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# High Note 4

**Unit One Grammar:** قواعد الوحدة الاولى:

- 1) Present and Past Tenses **ازمنة الماضي و المضارع**
- 2) Question Tags and Echo Questions **الأسئلة الذيلية و أسئلة الصدى**

**Unit Two Grammar:** قواعد الوحدة الثانية:

- 1) Future forms for predictions **صيغ التنبؤ بالمستقبل**
- 2) Future forms for plans and hopes **صيغ التخطيط للمستقبل**

**Unit Three Grammar:** قواعد الوحدة الثالثة:

- 1) Present and Past habits **العادات في الماضي و المضارع**
- 2) Relative Clauses **الجمل الموصولة**

**Unit Four Grammar:** قواعد الوحدة الرابعة:

- Narrative Tenses, Past perfect and continuous**  
**ازمنة السرد القصصي ( الماضي البسيط و التام )**

**Unit Five Grammar:** قواعد الوحدة الخامسة:

- Gerund and Infinitive** **المصدر واسم الفاعل**

الجمل الوزارية على القواعد  
حل تمارين الكتاب مع الشرح

1. Capital Letters

الاحرف الإنجليزية (كبيرة)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
اي	بي	سي	دي	ايي	اف	جي	اتش	أي	جَي	كي	ال	ام
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
ان	او	بي	كيو	ار	اس	تي	يو	في	دبليو	اكس	واي	زد

2. Small Letters

الاحرف الإنجليزية (صغيرة)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
اي	بي	سي	دي	ايي	اف	جي	اتش	أي	جَي	كي	ال	ام
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
ان	او	بي	كيو	ار	اس	تي	يو	في	دبليو	اكس	واي	زد

3. Consonant Letters

الحروف الساكنة او الصامتة او الصحيحة

B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q
R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z					

4. Vowels

حروف العلة او الصوتية او المتحركة

a	e	i	o	u
A	E	I	O	U

5. Pronounce

لفظ الحروف المركبة في الإنجليزية

Letter الحرف	Pronunciation اللفظ	Example
Sh	ش	Ship – wash – dish
Ch	اتش	Church – march – speech
tion	شِن (مع حركة الكسر على حرف الشين)	invention – creation
tian – cian	شَن (مع حركة الفتح على حرف الشين)	magician – Egyptian
th	ث	thank – think – Math – Myth
th	ذ (اذا جاء بعدها حرف e)	then – breathe -
ph	ف	Photos – elephant -
C + e / i / y	س	bicycle – cell -
C + بقية الحروف	ك	clock – microphone
sion	جن	vision -
g + e / y	ج	gym – gene -
-gn	اذا جاءت في نهاية الكلام لاتلفظ حرف ال g	sign -
cia	ش	special
ture	تشر	nature
wr	يعتبر حرف w صامت لا يلفظ اذا جاء بعده r	write – wrench
kn	يعتبر حرف ال k صامت اذا جاء بعده n	know – knight
lm	يعتبر حرف ال l صامت اذا جاء بعده f	Palm – calm
bt	يعتبر حرف ال b صامت اذا جاء بعده حرف t	doubt – debt
age	اج	shortage – marriage – cottage
sure	جر	measure – treasure
ture	تشر	creature
a	أي تلفظ أي اذا جاء في اخر الكلمة حرف e	mate – gate – fate – trade
a	تلفظ الف ممدودة مد طويل اذا جاءت في الوسط	mad – sad – bad -

هذه بعض قواعد اللفظ البسيطة و التي قد تساعد في نطق بعض الكلمات و تبقى الممارسة هي افضل وسيلة للتعلم .

## Parts of speech

## اقسام الكلام في الانجليزية

### 1. Nouns

### الأسماء

#### Countable Nouns

#### الأسماء المعدودة

هي الأسماء التي يمكن جمعها بإضافة (s / es) الى نهاية الاسم المفرد.  
تضاف es في حالتين فقط هما :  
(1) اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بأحد الحروف التالية:

sh – ch – x – o – z – s – ss = es

witch = witches / dish = dishes / quiz = quizzes / volcano = volcanoes / dress = dresses

(2) اذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بحرف y قبله حرف ساكن في هذه الحالة تقلب y الى i ثم تضاف es مثل  
baby = babies / lady = ladies لكن boy = boys / toy = toys

\*\* أسماء الجمع الشاذة في الإنجليزي هي

	Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
1	child	طفل - طفلة	children	أطفال
2	man	رجل	men	رجال
3	woman	امرأة	women	نساء
4	person	شخص	people	اشخاص
5	tooth	سن	teeth	اسنان
6	foot	قدم	feet	اقدم
7	goose	إوزة	geese	إوز
8	mouse	فأر	mice	فئران
9	louse	قملة	lice	قمل
10	ox	ثور	oxen	ثيران

#### Uncountable Nouns

#### الأسماء غير المعدودة

هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن جمعها و تعامل معاملة الاسم المفرد في الإنجليزية مثل  
water – tea – coffee – milk – salt – cotton – sugar – rice – honest – courage

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Days of the week

#### أيام الأسبوع

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Months of the year

#### الأشهر في الإنجليزية

January	February	March	April	May	June
كانون الثاني	شباط	اذار	نيسان	أيار	حزيران
July	August	September	October	November	December
تموز	اب	أيلول	تشرين الأول	تشرين الثاني	كانون الاول

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Numbers

#### الأرقام

One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Eleven	Twelve	Thirteen	Fourteen	Fifteen	Sixteen	Seventeen	Eighteen	Nineteen	Twenty
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Thirty	Fourty	Fifty	Sixty	Seventy	Eighty	Ninety	hundred	thousand	
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	1000	

## Pronouns

## الضمائر

Subject Pronoun	ضمائر الفاعل	Object Pronoun	ضمائر المفعول به	Possessive الملكية
<b>Singular</b> ضمائر المفرد		<b>Singular</b> ضمائر المفرد		
he :	هو - مفرد - مذكر - عاقل	him:	هو - مفرد - مذكر - عاقل	his
she :	هي - مفرد - مؤنث - عاقل	her:	هي - مفرد - مؤنث - عاقل	her - hers
it :	هو - هي - مفرد - مذكر & مؤنث - غير عاقل	it :	هو - هي - مفرد - مذكر & مؤنث - غير عاقل	its
<b>Plural</b> ضمائر الجمع		<b>Plural</b> ضمائر الجمع		
I :	أنا - ضمير متكلم مفرد - يعامل معاملة الجمع	me :	أنا - ضمير متكلم مفرد	my - mine
We :	نحن - جمع - عاقل - متكلم	us :	نحن - جمع - عاقل - متكلم	our - ours
they :	هم - هن - هما - جمع - عاقل & غير عاقل	them:	هم - هن - هما - جمع - عاقل & غير عاقل	their - theirs
you :	انت - انتي - انتما - انتن - مخاطب - عاقل	you:	انت - انتي - انتما - انتن - مخاطب - عاقل	your - yours

\*\*\*\*\*

Subject	Verb to be		Verb to have		Verb to do	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
He - She - it	is	was	has	had	does	did
We - You - They	are	were	have	had	do	did
I	am	was - were	have	had	do	did

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## Verbs

## الأفعال

Auxiliaries			الأفعال المساعدة			Modals		المودلز	
To be	أفعال الكينونة	To have	أفعال التملك	To do	أفعال العمل	will	would	can	could
<b>Present</b>						<b>المضارع</b>			
is	Has			does		shall	should		
are	Have			do		may	might		
am						must	had to		
<b>Past</b>						<b>الماضي (التصريف الثاني)</b>			
was	had			did		ought to			
were									
<b>V.3</b>						<b>(التصريف الثالث)</b>			
been	had			done					

\*\*\*\*\*

الفعل المستخدم معه		
الضمير	في المضارع	في الماضي
he - she - it	is - does - has	was - did - had
we - you - they	are - have - do	were - did - had
I	am - have - do	was - were - did - had
اختصارات مهمة جدا		
's	is - has	he is = he's / she is = she's / it is = it's
're	are	we are = we're / they are = they're / you are = you're
've	have	I have = I've / you have = you've / they have = they've
'm	am	I am = I'm
'd	had / would	he had = he'd / they had = they'd / he would = he'd

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## A) Present Tense

## أولا : الزمن المضارع

## 1. Present Simple

## المضارع البسيط

<b>Usage</b>	* habits and routines. * permanent situations around the present time.
<b>Form</b>	S. <u>V.1 s/es</u> المفرد / <u>V.1 للجمع</u> O. C. S. <u>doesn't</u> مفرد / <u>don't</u> جمع V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>does</u> مفرد / <u>do</u> جمع S. <u>V.1 مجرد</u> O. C ?
<b>Adverbs</b>	always/ often /sometimes / usually / every , each , per, a + وقت / rarely / still / these days/ nowadays/ currently / occasionally / never / on + يوم / in+ شهر / at + ساعة / frequently / repeatedly /daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / annually / nightly / <b>from time to time / now and then / every so often / once in a while /</b>

تضاف ( es ) للفعل في حالتين و هما :

(1) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بأحد الأحرف التالية : ( sh - ch - x - o - z - s - ss ) تأمل الأمثلة التالية :

watch = watches / dish = dishes / quiz = quizzes / volcano = volcanoes / bus = buses

(2) اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ ( y ) و جاء قبله حرف ساكن ، في هذه الحالة نقرب الـ ( y ) الى ( i ) و تضاف ( es ) مثل :

Study = studies / carry = carries / try = tries / cry = cries

\*\*\* تذكر الحروف الساكنة consonants ( الصامتة ) هي كل الحروف ما عدا حروف العلة Vowels  
\*\*\* حروف العلة هي ( a , e , i , o , u ) و أي حروف غير هذه الحروف الخمسة يعتبر حرف ساكن ، يعني تضاف الـ ( s ) فقط مثل:

Pray = prays / say = says / lay = lays / play = plays

\*\* أساسيات مهمة جدا !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! :

تصارييف الفعل ( be ) في المضارع البسيط هي : للمفرد is / للجمع are / مع الضمير I نستخدم am

تصارييف الفعل ( have ) في المضارع البسيط هي : للمفرد has / للجمع have

معلومة : الأسماء العشرة التالية هي أسماء الجمع الشاذة وهي :

	singular المفرد	الجمع plural
1	child طفلة / طفل	children
2	man رجل	men
3	woman امرأة	women
4	person شخص	people / persons
5	foot قدم	feet
6	tooth سن	teeth
7	goose إوزة	geese
8	mouse فأر	mice
9	louse قملة	lice
10	ox ثور	oxen

معلومة ثانية : أي اسم ينتهي بـ ( s / es ) في اللغة الإنجليزية يعتبر جمع مثل : boys / dishes / kids / accidents / animals

معنى ذلك : أي اسم غير هذه الأسماء نتعامل معه معاملة المفرد.

معلومة ثالثة :\* الضمانر التالية هي ضمانر المفرد في الإنجليزية : هو he / هي she / هو - هي لغير العاقل it  
\* الضمانر التالية هي ضمانر الجمع في الإنجليزية : نحن we / هم - هنّ they / أنتم - أنتن - أنتي - أنتي you  
\* الضمير ( I ) في الإنجليزية دوما يعامل معاملة الجمع .

وزارات المضارع البسيط

1. Our neighbor sometimes ----- his house and goes to the country . ( leave ) ( 1997 )  
a) leaves                      b) leave                      c) left                      d) leaving
2. The heart ----- its rate of pumping according to how active a person is . (alter) (1999)  
a) alter                      b) altered                      c) alters                      d) are altering
3. Laila usually -----the piano well. (play) ( 1999 )  
a) plays                      b) play                      c) are playing                      d) have played
4. Writing short sentences ----- interesting . ( be ) ( 2000 )  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have been                      d) were
5. The mother -----her children's meals daily. (prepare) ( 2000 )  
a) prepares                      b) prepare                      c) preparing                      d) are preparing
6. Water ----- at zero degree centigrade. (freeze) ( 2001 )  
a) froze                      b) freezes                      c) freeze                      d) are freezing
7. A desert ----- most of the natural resources needed for survival . ( lack ) ( 2002 )  
a) lacks                      b) will lack                      c) lack                      d) are lacking
8. Water ----- of two elements Oxygen and Hydrogen . (consist) ( 2002 )  
a) consisted                      b) consist                      c) will consist                      d) consists
9. SARS is a problem which ----- the people all over the world. (threaten ) ( 2003 )  
a) threatening                      b) threatens                      c) threaten                      d) threatened
10. My research paper ----- of five chapters . ( consist ) ( 2004 )  
a) consisted                      b) consist                      c) will consist                      d) consists
11. A number of volunteers ----- ready to help the community work. ( be) ( 2004 )  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have been                      d) were
12. Mr. Azmi ----- a component teacher. (be) ( 2005 )  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have been                      d) were
13. Rich people usually ----- charitable projects to help poor countries . ( fund ) ( 2005 )  
a) funded                      b) funds                      c) fund                      d) is funding
14. Usually , we ----- those whom we love and respect.(support) . ( 2006 )  
a) support                      b) supports                      c) has supported                      d) is supporting
15. This book ----- of three chapters. ( consist ) ( 2006 )  
a) consisted                      b) consist                      c) will consist                      d) consists
- 16 -----water evaporate at 150 C ? (do ) ( 2003 )  
a) Do                      b) Does                      c) Are                      d) Have
17. Eid Al.Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10° of Thu Al.Hijja according to the Islamic calendar. ( begin ) (2017 w)  
a) began                      b) begins                      c) begin                      d) are beginning
18. Nowadays, many doctors -----homeopathy a viable options for may diseases. (2022)  
a) are considered                      b) were considered                      c) consider                      d) had considered
19. Children often -----their computers at home. (2020)  
a) are used                      b) use                      c) used                      d) was used
20. My family ----- a trip to Paris every year. (2019)  
a) plans                      b) was being planned                      c) would plan                      d) is planned

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>



## 2. Present perfect

## المضارع التام

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the duration of states that began in the past and continue up to now.</li> <li>completed past actions with a present relevance/result.</li> <li>experiences during a present period of time.</li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>has</u> مفرد / <u>have</u> جمع V.3 O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>hasn't</u> مفرد / <u>haven't</u> جمع V.3 O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>has</u> / <u>have</u> S. V.3 O. C. ?</p>
Adv.	<p>Since+ زمن / for + زمن / just / yet / ever / never / already / recently / so far / almost / lately / this + زمن / in recent years / ever since // since the dawn of time, always</p>

\*\* معلومة مهمة : يجوز اختصار الفعل المساعد **have** بهذا الشكل ('ve) والفعل المساعد **has** بهذا الشكل ('s)

\* ركز : الظرف never مع فراغ واحد = مضارع بسيط \* ركز : الظرف never مع فراغين = مضارع تام

- Ahmed .....never.....his football to school. ( take )
- Ahmed never .....his football to school. ( take )
- Ahmed's never .....his football to school. ( take )

- الظرف yet يفيد النفي .

- The doctor -----his patients at clinic yet.

( has checked , have checked , hasn't checked , haven't checked )

- مع الكلمات التالية **Nobody – No one – Nothing** لا تنفي الجملة حتى مع وجود **yet** ( لأن الجملة أصلاً تكون منفية )

Nobody -----the right address of him yet. ( has got , hasn't got , have got , haven't got )

### وزارات المضارع التام

- The committee members ----- out since seven o'clock . ( be ) ( 1999 )  
a) has been                      b) have been                      c) are                      d) is
- That man ----- for an hour to get a taxi. (wait) ( 2000 )  
a) have waited                      b) has waited                      c) waits                      d) waiting
- A number of car accidents ----- taken place in Jordan recently. (have) ( 2001 )  
a) have                      b) has                      c) was                      d) is
- I ----- him since June. (not ,see) ( 2001 )  
a) haven't seen                      b) hasn't seen                      c) doesn't see                      d) isn't seeing
- My father ----- five countries so far . ( visit ) ( 2001 )  
a) have visited                      b) has visited                      c) are visiting                      d) were visiting
- She ----- in London since the last three years. (be) ( 2003 )  
a) have been                      b) has been                      c) were                      d) are
- I haven't ----- my friend since the last meeting . ( see ) ( 2008 )  
a) seen                      b) see                      c) saw                      d) sees
- Maher ----- his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car. (pass) ( 2011 )  
a) have passed                      b) has passed                      c) pass                      d) are passing
- The children ----- already ----- the sandcastle on the beach . ( build ) ( 2012 )  
a) have / built                      b) has / built                      c) is / building                      d) was / building
- Our neighbours ----- recently ----- to Aqaba . ( move ) ( 2012 )  
a) have / moved                      b) has / moved                      c) is / moving                      d) was / moving
- Laila ----- recently ----- learning English . ( start ) ( 2013 )  
a) have / started                      b) has / started                      c) are / starting                      d) were / starting
- My friends ----- already ----- preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (finish) ( 2013 )  
a) have / finished                      b) has / finished                      c) is / finishing                      d) was / finishing
- Zaid ----- lately----- the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again . ( win )  
a) have / won                      b) has / won                      c) is / winning                      d) are / winning

14. The government ----- new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country recently . ( announce ) (2014 )

- a) have announced      b) has announced      c) are announced      d) were announced

15. Asem :-I think the waiter has forgotten us. We ( 1) ----- ( be , wait ) here for over

- a) have been waiting      b) has been waiting      c) is waiting      d) was waiting

half an hour and nobody (2) ----- ( take ) our order yet .

- a) have taken      b) has taken      c) haven't taken      d) hasn't taken

Salma :-I think you're right . He has been walking by us at least twenty times . He probably thinks We (3) ----- already ----- . ( order ) (2015 )

- a) have / ordered      b) has / ordered      c) is / ordered      d) was / ordered

16. I -----never ----- any one as cheerful as Amal . ( meet ) ( 2016 )

- a) have / met      b) has / met      c) is / meeting      d) are / meeting

17. He -----to the invitation yet . ( not , reply ) (2016 )

- a) have replied      b) has replied      c) hasn't replied      d) haven't replied

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	b	a	a	b	b	a	b	a	a
11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
b	a	b	b	1. a	2. b	c. a	a	c	

\*\*\*\*\*

### 3. Present Continuous

### المضارع المستمر

**Usage** • actions in progress at the time of speaking.  
• temporary actions in progress around now.  
• changes and developments.

**Form** S. is مفرد / are جمع / am V.ing O. C.  
S. isn't مفرد / aren't جمع / am not V.ing O. C.  
Wh. is مفرد / are جمع / am S. V.ing O. C. ?

**Adv.** now / right now / at present /at time being / for time being / at the moment / nowadays / these days / currently / don't +V.1 / be ... / listen! / look! / watch out! / Hurry up! / slow down! / stop! / hush! / look out!

**مهمة جدا!!!!!! :** الأفعال التالية التي تدل على الحال State Verbs لا تأتي في حالة الاستمرارية إلا في حالة اختلاف المعنى

love	like	believe	think (opinion)	know
يحب	يحب	يعتقد	يفكر	يعرف
look (appearance)	see (understand)	see (go out with)		
يبدو	ينظر / يفهم	يخرج مع		

#### Think of/about, see (go out with), look at:

- What do you think of this message? (opinion) / - What are you thinking about?
- I don't see why you want to stay in touch with him. (understand)
- I'm seeing Amer these days. (go out with) / -I'd like to establish contact with that company, but my boss doesn't look at it that way. (think in a particular way)
- Why are you looking at me that way?

نمط وزاري مقترح للتفريق في المعنى بين هذه الأفعال

- 1) I don't see why you want to stay in touch with him.
- 2) I'm seeing Amer these days.

**What is the difference in meaning between the underlined verbs in the above sentences.** ما هو الفرق في المعنى بين الأفعال التي تحتها خط في الجمل في الأعلى. 1) understand 2) go out with



وزاريات المضارع المستمر

1. Don't disturb Shorouq now , She ----- to a radio programme . ( listen ) (1998)  
a) is listening      b) are listening      c) was listening      d) were listening
2. I ----- with my brother at the moment . ( live ) (2000)  
a) are living      b) am living      c) was living      d) were living
3. Look! The boy ----- the loin. (feed ) (2000)  
a) is feeding      b) are feeding      c) was feeding      d) were feeding
4. Don't shout here ! Students ----- their English final exam . ( take ) (2001)  
a) are taking      b) were taking      c) is taking      d) was taking
5. We ----- writing to you with regard to the post of English teacher . ( be ) (2001)  
a) are      b) is      c) has been      d) was
6. Watch out! A tree ----- down . ( fall ) (2001)  
a) is falling      b) was falling      c) were falling      d) are falling
7. Watch out ! That blue car ----- you . (approach ) (2002)  
a) are approaching      b) is approaching      c) was approaching      d) were approaching
8. Listen ! The secretary ----- your name now . ( call ) (2003)  
a) is calling      b) are calling      c) was calling      d) were calling
9. Listen! She----- at the moment . (sing) (2003)  
a) are singing      b) was singing      c) is singing      d) were singing
10. The students ----- their exercise now. ( do ) (2003)  
a) has been doing      b) was doing      c) is doing      d) are doing
11. Look ! The young boy -----the lion . ( feed ) (2004)  
a) have been feeding      b) is feeding      c) was feeding      d) are feeding
12. I----- staying with my brother for the time being . (be) (2004)  
a) has been      b) are      c) is      d) am
13. The secretary ----- your curriculum vitae now . ( type ) (2004)  
a) is typing      b) are typing      c) was typing      d) were typing
14. I ----- with my grandmother at the moment . ( stay ) (2004)  
a) am staying      b) is staying      c) was staying      d) were staying
15. Look! The students ----- The school yard now . ( clean ) (2005)  
a) are cleaning      b) were cleaning      c) is cleaning      d) was cleaning
16. Look! That little boy ----- the street at the moment. (cross ) (2005)  
a) are crossing      b) is crossing      c) was crossing      d) were crossing
17. I ----- with my parents at the moment. (live ) (2006)  
a) am lived      b) are living      c) am living      d) has been living
18. Listen ! Someone ----- on the door. ( knock) (2007)  
a) is knocking      b) is knocked      c) are knocked      d) are knocking
19. The workers -----at the moment. They're tired. (not, work ) (2018 )  
a) aren't working      b) isn't working      c) wasn't working      d) weren't working
20. Do you know what research -----in medicine at the moment? (2022)  
a) is happening      b) were happening      c) is happened      d) happen

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>

#### 4. Present Perfect Continuous

#### المضارع التام المستمر

<b>Usage</b>	- the duration of actions that began in the past and continue up to the present. - past processes with a present relevance/ result.
<b>Form</b>	S. <u>has مفرد / have جمع been V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع been V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>has مفرد / have جمع S. been V.ing</u> O. C. * الفعل ( be ) في حالة التام المستمر حله دوما has / have been - Nadia -----at the library since eight o'clock. ( have been , has been , were , are )
<b>Adv.</b>	up to زمن / till زمن / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually / since the dawn of time , always / ever since / in recent years

#### وزاريات المضارع التام المستمر

1. Nuha ----- in England since 1999 . ( be, study ) (2002)  
a) have been studying    b) has been studying    c) have studied    d) are studying
2. I have ----- reading an interesting book for three hours. (be) (2002)  
a) been    b) are    c) am    d) was
3. You look a bit tired . What have you ----- doing ? ( be ) (2008)  
a) been    b) are    c) am    d) was
4. How long have you been ----- Hotel Management ? ( learn ) (2009)  
a) learns    b) learning    c) learn    d) learnt
5. How long have you ----- for this company ? (work ) (2009)  
a) been working    b) been worked    c) works    d) work
6. Basic education in Jordan has been ----- to ten years . ( extend ) (2009)  
a) extends    b) extended    c) extend    d) extending
7. He was not able to produce good bananas at the beginning , but he -----working hard since then . (be) (2009)  
a) have been    b) has been    c) are    d) were
8. Bayan looks sleepy now . She ----- her science project all night . ( be, do )  
a) has been doing    b) have been doing    c) are doing    d) was doing
9. My friend has a headache . He has been ----- too much TV . ( watch ) (2010)  
a) watching    b) watch    c) watches    d) watched
10. Hatem looks tired . He ----- his science project all night . (be , do) (2011)  
a) have been doing    b) has been doing    c) has done    d) have done
11. The detectives ----- people all week . ( be , interview ) (2012)  
a) have been interviewing    b) has been interviewing    c) interviews    d) interviewed
12. The child ----- all night . (be, sleep ) (2012)  
a) has been sleeping    b) have been sleeping    c) has slept    d) have slept
- 13, Jamal and Fawaz ----- evening classes for a few weeks now . ( 2013 )  
a) have been doing    b) has been doing    c) has done    d) have done
14. Fadia ----- to be a nurse since 2010 . ( be, train ) (2013)  
a) have been training    b) has been training    c) has trained    d) have trained
15. Hassan looks very pale . He ----- very well recently. ( 2014 )  
a) haven't been sleeping    b) hasn't been sleeping    c) isn't sleeping    d) wasn't sleeping
16. How nice to sit down ! I've ----- for three hours non-stop . ( be , walk ) (2015 )  
a) been walk    b) been walks    c) been walking    d) been walked
17. Asem : I think the waiter has forgotten us . We (1) ----- ( be , wait ) here for over

a) have been waiting    b) has been waiting    c) has waited    d) have waited

half an hour and nobody (2) ----- ( **take** ) our order yet .

a) have taken    b) haven't taken    c) has taken    d) hasn't taken

**Salma** : I think you're right . He has been walking by us at least twenty times . He probably thinks that we (3) ----- already ----- ( **order** ) . (2015 )

a) have / ordered    b) has / ordered    c) doesn't / order    d) wasn't / ordering

18. My brother has ----- at the university for three years . ( be , study ) (2016)

a) been studying    b) been study    c) been studies    d) been studied

19. The government has ----- . hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights .

a) been working    b) been worked    c) been works    d) been work

20. My parents have ----- the living room all day . ( be , decorate ) (2016)

a) been decorating    b) been decorated    c) been decorates    d) been decorate

21. We -----the coach to for an hour in the gym. (2022)

a) have been waiting    b) has been waiting    c) has waited    d) was waiting

22. The pupils -----their homework for two hours. They will be finished soon. (2022)

a) have been doing    b) has been doing    c) has done    d) have done

23. I -----the house. That's why I have some paints on my shirt! ( 2020)

a) have been painting    b) has been painting    c) has painted    d) are painting

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	a	a	b	a	d	b	a	a	b
11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18
a	a	a	b	b	c	1. a	2. c	3. a	a
19	20	21	22	23					
a	a	a	a	a					

## Past Tense Revision

## مراجعة الزمن الماضي

### 1. The Past Simple

### الماضي البسيط

**Usage** - actions or events completed at a specific time in the past.

**Form** S. **V.2** O. C.

S. **did not V.1** O. C.

Wh. **did** S. **V.1** O. C. ?

\* الفعل ( be ) في حالة الماضي البسيط يكون تصريفه هو ( was / were )

\* الفعل ( have ) في حالة الماضي البسيط يكون تصريفه هو ( had )

**Adv.** last + زمن / yesterday / before + زمن / زمن + ago / once / in + سنة ماضية / those days / in the past / at past / the previous / ancient times / زمن earlier / at the time, earlier today, the day before yesterday, (in ancient times, thousands of years ago, at the turn of the 20th century, in 1956, two years later, soon after, in 1837, when)

وزاريات الماضي البسيط

1. As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news, he ----- our problem at that time. (not, discuss) (1997)

a) doesn't discuss      b) don't discuss      c) didn't discuss      d) hasn't discussed

2. I once ----- the minister . (meet) (1998)

a) meets      b) meet      c) has met      d) met

3. Bayan ----- from the university last summer. (graduate) (1999)

a) graduates      b) have graduated      c) graduated      d) had graduated

4. I was writing a letter when the bell----- . (ring) (2000)

a) rang      b) rings      c) rung      d) ring

5. The film ----- a few minutes ago. (start) (2000)

a) started      b) have started      c) has atarted      d) starts

6. A year ago , Hamdan ----- a scholarship to continue his higher studies in Canada . ( win ) (2001)

a) wins      b) won      c) win      d) have won

7. The police ----- the robbers last night . (catch) (2001)

a) catches      b) had caught      c) caught      d) was catching

8. Where did you go yesterday ? (2001)

I ----- not go out because it was raining . ( do )

a) does      b) do      c) did      d) have

9. Our neighbour ----- for Aqaba last night . (leave) (2001)

a) have left      b) had left      c) left      d) leaves

10. The Franks and Muslims ----- in a great battle at the Homs of Hittin on 4" July 1187. ( meet ) (2003)

a) meets      b) meet      c) has met      d) met

11. My younger brother ----- last year . (graduate) (2003)

a) graduates      b) have graduated      c) graduated      d) had graduated

12. The film ----- few minutes ago. ( start ) (2004)

a) started      b) have started      c) has atarted      d) starts

13. We ----- mere players last year . ( be ) (2008)

a) was      b) were      c) are      d) has been

14. A month ago , my friend Fadi ----- his older car . (sell) (2010)

a) sells      b) has sold      c) had sold      d) sold

15. Hatem's father ----- last year . He had worked for the same company all his life .  
( retire ) (2011 )

- a) retired                      b) has retired                      c) have retired                      d) had retired

16. Fatima ----- her homework three hours ago . ( finish ) (2011 )

- a) finished                      b) finishes                      c) had finished                      d) finish

17. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer . ( crash ) (2012 )

- a) has crashed                      b) crashed                      c) have crashed                      d) had crashed

18. The plane ----- a few minutes ago . (land ) (2012 )

- a) lands                      b) have landed                      c) had landed                      d) landed

19. After we had finished our dinner , We ----- into the garden . ( go ) (2013 )

- a) have gone                      b) has gone                      c) go                      d) went

20. Sultan ----- a book of mine yesterday . ( borrow ) (2013 )

- a) borrows                      b) borrowed                      c) had borrowed                      d) has borrowed

21. The documentary film was interesting thus I ----- it so much . ( enjoy ) (2014 )

- a) enjoyed                      b) has enjoyed                      c) is enjoyed                      d) enjoys

22. The light through the curtains ----- us awake last night . ( keep ) (1999 )

- a) keeps                      b) has kept                      c) keep                      d) kept

23. During the previuos decade, computer companies -----tablets in different shapes. (2022)

- a) manufactured                      b) were manufactured                      c) manufacture                      d) has manufactured

24. My grandfather -----from 1890 to 1976. (2018)

- a) lived                      b) has lived                      c) have lived                      d) had been lived

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>a</b>

## 2. The Past Perfect

## الماضي التام

<b>Usage</b>	- to show the relationship between a situation in the past and an earlier state or action.
<b>Form</b>	S. <b>had V.3</b> O. C. S. <b>had not V.3</b> O. C. Wh. <b>had S. V.3</b> O. C. ?
<b>Adv.</b>	by + ظرف ماضي / by + سنة ماضية ** بعد هذه الروابط نستخدم الماضي التام و هي : V.2 <b>after</b> had V.3 * She left <b>after</b> she had bought the coat. V.2 <b>although</b> had V.3 * We arrived late <b>although</b> we had booked earlier. V.2 <b>because</b> had V.3 * <b>Because</b> she had arrived late, Arwa received a warn. <b>Before</b> V2 , had V.3 * <b>Before</b> Hassan met his wife, he had been single for a decade.
مهم جدا : اذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي تام ، الجملة الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط * Ahmed -----his aunt in the city after he had convinced his mother. ( visit )	

### الوزارية على الماضي التام

- After he ----- the letter, he posted it . ( write ) ( 1998 )  
a) has written      b) have written      c) had written      d) wrote
- After the quests ----- , we arrived. (leave) ( 1999 )  
a) has left      b) have left      c) had left      d) left
- After she ----- the report, she posted it. ( write ) ( 2004 )  
a) has written      b) have written      c) had written      d) wrote
- By the end of 2011, my younger sister ----- from the university . ( graduate ) (2016 )  
a) has graduated      b) have graduated      c) had graduated      d) graduated
- By the end of 2010, my friend -----for the USA to study medicine. (leave) (2016)  
a) has left      b) have left      c) had left      d) left
- Ali became a doctor after he ----- the certificate. ( acquire ) (2017 )  
a) has acquired      b) have acquired      c) had acquired      d) acquired
- Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer . ( crash ). (2012 )  
a) had crashed      b) have crashed      c) has crashed      d) crashed
- By the time we ----- home, the Sun had already set. ( arrive ) (2017)  
a) arrived      b) have arrived      c) had arrived      d) arrives
- By the time the police ----- , the three thieves had run away. (arrive ) ( 2016 )  
a) arrived      b) have arrived      c) had arrived      d) arrives
- By the time we ----- home, my mother had already cooked the dinner. (arrive) (2016)  
a) arrived      b) have arrived      c) had arrived      d) arrives
- After the exams -----, the students had a party. (2022)  
a) had finished      b) have finished      c) finish      d) has finished
- The kids -----football in the park before it started to rain. (2020)  
a) have played      b) are playing      c) play      d) had played

1	2	3	4	5	6
c	c	c	c	c	c
7	8	9	10	11	12
a	c	c	c	a	d



### 3. The Past Continuous

### الماضي المستمر

**Usage** - actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past (this often provides background to other past events).  
- actions that were interrupted by a shorter past action.

**Form** S. was المفرد / were الجمع **V.ing** O. C.  
S. was not المفرد / were not الجمع **V.ing** O. C.  
Wh. was المفرد / were الجمع S. **V.ing** O. C. ?

**Adv.** \*\* بعد هذه الروابط نستخدم الماضي المستمر و هي :  
while ماضي مستمر / ماضي بسيط / ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر while ماضي مستمر  
As ماضي مستمر / ماضي بسيط , ماضي بسيط as ماضي مستمر  
\* She -----when I started the project. ( sleep )  
ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر  
at the time, earlier today, the day before yesterday, (in ancient times, thousands of years ago, at the turn of the 20th century, in 1956, two years later, soon after, in 1837, when)

مهم جدا : اذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي مستمر ، الجملة الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط  
\* While she was cleaning the room, the door ----- . ( open )  
\* The door -----while she was cleaning the room. ( open )  
\*\* معلومة مهمة جدا : الفعل ( be ) يكون حله دوما ( was / were ) حتى مع وجود روابط للماضي المستمر :  
\* While she -----at Aqaba, Salma gained some weight. ( be )

#### الجملة الوزارية على ال ماضي المستمر والماضي البسيط

- As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news , he ----- our problem at that time . ( not, discuss ) ( 1997 )  
a) didn't discuss      b) doesn't discuss      c) wasn't discussing      d) haven't discussed
- While the boys ----- to school , it began to rain heavily . ( go ) ( 1998 )  
a) was going      b) were going      c) went      d) were gone
- While the teacher----- the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (explain) (1999 )  
a) was explained      b) was explaining      c) were explaining      d) were explained
- I was writing a letter when the bell ----- . (ring) ( 2000 )  
a) has rung      b) rings      c) had rung      d) rang
- I ----- to music when the police opened the door . (listen) ( 2001 )  
a) was listening      b) am listening      c) was listened      d) has been listening
- Maha met two of her friends while she ----- to school. (go) ( 2001 )  
a) was gone      b) was going      c) were going      d) were gone
- I ----- the essay , the computer stopped working . (type ) (2001 )  
a) was typing      b) was typed      c) are typing      d) types
- I arrived while he -----the garden . (water ) (2001 )  
a) was watering      b) was watered      c) is watering      d) is watered
- I ----- a letter when the bell rang. (write) ( 2003 )  
a) was writing      b) was written      c) are writing      d) am writing
- While the boys ----- studying at school, it began to rain heavily . ( be ) ( 2004 )  
a) are      b) was      c) were      d) is
- They were looking for the lost document when they-----the treasure. ( 2004 )  
a) discovered      b) was discovering      c) were discovering      d) discovers
- While the child was -----the bicycle , he fell off. (ride ) (2005 )  
a) riding      b) ridden      c) rides      d) ride
- I was reading a story when the phone ----- . (ring ) ( 2005 )

- a) have rung                      b) had rung                      c) rang                      d) rings
14. My mother ----- the newspaper when I entered the room . ( read )                      ( 2006 )
- a) was read                      b) was reading                      c) is reading                      d) are reading
15. While Dana ----- her story , she took a short rest . ( reading )                      ( 2016 )
- a) was read                      b) was reading                      c) is reading                      d) are reading
16. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle . ( stay )                      (2016 )
- a) was stayed                      b) was staying                      c) is staying                      d) are staying
17. Salma gained a lot of weight while she ----- on holiday. (be)                      (2017 )
- a) were                      b) was                      c) is                      d) are
18. My brother ----- when he heard the noise. ( be , study )                      (2017)
- a) was studied                      b) was studying                      c) is studying                      d) are studying
19. The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. ( talk )                      (2017)
- a) was talked                      b) was talking                      c) were talking                      d) were talked
20. While my father ----- a book, our neighbour came to visit us. ( read ) ( 2019 )
- a) was read                      b) was reading                      c) is reading                      d) are reading
21. Salam -----her report when the light in her room switched itself off. (type) (2020)
- a) was typed                      b) was typing                      c) is typing                      d) is typed
22. Ghina ----- her room when her friends arrived to her house. ( clean ) ( 2021 )
- a) was cleaning                      b) is cleaning                      c) has been cleaning                      d) cleans
23. When my mother did the washing, the children -----TV.                      (2023)
- a) watches                      b) were watching                      c) have watched                      d) has watched

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
a	b	b	d	a	b	a	a	a	c	c	a
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	---
c	b	b	b	b	b	c	b	b	a	b	

# Question Tags and echo questions

# الأسئلة الذيلية وأسئلة الصدى

Sentence	Question Tag	Sentence	Question Tag	الأسئلة الذيلية هي الأسئلة التي نستخدمها للتأكد من المعلومة و يتم صياغتها بالشكل التالي
V. 1 s / es	doesn't + S. ?	will	won't + S. ?	A positive statement usually has a negative question tag <u>الجملة المثبتة يكون السؤال فيها منفيًا</u> and a negative statement has a positive question tag <u>الجملة المنفية يكون السؤال فيها مثبتًا</u> يأتي السؤال الذيلي في نهاية الجملة و هذا شكله -----?
V. 1	don't + S. ?	can	can't + S. ?	
V.2	didn't + S. ?	shall	shan't + S. ?	
doesn't	does + S. ?	may	mayn't + S. ?	
don't	do + S. ?	must	mustn't + S. ?	
didn't	did + S. ?	won't	will + S. ?	
is	isn't + S. ?	can't	can + S. ?	
are	aren't + S. ?	shan't	shall + S. ?	
am	aren't + I ?	mayn't	may + S. ?	
isn't	is + S. ?	mustn't	must + S. ?	
aren't	are + S. ?	would	wouldn't + S. ?	
am not	am + I ? do I ?	could	couldn't + S. ?	
was	wasn't + S. ?	should	shouldn't + S. ?	
were	weren't + S. ?	might	mightn't + S. ?	أسئلة الصدى تستخدم ل show interest or express surprise and make a conversation go smoothly: اظهار الاهتمام / الدهشة و جعل الحوار يسير بشكل افضل. لكن انتبه هنا الجملة المثبتة تبقى مثبتة A I used to live in Aqaba. B <u>Did you?</u> I bet is was amazing!
wasn't	was + S. ?	wouldn't	would + S. ?	
weren't	were + S. ?	couldn't	could + S. ?	
has	hasn't + S. ?	shouldn't	should + S. ?	
have	haven't + S. ?	mightn't	might + S. ?	
had	hadn't + S. ?	Let's	shall we ?	
hasn't	has + S. ?	Don't	will you ?	
haven't	have + S. ?	V.1	won't you ?	
hadn't	had + S. ?	had better	hadn't + S. ?	

## Notes :

ملاحظات مهمة جدا على قاعدة الأسئلة الذيلية.

Note	Question Tag
1. everybody , everyone , somebody , someone , nobody , no one anybody , anyone	نضع مكانهم غي نهاية الجملة <b>they</b>
2. everything , something , anything , nothing , none	نضع مكانهم غي نهاية الجملة <b>it</b>
3. never , hardly , barely , rarely , nobody , no one , nothing scarcely , nobody , no one , nothing	السؤال يبقى مثبتا لأن هذه الكلمات تفيد النفي

كما يمكن استخدام الأسئلة الذيلية في  
جمل الطلب

### \* requests:

- Buy me the newspaper, could you?

### \* invitations:

- Come to visit us next summer, won't you?

### \* commands:

- Write it down, will you?

- Don't make a mess, will you?

الدعوة

الامر

Question tags are also used in echo questions. The main use of such questions is to show interest or express surprise and make a conversation go smoothly:

A I used to live in Aqaba.

B Did you? I bet is was amazing!

**Student Book – Page 5**

**4) Study the Grammar box and match the underlined phrases 1–11 in the article with the meanings a–k.** المطلوب هو توصيل العبارات التي تحتها خط في النص ص 4 مع معانيها.

We use the **Present Simple** for:

- a** □ routines and habits                      **b** □ facts and things that are generally true

We use the **Present Continuous** for:

- c** □ things happening now or around now  
**d** □ situations which are changing during the present time

We use the **Past Simple** for:

- e** □ actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past

We use the **Past Continuous** for:

- f** □ actions in progress at a specific time in the past  
**g** □ a long activity interrupted by a short one

We use the **Present Perfect Simple** for:

- h** □ actions and states which began in the past and continue until now  
**i** □ finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened

We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** for:

- j** □ an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now

We use the **Past Perfect** for:

- k** □ an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past

**Answers : a 11 b 8 c 7 d 9 e 2 f 3 g 5 h 6 i 10 j 1 k 4**

**5 Match time expressions below with the tenses in Exercise 4. Find more time expressions in the article.** المطلوب هو توصيل التعابير الزمنية التالية مع الزمن المناسب من التمرين الرابع .

at the moment - at the time - currently - earlier today - ever since - every so often - for - from time to time - in recent years - nowadays once in a while - recently - right now - since - the day before yesterday - these days

**Answers: (Time expressions from the article are in brackets.)**                      **التعابير مأخوذة من النص ص 4**

**Present Simple:** every so often, from time to time, nowadays, once in a while

**Present Continuous:** at the moment, currently, right now, these days

**Present Perfect Simple/Continuous:** ever since, for, in recent years, recently, since, (since the dawn of time, always)

**Past Simple/Continuous:** at the time, earlier today, the day before yesterday, (in ancient times, thousands of years ago, at the turn of the 20th century, in 1956, two years later, soon after, in 1837, when)

\*\*\*\*\*

**6. Match the sentence halves. In pairs, discuss the reasons for your answers.**

المطلوب : اكمال انصاف الجمل بالعبارة الصحيحة مع تبرير الإجابة.

**1. The phone is ringing----- . The phone rings----- .**

- a)** all the time now that we run a business                      **b)** and I can't find where I've put it

**2 I've been calling Malek ----- . I've called Malek ----- .**

- a)** all day today                      **b)** a couple of times today

**3. It's getting----- . It gets----- .**

- a)** easier and easier to stay in touch with people  
**b)** less difficult every time I write an essay

**4. I was watching a film----- . I watched a film----- .**

- a)** when the lights suddenly went out  
**b)** when I got home from school

**5. What do you think----- ? What are you thinking----- ?**

- a)** of my phone                      **b)** about

**Answers 1) b, a    2) a, b 3) a, b 4) a, b**

## Student Book – Page 9

3. Look at the underlined examples of question tags from the dialogues. Then complete the sentences 1–4 below with the words in the box. توضيح حول الأسئلة الذيلية وأسئلة الصدى.

end	modal	negative	positive
-----	-------	----------	----------

It's such a great city, isn't it?

Wow, so you 'd never been there before, had you? 'd = had

I shouldn't be so fussy, should I?

1. A question tag is a short question added to the----- of a sentence.
2. We form a question tag using an auxiliary or a ----- verb and a pronoun.
3. A positive statement usually has a -----question tag.
4. A negative statement usually has a ----- question tag.

Answers 1. end 2. modal 3. negative 4. positive

5. Look at these more unusual question tags. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Listen and check.

1. This is silly, isn't it / this?
2. Nothing ever changes, do / does it?
3. Come and look at this, will / don't you?
4. Everyone was there, weren't / wasn't they?
5. Don't be late, are / will you?
6. No one likes him, do / does they?

Answers : 1 it 2 does 3 will 4 weren't 5 will 6 do

## Work Book – Page 4

## كتاب التمارين – ص 4

1) Match sentences 1–11 with meanings a–k. h

المطلوب : توصيل الجمل مع معانيها.  
هذا التمرين على استخدامات الأزمنة – تمرين مهم

1.  He's been writing thank-you letters all morning.
2.  I wrote an English essay last night.
3.  She's writing a text message right now.
4.  Young people are writing by hand less often these days.
5.  I was writing to Jad when he called.
6.  They've written several very long essays.
7.  We were writing to each other regularly back then.
8.  I've written down everything she's said so far.
9.  Fawzi writes at least ten texts every day.
10.  I'd already talked to that police officer about the burglary, so he knew I was innocent.
11.  Teenagers rarely write emails.

### Present Simple

- a) routines and habits/things that happen repeatedly
- b) facts and things that are generally true

روتين – عادات – أشياء تحدث بشكل متكرر  
حقائق و أشياء صحيحة بشكل عام

### Present Continuous

- c) things happening now or around now
- d) situations which are changing during the present time

أشياء تحدث الان  
مواقف تتغير خلال الوقت الحالي

### Past Simple

- e) actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past

احداث بدأت و انتهت في الماضي

### Past Continuous



f) actions in progress at a specific time in the past

احداث مستمرة في وقت محدد في الماضي

g) a long activity interrupted by a shorter one

حدث طويل قطعه حدث اخر

### Present Perfect Simple

h) actions and states which began in the past and continue until now

احداث و حالات بدأت في الماضي و لا زالت مستمرة حتى الان

i) finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened

احداث منتهية في الماضي عندما لا نقول متى انتهت بالضبط

### Present Perfect Continuous

j) an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now

حدث مستمر او متكرر الحدوث خلال فترة من الوقت و لغاية الان

### Past Perfect

k) an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past

حدث اكتمل في الماضي قبل حدث اخر كذلك في الماضي

### Answers:

1) j 2) e 3) c 4) d 5) g 6) i 7) f 8) h 9) a 10) k 11) b

### 2) Choose the correct time expressions.

اختر التعبير الزمني الصحيح و المناسب للزمن - تمرين مهم جدا-

1) I usually take a break from my screen **right now / from time to time** to rest my eyes.

2) According to my phone, I've spent 67 minutes online **since nine o'clock / ever since**.

3) We've been learning about ancient methods of communication at school **recently / last week**.

4) I forgot my password and blocked my email account **the day before yesterday / in recent weeks**.

5) We were walking on the beach **earlier today / once in a while** when we found a message in a bottle.

### Answers

1) from time to time (*right now* would not be correct for something that usually happens)

2) since nine o'clock (we can use *since* with a specific time)

3) recently (we cannot use a specific time, *last week*, with the Present Perfect)

4) the day before yesterday (this is a specific time in the past to be used with the Past Simple)

5) earlier today (this refers to a time in the past; *once in a while* means *sometimes*)

\*\*\*\*\*

### 3) Complete the sentences with the forms from the box. There are two extra forms.

اكمل الجمل باستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة من الصندوق.

are becoming - are you using - do you have - do you know - don't usually send -  
'm talking - never writes - prefer - writes

1) Most teenagers *prefer* texting to calling.

2) My friends and I ----- emails.

3) Once in a while, Zeina ----- books.

4) -----your laptop right now? I'd like to borrow it.

5) Can I call you back? I ----- to someone else at the moment.

6) Landline telephones -----less and less common these days.

7) ----- how much credit you've got left on your phone?

### Answers

2 don't usually send

3 writes 4 Are you using

5 'm talking 6 are becoming

7 Do you know





**7) Complete the news story with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

المطلوب هو اكمال القصة باستخدام صيغة الفعل الصحيحة من بين الاقواس.

Members of an Australian family <sup>1</sup>found (find) the world's oldest message in a bottle over 100 years after German researchers <sup>2</sup> -----(throw) it into the Indian Ocean. The Illman family <sup>3</sup> -----(walk) on the beach in Perth in Australia, when they <sup>4</sup>----- (come across) a bottle lying in the sand. Tonya Illman <sup>5</sup> -----(pick it up) and <sup>6</sup> -----(discover) a note inside. Researchers <sup>7</sup> -----(write) the note 132 years earlier.

**Answers**

2) had thrown 3) were walking 4) came across 5) picked it up 6) discovered 7) had written

**Work Book – Page 9**

**كتاب التمارين – ص 9**

**Question tags and echo questions.**

تمرين على الأسئلة الذيلية وأسئلة الصدى.

**1) Match sentences 1–6 with responses a–f.**

1) <input type="checkbox"/> I'm having a great time.	a) Can't you? Why don't you ask him to speak more slowly?
2) <input type="checkbox"/> I met a really nice tourist last week.	b) Was she? She's always so stylish.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Majeda and Malak have arrived!	c) Have they? OK, I'll be there in two minutes.
4) <input type="checkbox"/> Jawad didn't want to play tennis.	d) Are you? I'm glad you could make it.
5) <input type="checkbox"/> Reem was wearing some beautiful shoes.	e) Didn't he? Maybe he doesn't know how.
6) <input type="checkbox"/> I can't understand what he's saying.	f) Did you? What was his name?

**Answers: 1 d 2 f 3 c 4 e 5 b 6 a**

**2) Choose the correct words to complete the question tags 1–6.**

اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

هذا التمرين على الأسئلة الذيلية – اختر الإجابة الصحيحة للجمل من 1 – 6.

Omar: Oh, dear. I'm talking too much, <sup>1</sup>don't / aren't I? I get nervous in new situations.

Nader: <sup>a</sup>Do you? I hadn't noticed. You seem quite self-confident to me.

Alia: Everybody likes chocolate <sup>2</sup>aren't / don't they? I'm planning to make a chocolate cake for the party.

Hanan: <sup>b</sup> ----- ? Well, I certainly do, so please go ahead!

Rashed: You haven't met Adel, <sup>3</sup>have / haven't you? He moved in next door recently.

Amer: <sup>c</sup> -----? Hi, Adel. Welcome to the neighbourhood. I'm Amer.

Fadia: Choose some more music, <sup>4</sup>will / should you, Halima? My tablet is on the table.

Halima: <sup>d</sup> -----? Oh, yeah. Right, let's listen to something fun.

Ramzi: This is a great new sports club, isn't <sup>5</sup>it / this? The old club wasn't fun.

Hani: <sup>e</sup> -----? I liked it.

Jameela: Everything went wrong, <sup>6</sup>didn't / wasn't it? I don't know what to do.

Amal: <sup>f</sup> -----? Well, perhaps I can help.

**Answers : 1) aren't 2) don't 3) have 4) will 5) it 6) didn't**

**3 Now add an echo question to complete gaps a–f.**

هذا التمرين على أسئلة الصدى – اكمل الجمل من a – f مستخدما سؤال الصدى المناسب.

**Answers: b) Are you c) Did he d) Is it e) Wasn't it f) Don't you**

\*\*\*\*\*

**4) Complete two conversations at a family party.**

Khalil: Hi there. We haven't met, <sup>1</sup>have we?

Husam: No, I don't think so. I'm Husam – Kamal's cousin. I live in Egypt now.

Khalil: <sup>2</sup> -----? Well, it's nice to meet you. I'm Khalil and I'm in Kamal's sports club, though I don't really know him very well. This is a great party, <sup>3</sup> -----? So, what do you think of Kamal?

Husam: Actually, I find him a bit unfriendly, but don't tell him, <sup>4</sup> -----?

Khalil: Ha! I won't. And, that's his brother, <sup>5</sup> ----- ? The boy with the black hair?

Husam: Who, Muneer? No, they're friends. Khalil Oh! <sup>6</sup> -----?

Kamal: Change the music, <sup>7</sup> ----- ?

Omar: Let's put on some traditional music, <sup>8</sup> ----- ?

Kamal: Whatever you fancy. Do you know that boy who's talking to Husam? He's in our sports club, <sup>9</sup> -----?

Omar: Yeah, I think so. His name's Khalil.

Kamal: He looks like a nice boy.

Omar: Well, we can go and say hello, <sup>10</sup> -----?

Kamal: Wait a minute! We can't just walk up and say hello.

Omar: Of course we can! It's a party after all. It'll be fine.

Kamal: <sup>11</sup> ----- ? Do the talking though, <sup>12</sup> ----- ?

Omar: Oh, come on Kamal. Don't be shy.

**Answers** 2) Do you 3) isn't it 4) will you 5) isn't it 6) Are they 7) will you 8) shall we 9) isn't he 10) can't we 11) Will it 12) will you

**Student Book – Page 14 – Revision** كتاب القراءة – ص 14 – مراجعة – تمارين القواعد فقط

**4. Complete the mini-dialogues with a question tag or an echo question.**

1. A) I'm sure you felt stressed out, ----- ? B) I sure did.
2. A) He paid me a lot of compliments. B) ----- ? That's nice!
3. A) Don't tell anyone my secret, -----? B) Of course not!
4. A) I'm always making mistakes, ----- ? B) But you always correct yourself!
5. A) We hadn't had such a good laugh for ages, ----- ? B) Right! I really enjoyed myself.
6. A) Let's go to the Dead Sea, ----- ? B) That's a great idea!

**Answers** 1. didn't you 2. Did he 3. will you 4. aren't I 5. had we 6. shall we

**5. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text.**

People **1** -----recording information in the form of writing since ancient times.

Subjects were usually connected to religion, science, trade and government, although historians have also **2** -----across letters people wrote to stay in touch in those times.

The spread of postal services in the 19<sup>th</sup> century permitted families and friends to **3** ----- messages to each other by letter. **4** -----in contact was much easier than it had ever been. But why bother writing a letter when you can make small **5** -----on the phone for very little cost? Most people would agree, however, that there is something very special about receiving a personal, handwritten letter.

1. a) were    b) had been    c) have been
2. a) been    b) gone    c) come
3. a) convey    b) carry    c) write
4. a) Staying    b) Passing    c) Maintaining
5. a) chat    b) speak    c) talk

**Answers** 1) c 2) c 3) a 4) a 5) c

**3. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

- I -----shopping when I heard the news.  
a) have been                      b) was                      c) am shopping
- The researchers -----understood the ancient text before that incredible day.  
a) had been                      b) had never                      c) have never
- I -----that this is the best way to spread our message; we need to think of something different.  
a) haven't agreed                      b) am not agreeing                      c) don't agree
- Gas and oil prices----- more and more expensive these days.  
a) got                      b) get                      c) are getting
- When I got to the stadium, I -----a huge queue.  
a) joined                      b) was joining                      c) had joined

Answers: 1b 2b 3c 4c 5a

**4. Complete the sentences with question tags.**

- Let's go out for lunch, *shall we*?
- Don't forget about Sawsan, -----?
- I'm still your best friend,----- ?
- It wasn't the best book, -----?
- You will be on time,----- ?
- It's your birthday today,----- ?

Answers: 2 will you 3 aren't I 4 was it 5 won't you 6 isn't it

**1. Complete the sentences using the correct tense and a time expression from the box.**

at the time - earlier today - ever since – for - from time to time - in recent years - once a week - right now - these days

- I -----(lose touch) with a few of my friends .
- Dad -----(make contact) with his cousin , so they're not close.
- She ----- (chat) on her mobile ages. Can't they -----(see) each other in person?
- I -----(establish contact) with Mr Farley , but he hasn't responded yet.
- (you / use) the laptop ? I need to send an email.
- My teacher took my mobile phone off me yesterday – I ----- (talk) to my friend !
- He ----- (stay in touch) with me we had that argument.
- I ----- (love) going for a regular run .
- Jaber ----- (prefer) to stay in on Saturday nights .
- Muneer wanted to sit down because he ----- (stand) all day at work.

Answers ;

- 1) have lost contact - in recent years
- 2) makes contact - from time to time
- 3) has been chatting – for / see
- 4) established contact – earlier today
- 5) Are you using – right now
- 6) was talking - at the time
- 7) hasn't stayed – ever since
- 8) love – once a week
- 9) prefers – these days
- 10) had been standing

**2. Complete the sentences using the correct tense and the verbs from the box. Use every verb twice.**

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام صيغة الفعل الصحيحة و استخدم كل فعل مرتين.

appear - have - look - see - smell - think

1. Do you know that man? He -----at you all evening.
2. Why -----the milk? Do you think it has gone bad?
3. We ----- lunch now. Will you join us, please?
4. Just look at his face: I bet he -----about something amazing!
5. Apologies, but I -----much time at the moment. I'll get back to you soon, I promise.
6. Monther Rayahneh----- award-winning TV show, *The Invasion*.
7. She -----to be highly intelligent, but she's awfully lazy too. What a waste!
8. I -----what you mean, but I can't agree with you.
9. My mum----- it's the best idea.
10. Malek----- much better with his hair cut.
11. When I got home, the flat -----of smoke.
12. -----you----- anybody these days, Faisal?

Answers : 1) has been looking 2) are you smelling 3) are having 4) is thinking  
5) don't have / haven't got 6) is appearing 7) appears 8) see 9) thinks / doesn't think  
10) looks 11) smelled / smelt 12) Are you seeing

\*\*\*\*\*

**Student Book – Page 78**

كتاب القراءة – ص 78

**3. Complete the text using the correct tense and the verbs from the box.**

agree - be (×3) - read - send (×2) - tell - work - write

Software programmer Neil Papworth **1**----- the first text message in 1992. It **2** -----a greeting. Papworth **3** -----for a phone company at the time. Since the time of that very first message, people **4** -----really long messages, so it **5** -----so easy to forget that there **6** -----a limit of 160 characters per message back then! Papworth said that he only recently **7** -----his children that it was he who **8** -----the very first text message. Since then, there **9** -----many innovations in phone technology, but Papworth **10** -----that this was perhaps a key moment in mobile history.

Answers: 1. sent 2. read 3. was working 4. have been writing 5. is 6. was 7. told 8. 'd sent 9. have been 10. agrees / agreed

\*\*\*\*\*

**4. Match the sentence halves.**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Let's go to the party, -----?              | a) could you?   |
| 2. Sorry, I'm putting you on the spot, -----? | b) aren't I?    |
| 3. Somebody told you, -----?                  | c) shall we?    |
| 4. Nobody gave you the message, -----?        | d) won't you?   |
| 5. Don't forget, -----?                       | e) won't he?    |
| 6. He'll turn the laptop off, -----?          | f) did they?    |
| 7. You couldn't help me, -----?               | g) will you?    |
| 8. Come to the party, -----?                  | h) didn't they? |

Answers

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1) c | 2) b |
| 3) h | 4) f |
| 5) g | 6) e |
| 7) a | 8) d |



## 5. Complete the questions with the correct question tag.

1. He doesn't come across very well, -----?
2. You can't let it drop, -----?
3. You're going to Amman, -----?
4. You haven't seen my mobile, ----- ?
5. I should pay her a compliment when we first meet, -----?
6. He's not going to take to you if you insist on having the last word, ----- ?
7. The room looks different . Someone has moved the sofa, -----?
8. Let's get some ice cream, -----?
9. Come sit with us, -----?
10. Parents need to teach children not to drop litter, -----?
11. Pick it up, -----?
12. Nobody helped her, -----?
13. I'm having lunch with them, ----- ?
14. Don't go out tonight, -----?

### Answers

- |   |              |    |            |
|---|--------------|----|------------|
| 1 | does he      | 8  | shall we   |
| 2 | can you      | 9  | won't you  |
| 3 | aren't you   | 10 | don't they |
| 4 | have you     | 11 | will you   |
| 5 | shouldn't I  | 12 | did they   |
| 6 | does he      | 13 | aren't I   |
| 7 | haven't they | 14 | will you   |

\*\*\*\*\*

## 6. Complete the conversation with question tags or echo questions.

Majeda: It's Nadia's birthday party tomorrow.

Lubna: **1** -----? Oh, no! I haven't bought her a present yet!

Majeda: Well, you only need to buy a little something, **2** -----?

Lubna: I suppose so – **3** -----that close, are we? What have you bought her?

Majeda: Some earrings – they're silver.

Lubna: **4** -----? That's nice. You've been friends for a long time now . Well, I'll have to think of something too. Let's go to the party together, **5** -----?

Majeda: Good idea! 7 p.m. at mine? Don't be late, **6** -----?

### Answers

- 1 is it
- 2 don't you
- 3 we're not
- 4 Are they
- 5 shall we
- 6 will you



## Unit Two Grammar: Future forms for prediction التعبير عن التنبؤ المستقبلي

لدينا اربع صيغ للتعبير عن المستقبل في اللغة الإنجليزية وهذه الصيغ هي :

الصيغة الأولى : المستقبل البسيط

### A) Simple Future

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>predictions based on our opinions or expectations. <span style="float: right;">التنبؤات الشخصية / التوقعات</span></li> <li>express a decision made at the moment of speaking. <span style="float: right;">القرار لحظة الكلام</span></li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>will ('ll) V.1</u> O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>will not ( won't) V.1</u> O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>V.1</u> O. C. ?</p>
Key words	think, I'm sure, I expect, possibly, probably, definitely , today , tomorrow, next زمن , after زمن , the following زمن , the coming زمن , soon , later , one day , tonight , I promise , possible , in سنة مستقبلية , by + 2050, next year, then, the time, etc. and in + ten years, two months, etc.

### B) Be going to V.1

الصيغة الثانية

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>talk about existing plans or intentions for the future. <span style="float: right;">الخطط و النوايا المستقبلية.</span></li> <li>make a prediction based on evidence you have now. <span style="float: right;">تنبؤ مبني على دليل</span></li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>is / are / am going to V.1</u> O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>is not / are not / am not going to V.1</u> O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>is / are / am</u> S. <u>going to V.1</u> O. C. ?</p>
Key words	think, I'm sure, I expect, possibly, probably, definitely , today , tomorrow, next زمن , after زمن , the following زمن , the coming زمن , soon , later , one day , tonight , I promise , possible , in سنة مستقبلية ,

### C) Future Continuous

الصيغة الثالثة : المستقبل المستمر

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. <span style="float: right;">وصف حدث سيكون لا زال مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.</span></li> <li>events that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine. <span style="float: right;">الاحداث سوف تحدث كجزء او روتين من حدث طبيعي في المستقبل.</span></li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>will be V.ing</u> O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>will not be V.ing</u> O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>be V.ing</u> O. C. ?</p>
Key words	in + زمن + time , this time + ظرف مستقبل - in a few زمن - at the weekend still + ظرف مستقبل - don't + ظرف مستقبل - by + 2050, next year, then, the time, etc. and in + ten years, two months, etc.

### D) Future Perfect

الصيغة الرابعة: المستقبل التام

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an action that will be completed before a particular time in the future. <span style="float: right;">وصف حدث سوف ينتهي قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل.</span></li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>will have V.3</u> O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>will not have V.3</u> O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>have V.3</u> O. C. ?</p>
Key words	; By + سنة مستقبلية - by the time + V.1 - by + أي ظرف مستقبلي - by + 2050, next year, then, the time, etc. and in + ten years, two months, etc.

## E) Future Perfect Continuous

## الصيغة الرابعة: المستقبل التام المستمر

Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. وصف حدث سيكون لا زال مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.</li> <li>events that will happen as part of the normal course of events, or routine. الاحداث سوف تحدث كجزء او روتين من حدث طبيعي في المستقبل.</li> </ul>
Form	<p>S. <u>will have been V.ing</u> O. C.</p> <p>S. <u>will not have been V.ing</u> O. C.</p> <p>Wh. <u>will</u> S. <u>have been V.ing</u> O. C. ?</p>
Key words	<p>- by (2050, next year, then, the time, etc.)</p> <p>- in (ten years, two months). by + 2050, next year, then, the time, etc. and in + ten years, two months, etc.</p>

### ملاحظات مهمة جدا جدا .....

- Other modal verbs can be used instead of *will* with Future Continuous and Future Perfect forms to show different degrees of certainty (*might, may, could*) (see also Unit 6).  
يمكن استعمال أفعال مودل أخرى بدلا من *will* مع المستقبل المستمر و المستقبل التام لظهور درجات من التأكيد و من هذه الأفعال هي **might – may – could** (الشرح مع الوحدة السادسة)
- We can use certain phrases with the structure be + adjective + infinitive to talk about how probable it is that a future prediction will actually happen:  
يجوز استعمال التراكيب و العبارات التالية حسب القاعدة التالية **be + adjective + infinitive** للتعبير عن مدى احتمالية حدوث التنبؤ المستقبلي .

	Phrase	العبارة	Certainty	نسبة الحدوث	Meaning	المعنى
1	• be bound/certain/sure to V.1		almost definite	قطعي - اكد	متأكد - قطعي الحدوث	
2	• be likely to V.1		this is probable	ممکن	من الممكن - محتمل الحدوث	
3	• be unlikely to V.1		this is improbable	غير محتمل	من غير الممكن - مستحيل الحدوث	

- We can also use other phrases to talk about the future.  
يمكن استعمال التعابير التالية للتعبير عن الخطط المستقبلية
- For plans, we can use be planning/hoping to + infinitive or be thinking of + gerund:

	Phrase	Example
1	<b>planning to</b> get someone to V.1	- I'm planning to get someone fix my car.
2	<b>hoping to</b> V.1	- They're hoping to do it soon.
3	<b>thinking of</b> V.ing	- I'm thinking of creating a website.
هذه العبارات لها استخدام خاص في التعبير عن المستقبل و هي		
	Phrase	Usage
4	<b>be about to</b> V.1	something is happening very soon شيء سيحدث قريبا
5	<b>be due to</b> V.1	timetabled events المواعيد الثابتة
6	<b>be to</b> V.1	formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands الترتيبات / التعليمات / الأوامر المستقبلية

### Examples

- They're **about to** announce a new competition.
- It's **due to** go on display next week.
- The prince **is to** visit the new hospital and talk to the patients.

3) Look at two predictions from the texts. Which verb form is used when there is some evidence now for the prediction?  
المطلوب هو معرفة صيغة المستقبل المستخدمة عند وجود دليل للتنبؤ.

1 Driverless cars are already a reality and are going to become commonplace in the next few years.

2 A few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be much poorer.

Answers 1

4) Match the underlined phrases (1–4) in the article to these tenses. توصيل العبارات مع الزمن المناسب.

1. <u>will be living</u>	a <input type="checkbox"/> Future Perfect Simple
2. <u>will have been trying</u>	b <input type="checkbox"/> Future Perfect Continuous
3. <u>will have stopped</u>	c <input type="checkbox"/> Future Continuous
4. <u>will be fighting</u>	

Answers ; 1- c 2- b 3- a 4- c

5) Now match tenses a–c in Exercise 4 to explanations 1–3 below. توصيل الأزمنة مع العبارات التالية.

- 1  an activity in progress at a specific time in the future
- 2  an activity which will be completed by a specific time
- 3  an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future.

Answers ; 1- c 2- a 3- b

6) Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

- 1. By 2050, software *will be able / will have been able* to predict traffic jams.
- 2. In a few years, tablets won't exist anymore. They *will be / will have been* replaced by smartwatches.
- 3. By the time today's young people retire, they *will be working / will have been working* for 70 years.
- 4. I don't think we *will need / are going to need* passwords, as computers will be able to recognise our faces.
- 5. In a few decades, everyone *will be growing / will have been growing* their own food.

Answers ;

1) will be able 2) will have been 3) will have been working 4) will need 5) will be growing

7) Complete the article with the phrases from the box. Then listen and check.

is likely to mean    is unlikely    will be eating    will have risen    will have to

What will we be eating in the future?  
By 2075 the population of the world 1----- to more than nine billion. This 2 ----- that we will need to use more and more land for housing.  
We will also need to produce more food and it 3 -----that we will be able to produce enough meat to feed all those people without further damaging the environment. Our eating habits 4 -----change.  
Luckily, scientists are already working on alternatives to meat, such as insects and synthetic protein. It may sound disgusting, but in a few years, all of us 5 -----it!

Answers

- 1) will have risen
- 2) is likely to mean
- 3) is unlikely    4) will have to    5) will be eating

8) Rewrite the sentences below using the phrases from the box.

اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام الكلمات في الصندوق - تمرين مهم جدا -

a big cause of - as a consequence of - cause (v) - give rise to - result from - result in

1. This may be due to better education.
2. As a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.
3. Global warming is certain to lead to water shortages.

Answers :

- 1) This may be resulted from / be caused of better education.
- 2) As a consequence of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.  
- As a result of better medicine, people are resulted in to live until the age of 100.  
- As a result from better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.
- 3) Global warming is a big cause of water shortages.

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كتاب القراءة - ص 23

4. Match the examples of future forms from the recording with explanations a-e.

1.  I'm going to turn them into shorts.
  2.  Send me the details ... I'll take a look.
  3.  She'll be explaining how to understand the labels on clothes.
  4.  I'm meeting her next week to finalise the plans.
  5.  It starts at 7 p.m. in the auditorium.
- a) an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events  
b) a timetabled or scheduled future event  
c) something that has already been decided  
d) a future arrangement with another person  
e) a future action decided now

answers 1) c 2) e 3) a 4) d 5) b

5. In pairs, discuss the pair of sentences. Explain the difference in meaning, if any.

المطلوب هو توضيح الفرق في المعنى بين الجملتين

- a) Sorry about breaking your favourite mug. *I'll buy* you a new one, I promise.
- b) *I'm going to buy* a new coat today.

Answers

- will is used to describe a decision at the moment of speaking.  
- be going to is used to describe an action that has already planned.

قرار لحظة الكلام.

قرار تم التخطيط له.

6. Read the rules a-d below and complete the sentences with an appropriate form.

Listen and check.

- 1) So, I ----- set up a small business recycling and customising denim.
- 2) I -----selling them online once I have enough items to sell.
- 3) I ----- start working on a project to design a shop window display.
- 4) It ----- go on display to the public at the beginning of next week.
- 5) So, -----I get an expert to come in and talk to the whole school about the topic.
- 6) Students -----arrive at 7 p.m. at the auditorium.

Answers

- 1) am planning / am hoping to
- 2) am thinking of
- 3) am just about to
- 4) is due to
- 5) am planning to
- 6) starts

2. Look at the underlined expressions. Tick (✓) the correct ones, cross (X) those that are wrong and correct them. هل الجمل التالية صحيحة ام خاطئة مع تصحيح الخطأ.

- 1) I hope I'll earn **X** so much money by the time I'm 40 that I won't need to work anymore ✓ . *will have earned*
- 2) This time next week, you are going to give  your presentation about climate change but you won't have finished  yet!
- 3) Some scientists think that by the end of the 21st century we will be discovering  a cure to many serious illnesses so probably we are going to live  a lot longer.
- 4) By six o'clock, they will be working  for 24 hours non-stop to clear up the damage caused by the flood. Extra help is certain to arrive  soon.

Answers

2) will be giving 3) will have discovered - will live 4) will have been working

3. Complete the dialogues with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. A) What are you up to later?  
B) Well, I -----(hope) to finish my school project. After that, I (go) to the 'Save the Planet' lecture. I've arranged to meet everyone at 5 p.m.
2. A) Are you ready yet? The guests -----(arrive) soon. It's almost seven o'clock!  
B) They -----(come) at eight, not seven. Don't panic!
3. A) What do you think of the new weather app?  
B) I haven't used it yet. I -----(give) it a try later on. Then I (let) you know.
4. A) I -----(plan) to go to the lecture on the blobfish. What time it -----(start)?  
B) At 2 p.m. So hurry up!

Answers

1) am hoping – am going 2) will be arriving – are coming 3) will give – will let 4) am planning – does it start

4. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

المطلوب هو اكمال الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمات المكتوبة بالغامق استخدم من كلمتين الى خمس كلمات - تمرين مهم -

1. The lecture is going to start soon. **ABOUT**  
The lecture -----.
2. It's been so hot today that it's very probable there will be a storm here. **BOUND**  
It's been so hot today that a storm -----here.
3. The bridge was closed because of gale force winds. **TO**  
The bridge was closed -----.
4. It is probable global warming will be worse in 50 years. **LIKELY**  
Global warming -----in 50 years.
5. We have arranged to meet on Thursday morning. **PLANNING**  
-----on Thursday morning.
6. Global warming has caused freak weather in many parts of the world. **RISE**  
Global warming freak weather in -----many parts of the world.

Answers

1) is about to start 2) is bound to happen 3) due to the force gale winds  
4) is likely to be worse 5) are planning to meet 6) has given rise to freak weather



**1. Choose the correct tense to complete the sentences.**

- 1) Will we *be living* / *have lived* longer in the future?
- 2) I won't *be finishing* / *have finished* this essay in time to hand it in by Friday.
- 3) We will *have had* / *have* this computer for four years this year.
- 4) My dad *won't be* / *won't have been* eating meat for 10 years today.
- 5) They'll *be presenting* / *present* their ideas tomorrow at 5 p.m.
- 6) It's probable that I'll *be buying* / *have bought* my first driverless car by 2050.
- 7) 3D printing *is going to* / *will* become immensely popular in 20 years, time.
- 8) In the near future, it's likely that Artificial Intelligence will become so widespread that the technology *will be making* / *will have made* legal decisions in court or diagnosing illnesses.
- 9) By that time, I *will have moved* / *will have been moving* to another planet in the Solar System.
- 10) I can't see you at 6 tomorrow. I *will be playing* / *will have played* basketball as usual.
- 11) If you decide to come by this afternoon, don't knock as I *will probably be sitting* / *will sit* in the back garden so I *won't hear* / *am not going to hear* you.
- 12) When you come back home tonight, please try to be quiet as everybody else *will have already gone* / *will be going to bed*.

**Answers**

- 1) be living 2) have finished 3) have had 4) won't have been 5) be presenting  
 6) have bought 7) will 8) be making 9) will have moved 10) will be playing  
 11) will probably be sitting - won't hear 12) will have already gone

**2. Kyle Giersdorf is a world champion of one of the most popular computer games. Write what he thinks he will have done and what he will be doing in the future.**

By the time he's 25 ... go to every e-sport tournament he can.

- *By the time I'm 25, I'll be going to every e-sport tournament I can.*

... beat top players in the world.

- *By the time I'm 25, I'll have beaten top players in the world*

1. During the weekend ----- celebrate his victory with family and friends.

- *I'll be celebrating my victory with family and friends.*

2. By Monday ----- buy a new desk for his giant trophy.

- *I'll have bought a new desk for my giant trophy.*

3. By the end of October ----- get a driving licence.

- *I'll have got a driving licence.*

4. By the end of November ----- drive a new car.

- *I'll be driving a new car.*

5. By the end of this year ----- invest the money wisely.

- *I'll have invested the money wisely.*

6. In the next 5 years ----- improve his hand-eye coordination.

- *I'll be improving my hand-eye coordination.*



**3. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap.**

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. We're <u>sure</u> that we will find a cure for cancer in the future.         | <b>BOUND</b>      |
| We ----- a cure for cancer in the future.                                       |                   |
| 2. I don't think he <u>will stop</u> eating meat.                               | <b>UNLIKELY</b>   |
| He -----eating meat.  |                   |
| 3. Oil prices <u>will definitely rise</u> next year.                            | <b>CERTAIN</b>    |
| Oil prices ----- next year.   |                   |
| 4. Violence and crime in our town <u>will probably drop</u> .                   | <b>LIKELY</b>     |
| Violence and crime in our town are -----.                                       |                   |
| 5. Global warming <u>will get</u> worse.  | <b>SURE</b>       |
| Global warming -----worse.  |                   |
| 6. We'll <u>have to</u> change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. | <b>DEFINITELY</b> |
| We -----change our eating habits in the future.                                 |                   |

**Answers**

- 1) are bound to find
- 2) is unlikely to stop
- 3) are certain to rise
- 4) is likely to drop
- 5) is sure to get
- 6) will definitely have to / need to

**5. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

- 1. I'm *hoping / thinking* of doing my presentation on endangered species.
- 2. We're *hoping of having / to have* a wind turbine installed this year.
- 3. Talal *is going to start / will be starting* walking to school instead of getting the bus.
- 4. The programme on global warming *starts / is due* to go on at 6.30 p.m.
- 5. Dad's *picking up / about to pick up* his new electric car tonight at 7 p.m.
- 6. The professor is *due / about* to start the research next week.
- 7. My sister *is / is about* to paint her room.
- 8. They're thinking *to donate / of donating* most of their clothes to charity.
- 9. The King *is planning / is* to open the new bridge in Zarqa.

Answers : 1) thinking 2) to have 3) is going to start 4) is due 5) picking up 6) due 7) is about to 8) of donating 9) is

**6. Complete the conversation with the phrases from the box.**

due to speak - going to - 'll be compensating - 'll see  
- 's hoping to - will be trying - won't return

- Lama :What's your dad **1** ----- do about his car? He can't just leave it like that.  
 Nada: Well, he's **2** -----to the sales manager tomorrow.  
 Lama: I expect that lots of people **3** -----to return their cars too. You can't say that the car you produced has low emissions when it doesn't.  
 Nada: Dad **4** -----the car because he loves it. He **5** -----get some compensation though.  
 Lama: Really? I don't think they **6** -----everybody, will they?  
 Nada: We **7** ----- .

Answers: 1) going to 2) due to speak 3) will be trying 4) won't return 5) 's hoping to 6) 'll be compensating 7) 'll see

**1. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *will* or *going to* and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

1. My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure he *'s going to live/'ll live* (live) to be 100.
2. Many experts expect that technology -----(improve) living conditions for people in the developing world, but there's no evidence of that.
3. Look at these statistics – they are very optimistic. Without a doubt, crime figures----- (continue) to decrease in the near future.
4. Some people fear that robots -----(take) control of society soon, but I think that's unlikely.

Answers

- 2) will improve 3) are going to continue 4) will take

**2) Match sentences 1–5 with explanations a–c. قم بتوصيل الجمل مع التبرير / التفسير المناسب .**

1.  We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week.
2.  Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today.
3.  Please don't complain. I'll be revising while you're relaxing on the beach!
4.  Unfortunately, we won't have arrived by the time the restaurant closes at 9 p.m.
5.  By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!

- a) an activity in progress at a specific time in the future. حدث مستمر في المستقبل.  
 b) an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future. حدث سوف ينتهي في المستقبل.  
 c) an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future. حدث سوف يستمر حتى وقت محدد

Answers: 1) a 2) b 3) a 4) b 5) c

**3. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible. اختر الكلمة المناسبة لتكمل الجمل التالية في احدى الجمل الجوابين صحيحات.**

- 1) You've done so much revision you're *bound / unlikely* to pass your exams.
- 2) With such strong winds, the airport is *unlikely / sure* to be open.
- 3) Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is *sure / likely* to be busy today.
- 4) After her injury, it's *unlikely / likely* that Laila will reach the finals.

Answers : 1) bound 2) unlikely 3) sure / unlikely 4) unlikely

**Manned mission to Mars**

- 1• The Mars Explorer team 1 *will be leaving* planet Earth in late 2065.
- 2• By that time, they 2----- for their mission for over five years.
- 3• They 3----- how to cope with every possible technical problem.
- 4• On launch day, millions of people 4----- them set off.
- 5• The five crew members 5-----24 hours a day together.
- 6• They 6----- faster than anyone has ever flown before.
- 7• By the time they reach the red planet, they 7----- over 50 million kilometres.
- 8• When they finally return to Earth, they 8----- for over three years.

Answers

- 2) will have been training  
 3) will have learned  
 4) will be watching  
 5) will be spending  
 6) will be flying 7) will have covered 8) will have been travelling

المطلوب هو كتابة أسئلة للأجوبة الموجودة في التمرين.

**5. Write the questions.**

- 1 Will you be watching the match tomorrow?  
- No, I won't be watching the match tomorrow.
2. -----  
- Yes, Faten will have finished school by 4 p.m.
3. -----  
- I'll have been training for nine years by the time I qualify as a surgeon.
4. -----  
- Yes, I'll have read both books by the weekend.

Answers:

- 2) Will Faten have finished school by 4 p.m. ?
- 3) How long will you have been training by the time you qualify as a surgeon ?
- 4) Will you have read both books by the weekend?

**6) Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.**

أكمل الجمل الثانية باستخدام الكلمات التي بالغامق بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى.

- In the not-too-distant future .....
1. Driverless cars will almost certainly reduce the number of road accidents. **SURE**  
Driverless cars are sure to reduce the number of road accidents.
  2. Powerful computers will almost definitely become smaller, faster and cheaper. **CERTAIN**  
Powerful computers -----smaller, faster and cheaper.
  3. The human race probably won't go and live on another planet. **UNLIKELY**  
The human race -----on another planet.

Answers 2) are certain to become 3) is unlikely to go and live

**7) Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.**

أكمل الجملة بكلمة واحدة فقط.

1. I hope that by the age of 30, I'll be running my own successful tech business.
2. Is Abeer likely ----- apologise for her behaviour?
3. By the time they get home, Abbas and Jaber will have ----- travelling for 18 hours!
4. Do you think you'll -----finished your project before next week's deadline?
5. I think it's likely that----- the year 2050, doctors will have found a cure for cancer.
6. Five years -----now, Kamal will have gained his degree in astrophysics.

Answers 2) to 3) been 4) have 5) by 6) from

**8) Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

By the time I get on the train next Saturday, I <sup>1</sup>ll have been planning (plan) this trip for two months! I <sup>2</sup> -----(save up) enough money to pay for a rail pass which <sup>3</sup>----- (allow) me to travel around Europe for one month. I've got a few days left before my trip, during which I <sup>4</sup> -----(prepare) my bags and buying any last-minute things I need for the journey. When I arrive at the platform on Saturday, my friend Hamed <sup>5</sup>----- (wait) for me. We <sup>6</sup>----- (travel) everywhere by train and staying in different towns and cities on the way. By the end of the week, I hope we <sup>7</sup> -----(reach) Athens. I'm really excited about this trip. We've spent so much time preparing that I think our plan <sup>8</sup> ----- (bound/succeed). What could possibly go wrong for us?

Answers : 2) will have saved up 3) will allow 4) will be preparing 5) will be waiting 6) will be travelling 7) will have reached 8) is bound to succeed

1) Read the sentences. Then complete the rules with the structures and names of tenses in bold.

اكمل الجمل التالية مستخدما قاعدة الزمن بين الاقواس .

1. The shopping centre opens at 10 a.m. (**Present Simple**)
2. I'm **going to** give these old blankets to the charity shop.
3. I **will** take a packet of the paper straws, thanks.
4. As usual on the show, we'll be showing you how to reuse everyday items.  
(**Future Continuous**)
5. We're meeting early to go to the car boot sale. (**Present Continuous**)

Rules

- a. We use *Future Continuous* to talk about an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events.
- b. We use -----to talk about a timetabled or scheduled future event.
- c. We use -----to talk about something which has already been decided.
- d. We use -----to talk about a future arrangement with another person.
- e. We use -----plus bare infinitive to talk about a future action decided at the moment of speaking.

Answers b. present simple c. going to d. present continuous e. will

2. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences about a car boot sale.

- 1) The monthly sale *starts / is starting* at 10 a.m.
- 2) I *'m going to try / try* and sell all my old sports equipment.
- 3) As usual, they *'re / 'll be* selling tickets at the gate.
- 4) I *'m meeting / 'll meet* my cousin there at 9 a.m. to set up our stall.
- 5) It sounds fun – maybe we *'re going to / 'll* come along too.

Answers 1) starts 2) 'm going to try 3) 're 4) 'm meeting 5) 'll

3. Look at the poster and complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. The annual charity day *begins* (begin) at 9 a.m.
2. 29 July? Yes, I think I ----- (come).
3. It's been decided that we -----(raise) money for a children's charity.
4. As in previous years, the head teacher -----(announce) how much money we have raised at the end of the day.
5. On 28 July, my classmates and I -----(bake) cakes to sell.

Answers

2) will come 3) are going to raise 4) will be announcing / will announce  
5) are baking / will be baking

4. Put the words in order to make sentences.

رتب الكلمات لتكوين جملة.

1.  the winners / announce / they / to / are / about

They are about to announce the winners.

2.  planning / we / go / on holiday / this summer / to / are

3.  are / you / apologise / at once / to / !

4. □ begin / is / the concert / due / at 8 p.m. / to

5. □ hoping / turtles and dolphins / to / we're / see

6. □ of / my summer job / thinking / quitting / I'm

7. □ the café / shut down / is / on Friday / to

#### Answers

2) We are planning to go on a holiday this summer.

3) Are you to apologise at once!

4) The concert is due to begin at 8 p.m.

5) We're hoping to see turtles and dolphins.

6) I'm thinking of quitting my summer job.

7) The café is to shut down on Friday.

5. Now match the sentences in Exercise 4 with the explanations a–d.

وصل الجمل مع التبرير

a) for plans

1) They are about to announce the winners.

5) We're hoping to see turtles and dolphins.

6) I'm thinking of quitting my summer job.

b) when something is happening very soon

c) for timetabled events

4) The concert is due to begin at 8 p.m.

d) for formal or official arrangements, instructions or commands

3) Are you to apologise at once!

7) The café is to shut down on Friday.

Answers a) 1 – 5 – 6 c) 4 d) 3 – 7



## Unit Three Grammar

## قواعد الوحدة الثالثة

### A) Past and Present habits

### التعبير عن العادات في الماضي و المضارع

- We use the Present or Past Continuous + always / constantly / forever to talk about a habit which is repeated more than usual, which the speaker finds unexpected or annoying:  
نستخدم المضارع المستمر و الماضي المستمر مع الظروف التالية ( always – constantly – forever ) للتعبير عن العادات التي تتكرر أكثر من المعتاد حيث يجدها المتحدث غير متوقعة او مزعجة. ( انتبه لوضع الظرف بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل الأساسي).  
- She 's always complaining about the weather. (present)  
- She was forever arguing with her parents when she was younger. (past)

- We use will/would + infinitive to talk about behaviour which is typical or characteristic of the person. They can describe both pleasant and annoying habits:  
- نستخدم الفعل will / would مع الفعل المجرد للتعبير عن التصرف الذي اصبح عاديا او من صفات الشخص .  
She 'll turn up at 11 o'clock and act as if nothing 's wrong. (present) will = 'll  
We 'd spend the afternoons reading. (past) would = 'd

- We use used to + infinitive to talk about a past state or repeated past actions:  
- نستخدم الصيغة التالية للتعبير عن حالات الماضي او احداث الماضي المتكررة . ويكون شكل القاعدة كالتالي  
● S. used to V.1 O. C.  
● S. didn't use to V.1 O. C.  
● Wh. did S. use to V.1 O. C. ?

- I used to feel very negative about my job.  
- At our old house I used to spend a lot of time with my friends.  
● We can introduce new topics with used to and we do not need to specify a time:  
- لا نحتاج لاستخدام أي تعابير زمانية لتحديد الوقت مع used to لذلك يجوز استخدامها للتعبير عن أي مواضيع جديدة.  
I used to eat a lot of chips and burgers, but now I eat healthy food. (NOT I'd eat ...)

- Would is not used to talk about past states.  
- انتبه لا يجوز استخدام would للتعبير عن الحالات في الماضي.  
We use would when the topic has been established and we usually specify the time:  
- نستخدم would عندما يتم تأسيس او تحديد الموضوع و عادة ما تستخدم مع تحديد الزمن في الماضي.  
My dad used to work nights. He would come home at six in the morning and we 'd have breakfast together, then he used to take me to school.

### B) Participle clauses

### الجمل المشتقة ( اسم الفاعل و اسم المفعول )

- We use a present participle clause for an action or state that happened at the same time or after an event in the story.  
★ نستخدم صيغة اسم الفاعل للحدث او الحالة التي تحدث في نفس وقت حدوث الفعل او بعد حدث اخر في القصة و يتم تكوين جملة الصفة من خلال إضافة ing للفعل المجرد .  
★ نستخدم صيغة اسم الفاعل بدلا من جمل السبب ( because – as – since ) و نضيف ing للفعل .  
- Because I saved some money, I decided to buy a new laptop.  
- Saving some money , I decided to buy a new laptop.  
His system transformed their lives, enabling them to read and write.  
(because it enabled them)

- Participle and main clauses must have the same subject..جملة الصفة و الجملة الأساسية لهم نفس الفاعل.

A present (*starting*) or past (*started*) participle is often used to replace a relative clause:



- We use a present participle to replace a relative clause with an active verb, e.g.

There was a wire which attached the phone to the wall.

= There was a wire attaching the phone to the wall.

★ معلومة مهمة جدا : نستخدم صيغة جملة الصفة لتحل محل الجملة الموصولة في حالة المبني للمجهول يعني الفاعل موجود ولا نستخدم فعل مساعد عادة في هذه الحالة.

- We use a past participle to replace a relative clause with a passive verb.

★ معلومة مهمة جدا : في حالة الماضي ( اسم المفعول ) لتحل محل الجملة الموصولة في حالة المبني للمجهول يعني نستخدم فعل مساعد عادة في هذه الحالة.

The copy which was made by the carbon paper was called the carbon copy.

- The copy made by the carbon paper was called the carbon copy.

### C) Relative clauses

### الجملة الموصولة

We use who(m), which, that, whose, where, when in relative clauses. We use them after nouns, or noun phrases, to describe or give information about a person, thing, possessions, places and time.

- نستخدم الضمائر الموصولة التالية في الجملة الموصولة و تستخدم بعد الأسماء او الجملة الاسمية لوصف او إعطاء معلومات عن الشخص - الشيء - الملكية - المكان و الزمان.

	Relative pronoun	Used with
1	who	تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل - المفرد و الجمع - عادة نستخدمها مع الفاعل .
2	whom	تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل - المفرد و الجمع - عادة نستخدمها مع المفعول به.
3	which	تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل - المفرد و الجمع
4	where	تستخدم مع اسم المكان
5	when - in which	تستخدم مع اسم الزمان
6	whose	تستخدم في حالة الملكية
7	that	تستخدم مع أي اسم و لكن بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة بعد الاسم

There are two kinds of relative clauses:

أنواع الجملة الموصولة

Type	Usage
1	defining relative clause
	<p>جمل الوصل المعرفة</p> <p>to give essential information about exactly which person/thing is being talked about in the sentence. Commas are never used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تستخدم لإعطاء معلومات ضرورية عن الاسم و لا نستخدم معها الفواصل .</li> <li>• يجوز استخدام <u>that</u> بدلا من <u>who - which</u> في هذا النوع من الجملة الموصولة.</li> </ul> <p>- The person <u>who/that</u> designed the house is a world-famous architect.</p> <p>- The land <u>where</u> the house is built is extremely picturesque.</p>
2	non-defining relative clause
	<p>جمل الوصل غير المعرفة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هنالك نوعين من جمل الوصل غير المعرفة وهي</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• give extra, non-essential information about the person or thing being talked about in the sentence:           <p>تستخدم لإعطاء معلومات غير ضرورية او إضافية عن الاسم و نستخدم معها الفواصل .</p> <p>He had just arrived home with his wife, <u>who</u> had been working that afternoon.</p> <p>The building, <u>which</u> many considered ugly at first, is today a UNESCO World Heritage site.</p> </li> <li>• add a comment about the first part of the sentence. We always use <u>which</u> in these clauses:           <p>تستخدم لإضافة تعليق حول الجزء الأول من الجملة و دوما نستخدم <u>which</u> في هذا النوع او هذه الحالة.</p> <p>People from all over the world visit the museum, <u>which</u> shows how deeply they are interested in learning about science.</p> </li> </ul> <p>دوما نستخدم الفواصل مع جمل الوصل غير المعرفة.</p> <p>Non-defining clauses always need commas:</p>

on either side if it's in the middle of the sentence, or before if it's at the end. We never use *that* in non-defining clauses.

لا يجوز استخدام *that* في حالة الجمل الموصولة غير المعرفة.

ملاحظات هامة جداً!!!!

1) يجوز حذف الضمير الموصول اذا كان هو المفعول به في الجملة .

- When the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, you can omit *ho/which/that*:  
*The house (which/that) the family has built is unique.*

2) لا يجوز حذف الضمير الموصول اذا كان هو الفاعل في الجملة .

When the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, you cannot omit *who/which/that*:

*It was the woman who/that had arrived earlier that day.*

3) حروف الجر تأتي عادة في نهاية الجملة في الإنجليزية المنطوقة و لكن في اللغة الرسمية المكتوبة و المنطوقة فان حروف الجر تأتي في البداية لكن يتبعها **which** لغير العاقل و **whom** للعاقل .

*which* (for things) or *whom* (for people):

*This house is more modern than the last house (which/that) they lived in.*

= This house is more modern than the last house **in which** they lived.

*The architect knew the couple (who/that) he had designed the house for.*

= The architect knew the couple **for whom** he had designed the house.

### Student Book – Page 84

كتاب القراءة – ص 84

1. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

didn't use to  
used to go

is always  
used to live

'll  
would

- 1) We -----to Aqaba every year.
- 2) Halima ----- showing off !
- 3) He ----- in Amman when he was young.
- 4) I -----argue with my sister every day when we were young.
- 5) He ----- mess about and then blame it on me.
- 6) I -----like getting a compliment.

Answers : 1) used to go 2) is always 3) used to live 4) would 5) 'll 6) didn't use to

2. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap.

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً الكلمات التي بالعامق بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى لا تستخدم أكثر من ثلاث كلمات .

- 1) She winds me up all the time. **ALWAYS**  
She----- me up.
- 2) He talks behind my back and then denies it. **WILL**  
He -----behind my back and then deny it.
- 3) She used to burst into tears just to get attention. **WOULD**  
She -----into tears just to get attention.
- 4) I made fun of my sister about her hair. **USED**  
I -----fun of my sister about her hair.
- 5) You let me down all the time. **CONSTANTLY**  
You're -----me down.
- 6) He always blew things out of proportion. **FOREVER**  
He -----things out of proportion.

Answers 1) is always winding 2) will talk 3) would burst 4) used to make 5) constantly letting 6) is forever blowing

### 3. Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun or a relative pronoun + preposition.

In which sentences can you omit the pronoun?

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام ضمير الوصل المناسب او ضمير الوصل و حرف الجر . في أي الجمل يمكنك حذف الضمير.

- 1) The town -----we relocated to was in the south.
- 2) Her fiancée, -----she split up with last month, wasn't very trustworthy.
- 3) The man----- I used to work was always complaining.
- 4) The house, -----I live, is charming.
- 5) She's the lady ----- I had the row with.
- 6) That's the programme ----- they compete for money.

Answers 1) (which / that) 2) who 3) for / with whom 4) where 5) (which / that ) 6) in which

### 4. Look at the pairs of sentences and decide which one matches with the meaning given.

بعد النظر لكل زوج من الجمل التالية قرر أي واحدة ترتبط مع معنى الجملة.

1) a. His cousin who was born in Argentina is a teacher.	
b. His cousin, who was born in Argentina, is a teacher.	
<input type="checkbox"/> He's got only one cousin.	لديه ابن عم واحد فقط.
2) a. The windows, which overlooked the garden, were open.	
b. The windows which overlooked the garden were open.	
<input type="checkbox"/> All of the windows were open.	جميع النوافذ كانت مفتوحة.
3) a. The students who took a test had a hard time.	
b. The students, who took a test, had a hard time.	
<input type="checkbox"/> All the students had a hard time.	جميع الطلاب كانت لديهم أوقات صعبة.
4) a. The fans who came to the concert were wearing the official band t-shirts.	
b. The fans, who came to the concert, were wearing the official band t-shirts.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Only some of the fans were wearing the official band t-shirts.	فقط البعض من المعجبين كانوا يلبسون القميص الذي يحمل شعار الفرقة.
Answers : 1) b 2) a 3) b 4) a	الجمل التي تحتوي على الفواصل هي التي تعطي معلومات ضرورية و أساسية.

### 5. Rewrite the sentences using a present or past participle clause.

تمرين مهم على إعادة كتابة الجمل باستخدام صيغة اسم الفاعل او اسم المفعول .

- 1) Who's the girl who is crying over there?  
Who's -----?
- 2) Most of my friends who were invited to the party arrived on time.  
Most of my friends ----- .
- 3) I live in a house which was built in 1910.  
I live in a house ----- .
- 4) Anyone who wants to go online should enter a password.  
Anyone ----- .
- 5) Those students who have flunked the exam will need to retake it.  
Those students----- .
- 6) The story which was reported in the news blew things out of proportion.  
The story ----- .

Answers

- 1) the girl crying over there
- 2) invited to the party arrived on time
- 3) built in 1910
- 4) going online should enter a password
- 5) flunking / having flunked the exam will need to retake it
- 6) reported in the news blew things out of proportion

**3. Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous or Past Continuous, will, used to or would. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.**

- 1) My sister -----forever----- (borrow) my clothes without asking me. It's very irritating!
- 2) When I was a child, we----- (live) in a house by the sea, but now we live in a city.
- 3) My brother can't keep a secret. He -----(post) anything you tell him on his blog immediately.

Answers ; 1) is forever borrowing 2) used to live / lived 3) is posting / will post

**4. Rewrite the sentences as one sentence using a defining or non-defining relative clause.**

إعادة كتابة الجمل باستخدام قاعدة الجمل الموصولة المعرفة وغير المعرفة.

- 1) That boy's mum is Japanese. He's fluent in five languages.

That boy-----.

- 2) My grandma's house has no wi-fi . It's very annoying.

My-----.

- 3) They go to that beach in summer. It's their favourite place.

The beach -----.

Answers:

- 1) That boy, whose mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.
- 2) My grandma's house has no wi-fi, which is very annoying.
- 3) The beach where they go in summer is their favourite place.  
- The beach which they go in summer is their favourite place.

**5. Replace the underlined phrase with a participle clause.**

استبدال العبارات التي تحتها خط باستخدام جمل اسم الفاعل واسم المفعول.

- 1) People who want to make an appointment should do so online.

-----.

- 2) Did you see that car which was parked next to ours?

-----.

Answers

- 1) People making an appointment should do so online.
- 2) Did you see that car parked next to ours

**8. Look at sentences a–d and complete rules 1–3 with used to or would.**

أكمل القواعد من 1 – 3 بعد النظر الى الجمل من a الى d .

- a) As a child, I used to spend my weekends playing with my friends. We would play all day together.

- b) I was an only child and I used to feel bored at home on my own.

- c) On Saturdays, I would go swimming with my dad.

- d) I used to get up early when I was younger, but I nearly always have a lie-in now.

1. We often use **1**----- to set the scene, and then, when the time reference is clear, we

can use **2** ----- for other examples of past habitual behaviour.

2. We DON'T use **3** -----to describe a past state.

3. We use **4** -----to talk about a past state or a situation that doesn't happen any longer.

Answers

- 1) used to 2) would 3) used to 4) would

### 9. Complete the short text with *used to* or *would*. Sometimes both are possible.

When he was younger, Hamzah 1----- play basketball. He 2----- be quite tall for his age, but then all the other boys caught up. In fact, his younger brother, who 3----- be tiny, is now quite a bit taller than him. Hamzah 4----- be the best player in the basketball team, but now he prefers football!

Answers 1) used to 2) used to 3) used to 4) used to / would

### Work Book – Page 24

كتاب التمارين – ص 24

#### 1. Match sentences 1–7 with their meanings a–g.

وصل الجمل التالية مع معانيها.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Imad was forever bursting into tears.             | a) a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present<br>حدث ماضي متكرر او حالة ربما لازالت تحدث في الحاضر |
| 2. Asma is constantly showing off .                  | b) a typical characteristic of a person<br>صفة عادية موجودة في الشخص  |
| 3. Lubna will forget to take her contact lenses out. | c) a repeated action in the present<br>حدث متكرر في المضارع   |
| 4. My uncle would always take me swimming.           | d) an annoying repeated habit in the past<br>حدث مزعج متكرر في الماضي   |
| 5. I used to love winding my brother up.             | e) a past state or action which no longer exists<br>حالة في الماضي او حالة لم تعد موجودة                                      |
| 6. We watched that show every week.                  | f) a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state<br>عادة او حدث متكرر في الماضي و لكن ليست حالة.                    |
| 7. You always mess about in class.                   | g) an annoying repeated habit in the present<br>حدث او عادة مزعجة متكررة في الماضي  |

Answers: 1) d 2) g 3) b 4) f 5) e 6) a 7) c

#### 2. Complete the mini-conversations with the correct Present or Past Continuous forms.

**Hamed:** Have you fallen out with your sister?

**Ali:** To be honest, my sister and I 1 are always falling out (always/fall out) and it really upsets me.

**Hala:** Why did Amani lose her job?

**Fatima:** She 2----- (constantly/be) late and didn't seem interested in her work.

**Husam:** Why don't you like the twins?

**Osama:** They 3 ----- (forever/talk) behind people's backs.

**Mazen:** Why did they stop playing rugby?

**Salah:** Because they 4----- (constantly/injure) themselves.

Answers : 2) was constantly being 3) are forever talking 4) were constantly injuring

#### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *used to* or *would* and the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1) When we were younger, my sister and I used to share (share) a bedroom.
- 2) How ----- (stay) in touch with your friends before you got your first phone?
- 3) My brother was the baby of the family and everybody ----- (make) a big fuss of him.
- 4) When I was young, I----- (not think) I would ever become an adult.
- 5) When Rola was younger, she ----- (suddenly/start) crying for no reason.



Answer 2) did you use to stay 3) used to make / would make 4) didn't use to think 5) used to suddenly start / would suddenly start

Work Book – Page 25

كتاب التمارين – ص 25

4. Match sentences 1–4 with responses a–d. Then complete the responses with *will/won't* or *would/wouldn't*.

1.  'My parents don't let my brother use their car.'
  2.  'Jameel is thinking of travelling again.'
  3.  'I never really believed anything he said.'
  4.  'Lama's hearing is getting really bad.'
- a) 'Yes, well, he *won't* stay in one place for more than a few months.'
- b) 'Well, she----- keep listening to loud music.'
- c) 'That's not surprising. He----- tell the most ridiculous stories.'
- d) 'Well, he ----- go too fast whenever he drives.'

Answers 1) d – will 2) a – won't 3) c – would 4) b – won't

5. Complete the mini-conversations with one word or a contraction in each gap.

**Adnan:** Did you <sup>1</sup>*use* to walk to school when you were little?

**Hani:** No, my mum 2 ----- always give me a lift.

**Dalia:** My sisters 3 ----- use to argue, but these days they are 4----- falling out.

**Heba:** It's the same for me. I 5----- always the peacemaker in our household.

**Amer:** Why 6 -----you always shouting at me?!

**Jameel:** Because you annoy me!

**Amer:** You didn't 7----- to lose your temper so often.

**Jameel:** That's because you 8----- constantly winding me up!

Answers 2) didn't 3) didn't 4) always / forever / constantly 5) am 6) are 7) use 8) weren't

6. Choose all the correct forms to complete the text. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

I didn't do well at school. My concentration span 1----- very short, and I was constantly getting into trouble for not listening. I often 2----- bored in class. I 3----- out of the window all the time and daydream. I 4----- listen to what the teacher was saying and found it hard to focus. One time I 5----- asleep in a test!

1.  
a would be      b used to be      c was
2.  
a would feel      b felt      c used to feel
3.  
a would stare      b used to stare      c was staring
4.  
a didn't      b wouldn't      c didn't use to
5.  
a fell      b used to fall      c would fall

Answers

- 1) b / c 2) b / c  
3) a / b 4) a / b  
5) a



**1. Choose the correct relative clause a–e to complete the sentences.**

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Bluetooth, <i>b</i> , is actually a kind of wireless connection. | D / ND |
| 2. The headset----- is really uncomfortable to wear.                | D / ND |
| 3. Ergonomic keyboards,-----, make typing more comfortable.         | D / ND |
| 4. This record player,-----, was made in Italy.                     | D / ND |
| 5. This is the Walkman -----.                                       | D / ND |
- a) *which often look rather strange*  
 b) *which sounds like a dental problem*  
 c) *which can play records at different speeds*  
 d) *which my mum used to play her music on when she was a teenager*  
 e) *which came with my phone*

answers : 2) e / D 3) a / ND 4) c / ND 5) d / D

**4. Complete the text with *who, which, that, where* or *whose*. Find the sentence where you can omit the pronoun.**

I-talk 7 review ★★★★★

The *I-talk 7*, 1 *which* has been completely redesigned since the *I-talk 6*, is possibly the best new phone on the market. Produced in South Korea, 2 -----*I-talk* has its headquarters, this is a bright new star in a competitive market. For those of you 3-----budget won't stretch to more expensive brands, we really recommend the *I-talk 7*. Virtually all of the quality issues 4----- affected the company's earlier models have been solved in the *I-talk 7*.

Users 5----- care about the quality of their photographs will be happy with the new dual lens camera. The only complaint 6----- we can think of is that the range of colours is limited to blue, black and grey.

Answers : 2) where 3) whose 4) which/that 5) who/that 6) that/which

The relative pronoun can be omitted in 6.

**5. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using a relative clause.**

1. I was talking about an app. It's really cool.

*The app (which/that) I was talking about is really cool.*

2. Sami lives round the corner. I play football with him.

3. These headphones stopped working after two days. I paid a fortune for them.

4. I bought my computer at a shop. It has closed down.

Answers

2. Sami, who I play football with, lives round the corner.

- Sami, with whom I play football, lives round the corner.

3. These headphones, which I paid a fortune for, stopped working after two days.

- These headphones, for which I paid a fortune, stopped working after two days.

4. The shop where/from which I bought my computer has closed down.

- The shop (that/which) I bought my computer from has closed down.

## 6. Rewrite the sentences using participle clauses.

1. What's the name of that website that sells retro-tech?

What's the name of that website selling retro-tech?

2. The flip phone, which was designed in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.

3. There are very few people who are still using analogue televisions.

4. Users who are used to the old system may find the new one confusing.

### Answers

2. The flip phone, designed in the 1990s, is rapidly becoming popular again.

3. There are very few people still using analogue televisions.

4. Users used to the old system may find the new one confusing.

## Work Book – Page 63

كتاب التمارين – ص 63

### 3. Complete the sentences with the forms from the box.

didn't use to like it - is forever asking - used to order -  
will leave - will play the drums - would always remember

1. Our teacher is forever asking us difficult questions about English grammar!

2. Fadia isn't trustworthy – she----- the doors unlocked and forget to turn off the lights.

3. Before we started working on our fitness, we----- pizza every night.

4. The neighbours----- when we played our music loud.

5. I used to rely on my sister because she -----everyone's birthdays.

6. The most annoying thing my sister does is that she -----on Saturday mornings.

Answers : 2) will leave 3) used to order 4) didn't use to like it 5) would always remember

6) will play the drums

### 4. Complete the sentences with *where*, *which*, *whom*, or *X* (no pronoun). Add commas where necessary.

1. Who was that woman X taking photographs at the party?

2. I waited in a long queue ----- was boring.

3. Passengers ----- sitting in window seats have the best views.

4. The receptionist with ----- I spoke was very helpful.

5. Beirut ----- I grew up is the largest city in Lebanon.

6. The boy ----- to I was talking yesterday was my cousin.

### Answers

2 ,which 3 X 4 whom 5 ,where (and comma after 'grew up') 6 whom

## Unit Four Grammar

## قواعد الوحدة الرابعة

### Narrative tenses; Past Perfect Simple and Continuous

### أزمنة السرد القصصي

When we are telling a story about the past, we usually use the Past Simple for the main events and the Past Perfect Simple and Past Perfect Continuous to provide background information to those events.

عندما نقوم برواية قصة حدثت في الماضي نستخدم الأزمنة التالية لذلك :

1) الماضي البسيط Past Simple لرواية الاحداث الرئيسية في القصة .

2) الماضي التام Past Perfect و الماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect Continuous لإعطاء معلومات خلفية هذه الاحداث

#### ● Past Perfect Simple

#### الماضي التام

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about:

- the duration of states before a specific point in the past:

- وصف مدة الحالة او الحدث قبل وقت محدد في الماضي .

*She had been blind for 12 years when she started her journey.*

- completed earlier actions with a relevance to the time of the story:

- حدث مكتمل الحدوث وله صلة مع وقت حدوث القصة.

*He wrote about a spot that he had discovered on the surface of Venus.*

- experiences that happened before a specific point in the past:

- تجربة معينة وقعت قبل وقت محدد في الماضي.

*By the time he died, he had written a lot of letters.*

S. had V.3 O. C.

S. had not (hadn't) V.3 O. C.

had S. V.3 O. C.?

#### ● Past Perfect Continuous

#### الماضي التام المستمر

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to talk about:

- the duration of actions that began earlier in the past and continued to the time of the story.

- مدة الحدث الذي وقع باكرا في الماضي واستمر حتى وقت حدوث القصة.

*- He had been studying bird migration for years.*

- earlier past processes with a relevance to the main events in the story:

- الاحداث و العمليات الماضية والتي لها ارتباط بالاحداث الرئيسية في القصة.

*- He had an accident with a pair of scissors that he had been playing with.*

- We use the Past Perfect Continuous when we want to focus on the duration of an activity or when we are explaining a past result:

- نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر عندما نريد التركيز على المدة الزمنية للحدث او عندما نقوم بتفسير نتيجة ماضية.

*- She was tired because she had been flying for hours.*

S. had been V.ing O. C.

S. had not (hadn't) been V.ing O. C.

had S. been V.ing O. C.?

● نستخدم الروابط الزمنية وكلمات الربط التالية مع أزمنة الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر وهي

We often use linking words or time phrases with the Past Perfect tenses, e.g.

*when, after, because, as, before, by, by the time.*

*By the age of 15, he had completed his system.*

*He missed that event because he had been in hospital for two weeks.*

**Negative inversion**

We use negative inversion to add emphasis (special meaning) to a sentence:

● نستخدم الانقلاب المنفي لاضافة التاكيد او معنى خاص للجملة و يتم تكوين القاعدة بالشكل التالي

الجملة **clause + subject + فعل مساعد auxiliary verb + الظرف المنفي negative adverbial**

*I had never felt so afraid. → Never had I felt so afraid.*

خطوات الحل

1- نضع الظرف او العبارة الظرفية 2- نضع الفعل المساعد او المودل 3- نضع الفاعل 4- بقية الجملة كما هي

- She

بعض الظروف و العبارات الظرفية الشائعة هي

**seldom/rarely / never/at no time hardly/barely/scarcely ... when ... /under no circumstances/in no way / no sooner / not only ... but also / ... little (did I/they know/ imagine ...)**

-Negative inversion can sound quite formal, but it is also used in more informal contexts for dramatic effect.

الاقبال المنفي قد يبدو رسميا ولكنه كذلك سياق غير رسمي و عام للتأثير الدرامي و الملحوظ.

● ملاحظات هامة جدا عند تطبيق هذه القاعدة :

1) مع الظرف **not only** نستخدم الظرف **but also** في الجملة الثانية و يكون التغيير فقط على الجملة الأولى.

- The film was awful, but it became more terrified.

**Not only** was the film awful, but it **also** became more terrified.

2) دوما مع عبارة **barely / scarcely / hardly** نستخدم **when** .

- I checked on the emails and I found it was a fraud.

**Hardly** had I checked the emails **when** I found it was a fraud.

3) استبدال عبارة **never** بالظرف **ever** عند التحويل وكذلك استبدال **didn't** ب **did**

- He can **never** guess what comes next.

**Under no circumstances** can he **ever** guess what comes next.

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**1. Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect Simple or Continuous and the verbs in brackets.**

- 1) I -----(check) the website twice before I went to school.
- 2) -----Amelia Earhart -----(visit) Bangkok when she disappeared?
- 3) Elvis -----(record) 24 studio albums before he died.
- 4) Paul McCartney----- (learn) to play the trumpet before he was given a guitar.
- 5) We -----(not know) about the hoax at the time.
- 6) She was tired because -----(watch) the news for hours.

Answers : 1) had checked 2) had / been visiting 3) had recorded 4) had been learning 5) hadn't known 6) had been watching

**2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

- 1) No sooner -----(we/eat) dinner than he got up and left.
- 2) Scarcely -----(I/open) the newspaper when I saw a sensational story.
- 3) At no time -----(we/claim) we were right.
- 4) Never had -----(she/see) seen such a weird story.
- 5) Rarely-----(he/get) so much attention.
- 6) In no way -----(he/agree) to give an interview.

Answer:

1) had we eaten 2) had I opened 3) did we claim 4) she seen 5) did he get 6) did he agree

**3. Rewrite the second sentence using the words in bold so that it means the same as the first one.**

إعادة كتابة على الاقلاب المنفي - تمرين مهم - يساعدك على فهم القاعدة بشكل افضل.

- 1) The story was false, but it went viral. **NOT ONLY**
- 2) I have never heard such a heart-warming story. **SELDOM**
- 3) I clicked on the headline and I knew it was fake. **HARDLY**
- 4) He didn't realise the problems he'd caused. **LITTLE**
- 5) We revealed the truth and then we uncovered more lies. **NO SOONER**
- 6) You can never expose the truth. **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES**

**Answers**

- 1) *Not only was the story* false, but it *also* went viral.
- 2) *Seldom have I* heard such a heart – warming story.
- 3) *Hardly* had I clicked on the headline *when* I knew it was fake.
- 4) *Little* did he realise the problems he'd caused.
- 5) *No sooner* had we revealed the truth *than* we uncovered more lies.
- 6) *Under no circumstances* can you (*ever*) expose the truth.

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كتاب القراءة – ص 52

**4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1) They were delighted as they -----(just / solve) the puzzle.
- 2) Mustafa -----(break) his leg last week. Before he -----(fall), he -----(try) to climb to the top of the mountain.
- 3) The concert was great, but when the band -----(play) their second song, the lights----- (go) out. It was a shame because it is my favourite song!
- 4) The protesters -----(stand) outside the mine for two hours when the reporters----- (arrive).
- 5) The airport -----(close) two days ago because someone -----(phone) to say there -----(be) a bad storm coming. Luckily, it -----(be) only a hoax.

**Answers :** 1) had just solved 2) broke, fell, had been trying 3) was/were playing, went  
4) had been standing, arrived 5) closed, had phoned, was, was

**5. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.**

Little did - Never have I heard - No sooner had - Not only did  
- Scarcely had - Under no circumstances

- 1) -----such a weird story!
- 2) -----should you leave the building.
- 3) -----he run a marathon, but he did it alone!
- 4) -----she made the statement than she realised she had made a big mistake.
- 5) -----he know what a lucky escape he had had.
- 6) -----she started reading when she realised it was a hoax.

**Answers**

- 1) Never have I heard
- 2) Under no circumstances
- 3) Not only did
- 4) No sooner had
- 5) Little did
- 6) Scarcely had



3. Rewrite the sentences without changing their meaning.

1) They had only just left when the house exploded.

Scarcely----- .

2) You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.

Under----- .

3) As well as winning the race, she also broke a world record.

Not only----- .

4) He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy!

Little----- .

Answers:

1) Scarcely had they left when the house exploded.

2) Under no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

3) Not only did she win the race, but she also broke a world record.

4) Little did he imagine that his friend was a spy!

### Work Book – Page 34

1. ★★ Put the sentences in order to make a story.

رتب الجمل التالية لتكوين قصة.

I stopped my car, got out and stood in the road to see what it was.

Last night, I was driving back home.

I felt tired as I had been driving all day.

By the time I got to the field, the object had disappeared.

Suddenly, I saw an object in the sky.

While I was watching the object, it fell into a field.

Answers

4. I stopped my car, got out and stood in the road to see what it was.

1. Last night, I was driving back home.

2. I felt tired as I had been driving all day.

6. By the time I got to the field, the object had disappeared.

3. Suddenly, I saw an object in the sky.

5. While I was watching the object, it fell into a field.

2. Now match the sentences with their meanings a–f.

الآن قم بتوصيل الجمل مع معانيها.

Past Simple

a) an action started/finished in the past

b) actions which follow each other in a story

Past Continuous

c) an action in progress at a specific time

d) an interrupted past action

Past Perfect Simple

e) an action which took place before another

Past Perfect Continuous

f) a situation or an action which continued

Answers

a) 3 b) 4 c) 1 d) 5 e) 6 f) 2



**3. Use the prompts to write sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous.**

- 1) Reem got into trouble at school for using her phone. She / text / during lessons  
*She'd been texting during lessons.*
- 2) Nader had ink all round his mouth. He / chew / his pen / during the exam  
.....
- 3) The central square was underwater. It / rain / for five days  
.....
- 4) The gang was convicted of fraud. They / print / fake money  
.....
- 5) The man became ill while giving a speech. He / speak / at a business meeting  
.....

**Answers:**

- 2) He had/'d been chewing his pen during the exam.  
3) It had/'d been raining for five days.  
4) They had/'d been printing fake money.  
5) He had/'d been speaking at a business meeting.

**4. Complete the text with the forms from the box.**

had been - had he forgotten - had fallen - had he been revising  
- had been studying - had been worrying - had never failed

Ali was very tired because he 1-----for his English exam all night. It 2-----dark for ten hours and now it was getting light. He took the bus to school. For many weeks, he 3 --  
----- about this exam.

He 4----- an English exam before, but this one was special: if he passed it, he could go to a good college. He opened the paper and looked at the questions. He was shocked. He could not understand any of it! 5----- the wrong things? Or 6----- everything he looked at the night before? Then he felt something touch his shoulder. He jumped and suddenly he was back in his chair. His mother was shaking his shoulder. He 7-----a sleep at his desk!

**Answers**

- 1) had been studying 2) had been 3) had been worrying  
4) had never failed 5) Had he been revising  
6) had he forgotten 7) had fallen

**5. Complete the sentences with the correct Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous forms of the verbs in bold.**

**1. PLAY**

- a) Hanan's music player *had been playing* for 19 hours when the battery ran out.  
b) Hanan's music player nearly 200 songs when the battery ran out.

**2. ELIMINATE**

- a) The police officer all the other suspects when he arrested the criminal.  
b) The police officer suspects at an impressive rate.

**Answers**

1. a had been playing  
1. b had played  
2. a had eliminated  
2. b had been eliminating

**6. Tick the correct sentences. Then rewrite the remaining sentences to make them correct.**

1. ✓ Until that night, Raed had never seen snow.
2. □ By the time we opened the door, the noises already stopped.
3. □ The other day, I was talking to a man who said he had seen a famous footballer in our street.
4. □ Suddenly, I was hearing a noise, so I was going upstairs and opening the door to the attic.
5. □ The hikers had been walking in the mountains for six hours when they saw something strange.
6. □ While he was performing, the actor had forgotten what to say.
7. □ While I rowed a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly appeared in the water next to me!

**Answers**

- 2) By the time we opened the door, the noises had already stopped.
- 3) ✓
- 4) Suddenly, I heard a noise, so I went upstairs and opened the door to the attic.
- 5) ✓
- 6) While he was performing, the actor forgot what to say.
- 7) While I was rowing a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly appeared in the water next to me!

**7. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1) When Nasser arrived at the party, the other boys *had already eaten* (already/eat) the food.
- 2) There was a strong smell because someone -----(cook) fi sh.
- 3) Loud music -----(play) and the guests were dancing or chatting to each other.
- 4) Rakan -----(wait) all week for the chance to play football with his friends.
- 5) While they -----(dance), there was a power cut and the music stopped.
- 6) They lit some candles and then everyone -----(sit) in a circle and told stories.

- Answers:** 2) had been cooking/was cooking 3) was playing 4) had been waiting  
5) were dancing 6 sat

**8. ★★ Complete the story with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.**

come - disappear - do - find – leave – organise - switch - take - wait - work

**The mystery of Abbas Akel**

I was reading a newspaper the other day when I 1 *came* across a fascinating story. It was about a cleaner who 2----- in mysterious circumstances. Abbas Akel 3----- at the East Hotel for exactly 25 years on the day he vanished. He was a popular with everyone and he always 4----- his job well. The staff 5 ----- a surprise party to celebrate Abbas’s work anniversary. Everyone 6----- for him in the dining room when the hotel manager stood up, 7----- on the microphone and announced that Abbas couldn’t be found anywhere. While everyone 8----- the dining room, the rumours began. Some said he 9----- a lot of money in a hotel room and gone to the Caribbean. Someone said he 10 -----a job at a bigger hotel. Abbas was never seen again

- Answers:** 2) disappeared 3) had been working 4) did 5) had organised 6) was waiting  
7) switched 8) was leaving 9) had found 10) had taken

**9. Use the prompts to write questions about the story in Exercise 8. Use the Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.**

1. How long / Abbas / work / at the hotel / when / disappear?

*How long had Abbas been working at the hotel when he disappeared?*

2. How / the staff / plan / to celebrate?

3. What / happen / Abbas?

4. go / the Caribbean?

5. get job / a bigger hotel?

**Suggested answers**

2) How had the staff been planning to celebrate?

3) What had happened to Abbas?

4) Had he gone to the Caribbean?

5) Had he got a job at a bigger hotel?

**Work Book – Page 37**

كتاب التمارين – ص 37

**1. ★ Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

1) At no time *is / it is* the use of such language acceptable.

2) Not only *did I feel / felt I* relaxed, but also happy and safe.

3) Under no circumstances *I will ever / will I ever* do that again.

4) Seldom *I had seen / had I seen* such a lucky escape.

5) Little *did they know / they did know* that I had more money in my back pocket.

6) Scarcely *the tickets had gone / had the tickets gone* on sale when they were sold out.

**Answers**

1) is 2) did I feel 3) will I ever 4) had I seen 5) did they know 6) had the tickets gone

**2. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text below.**

1. a) he arrived

b) did he arrive

c) had he arrived

2. a) would he

b) he would

c) were he

3. a) Little they did know

b) Little did they know

c) Little they were known

4. a) they'd begun

b) had they begun

c) they began

5. a) Not only my father is

b) My father is not only

c) Not only is my father

Answers 1) c 2) a 3) b 4) b 5) c

**3. ★★ Correct the sentences.**

المطلوب هو تصحيح الجمل التالية.

1. No sooner Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.

*No sooner does Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.*

2. At no circumstances are students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.

3. In no way this article represents my views.

4. Scarcely the film had started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

**Answers**

2) Under no circumstances are students allowed to take exam papers out of the room.

3) In no way does this article represent my views.

4) Scarcely had the film started when members of the audience began to walk out of the cinema.

**4. Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and an appropriate auxiliary verb.**

1. *Barely had we arrived* (we/arrived/barely) when dinner was served.
2. (left/no/they/sooner) the hostel than it started to rain.
3. (only/it/not) the worst holiday we'd ever had, but also the most expensive!
4. (in/way/saying/I/no) it is your fault, but we do need to find a solution.
5. (rarely/felt/I) so unwelcome at someone's house.
6. (imagine/Tareq/little) that Samer was actually working for the police.

**Answers**

- 2) No sooner had they left 3) Not only was it 4) In no way am I saying  
5) Rarely have I felt 6) Little did Tareq imagine

**Work Book – Page 65**

كتاب التمارين – ص 65

**3. Complete the sentences.**

1. (time / at / no / did / believe / I) he would actually turn up on our doorstep.
2. (way / no / is / she / in / saying) she won't take part in the debate.
3. (think / little / they / did) someone was recording everything.
4. (do / see / seldom / you) such beautiful animals up close.
5. (so many / never / people / have) turned up at the meeting.

**Answers**

- 1 At no time did I believe 2 In no way is she saying 3 Little did they think  
4 Seldom do you see 5 Never have so many people

**4. Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

A: So how was the film?

B: Well, the whole evening was a disaster. By the time the bus arrived, I 1 *'d been waiting* (wait) in the rain for 20 minutes, and when I finally met up with Issa and got to the cinema, the film 2 -----(already/start).

A: Oh no! Was it a good film at least?

B: Well, I don't know. We had been watching for about 15 minutes when the screen 3 -----(go) blank.

A: What?

B: Apparently they 4 -----(not check) the projector properly, and it broke down. While we 5 -----(wait) for them to fix the projector, they offered us tickets to the other film that was showing, but Issa had already seen it.

A: Oh, dear. So what 6 -----(you/do)?

B: Well, we got our money back and then caught the bus home. A total waste of an evening!

**Answers**

- 2 had already started 3 went 4 hadn't checked  
5 were waiting 6 did you do

## Unit 5, Lesson 1A Gerunds and infinitives

الوحدة الخامسة: اسم الفاعل و المصدر

### Infinitives

صيغة المصدر

We use an infinitive with *to*:

- نستخدم صيغة المصدر مع *to* لتوضيح الهدف او الغاية من الحدث . و تأتي بعد أفعال محددة و معينه - يجب حفظ الأفعال -
- to explain the purpose of an action:
  - \* *You should eat them **to reduce** your risk of heart failure.*
  - \* *Sugar is added **to make** the bread rise.*
- after certain verbs:

• هذه هي الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها المصدر V.1

	Verb	Meaning
1	agree	يوافق
2	allow	يسمح
3	appear	يبدو
4	attempt	يحاول
5	encourage	يشجع
6	help	يساعد
7	expect	يتوقع
8	force	يجبر
9	persuade	يقنع
10	plan	يخطط
11	promise	يعد
12	refuse	يرفض
13	need	يحتاج
14	fail	يفشل

• معلومة مهمة : الفعل *help* قد يأتي بعده العمل بدون *to* مثل

- *They may **help** your brain (to) grow.*

\* *You need **to make** sure you drink a lot of water.*

\* *They often fail **to notice** all the details.*

• هذه هي بعض الصفات التي يأتي بعدها المصدر V.1

1	quick	سريع
2	easy	سهل
3	important	مهم
4	difficult	صعب
5	likely	محتمل
6	helpful	مساعد / معين
7	first	اول
8	second	ثاني
9	third	ثالث
10	last	الاخير

*They're quick and easy to cook.*

*It's important to remember that ...*

• انتبه مع الأفعال التالية ( *let – make* ) نستخدم الفعل مجردا بدون *to*

*They may **make** you **feel** happier.*

***Let** your heart **slow down**.*



We use a gerund (-ing form) in the same way as a noun:

● نستخدم اسم الفاعل ( يعني الفعل الذي يضاف له ing ) ليكون هو الاسم في الجملة او ما يعرف بالعربية بنائب الفاعل.

• as the subject of the sentence:

يكون هو الفاعل في الجملة.

*Jogging is good for you.*

*Making bread involves ...*

● هذه هي الأفعال وحروف الجر Prepositions التي يأتي بعدها اسم الفاعل

	Verb	Meaning
1	avoid	يتجنب
2	involves	يتضمن
3	can't stand	لا يحتمل
4	consider	يفكر ب
5	don't mind	لا يمانع
6	enjoy	يستمتع
7	fancy	بارع
8	imagine	يتخيل
9	risk	يخطر
10	suggest	يقترح

\* *You should also avoid stopping suddenly.*

\* *It involves taking a test.*

Prepositions

حروف الجر

of

from

\* ... your risk **of** having a heart attack.

\* ... to prevent it **from** rising too much.

● be used to (is – are - am) used to V.ing

*I'm not used to pushing my body to the limit*

(The situation is unfamiliar to me and I am not comfortable with it.)

يكون معنى الجملة في هذه الحالة ان الوضع غير مريح uncomfortable وغير مألوف unfamiliar

● get used to V.ing

*I'm getting used to doing more exercise.*

(The situation is becoming more familiar, but I am not comfortable with it yet.)

● الوضع يصبح مألوفاً more familiar ولكنه غير مريح not comfortable

● نمط وازاري مقترح للتفريق في المعنى بين الصيغتين في الأعلى يكون بالشكل التالي

- I'm **getting used to doing** more exercise.

The above sentence indicates .....

الجملة التي في الأعلى تشير الى

a) The situation is becoming more familiar, but I am not comfortable with it yet.

b) The situation is becoming more unfamiliar, but I am not comfortable with it yet.

c) The situation is becoming more familiar, but I am comfortable with it yet.

d) The situation is becoming more unfamiliar, but I am comfortable with it yet.

• هذه الأفعال قد يأتي بعدها **to V.1** أو **V.ing** دون ان يكون هنالك أي تغيير في المعنى .

The following verbs can be followed by the infinitive with *to* or the gerund, with no difference in meaning:

begin	continue	hate	love	start
يبدأ	يستمر	يكره	يحب	يبدأ

•• نستخدم الفعل (prefer) مع ( to V.1 ) ليدل على موقف محدد **specific situation**

- We use *prefer* + infinitive with *to* for a specific situation:

• *I'd prefer to stay in tonight.*

•• نستخدم الفعل (prefer) مع اسم الفاعل ( gerund ) ليدل على تفضيل عام **general preference**

- We use *prefer* + gerund to talk about general preferences:

• *I prefer staying in to going out.*

### - Verbs with gerunds and infinitives (change in meaning)

••• هذه الأفعال قد يأتي بعدها **to V.1** أو **V.ing** مع حدوث تغيير في المعنى .  
( من الضروري حفظ هذه الأفعال لأنه قد يأتي عليها سؤال وزاري للتفريق في المعنى )

Verbs followed by an infinitive or a gerund, with a change in meaning:

Verb	Meaning
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>remember</i> + infinitive (to remember something, then do it) تذكر شيء ثم القيام بفعله</li> <li>• <i>remember</i> + gerund (to do something and remember it later) فعل شيء ثم تذكره لاحقا</li> </ul>
<p>- <i>I always remember to take a sandwich with me.</i> - <i>I remember thinking that I needed to find a system.</i></p>	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>forget</i> + infinitive (to forget about something, so you don't do it) نسيان شيء ما لذلك لم تقم بفعله</li> <li>• <i>forget</i> + gerund (to do something and (not) forget it later) فعل شيء و عدم نسيانه لاحقا و غالبا مع اسم الفاعل تستخدم في حالة النفي</li> </ul>
<p>- <i>I forgot to mention that ...</i> - <i>I'll never forget failing that exam.</i></p>	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>try</i> + infinitive (to make an effort to do something difficult): بذل الجهد لفعل شيء صعب</li> <li>• <i>try</i> + gerund (to do something and see what happens) ( giving advice ) فعل شيء ما صعب و انتظار ما قد يحدث / و قد تستخدم كذلك للنصيحة</li> </ul>
<p>- <i>I always try to plan it so that ...</i> - <i>You should try working in the library.</i></p>	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>stop</i> + infinitive (to stop something in order to do something else) التوقف عن فعل شيء ما للقيام بشئ اخر</li> <li>• <i>stop</i> + gerund (to no longer do something) التوقف تماما عن فعل شيء ما</li> </ul>
<p>* <i>I keep stopping to make a cup of tea.</i> * <i>I don't stop studying till I've finished.</i></p>	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>like</i> + infinitive (to do something because it is a good idea) فعل شيء ما لأنه فكرة جيدة</li> <li>• <i>like</i> + gerund (to enjoy something) الاستمتاع بفعل شيء ما</li> </ul>
<p>- <i>I like to spend at least three hours a day in the library.</i> - <i>I like working at home.</i></p>	

- To talk about a completed action after the verbs:

● للتعبير عن اكتمال الحدث بعد الفعل نستخدم الأفعال التالية مع المفعول به ثم الفعل المجرد بدون **to**

يشعر

feel

يسمع

hear

يستمع

listen

يرى

see

يشاهد

watch

\* I saw somebody fall in the water.

● للتعبير عن استمرارية الحدث بعد هذه الأفعال السابقة نستخدم المفعول به ثم الفعل المضارع له **ing**

\* I saw him talking to the lifeguard.

- After the verbs *need*, *deserve* and *require* the gerund has a passive sense:

● بعد هذه الأفعال ( need – deserve – require ) يكون لاسم الفاعل صيغة المجهول

*needs cleaning* = needs to be cleaned.

### من الأفضل عاجلاً / **would rather** تفضل / **would sooner**

- We use an infinitive without *to* after *would rather* and *would sooner*:

● نستخدم العبارات التالية *would rather – would sooner* مع الفعل المجرد بدون **to**

\* *I'd rather go to the club.*

\* *We could eat later if you would rather do that.*

\* *My sister would rather not go to Italy. It's too hot there.*

\* *I'd rather dive than lie on the beach.*

\* *She said she'd sooner die than live in the countryside.*

Note: *I'd sooner* is more formal than *I'd rather*.

● معلومة 1 ● يعتبر استخدام *would sooner* أكثر رسمية من *would rather*.

● معلومة 2 ● يعتبر استخدام *would rather* مع الماضي *V.1 / didn't V.2* للتعبير عن عدم رغبتنا لقيام

الشخص بفعل معين .

- We use *would rather* + subject + past tense to say that we don't want somebody to do something:

*I'd rather you cleaned the bathroom.*

*I'd rather you didn't go there alone.*

## Used to / be used to / get used to

نستخدم التعابير / الأشكال التالية في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي أو التعبير عن العادات المألوفة في المضارع و هي :

### A) Used to :

Usage	Express past habits or past states that have changed now	العادات أو الحالات في الماضي التي تغيرت
Form	S. <u>used to</u> V.1 مجرد O. C.	
	S. <u>didn't use to</u> V.1 مجرد O. C.	
	Wh. <u>did</u> S. <u>use to</u> V.1 مجرد C.?	

### Correct the verbs between brackets.

نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

1. I used ----- in a flat when I was a child. (live )
2. Did we use ----- to the beach every summer? ( go )
3. She used ----- eating chocolate, but now she hates it. (love )
4. He didn't ----- when he was thirty. ( use , smoke )
5. I used ----- tennis when I was at school. ( play )
6. She----- able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all. (use , be )
7. -----he use ----- golf every weekend? ( play )
8. They both used ----- short hair when they were a bit younger. (have )
9. Salam -----study Portuguese and English at school. (use)
10. I ----- school when I was younger. (not, use , hate )
11. Where -----you use to ----- your vacation at the age of 15? ( spend )
12. My grandmother used ----- stories when we were kids. ( tell )
13. When I was a child, I used----- fishing with my dad. ( go )
14. Did he use----- in pools and lakes ? ( swim )
15. What -----you ----- do when you were younger ? (use to )
16. I used ----- a heavy smoker, but now I've stopped. ( be )
17. He used ----- such a shy child. (be )
18. She ----- do lots of physical exercise at college. (use )
19. They used ----- lots of junk food, but now they are really healthy. ( eat )

### Answers :

1. to live 2. to go 3. to love 4. use to smoke 5. to play 6. used to be 7. did / to play 8. to have 9. used to  
10. didn't use to 11. did / spend 12. to tell 13. to go 14. to swim 15. did / use to 16. to be 17. to be  
18. used to 19. to eat

\*نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة . تذكر أن الوزارة تضع لك خطأ تحت الكلمة التي تحد الخطأ .

### The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

1. I am used to go to bed very late but not anymore!
2. He didn't used to get on really well with her, but now they have both changed.
3. They didn't used to like this town, but now they love it!
4. She used to being vegetarian but now she eats meat.
5. What did he used to doing in his spare time ?

Answers : 1. used to 2. didn't use to 3. didn't use to 4. used to be 5. use to do

\* نمط ضع دائرة و هو الأكثر في الوزارة على هذه القاعدة .

1. In the past, Muna -----work with her mother at the farm.  
a) use to                      b) using to                      c) used to                      d) doesn't use to
2. Where did she -----to school when she was younger.  
a) used to go                      b) use to go                      c) are using to going                      d) uses to go

**B) Be used to :**

Usage	Describe things that are familiar or customary	وصف الأشياء التي أصبحت عادية و مألوفاً
Form	<p>S. <b>is / are / am used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C.</b></p> <p>S. <b>is / are / am getting used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C.</b></p> <p>S. <b>isn't / aren't / am not getting used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C.</b></p> <p>Wh. <b>is / are / am S. used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C ?</b></p> <p>Wh. <b>is / are / am S. getting used to V.ing / Noun / pronoun O. C ?</b></p>	

\*\* الفرق بين القاعدتين هو :

- (1) الفعل بعد used to او use to في الشكل الأول يكون دوماً مجرداً .  
 لكن في حالة be used to نستخدم V.ing / Noun / Pronoun  
 (2) الشكل الأول للقاعدة used to / use to لا يأتي قبلها أي فعل من أفعال الكينونة be لكن يأتي قبلها الفعل did / didn't  
 (3) الشكل الأول للقاعدة يكون used to في الاثبات لكنه يصبح use to مع did / didn't .  
 لكن في الشكل الثاني و هو be used to فلا يتغير شكل الـ used to في الاثبات او النفي او السؤال .

**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

نمط تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

- I'm used ----- in London, so the crowds don't bother me. ( live )
- She's used ----- in the Tokyo subway so she doesn't get lost. ( walk )
- He is/was ----- with animals, but he's a bit scared of dogs. ( use , deal )
- My father is / was used----- in heavy traffic. ( drive )
- I ----- up in the night with my baby. I drink lots of coffee! (be, use , wake )
- I wasn't / weren't / am not used ----- my free time by beach. (spend )
- She's used ----- a lot of coffee, so she doesn't have a problem with that. ( drink)
- I've lived here for three years but I'm still not used ----- alone at night. ( walk)
- He is ----- a lot of exercise, so a ten-mile walk is easy for him. ( use , do )
- Are you used----- early nowadays ? (sleep )
- This ----- man at crowds with strangers. ( not, be , use , stand )
- Sami ----- used to living alone in the city. ( be )
- These boys are ----- playing till late hour. ( use )
- What -----you ----- watching on vacation nights ? (use )

**Answers :**

1. to living 2. to walking 3. used to dealing 4. to driving 5. am used to waking 6. to spending  
 7. to drinking 8. to walking 9. used to doing 10. to sleeping 11. isn't used to standing 12. is 13. used to  
 14. are / used to 15. to having

\* نمط إعادة الكتابة ( وزارى 2016 – 2023 ) على be used to ، و الدليل او مفتاح الحل على هذه القاعدة هو :

Key الدالة / المفتاح	الحل Answers
<b>is normal</b>	<b>is / are / am used to V.ing</b>
<b>is not / isn't normal</b>	<b>is not / are not / am not used to V.ing</b>
<b>was normal</b>	<b>was / were used to V.ing</b>
<b>was not / wasn't normal</b>	<b>wasn't / weren't used to V.ing</b>
<b>becoming normal</b>	<b>is / are / am getting used to V.ing</b>
<b>is not / isn't becoming normal</b>	<b>is not / are not / am not getting used to V.ing</b>
<b>Was becoming normal</b>	<b>was / were getting used to V.ing</b>
<b>was not / wasn't becoming normal</b>	<b>wasn't / weren't getting used to V.ing</b>
<b>V.2</b>	<b>used to V.1</b>
<b>didn't V.1</b>	<b>didn't use to V.1</b>

1. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.  
 My friend ----- .



2. It is normal for Sara now to stay awake for late hour.

Sara is----- .

3. It is normal for me now to get up early every day.

I ----- .

4. It isn't normal for many city people to sleep in the midst of the noise.

Many city people -----.

**The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.**

نمط تصحيح الخطأ في الجملة ، وزارة ( 2016 )

\* Most Jordanians used to the hot weather.

وزارية 2016

1. Some people used to working during hot Summer.

2. Is he use to waking up early ?

3. These boys used to playing at the street everyday .

( used to / be used to ) الجمل الوزارية على قواعد الوحدة الثانية

1. Most Jordanians ----- the hot weather. (2016)

a) are used to                      b) is used to                      c) used to                      d) was used to

2. It is normal for my friend now to send emails. (2016)

a) My friend is used to sending emails now.

b) My friend isn't used to sending emails now.

c) My friend was used to sending emails now.

d) My friend are used to sending emails now.

3. Zaid's friends ----- go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that. (2016)

a) used to                      b) is used to                      c) are used to                      d) was used to

4. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive. (2017)

a) American people aren't used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

b) American people are used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

c) American people aren't used to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

d) American people weren't used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day. It is too expensive.

5. It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day. (2017)

a) My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.

b) My grandfather is used to having nothing to do all day.

c) My grandfather was used to having nothing to do all day.

d) My grandfather wasn't used to having nothing to do all day.

6. It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary. (2018)

a) My younger brother isn't used to using his electronic dictionary.

b) My younger brother is used to using his electronic dictionary.

c) My younger brother wasn't used to using his electronic dictionary.

d) My younger brother was used to using his electronic dictionary.

7. When I was young, I -----on foot to my school. (2018)

a) is used to going                      b) used to go                      c) are used to going                      d) was used to going

8. Ali -----the duck in the park with his father when he was young. (2019)

a) is used to feeding                      b) used to feed                      c) are used to feeding                      d) was used to feed

9. It is normal for me now to have traffic on my way to work. (2019)

- a) I am not used to having traffic on my way to work.
- b) I am used to having traffic on my way to work.
- c) I used to having traffic on my way to work.
- d) I am used to have traffic on my way to work.

10. My father -----to drink coffee, but now he does. (2019)

- a) hasn't used
- b) didn't use
- c) wasn't used
- d) doesn't use

11. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh fruit and vegetables. (2019)

- a) My children isn't used to eating fresh fruit and vegetables.
- b) My children were used to eating fresh fruit and vegetables.
- c) My children are used to eating fresh fruit and vegetables.
- d) My children aren't used to eating fresh fruit and vegetables.

12. Rashed -----swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (2019)

- a) are used to going
- b) use to go
- c) used to go
- d) am used to going

13. It is normal for me now to work from home. (2020)

- a) I used to working from home now.
- b) I used to work from home.
- c) I am used to working from home now.
- d) I am not used to working from home now.

14. I am used to teaching my students through social media. (2020)

- a) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.
- b) It was normal for me to teach my students through social media.
- c) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.
- d) It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

15. Where did Maha -----to school ? (2020)

- a) used to go
- b) use going
- c) use to go
- d) use to going

16. It is normal for most Jordanian people to cook Mansaf at wedding party. (2020)

Most Jordanian people ----- .

- a) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
- b) aren't used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
- c) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
- d) are use to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

17. I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well. (2020)

- a) I used to driving cars well now.
- b) I used to drive cars well in the past.
- c) I am used to drive cars well now.
- d) I am used to driving cars well in the past.

18. There -----be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem. (2021)

- a) wasn't use to
- b) was used to
- c) didn't used to
- d) don't use to

19. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't -----nothing to do all day. (2021)

- a) used to have
- b) used having
- c) use to have
- d) used to having

20. It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics. (2021)

- a) Most doctors are used treating patients in their clinics.
- b) Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.
- c) Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
- d) Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.

21. I -----like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films. (2021)

- a) used to
- b) use to
- c) uses to
- d) am not used to

22. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We -----the cold weather. (2021)

- a) weren't used to      b) aren't used to      c) is used to      d) used to

23. My family and I -----go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city. (2021)

- a) used to      b) use to      c) are used to      d) aren't used to

24. Joining a gym can be tiring at first if you -----doing much exercise. (2021)

- a) aren't used to      b) were used to      c) is used to      d) wasn't used to

25. It is normal for me now to work from home. (2020)

- a) I am used to working from home now.      b) I am not used to working from home now.  
c) I used to working from home now.      d) I wasn't used to working from home now.

26. When Maysoon was a student, she -----very hard in her summer vacation. (2022)

- a) used to work      b) used to working      c) used working      d) use to work

**Answers :**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	c	c	c	c
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
c	d	d	c	d	d	a	a	a	a	a	a	---	---

تمرین مهم جداااااا من داخل المنهاج على القاعدة - كتاب التمارين - ص 45 - انتبه للمفاتيح

**8. Rewrite the sentences using the correct forms of *used to*, *be used to* or *get used to*.**

1. It's normal for me to find cat hairs on my clothes.

*I'm used to finding cat hairs on my clothes.*

2. Life on the island is slowly becoming normal for the family.

3. Asma didn't like the smell of fish in the past.

4. Waking up early was slowly becoming normal for Malak.

5. Maher played guitar in a jazz band in the past.

6. It was normal for Dana to speak to large groups of people.

**Answers**

2. The family is/are (slowly) getting used to life on the island.

3. Asma didn't use to like the smell of fish.

4. Malak was (slowly) getting used to waking up early.

5. Maher used to play guitar in a jazz band.

6. Dana was used to speaking to large groups of people.

**1. Complete the sentences with a gerund or an infinitive.**

- 1) She smelled the milk to *check / checking* it hadn't gone off.
- 2) *To tell / Telling* her she's deaf isn't kind.
- 3) We're talking about *going / to go* vegetarian.
- 4) She'd be the first *to taste / tasting* the food.
- 5) I encouraged him *to have / having* an eye test.
- 6) My mum can't stand *to listen / listening* to loud music.
- 7) I was surprised *hearing / to hear* that he's colour-blind.
- 8) When *communicating / to communicate* with children, keep your language simple.
- 9) I'm used to *be / being* short-sighted – it doesn't bother me.
- 10) Laith used *having / to have* a sensitive palate, but he eats anything now.
- 11) Eventually, I will get used to *wear / wearing* glasses.

Answers

- 1) check 2) telling 3) going 4) to taste 5) to have 6) listening 7) to hear 8) communicating 9) being 10) to have 11) wearing

**2. Complete the conversation with a verb from the box using a gerund or an infinitive.**

be - change - go - listen - look - sound - stand - walk

**Maher:** Do you fancy **1** -----to that concert next Saturday? It's the first big one  
**2** -----held there.

**Mazen:** I don't know. I'm going into town **3** -----for some new clothes so my feet will hurt after **4** -----around town all day.

**Maher:** Talk about **5** -----old?! Why don't you consider **6** -----the day?

**Mazen:** I could, but **7** -----to loud music makes my ears hurt ...

**Maher:** Well, I'm used to **8**----- at loud concerts, so my ears and feet will be fine!

Answers

- 1) going 2) to be 3) to look 4) walking 5) sounding 6) changing 7) listening 8) standing

**4. Read the pairs of sentences and match them to the correct meaning (a–b).**

المطلوب هو توصيل الجمل مع معانيها الصحيحة.

1)

- I forgot to buy flowers.
- I forgot buying the flowers.

**a) I forgot, so I didn't buy any flowers.**      **b) I bought the flowers, but then I forgot doing so.**

2)

- We regret to say the restaurant is closed.
- We regret saying the restaurant was closed.

**a) We are sorry we said it was closed.**      **b) We are sorry that it's closed.**

3)

- I tried to bake some bread.
- I tried baking some bread.

**a) I did it so as an experiment.**      **b) It was effort and it possibly wasn't nice.**

Answers

- 1) a / b                      2) b / a                      3) b / a

**5. Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. In which gap is it possible to use the gerund and the infinitive?**

**Amani** When I was in the market square last week, I stopped **1** -----(try) some tacos from a street vendor. The smell was amazing and the tacos were mouth-watering.

**Khawla** I didn't think you liked **2** -----(eat) spicy food.

**Amani** Well, I was persuaded **3** -----(give) them a go by my brother who was with me. I watched the chef **4** -----(cook) my taco – Mexican street food is delicious!

**Khawla** Yes! You should try **5** -----(make) them at home – they look quite easy **6** -----(do).

**Answers :** 1) to try 2) eating 3) to give 4) cook 5) making 6) to do

**6. Write the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one.**

اعد كتابة الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمات التي بالغامق بحيث تعطي نفس معنى الجملة الأولى.

1. I don't want to talk about it. **RATHER**

2. I don't want you to study English philology. **DID**

3. She prefers dancing to jogging. **WOULD**

4. I'd like you to cook tonight. I'm exhausted. **RATHER**

5. I don't want you to come over. **NOT**

6. He doesn't feel like swimming today. **WOULD**

7. Given the choice, I'd prefer to eat something savoury. **RATHER**

8. If you could choose, what would you prefer to do? **RATHER**

9. My mum doesn't want me to miss school today. **WAS**

10. We'd like our teacher to be fair. **RATHER**

**Answers**

1) I'd rather not talking about it.

2) I'd rather you didn't study English philology.

3) She would rather dance than jog.

4) I'd rather you cook tonight. I'm exhausted.

5) I'd rather you didn't come over. / I'd rather not have you come over.

6) He would rather not swim today.

7) Given the choice, I'd rather eat something savoury.

8) If you could choose, what would you rather do?

9) My mum would rather I was at school.

10) We would rather our teacher was / were fair.



**3. Complete the extracts with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use a gerund or an infinitive (with or without *to*). Then listen again and check.**

1. Obviously, the animal would need -----(have) an X-ray for confirmation.
2. You need good hearing too because if someone is trapped in a building, you need to be able to hear them -----(shout).
3. In an emergency, you can't stop -----(ask) questions.
4. Or worse – they'll stop -----(come) here to eat!

Answers 1 to have 2 shouting 3 to ask 4 coming

**4. Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Then complete rules a–d with *infinitive* and *gerund* or choose the correct word.**

- a. Some verbs like *forget*, *go on*, *mean*, *regret*, *remember*, *stop* and *try* can be followed by 1 -----or 2----- , but the meaning changes depending on which form we use.
- b. To talk about a completed action after the verbs *feel*, *hear*, *listen to*, *see* and *watch*, we use object + 3----- .
- c. To talk about an action in progress after those verbs, we use object + 4----- .
- d. After the verbs *need*, *deserve* and *require* the gerund has 5 a *passive* / *an active* sense.

Answers 1. infinitive 2. gerund 3. infinitive 4. gerund 5. a passive

**5. Complete the pairs of sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. a) Remember -----(take) your swimming kit.  
b) I remember -----(bring) my swimming kit, but now I can't find it.
2. a) Becoming a perfumer means -----(give) up spicy food.  
b) Oops! I didn't mean -----(put) so much chilli sauce on my chips!
3. a) I'll never forget -----(taste) ice cream for the first time.  
b) Don't forget -----(put) the ice cream in the freezer.
4. a) We regret -----(inform) you that the restaurant has closed down.  
b) I regret -----(not study) harder last year.

Answers

1. a) to take (*remember* + infinitive = you remember first, then you do it)  
b) bringing (*remember* + gerund = you do something and then you remember this)
2. a) giving (*mean* + gerund = involve, result in)  
b) to put = (*mean* + infinitive = intend)
3. a) tasting (*forget* + gerund = do something first, then forget you did it)  
b) to put (*forget* + infinitive = not do something because you didn't remember)
4. a) to inform (*regret* + infinitive = a way of offering an apology)  
b) not studying (*regret* + gerund = regret a past action)

**6. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.**

land - practise - score - sign - wash

1. I can hear my neighbour -----his violin.
2. Hanan felt the mosquito----- on her leg.
3. Did you see him----- the winning goal?
4. Do these grapes need-----?
5. These documents require----- .

Answers 1 practising 2 land/landing 3 score 4 washing 5 signing

## 1. ★ Match the two parts of the sentences.

توصيل الجمل

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I know I should resist, but I can't help | a) tempt your taste buds.  |
| 2. Many people fail                         | b) where I can get my hearing tested?                              |
| 3. Experts encourage                        | c) scratching when I've got an insect bite.                        |
| 4. Let the delicious flavours               | d) to understand the strong link between smell and taste.          |
| 5. The curry is so spicy I have difficulty  | e) tasting anything except the chilli.                             |
| 6. Do you happen to know                    | f) us to take regular breaks from staring at our computer screens. |

## Answers

1) c 2) d 3) f 4) a 5) e 6) b

## 2 ★ Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

ضع دائرة

- Is it usual for under-eighteens *to pay / paying* for eye tests?
- I'm short-sighted, so I wear glasses *helping / to help* me see objects in the distance.
- You're the second person *to ask / asking* me if my hearing is OK today.
- You risk *to damage / damaging* your eyesight if you stare at the sun.
- This camera is brilliant at *take / taking* photos in very low light.
- To tell / Telling* these smells apart can be very difficult for some people.
- While *working / to work* as a chef, I developed a keen sense of smell.
- We encourage you *having / to have* your glasses cleaned and checked regularly.

## Answers

1) to pay 2) to help 3) to ask 4) damaging 5) taking 6) Telling 7) working 8) to have

## 3 ★★ Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

اكمل الفراغ

I held a snake for the first time at a small zoo. I was surprised 1 *to find* (find) that it was dry and not wet. While 2 ----- (hold) the snake, I felt it begin 3 ----- (wrap) itself round my arm, but I didn't feel threatened. I don't think it intended 4 ----- (do) me any harm. In fact, it seemed 5 ----- (want) to show me affection. Nothing about the snake was what I'd expected. I felt lucky that it had let me 6 ----- (touch) it.

Answers 2) holding 3) to wrap 4) to do 5) to want 6) touch

## 4 ★★ Complete the texts with the correct forms of the verbs in bold and an object

where necessary. اكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للفعل بالغامق و استخدم المفعول به عند الضرورة.

**READ**

Adnan tries 1 *to read* for at least an hour every day. He enjoys 2 ----- while he's travelling to school. His mum won't let 3 ----- at the dinner table though.

**DO**

Abeer's parents make 4 ----- her homework as soon as she gets home. They encourage 5 ----- it before anything else. The only way she can avoid 6 ----- it is if she has after-school activities.

**WATCH**

Maha can't stand 7 ----- violent films or TV series. She refuses 8 ----- anything where violence is shown as entertainment. 9 ----- comedies on the other hand, she finds a great pleasure.

## Answers

2) reading 3) him read 4) her do 5) her to do 6) doing 7) watching 8) to watch 9) Watching

5 ★★ Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

**approach - attack - be - have - hunt - know - smell - steal - take**

**BEWARE THE BEARS!**

Imagine 1 *having* a sense of smell 700 times more powerful than a human. Grizzly bears' noses are so good that they are able 2 ----- a potential meal from up to 18 miles away. This is why it is so important 3 ----- careful when you are camping in areas where there are bears. The bears will be the first 4 ----- if you leave food out, and you won't be able to prevent them from 5 ----- your campsite if they are hungry. 6 ----- your food is much easier than spending time 7 ----- and while bears are not likely 8 ----- humans, can you really afford 9 ----- the risk?

**Answers**

2) to smell 3) to be 4) to know 5) approaching 6) Stealing 7) hunting 8) to attack 9) to take

6 ★★ Read the sentences. What function do they have? Write *N*, *B* or *P*.

**N** = This is normal.

**B** = This is slowly becoming normal.

**P** = This was true in the past, but is no longer true now.

هذا عادي  
يصبح عاديا بشكل بطئ  
كان صحيحا في الماضي و لكنه غير صحيح الان

1. I'm getting used to wearing a hearing aid. **B**
2. Lama is used to people asking her for advice.
3. We're already used to the Irish accent.
4. They're getting used to living here now.
5. Visitors used to be able to make out the sea from here.

**Answers** 2) N 3) N 4) B 5) P

7. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of (*be/get*) *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

1. Although it's still a bit strange, Kamal *is getting used to living* (live) in the student halls instead of at home with his parents.
2. I couldn't concentrate on audiobooks at first, but now I----- (listen) to them and prefer them to print books.
3. When my sister was a child, she ----- (suck) her thumb all the time.

**Answers**

2) am/'m used to listening 3) used to suck

9. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

1. Using this switch, you can turn off all the lights in the house. **ENABLES**

This switch *enables you to switch* off all the lights in the house.

2. It's my job to test people for colour blindness.

**RESPONSIBLE**

I ----- people for colour-blindness.

3. Would you like to try the smelly blue cheese? **FANCY**

Do you----- the smelly blue cheese?

**Answers**

2 am/'m responsible for testing 3 fancy trying

**1. Complete the sentences with the structures from the box.**

deserved discussing - heard the bottle smash - needs paying - regretted drinking  
remember dreaming - see Jamal fall - stop looking - watched the children playing

1. Fawzi regretted drinking a second can of energy drink.
2. Did you ----- off his bike yesterday?
3. The water bill -----this week.
4. I -----I could fly last night.
5. Khawla -----as it hit the floor.
6. Mariam -----together.
7. Khalil thought the idea ----- .
8. Please -----at your phone.

Answers 2) see Jamal fall 3) needs paying 4) remember dreaming 5) heard the bottle smash  
6) watched the children 7) deserved discussing 8) stop looking

**2. Match each pair of sentences with their meanings a–b.**

توصيل الجمل مع معانيها.

1.  Why don't you try using a different app to see if it's any better?
  2.  Huda tried to sing the highest note, but she couldn't quite manage it.
- a) make an effort to do something difficult  
b) do something as an experiment to see what happens

3.  Lubna remembered to add salt to the soup she was making.
  4.  Farid remembered meeting Habib for the first time.
- a) remember something, then do it  
b) remember that you did something earlier

Answers 1) b 2) a 3) a 4) b

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct gerund or infinitive forms of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Always remember to wash (wash) your hands before you start cooking.
2. Getting the grades I need for university means ----- (study) hard for the next six months.
3. Once your child can walk, he or she needs -----(watch) all the time.
4. Can we stop at the service station -----(use) the bathroom?
5. I really regret -----(go) out last night as I'm exhausted this morning.

Answers

2) studying 3) watching 4) to use 5) going

**4. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences. Then write C for a complete action or I for an incomplete action.**

المطلوب هو اختيار الشكل الصحيح للفعل لإكمال الجمل. ثم كتابة حرف C للحدث المكتمل و حرف I للحدث غير المكتمل.

1. We listened to Sana sing / singing the song from beginning to end. C
2. Reem stood in the garden and felt the rain fall / falling on her face.
3. Did you see the racing cars touch / touching just then on the corner?
4. He heard the baby next door cry / crying every night through the thin walls.

Answers

1) sing, C 2) falling, I 3) touch, C 4) crying, I

### 5. Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

go on/develop - need/clean - remember/ smell - smell/food/cook - stop/breathe in  
try/pay - try/repeat - would like/improve

#### HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SENSE OF SMELL

How well-developed is your sense of smell? Can you 1 smell food cooking in the neighbours' kitchen, or tell when the bathroom 2 ----- before anyone else? If you 3 ----- your sense of smell, read on!

##### Step 1

4 ----- more attention to familiar smells. For example, before you drink your coffee, 5 ----- the delicious aroma. If you 6 ----- your food and drink regularly, your sense of smell will start to improve.

##### Step 2

7 ----- your sense of smell by training your nose. Choose a few familiar, pleasant scents and take a minute to really smell them. 8 ----- this several times a day and your nose will become more sensitive.

##### Answers

2) needs cleaning 3) would like to improve 4) Try paying/Try to pay 5) stop to breathe in  
6) remember to smell 7) Go on developing/to develop 8) Try repeating/to repeat

#### Work Book / Page 67

كتاب التمارين / ص 67

### 3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.

apply - borrow - eat - go - have

1. We'd like to encourage you ----- for more than one summer job.
2. My sister wouldn't let me ----- her new hoodie.
3. Nader has lived in Spain for years, so he's used to ----- a siesta in the afternoons.
4. It's too hot to have a full meal at this time of day – I'd rather ----- something light.
5. I'll never forget ----- to that restaurant for the first time.

Answers : 1) to apply 2) borrow 3) having 4) eat 5) going

### 4. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1. I met my friend in the street and we stopped to chat (stop/chat) for a few minutes.
2. Osama ----- (see/someone/fall over) a shopping bag this morning.
3. The kitchen ----- (need/clean), but I don't have time now. Will you do it?
4. Faten ----- (regret/promise) to help now that she has seen how much there is to do.
5. We can't simply ----- (go on/ burn) fossil fuels as if they are harmless.
6. I ----- (try/give up) sweets last month but I can't live without them.

Answers : 2) saw someone fall over 3) needs cleaning 4) regrets promising  
5) go on burning 6) tried to give up

لله الحمد و الفضل من قبل و من بعد  
تمت بحمد الله تعالى