Next month , we will have lived in this house for a year . Let's celebrate .

Next Tuesday , I will be reading my new book .

By the time she graduate , she will have already saved 10 : 00 .

Complete the sentences :

1 – What do you think you will be doing in two years' time ?

I think I will be living in Karak .

I will ----- Math . (study)

2 – What time will you come here tonight ?

I won't come . I think I will ----- (read) my new book .

3 – Don't phone me at 10 : 00 .

I will ----- (talk) to my parents .

4 – Please be quite when you come home tonight . The baby will -----
----- . (sleep)

5 – Next month , we ----- (live) in our house for a year .

6 – Next month , I ----- (work) in my new job .

7 - ----- you ----- (do) all your homework by eight o'clock ?

8 – We ----- (meet) at the library this morning .

9 – You can take your car tomorrow . We ----- (finish) it by ten .

Unit four

Cleft Sentences

It's a complex sentences (one with a main clause and a dependent clause) .

هي جملة معقدة تحوي جملة رئيسية كاملة المعنى و جملة اخرى تابعة لها 0

It's called cleft because there are two parts to the sentences .

سميت cleft لانها تحوي جزاين 0

We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information .

تستخدم هذه القاعدة للتاكيد على معلومة او معلومات محددة او معينة 0

We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause often with (who, where or that) .

ونربط هذه المعلومة مع الجمل الموصولة باستخدام who , where or that

We start cleft sentences with the following phrases among others .

The thing that -----

The person who-----

The time when-----

The place where -----

The way in which-----

What -----

It -----

When we start cleft sentences with (what) we structure it as follows

I would like to go to London next year .

What I would like to do next year is go to London .

When we begin a cleft sentence with it , the relative clause usually begins with that .

Huda won the prize for Art .

The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda .

The prize that Huda won last year was for Art .

It was last year that Huda that Huda won the prize for Art .

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE .

It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London .

London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE .

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games .

Exercises :

1 – Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 .

The year-----

It was Petra-----

2 – I stopped working at **11 p.m** .

It was-----

3 – The Egyption built the pyramids .

It was the Egyption -----

It was the pyramids-----

4 – Ahmed wrote his final book in 2009 .

It was Ahmed who/that-----

It was in 2009 -----

5 – I finished my work **at 12** .

It was-----

6 – My friend bought this villa .

The person -----

7 – We had lunch in **this park** .

The place-----

8 – I would like to visit Aqaba .

What -----

9 – I am looking for **my book** .

The thing -----

10 – Laila got the higher mark in th exam .

The person -----

11 – We played tennis in the garden .

The place -----

12 – We held the meeting in the big hall .

The place where -----

13 – My father built our house in 2008 .

The year -----

14 – Al Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century .

It was Al jazari who/that-----

The person who -----

The thing that -----

It was the mechanical clock -----

The time when -----

It was in the twelfth century -----

Relative clauses

Defining relative clauses are use to identify which particular person , place or thing is being talked about . The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who , which , that ,where or when .

جمل الوصل المعرفة تخبرنا اي شخص او شئ (او نوع الشخص او الشئ) الذي يتحدث عنه 0
نستخدم who عندما نتحدث عن اناس وليس اشياء 0

The man who lives next door is a teacher .

What was the name of your friend who phoned you ?

يمكن ان نستخدم that بدل who احيانا0

The man that lives next door is a teacher .

نستخدم which او that للحديث عن اشياء او الحيوانات 0

Where is the book which/that was on the desk ?

He works for a company which/that makes fridges .

متى نستطيع ان نحذف who/that/which

يجب ان نستخدم who/that/which اذا كانوا الفاعل في جمل الوصل 0

The man who lives next door is a teacher .(the man lives next door)

هنا who هي الفاعل ولا يجوز حذفها 0

احيانا who/that/which تكون مفعول به ويمكن حذفها

The man who I wanted to see was a teacher . (I wanted to see the man)

Have you found the book that you lost ? (you lost the book)

في هذه الجمل who/that مفعول به و يمكن حذفها 0

There's the cat that scratched me .

Where is the bird that I bought .

نستخدم where للحديث عن المكان 0

This is the park where we met .

The restaurant where we had lunch was near the post office .

Note :

This is the park which I told you about .

نستخدم whose للحديث عن الملكية 0

He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan .

I have seen the man whose camel bit you .

A widow is a woman whose husband is dead .

Whose بدل their/his /her

نستخدم whom بدل who اذا كانت who مفعول به 0

The woman whom I wanted to see was a teacher .

Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person , place or thing that is being talked about . it's connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who , which where or when .

نستخدم جمل الوصل الغير معرفة لاعطاء تفاصيل اكثر عن الشخص او المكان او الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه 0 و تربط مع main clause بضمير وصل مثل who/which/where or when.

The Sahara desert , which is in Africa , is very hot .

My brother Ahmed , who lives in Palestine , is a doctor .

Khaled was talking about his new job , which he is enjoying very much .

We studied at Al Hassan School , which was built in 2000 .

A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives additional ,rather than essential , information and, without it , the sentence would still convey meaning .

تختلف جملة الوصل الغير معرفة عن جملة الوصل المعرفة في انها تعطي معلومات اضافية اكثر من كونها اساسية و بدونها تبقى الجملة ذات معنى 0

The Sahara desert is very hot .

Non-defining relative clauses follows a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets) , unless unless completing the sentence .

تتبع جملة الوصل الغير معرفة اسم و تحاط بفواصل او بخط او باقواس الا اذا انتهت الجملة 0

In non-defining relative clauses , the relative pronoun is never omitted .

في جمل الول الغير معرفة لا نحذف الضمير 0

Ahmed , whose car is very expensive , is a doctor .

Laila visited Jordan , where she born .

Exercises : make and complete using(who/ which--) put commas where necessary .

1 – A boy was injured . He is in hospital .

The boy -----

2 – The building has now been rebuilt . It was destroyed .

The building -----

3 – Amman is a very beautiful city . It's the capital city of Jordan .

Amman -----

4 – My friend is very clever . He got high marks .

My friend -----

5 – It was June ----- my father travelled .

6 – I saw the park . My friends played in the park .

7 – The park ----- we played our game was good .

8 – I saw my friend ----- car had broken down .

9 – His last book ----- included many subjects was very interesting .

10 – Amman ----- we live is hot in the summer .

11 – The house ----- we lived at first was small .

12 – Ahmed works for a company . The company makes clothes .

13 – Salem told me about his new job ----- he's enjoying .

14 – Faris ----- speaks 3 languages works as a teacher .

15 – I saw the park ----- you had told me about .

16 – My friend is a teacher . He's my best friend .

17 – My school is very big . My school built in 2000 .

18 – Salma is very sad . Her book has been lost .

Unit 5

Articles

1 – استخدام (a /an)

1 – قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود اذا كان هذا الاسم غير محدد او معين

I bought a new house . (singular countable noun)

2 – عند ذكر الاسم لأول مرة

They saw a lion in the zoo . (someone or something for the first time)

3 – عند الحديث عن وظيفة شخص

He is a teacher . (person's job)

4 – عند الحديث عن شئ واحد وليس اثنان

I have won a million . (one not two or three)

5 – مع مصطلحات للكميات او التكرار

A lot / a bit / a piece (of) / twice a day /50 km a day (terms for quantities or repetition)

6 – مع مصطلحات ثابتة

Have a bath/have a shower / have a rest / have a drink(fixed term)

We walked all day without a break .

(a مع المفرد المبدوء بحرف ساكن

(An مع المفرد المبدوء بحرف علة (a/i/o/u/e)

a university an hour /مع ملاحظة هنا صوت الحرف مثل

2 – استخدام the

1 – اذا كان السامع يعرف عن اي شئ او شخص نتكلم 0

Open the door .(something that the listener/reader knows about)

The bank/ the post office

2 – مع الاشياء الفريدة

The sun is shining . (something that is unique)

3 – عند ذكر الشخص او الشئ لمرة اخرى 0

I saw a lion . the lion was very big .(something we are mentioning for the second time)

4 – مع صيغة التفضيل 0

He is the best doctor . (superlative expressions)

He bought the most expensive car .

5 – مع البلاد التي تتكون من ولايات او بلاد صغيرة 0

The United States / the United Arab Emirates /the United Kingdom

(countries which are made up of groups of states or smaller countries)

6 – مع الانهار river و البحار seas والمحيطات ocean و الصحاري desert

The Nile /the Dead Sea/ the Pacific Ocean/the Sahara Desert

7 – مع السلاسل الجبلية mountain ranges

The Alps/ the Himalayas / the Rocky mountains ,the Rockies

8 – مع المجموعة من الجزر groups of islands

The West indies / the Philippines/the Canaries, the Canary islands

9 – مع مصطلحات ثابتة fixed terms

Play the oud / in the evening / in the afternoon /in the morning /the radio /the same /the Middle east/the far east

10 – مع هذه المؤسسات اذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الرسمي

School/ hospital/prison/university/college (places if used for non-official purposes) we are thinking of these places as a general idea .

Khaled goes to school at 6 : 00 .

My father went to the school to see my teacher .

خالد ذهب الى المدرسة للتعليم – اما الاب فلم يذهب الى المدرسة للغرض من المدرسة و هو التعليم 0

11 – مع الاسماء المفردة عندما نتكلم عن النوع بشكل عام 0

With the singular when talking about species in general .

The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world .

The computer is the most important invention .

The dollar is the currency of the USA .

هنا لا نتكلم عن زرافة او كمبيوتر معين بل نتكلم عن النوع 0

12 – مع الصفات بدون اسماء عندما نتكلم عن النوع بشكل عام 0

The rich / the diabled/the deaf/the young . (with adjective to talk about groups of people)

3 – متى لا نستخدم a/an/the (zero article)

1 – عند الحديث عن الاسماء الجمع او الغير معدود بشكل عام 0

Do you like coffee ?

Horses can run faster than camels .

Do you collect stamps ?

Crime is a problem .

2 – مع اسماء القارات او البلاد (و جزيرة و جبل) و المدن و اللغات و الشلال و البلدات و الشوارع و الايام و الاشهر و السنين

Africa/Europe/Jordan/Texas/Bermuda/Amman/Everest/Kilimangaro

مع كلمة mount/lake و اسم هذه البحيرة او الجبل 0

Continent قارة / country بلد / city مدينة / island جزيرة / mountain جبل

Language لغة / waterfall شلال / town بلدة

Mount Everest /Lake Superior

The language spoken in Jordan is Arabic.

Niagara Falls separates Canada from the USA .

She was born on Monday , 23 April ,2000 .

3 – لا تستخدم مع اسماء المطارات و المحطات و الشوارع

(بنايات و مؤسسات عامة تتكون من كلمتين و الاسم الاول منها اسم لشخص او مكان)

Beirut Airport / Hejaz Station / Alia Street

4 – لا تستخدم مع هذه المؤسسات اذا استخدمت لغرضها الرسمي

School/hospital/collage/university/prison

Ahmed goes to school .

He had an accident . He was taken to hospital .

5 – مصطلحات ثابتة

At home /go to work/go to bed/go by bus/North America /South Africa

(the north of Brazil - northern brazil)(the south east of Spain – south eastern Spain)

ملاحظة : مع الجنسية nationality (نستخدم the اذا انتهت ب sh/ch)

The French/the English هذه الكلمات جمع واذا اردنا المفرد نقول a Frenchman

مع الجنسية اذا انتهت ب ese (the Chinese /the Japanese) ونستطيع قول

A Chinese/ a Sudanese

A Swiss (singular)/ the Swiss (the people of that country)

مع جنسيات اخرى نضع s للجمع

An Italian – Italians/ a Jordanian – Jordanians لانستخدم the للحديث عن الناس بشكل عام

Exercises :

Put (a / an / the /x)

1 - ----- Crete is an island in ----- Mediteranean Sea .

2 - ----- United States has borders with ----- Canada .

3 - ----- Amazon is the longest river in ----- South America .

4 - ----- Toubkal is the highest mountain in ----- North Africa .

It's in ----- Atlas Mountains .

5 – My father is ----- teacher .

6 – He works in an office in ----- city centre .

7 – a) Do you prefer letters or emails ?

b) It depends . I wrote ----- email to one of my friends this morning , but at ----- weekend I wrote ----- letter to my brother .

8 – I can't remember ----- last letter I wrote .

9 –a) Have you got ----- pen I could borrow , please ? I want to leave - ----- note for my parents .

b) Yes. Here you are . Do you need ----- sheet of paper ?

10 – laila's is ----- teacher at ----- school .He is ----- best teacher in ----- school .

11 - ---- 'Send' button is usually on ----- right-hand side of your computer keyboard .

12 – We've been writing to each other for ----- year .

13 – I think traditional letters are ----- most polite way of contacting client .

American vs British English

- American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect , whereas British English does :
 (AE) Did you see that film yet ?
 (BE) Have you seen that film yet ?
- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got :
 (AE) He had gotten us some ice cream .
 (BE) He got us some ice cream .
- American English uses (have) to show possession , whereas British English uses (have got) :
 (AE) I have a sister. Do you have a brother ?
 (BE) I've got a sister . have you got a brother ?
- American speakers say (take a bath/take a break/take a shower/ take a vacation , whereas British speakers say have a bath/have a break/have a shower/have a holiday)
- In American (shall is unusual) I will be late this evening.
 Should I ..?should we..? are more usual to ask for advice .
 Which way should we go ? whereas in British English (will or shall can be used with I /we (I will /shall be late this evening ?
 Shall I ...? Shall we ..? for advice .
- American speakers use (must not) to say they believe something isn't probable :

Laila hasn't phoned me . She must not have gotten my message .

British speakers use (can't) in this situation .

Laila hasn't phoned me . She can't have got my message .

- British speakers say (we don't need or we needn't) , whereas in American (needn't is unusual :
(BE) We don't need to leave or we needn't leave .
(AE) We don't need to leave .
- British speakers can use should after (demand , insist---) , whereas American speakers use the (subjunctive) , but should is unusual :
(BE) I demand that they should apologise .
(AE) I demand that they apologize ./ We insisted that sth be –
- British speakers generally use (Have you ? / Isn't he ? , whereas American speakers use (You have ? / He isn't?
(BE) a) khaled isn't here ? b) Isn't he?
(AE) a) Khaled isn't here ? b) He isn't?
- In British (accommodation is usually uncountable , but in American (accommodation can be countable :
(BE) There is enough accommodation .
(AE)There are enough accommodations .
- British speakers say (to/in hospital) , in American (to/in the hospital):
(BE) He was injured and taken to hospital .
(AE) He was injured and taken to the hospital .
- In British nouns like (government , team ,family--) can have a singular or plural verb , in American they take a singular verb .
(BE) My family is/are going there .
(AE) My family is going there .
- British speakers say (at the weekend/at weekends) , American speakers say (on the weekend/on weekends)
(BE) I will go at the weekend .
(AE) I will go on the weekend .
- British speakers say (at the front /at the back of a group) , American speakers say (in the front /in the back)
(BE) Sit at the front .
(AE) Sit in the front .

- British speakers say (different from or different to , American speakers say (different from or different than :

(BE) It is different from/to what I want .

(AE) It is different from/than I want .

- British speakers say (write to somebody) , American say (write with or without to)

(BE) Write to me soon .

(AE) Write (to) me soon .

- British speakers use both round and around , whereas American use around :

(BE) She turned round /around .

(AE) She turned around .

- British speakers say fill in or fill out , American speakers say fill out

(BE) Fill in this form /Fill out this form .

(AE) Fill out this form .

- British use (get on=progress) How are you getting on in your new job? (get on with somebody) He gets on well with his new neighborurs .

American speakers don't use get on in this way .

Get along with somebody . He gets along well with his new neighbors .

- British speakers say (do up) a room , American speakers say (do over a room)

(BE) I have done up my room .

(AE) I have done over my room .

- British spelling:

Travel – travelling/travelled .

Cancel- cancelling / cancelled .

- American spelling:

Travel –traveling/traveled

Cancel – canceling/canceled

- In British English the (burn , spell--) cab be regular or irregular

Burned or burnt . spelled or spelt .

In American English (burn , spell --) are normally regular

Exercises:

Rewrite these sentences in British or in American

1 – Have you seen the new sport centre ?

2 – I am going to have a look at these marvelous paintings .

3 – Did you see that program yet ?

4 – I just had my breakfast .

5 – Have you seen my book ?

6 – I'd like to have a shower .

7 – She's already finished working .

8 – Don't disturb you're your neighbours ?

9 – Autumn is my best season .

10 – I would better take the lift .

11 – We should walk on the pavement .

Derivations

الاشتقاقات

1 – nouns

1 – After articles (a / an /the) بعد ادوات التعريف او التنكير

The Middle east is famous for the production of oil olive .

2 – After adjectives : بعد الصفات :

Scholars have discovered an original document from the twelfth century

3 – After possessive pronouns and possessive ('s) بعد ضمائر الملكية

Where is your invention .

4 – After prepositions بعد حروف الجر

They are suffering from hunger .

5 – After (this/that/those/these)

This production is the best .

6 – After cardinal and ordinal numbers . بعد العدد الاصلية و الترتيبية .

He was the second winner .

Five organizations helps us .

7 – After indefinite quantities (much/few/several /little/some--)

Few players play well .

Suffix

ance	ignorance	sion	decision
age	coverage	ist	scientist
dom	freedom	ment	investment
ence	dependence	ship	friendship

tion	education	ism	Organism
------	-----------	-----	----------

2 – adjectives

1 – before nouns

It was a remarkable invention .

2 – After verb to be

It is interesting .

3 – After adverbs

The exam was extremely difficult .

4 – After (very/too/quite /so)

This problem is very difficult .

5 – After some verbs (look/seem/feel/taste/smell)

I felt tired .

able	comfortable	ic/ical	economical
ant	important	ous	dangerous
al	industrial	less	careless
ful	successful		
ible	responsible		
ive	expensive		

3 – adverbs :

1 – at the beginning before comma

Surprisingly , she got the highest mark .

2 – after verbs

She speaks fluently .

3 – before adjectives

He is extremely happy .

He was seriously injured .

4 – verbs :

1 – after to

I want to read a new book .

2 – after modal

She can swim .

3 – after the auxiliary verb (do)

Do you play golf .

4 – after the subjects

She helps her mum .

علي كراجه

فعل Verb	الاسم Noun	صفة Adjective	ظرف Adverb
Produce ينتج	منتج Product انتاج production	غزير الانتاج Productive	
	طب Medicine	طبي medical	
	Nine9/nineteen19 Ninety90		Ninthالتاسع/ nineteenth التاسع عشر/ninetieth
inheritيرث	وراثة/Inheritance ميراث		
	اصل Origin	اصلي Original	في Originally الاصل/اولا
invent يخترع	مخترع Inventor اختراع Invention	ذوفكر / مبدع Inventive	
discover يكتشف	مكتشف Discoverer اكتشاف Discovery		
Influence يؤثر	تأثير Influence	ذو تأثير Influential	
Translate يترجم	ترجمة Translation مترجم Translator		
	علم الاثار Archaeology /archaeologist عالم اثار	متعلق بالاثار Archaeological	
Educate يعلم / يتقف	تعليم Education	Educated متعلم/educational تعليمي	Educationally بشكل تعليمي
Collect يجمع	مجموعة Collection	Collective جماعي/مشارك	Collectively جماعيا
Appreciate يقدر/يدرك	Appreciation عرفان/ادراك	Appreciable مقدر/مثن ممتلى بالتقدير appreciative	
Install يركب	تركيب installation		

Exercises :

- 1 – Did the doctor prescribe any ----- ? (medical)
- 2 – She has ----- a lot of money . (inheritance)
- 3 – Could you explain to me the -----s of this traditions .
(original)
- 4 – Who ----- Australia ? (discovery)
- 5 – I used my ----- with the boss to get things changes .
(influential)
- 6 – She studied ----- . (archaeological)
- 7 – All their children were ----- at public schools . (education)
- 8 – All the exam papers will be ----- at the end . (collection)
- 9 – Fire alarm ----- is very easy . (install)
- 10 – I'm afraid I have little ----- of modern accitecture .
(appreciate)

علي كراجه