مكثف المبدع

في اللغة الإنجليزية

للمستوى الثالث

*شرح مبسط لقواعد الكتاب

* القطع المقترحة مع الأسئلة

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Tenses

1- Simple present (المضارع البسيط)

1.1. Affirmative : الجمله المثبته .

- **He**

  She + V1 +(s or es)

  It

- **I**

  We + V1

  You

  They

ملاحظات:

1- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي باحد الحروف التاليه, فانه ينتهي بـ **es**

Ch, sh, s, o, x, z

Passes, fixes, washes, goes

2-اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (**y**)مسبوق بحرف علة (**a, e, I, o, u.**) فقط نضيف **s**

3- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (**y**) مسبوق بحرف ساكن نقلب **y** الى **I** ونضيف **es**

1.2. Negation (النفي) :

في حالة النفي نستخدم **Don't /doesn't** بعد الفاعل مباشرة كالاتي:

he

she + does + not + v1

it

Ex: he doesn't read book every day (not/ read)

```
 I
 We
 You     + do + not   +v1
 They
```

Ex: **They don't read a book every day**

1.3: Interrogation (السؤال) :

يتم تكوين السؤال من خلال وضع **Do, does** بداية الجمله وفي نهايتها علامة استفهام

```
           He
Does   +   She  + v1     +?
           It
```

```
           I
Do   +   We    + v1  +?
         You
         They
```

Ex :

* You speak English

  Do you speak English?

ملاحظات:

1-اذا جاء **be** في الفراغ الخاص بالسؤال في المضارع البسيط , يكون

حلها حسب الفاعل, اما **is, am, are**

2-اذا جاء **have** في في الفراغ نضع **has** اذا كان الفاعل مفرد و**have** اذا كان الفاعل جمع

3- وكذلك الحال بالنسبة لـ **Does, do**

Ex:

He …is…..a doctor (be)

I …am……doctor (be)

- with these key words:

Often, seldom, rarely, sometimes, usually, every +time, occasionally, always, time + ly

2. Present continuous (المضارع المستمر)

2.1. Affirmative:

•
```
He
She    + is   + v1   +ing
it
```

•
```
We
You    + are  + v1   + ing
They
```

• I   + am   + v1   + ing

2.2. Negation:

نقوم بوضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

```
        Is
Sub  + am + not + V1 + ing
        are
```

Ex: **The car isn't moving now**

2.3. Interrogation

نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Is

Am   + sub + v1 + ing + ?

Are

Ex:

The car is moving

Is the car moving?

يستخدم مع الدلالات التاليه

At the moment, at the present, at this time, currently, now, just now, right now, nowadays, today, tonight, listen, look, be careful, be quiet, watch now, hurry up.

ملاحظات:
*اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف علة, نقوم بتكرار الحرف الأخير ونضيف **ing**
- ❖ **Swim- swimming**
- ❖ **Run – running**
- ❖ **Cut- cutting**
- ❖ **Begin- beginning**

*اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **e** الصامته وكان قبلها حرف ساكن, نحذف **e** ونضيف **ing**

- ❖ **Write- writing**
- ❖ **Make- making**
- ❖ **Live- living**

*اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **y** فقط نضيف **ing**

- ❖ **Study- studying**

- ❖ Play- playing
- ❖ Cry- crying

  - ❖ Lie- lying
  - ❖ Tie- tying

*اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ie نقلبها الى y ونضيف ing

3.Present perfect (المضارع التام)

3.1. affirmative:

He

She   + has   + v 3

It

I

We   + have   + v 3

You

They

3.1.Negation:

نضع بعد الفعل المساعد has او Have (Not)

He

She + has + not + v3

It

I

We

You   + have + not + v3

they

 Ex:

He hasn't played football since 2010

3.3.Interrogation:

نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل ونضع علامة استفهام

Has

       + sub+ v3 ?

have

Has Ali played football?

مع الدلائل التالية:

Already, just, recently, lately, never, ever, yet, so far, for, since, at last, once, twice, Times.

4. Present perfect continuous (المضارع التام المستمر)

4.1. affirmative

He

She   + has + been + v + ing

It

I

We   + have + been + v + ing

You

They

4.2.Negation:

يتم وضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد **Has/ have**

He

She + has + not + been + v + ing

It

 I

 We

You + have + not + been   + v + ing

They

Ex:

I haven't been studying all morning

4.3. Interrogation

نقوم باستبدال موقع الفاعل والفعل المساعد

Has

    + sub + been+ v + ing +?

 Have

Ex:

Have you been studying all morning?

<div dir="rtl">

ملاحظة:

في الامتحان الوزاري يأتي هذا الزمن وفي اخر الجمله **(be/ verb)** لأن الحل بدون **be** يمكن ان يتشابه مع

المضارع التام

</div>

<div dir="rtl">

5.Simple past (الماضي البسيط)

</div>

5.1.affirmative:

Sub + V2

Ex:

I visited my friend yesterday

<div dir="rtl">

ملاحظات :

1- يتم اضافة **d** فقط في التصريف الثاني للافعال التي تنتهي بـ **e** الصامتة:

</div>

Closed / phoned

<div dir="rtl">

2- يتم اضافة **ed** على الافعال التي تنتهي بـ **Y** يسبقها حرف علة:

</div>

Played /destroyed

<div dir="rtl">

3- يتم قلب **Y** الى **i** واضافة **ed** على الافعال التي تنتهي بـ **Y** يسبقها حرف ساكن:

</div>

Worried / studied

5.2.Negation:

Sub + didn't + V1

Ex:

They didn't play tennis in the last match

5.3.Interrogation:

Did+ sub + V1?

Ex:

Did you see Ali yesterday?

4-مع الدلائل التاليه:

Last + time , in the past, ago, yesterday, in ......تاريخ سابق.....

ملاحظة:

*اذا كان الفعل بين الاقواس (**be**) نضع **Was/were**:

Ex:

......was..... he a teacher in 2002 ?(be)

....were.... they students in 2007? (be)

He...... was..... a pilot three years ago.

*اذا جاء الفعل **have** بين الأقواس يكون الجواب **had**

6.Past continuous (الماضي المستمر)

6.1. affirmative:

He

She   + was   + v1   + ing

It

I

We

You   + were + v1 + ing

They

6.2.Negation

نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

He

She   + was + not + v1 + ing

It

I

We

You   + were + not   + v1 + ing

They

Ex:

I wasn't reading a book

6.3. Interrogation:

نضع الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد (نعكس الأماكن) ونضع علامة استفهام اخر الجملة.

Was

    + sub + v + ing+ obj ?

were

Ex:

He was playing football

Was he playing football?

5- مع الدلائل التاليه:

When +simple past, past continuous

While+ past continuous, simple past

7. Past perfect (الماضي التام)

7.1. Affirmative:

Sub + had+ v3

Ex:

Hassan had played football

7.2. Negation:

* نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد **had**

Sub + had+ not + v3

Ex:

Hassan hadn't played football

7.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Had + sub+ v3 + ?

Ex:

-I had done my homework before I went shopping

-Had I done my homework before I went shopping?

Uses:

1- يستخدم هذا الزمن عندما يحدث حدثان في الماضي فيكون الزمن الأقدم هو الماضي التام والزمن الأحدث ماضي بسيط

(Action started and finished in the past before another action in the past)

2 - يستخدم مع الدلالات التالية:

Before, after, already+ v2, by the time, until, as soon as,

(V2……because ……never……before)

ملاحظة : يكون التركيب القواعدي لبعض الدلائل الخاصة بهذا الزمن كالاتي:

*Before

By the time   +   simple past , past perfect

By + past time

*After

Already + past perfect , simple past

Until

Never

Ex:

*Ahmad had written some notes, before he came to the class room.

*After you had told me, I kept your books quickly.

ملاحظة: اذا جاء **already** في جملة واحدة, تكون مضارع تام اما اذا جاءت في جملتين احدهما ماضي

بسيط هنا تدل عندها على الماضي التام

8.Past perfect continuous (الماضي التام المستمر)

8.1. affirmative

Sub+ had + been+ v + ing

Ex:

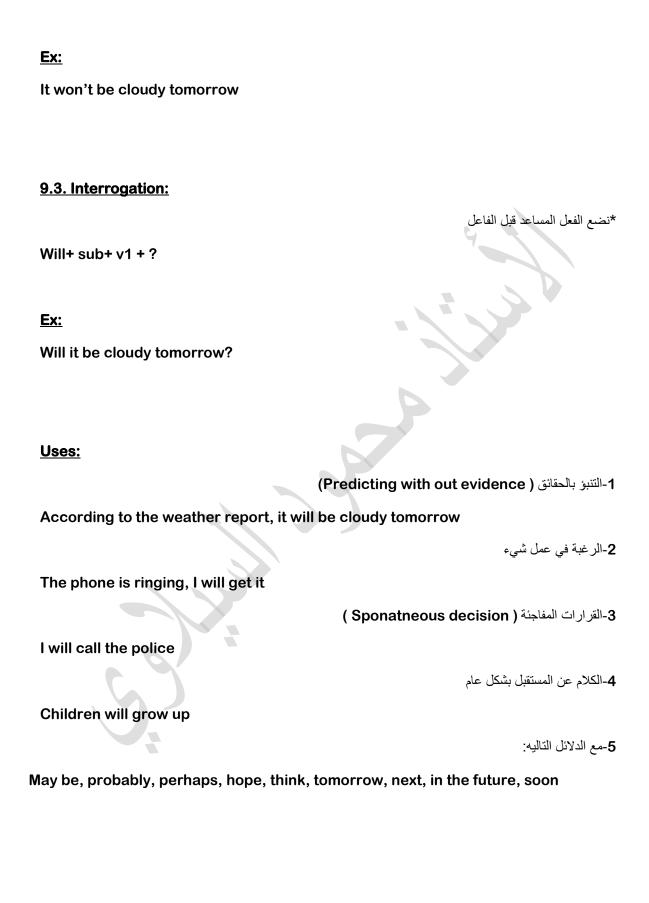She had been calling her mother for two hours when I came

8.2. Negation

* نضع **not** بعد **had**

Sub+ had+ not + been+ v + ing

Ex:

She hadn't been calling her mother for two hours when I came.

8.3.Interrogation:

<div dir="rtl">* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل</div>

Had + sub + been + v + ing+ ?

Ex:

Had She been calling her mother when I came ?

<div dir="rtl">يستخدم مع الدلالات التالية:</div>

For, since, all + past time , how long, again, because

Ali had been thinking about his friend since he received text from him

<div dir="rtl">* يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر نفس دلائل المضارع التام على أن تحتوي الجملة على شقين أحدهما بالماضي البسيط.</div>

9. The future with will

9.1. Affirmative:

Sub+ will+ v1

Ex:

It will be cloudy tomorrow

9.2. Negation:

<div dir="rtl">*نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد</div>

Sub+ will+ not + v1

Ex:

It won't be cloudy tomorrow

9.3. Interrogation:

نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل*

Will+ sub+ v1 + ?

Ex:

Will it be cloudy tomorrow?

Uses:

1-التنبؤ بالحقائق **(Predicting with out evidence)**

According to the weather report, it will be cloudy tomorrow

2-الرغبة في عمل شيء

The phone is ringing, I will get it

3-القرارات المفاجئة **(Sponatneous decision)**

I will call the police

4-الكلام عن المستقبل بشكل عام

Children will grow up

5-مع الدلائل التاليه:

May be, probably, perhaps, hope, think, tomorrow, next, in the future, soon

10. The future with going to

10.1. Affirmative:

He

She   + is   + going to + v1

It

We

You   + are + going to + v1

They

I +   am   + going to + v1

10.2. Negation:

*نضع not بعد الفعل المساعد

He

She   + is + not   + going to   + v1

It

We

You   + are+ not + going to   + v1

They

 I + am + not + going to   + v1

Ex:

We aren't going to attend lectures tomorrow.

10.3. Interrogation:

<div dir="rtl">

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

</div>

Is

am + sub + going to + v1 + ?

are

Ex:

Are we going to attend lectures tomorrow ?

Uses:

1-: **Intentions** النوايا

Ex:

 I am going to catch the thief.

2-**Plans** الخطط

Ex:

I am going to paint my room tomorrow.

3- **Ambition** الطموح

Ex:

The experienced climber insists that he is going to climb that mountain.

4-الاشياء المتنبأ بها المعتمدة على دليل مرئي **(Predicting with an evidence)**

Ex:

*I feel terrible; I think I am going to be sick.

*The sky looking very dark, I think it is going to rain.

5- الأشياء التي يتم التخطيط لها مسبقا **(Planned events)**

We are saving up, because we are going to buy a car.

1 - مع الدلائل التالية:

Plan, evidence, conclude, intend, arrange

11.Future continuous (المستقبل المستمر)

11.1.affirmative:

Sub+ will+ be + v + ing

*يستخدم للتحدث عن نشاط مستمر في المستقبل **(Continuous action in the future)**

Ex:

- Don't ring at 8 o'clock; I will be watching who wants to be millionaire.
- This time tomorrow, I will be sitting on the beach.

*يستخدم مع الدلائل التالية:

Month + specific time, tomorrow + specific time ,
between …..+ ….future time……., this time + future time

11.2. Negation:

Sub+ will + not + be + v + ing

نقوم بوضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد

Please ring at 8 o'clock; I won't be sleeping

11.3. Interrogation:

Will + Sub+ be + v + ing + ?

نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل *

Will you be sitting on the beach this time tomorrow ?

12. Future perfect (المستقبل التام)

12.1. affirmative

Sub+ will have + v 3

يستخدم للتكلم عن حدث سوف يكتمل بوقت محدد في المستقبل*

(An action that will be completed by a particular time in the future)

- **By 2019, the new motor will have opened.**
- **This time next month, my parents will have been married for twenty years.**

يستخدم مع الدلائل التالية: *

By+future time, before + future time, future time +since/for

11.2. Negation:

نقوم بوضع not بعد الفعل المساعد

Sub+ will + not + have + v 3

- **By 2019, the new motor won't have opened.**

11.3. Interrogation:

* نضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل

Will +Sub+ have + v 3 + ?

- **Will the new motor have opened ?**

Active and passive

(المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول)

طريقة التحويل من المبنى للمعلوم الى المبنى للمجهول:

1-حذف الفاعل من الجملة الأصلية

2- يوضع لك المفعول به في بداية الجملة

3-احذف المفعول به من الجملة الأصلية لكي لا تكرره في الجملة الجديدة

4- قم باكمال الجملة على القواعد التالية:

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	V 1/ V1+s,es	Is, am, are + v3
Past simple	V2	Was/ were+ v3
Present continuous	is, am , are+ v ing	is, am, are + being+ v3
Past continuous	Was, were+ v ing	Was, were + being+v3
Present perfect	Has, have+ v3	Has, have +been+ v3
Past perfect	Had+ v3	Had+been+ v3
Present perfect continuous	Have,has+been+ v ing	Has,have+been+being+ v3
past perfect continuous	Had+been+ v ing	had+been+being+ v3
Future simple	Modals + V1	Modals+ be+ v3
Future perfect	Modals + v3	Modals + have + been+ v3

ملاحظة : في حالة سؤال المبني للمجهول نقوم بوضع الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة وعلامة

استفهام في نهايتها اما في حالة النفي فنقوم بإضافة **not** بعدالفعل المساعد

1- People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke ……………………………………………………

Children ………………………………………….

2- Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.

Bicycles ………………………………………….

3- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.

- The role of the teacher…………………………………….

4- Is Tom fixing the door?

……………….. the door…………………………………….?

* من الممكن ان يأتي موضوع المبني المجهول ضمن سؤال صحح الفعل بين الاقواس:

Ex : correct the verbs between brackets:

1. The car ……….**usually** ………..in the morning . **(clean)**

2. This car ……………..**in 1985**. **(produce)**

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

1-reporting declarative sentences (نقل الجمل الخبرية)

*عندما نقوم بنقل كلام القائل نستخدم أفعال النقل وهي:

Ex:

* I have three dogs.

Ali <u>said</u> that he had three dogs.

Ali <u>asked</u> if he had three dogs.

Ali <u>wondered</u> if he had three dogs.

Ali <u>told</u> that he had three dogs.

*التغيير يكون على ما يلي:

1-الضمائر و صفات الملكية

2-الأفعال

3-الظروف و بعض الكلمات

*ولكن في البداية يجب حفظ التحويلات التاليه:

<u>1-الضمائر</u>

مباشر	غير مباشر
I	**He, she**
We	**They**
Me	**Him, her**
Us	**Them**
My	**His, her**
you فاعل	**I, we, they, he, she**
you مفعول به	**Me, us, them, him, her**

<u>2-صفات الملكية:</u>

Our	Their
Your	**My, our, their, his, her**
Mine	**His, hers**
Ours	**Theirs**

<u>3-الضمائر الانعكاسية:</u>

Myself	**Himself, herself**
Ourselves	**Themselves**
Yourself	**Himself, herself**

<u>4-بعض الكلمات:</u>

This	**That**
These	**Those**
Here	**There**
Today	**That day**

Now	Then
At the moment	At that moment
This week	That week
Yesterday	The day before
Last week	The week before
A week ago	The week before
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The day after
Next week	The week after
Tonight	That night

5- الأزمنة:

*مضارع بسيط – ماضي بسيط – ماضي تام

*مضارع مستمر – ماضي مستمر – ماضي تام مستمر

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple v.1/ v+s,es	Past simple v.2
Past simple v.2	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Past perfect Had+ v.3	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Present perfect Has/ have + v.3	Past perfect Had+ v.3
Present continuous Is/ am / are+ v ing	Past continuous Was/ were+ v ing
Past continuous Was/ were+ v ing	Past perfect continuous Had + been+ v ing
Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing	Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing
Present perfect continuous Has/ have+ been+ v ing	Past perfect continuous Had+ been + v ing
Modals(will, shall, may, must...)+ V1	Would, should, could, might, had to + V1

ملاحظة هامة:

<u>آلية الحل</u>: عندما يكون هنالك فعلين في الجملة نقوم بتغيير الفعل الأول فقط , الا في الحالات التالية:

Didn't + v1 ------ hadn't + v3

Sub+ was, were +ing ----- had + been + v + ing

Examples:

1- I'm a teacher.

- He said he was a teacher.

2- I'm having lunch with my parents.

- She said she was having lunch with her parents.

3- I've been to France three times.

- He said he had been to France three times.

- **Re- write:**
    1- " my mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend"
       Rami said that………………………………………

    2- I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals.
       he promised that………………………………………

2-Reported questions:

A-Wh question:

*خطوات التحويل:

1- نضع كلمة السؤال(wh) و التي تكون بالسؤال الأصلي في خانة الحل .

2-نضع بعدها الفاعل مع تحويله.

3-نضع الفعل مع تحويله.

4-أكمل الجملة و حول علامة الاستفهام الى نقطة.

ملاحظة:

* عند وجود **Do/ does** نحذفها ونحول الفعل الرئيسي للتصريف الثاني

Ex:

What does she work these days?

Samir asked alia what she worked those days.

Ex:

*What did your wife buy from this mall?

Ali asked Ahmad what his wife had bought from that mall.

*How long are you going away for?

She asked how long we were going away for.

B-Yes, no questions

خطوات التحويل:

1-ضع كلمة (**Whether/ if**) في خانة الحل.

2-ضع بعدها الفاعل مع تحويله.

3-ضع الفعل مع تحويله.

4-أكمل الجملة و ضع مكان علامة الاستفهام نقطه.

*عند وجود **Does / did** نحذفهما ونحول الفعل الذي يكون خلفهما للتصريف الثاني

Ex:

Does your mother speak tow languages?

Ali asked Samar if her mother spoke tow languages.

*عند وجود **did** نقوم بحذفها ونحول الفعل الى **Had + v3**

Ex:

Did your mother speak tow languages?

Ali asked Samar if her mother had spoken tow languages.

Ex:

Is Ali happy?

I wondered if Ali was happy.

Was the girl playing in the yard?

He asked me if the girl had been playing in the yard.

اسئلة وزارية لسنوات سابقة:

1- "Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?"
   Ali wanted to know………………………………………..
2- Mum, I have been working in the garden all the morning."
   Samer told…………………………………………………

3-Reporting (command, request, advice, suggestion sentences)

A - في جملة الأمر والطلب والنصيحة نقوم بوضع **to** ثم الفعل المجرد في حال بدات الجملة بفعل

أمر اي فعل مجرد غير منفي.

* اذا بدات الجملة بـ **don't** نحولها الى **not to**

* اذا وجدت كلمة **please** احذفها

وهذه بعض الأفعال الناقلة لجمل الطلب والأمر:

Ask, beg, command, forbid, instruct, order, remind, request, tell, urge, warn, want.

Ex:

*Do your home work.

 Ali ordered me to do my homework.

*Don't waste your time.

 My father advised me not to waste my time.

B- في حال جمل الاقتراحات, تتبع **suggested** بفعل مضاف له **ing**

<u>**Ex:**</u>

I think we can play football.

He suggested playing football.

<u>**Or**</u>

He suggested that we could play football.

<u>The causative</u>

<u>الجمل السببية</u>

*هذه القاعدة تتحدث عن الأشياء التي لا يستطيع الشخص القيام بها بنفسه

<u>مثلا</u>: لا تستطيع أن تقول لقد اصلحت سيارتي الا اذا كنت تعمل ميكانيكي سيارات.

<u>**القاعدة العامه**</u>:*

Sub + Have + someone + v3

وبهذه القاعدة نعني اننا وكّلنا احدا للقيام بذلك

<u>**Ex**</u>: Ali had his hair cut.

هنا علي لم يقص شعره بنفسه, بل احدهم قص شعره.

والجدول التالي يساعد في التحويل للجملة السببية :

Tenses	Regular active form	Causative form
Present simple	V1 / V+s,es	Has, have + o+ v3
Past simple	V2	Had+ o+ v3
Present cont	Is, am, are + v ing	Is, am, are+ having+ o+v3
Past cont	Was, were+ v ing	Was, were+ having+ o+ v3
Present perfect	Has, have+ v3	Has, have had+ o+ v3
Past perfect	Had+ v3	Had had+ o+ v3
Present perfect cont	Has, have+ been+ v ing	Has, have+ been+ having+ o+ v3
Past perfect cont	Had+ been+ v ing	Had+ been+ having+o+ v3
Modals	Will, can, might …+ base	Will, can, might+ have+o+ v3

خطوات التحويل:

- نضع الفاعل الأصلي للجملة كما هو.

- نضع**have** او اخواتها مكان الفعل الرئيسي للجملة(نغير شكل**have** واخواتها بنفس شكل وتصريف الفعل الرئيسي بالجملة)

- نضع المفعول به كما هو في الجملة الأصلية.

- نضع الفعل الرئيسي في نهاية الجملة بالتصريف الثالث.

Ex:

*She has been cleaning the house.

She has been having the house cleaned.

*She will clean the house.

She will have the house cleaned.

ملاحظات:

* قد نجد أن الفعل في الجملة الأصلية منفي وهنا يجب أن يكون مثبت في الجملة السببية.

He **doesn't** repair his car **himself,** he has it repaired.

حيث أن هذه الجملة تؤكد أن الفاعل لم يصلح السيارة بنفسه , وانما هنالك من اصلحها له.

اما اذا دلت الجملة الأصلية ان الفاعل قام باصلاح السيارة بنفسه, فهنا يجب نفي الجملة السببية.

He **repairs** his car **himself,** he **doesn't** have it repaired.

*لتمييز سؤال الجملة السببية عن الأزمنة في سؤال صحح ما بين الأقواس, دائما يكون قبل الفراغ مايلي للدلاله للجملة

السببية: **Sub + verbs to have + sub**

* يتم نفي **Have / has** في حالة المضارع البسيط باستخدام **have+ Don't / doesn't**

* يتم نفي **had** في حالة الماضي البسيط باستخدام **have+ Didn't**

EX:

He takes the photos himself. He **doesn't have** them taken

He took the photos himself. He **didn't have** them taken

Exercises

*Complete the following sentences:
1- (2011)- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had it** ……… (repair).
2- (2012) - Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them
………………. (plant)
3-(2015/w)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them …………(deliver).

*Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning:

1- My computer isn't working properly; I need to fix it as quick as possible.
   - My computer isn't working properly, I need to……………………..
2- The Smiths painted their houses themselves.
   - The Smiths………………………………………………………………
3- Rami's tablet is lagging, he will repair it tomorrow
   - Rami …………………………………………………………………

   4- She is cleaning the house.
   - She …………………………………………………………………

   5-My teacher usually types his documents.

   - My teacher ………………………………………………………….

Explaining possibilities

متاكدين من حدوث الفعل must	متأكدين من عدم حدوث الفعل Can't	غير متأكدين من حدوث الفعل أو عدمه May, might, could
Sure, certain	Sure...... not Certain..... not	Unsure/ uncertain/ likely/ probable/ possible/ perhaps/ if/ there is a chance/ may be
Must+ v1 Must+ have+ v3	Cant+ v1 Cant+ have+ v3	Might+ v1 Might+ have+ v3
I am sure it is outside, it must be hot outside	I am sure Ali didn't come Ali can't have come	It is possible that Ahmad comes Ahmad might come

ملاحظة: لاحظ في المثال الوزاري , الجملة تحتوي على قسمين, القسم الثاني يحتوي على الكلمة الدالة**Unsure**

والتي جعلتنا نستخدم **might** وتبين لك ان الجملة ذاتها في زمن المضارع التام لذلك استخدمنا **Have + v3**

ملاحظة: اذا كانت الجملة الأصلية بالزمن المضارع , نستخدم في الحل:

Must/ cant / might + v1

اما اذا كانت في الزمن الماضي او الماضي التام او المضارع التام نستخدم في الحل:

Must / cant/ might + have + v3

EX:

(2014/ s): Ahmad class starts at 8: 45 and he isn't her yet, I'm unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.

Ahmad might have missed the bus.

خطوات الحل:

1- نحذف الجملة التي لا تحتوي على دلالة الاحتمالية

2- نركز على الجملة التي تحتوي على دلاله الاحتمالية ونحدد المودل المناسب بناء عليها

3- نحذف جملة الاحتمالية

4- نضع الفاعل في بداية جملة الحل ويفضل ان يكون اسم

5- نقوم بتحويل الجملة من المضارع البسيط/ المستمر الى **v1** **S+ must, cant, might +**

الماضي البسيط او المستمر او المضارع التام والماضي التام الى **v3** **S+ must,cant, might+have +**

Ex:

*(2015/s) The twins have quietly expression on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty.

-<u>The twins must have done something naughty</u>

*She is blond, I am unsure whether she is Russian or not

-<u>She might be Russian.</u>

Exercise: Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs.

1-(2014/S)- Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered   them. (can't have) Salma………………………………………………………………

2-(2014/W) The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have) …………………………………………………………………………

3-(2014/W) Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)
……………………………………………………………………………

<u>Verbs followed with gerund / infinitive</u>

Verbs followed by infinitive (to + v1)	Verbs followed by gerund (V1+ ing)
Want, afford, arrange, promise, agree, refuse, plan, intend, hope, offer, manage,forget, appear, seem , decide, claim, ask, would like,tend, pretend	Stop, admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, imagine, suggest,keep ,postpone

Correct the verbs between the brackets:

- Kate agreed.......to come........ (come)

- I hope ...... seeing......... you soon. (see)

- She asked him............. (not / leave)

- We plan .... this shortly. (finish)

- They decided .... home. (return)

used to

Forms:

1)

        Is

Sub + am + used to + v1+ ing / pronoun / noun

        are

الاستخدامات:

* وصف امور مألوفة ومعتادة لنا في حياتنا اليومية

(To describe things that are familiar or customary)

- We have lived in the city a long time, so we are used to knowing everything.
- I am used to getting up at five in the morning.
- She lived in UK for a year, she is used to speaking English now.

*في حالة **النفي** نضيف not بعد عائلة **be**

        is

Sub + am + not + used to + v1 + ing /noun /pronoun

        are

Salma isn't used to speaking English.

is

am + Sub + used to + v1 + ing /noun /pronoun ?

are

Is Salma used to speaking English now?

2) Sub + Used to + v1

الاستخدامات:

*لوصف عادات في الماضي ولكنها تغيرت الآن

(To describe past habits that have now changed)

- My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- She used to be a teacher, but now she is retired.
- I used to like cartoon films when I was younger, these days I prefer action films.

ملاحظة: في حالة **النفى** نستخدم الفعل(**didn't**) وتتغير Used to الى **Use to**

Sub + didn't + use to + v1

He didn't use to work for me.

ملاحظة: في حالة **السؤال** نستخدم الفعل(**did**) في بداية الجملة وتتغير Used to الى **Use to**

Did + sub + use to + v1 ?

Did you use to play football at school?

*Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box:

Be used to, use to, not be used to, used to

1- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We weren't
……………………… the cold weather.
2- My grandparents didn't …………………………… send emails when they were
my age.
3- Rashed ………………………………. go swimming every morning, but now he
doesn't.
4- We always go to the market across the street, so we ……………………………
eating fresh vegetables.
5- Please slow down. I ……………………………. walking so fast!
6- When you were younger, did you…………………... play in the park?

الجمل الشرطية If clause (conditional)

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين: الأول(**If clause**) وتسمى جملة الشرط , وتحتوي على اداة ربط مثل **If , unless**

والثاني (**Main clause**)وتسمى جملة جواب الشرط.

Ex:

If you study harder, you will pass.

*تتكون جملة if الشرطية من اربعة أنواع وهي:

1 -Zero conditional:

Form:

If +present simple, present simple

ويستخدم للكلام عن قوانين و حقائق لا تقبل الشك.

(describing something that always happens after a certain action or event)

EX:

If you freeze water, it turns to ice.

2-First conditional:

Form:

If +present simple ,future simple

ويستخدم للحديث عن أمور قد تحث أو لا تحدث في المستقبل بناء على الحاضر.

(describing a future outcome of a certain action.)

Ex:

If you come today, we will visit you.

3-Second conditional:

Form:

If + past simple , S + would + v1

يستخدم للتحدث عن حالات خيالية لم تحدث في الواقع

(Imagining situations that didn't happen in the real world)

Ex:

If it rained in summer, it would be nice.

If I won the lottery, I would buy for my parent new house.

*ملاحظة : في هذا النوع من الممكن استخدام If في جملة النصائح بالاعتماد على هذه القاعدة:

S+should / ought to + v1 والتي ستصبح :

If I were you I would + v1

4-Third conditional:

Form:

If + past perfect, S+ would+ have+ v3

يستخدم لوصف امور خيالية لايمكن حدوثها

(using the third conditional to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible)

Ex:

If Ali hadn't died, we would have enjoyed this trip together.

Exercises:

Complete the Conditional Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form.
1- If they ………………… (have)time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
2- If the team train well, they …………………… (get) high scores.
3- If we ………………… (know) about your problem, we would have helped you.
4- If I ……………………….. (be) you, I would not buy that dress.
5- I leave if she …………………… (come) to this place.

Cleft sentences

هي نوع من العمليات التحويلية التي تتم على الجملة, وفيها يتم تحويل التركيز اما على الفاعل او المفعول به او الظرف.

(Emphasise certain pieces of information)

Ex: john lost his wallet yesterday.

لعمل هذه الجمل يمكن استخدام هذه البدايات لتحويل التركيز على الفاعل او المفعول به او الظروف وهي:

The thing that.................

The person who..............

The time when................

The place where..............

The way in which.............

The reason why ....

خطوات الحل:

A)1- نحذف الفاعل او المفعول به او الظرف المقصود بالسؤال من الجملة الاصلية

2- نضع ضمير الوصل المناسب في جملة الحل بالاعتماد على الكلمة المراد التركيز عليها في السؤال

3 - نكمل الجملة كما هي بالسؤال

4- ننقل الكلمة المراد التركيز عليها الى اخر الجملة وقبلها تصريف الفعل **be** محول الى الزمن المناسب   لجملة السؤال

*The person who lost his wallet was john.

*The thing that john lost yesterday was his wallet.

*The time when john lost his wallet was yesterday.

B- التركيب القواعدي لجملة **what** هو:

What + sub + main verb + verb to be + bold word

What john lost yesterday was his wallet.

* اذا كانت الكلمة المضللة هي **فعل** يكون التركيب القواعدي كالآتي :

What + sub + do + Be + V + ing

*The boy is playing football now

What the boy is doing now is playing football

ملاحظة : عند الحل ينطبق على Do ما ينطبق على الفعل الرئيسي

C - التركيب القواعدي للجملة التي تبدأ .... It was هو:

It was + bold word+ that + sub+ verb …….

*It was yesterday that john lost his wallet.

*It was john that lost his wallet yesterday.

*It was john's wallet that he lost yesterday.

- **Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold:**
1- **Queen Rania** opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was…………………………………………..

2- Petra was made a world heritage site **in 1985 CE.**

The year……………………………………………

3- I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was ……………………………………………..

4- **My father** has influenced me most.

The person …………………………………………

Relative clauses

1) **Defining relative clauses**

وهي ضمائر الوصل التي يتبعها عبارات ضرورية لاتمام المعنى و تحديد الشخص و المكان الذي نتحدث عنه

The man who broke the window was my uncle

This the man who stole my bag

دائما الجملة التابعة تبدأ بـ Relative pronoun وتشمل:

اشخاص Who فعل

Which/ that لغير العاقل

Where مكان

When زمان

اسم المالك Whose اسم (للملكية)

Whom اسم (المفعول به العاقل)

Ex:

1-This is the police who shot the criminal.

2-This is the school where I studied tawjihi.

في الأمثلة التالية والعبارات التي تحتها خط ضرورية لاتمام المعنى و تحديد الشخص و المكان الذي نتحدث عنه , فلم نذكر اسم الشرطي ولا اسم المدرسة , حيث ان العبارات التي تحتها خط تحدد لنا من هو الشرطي والمدرسة.

This is the police officer who shot the criminal.

This is the school where I studied tawjihi.

*هذه العبارات ضرورية و لا يمكن ازالتها , حيث ان ازالتها قدد تؤدي الى حدوث خلل في الجملة.

*يمكن حذف ضمائر Relative pronoun اذا كان بعدها **فاعل** , اما اذا كان بعدها فعل فلا يمكن حذفها

Ex:

The man I told you about was my uncle.

The man who broke the window is insane.

هنا لا يمكن حذف **who** لأن بعدها فعل.

2)Non- defining relative clauses:

هي عبارات اضافية نضيفها الى الجملة لتعطي معنى اضافي لشخص, او مكان او شيء

*Ali, who is studying there, took my food.

*The Sahara desert, <u>which is in Africa</u>, is very hot.

ترتبط هذه العبارة الوصفية بـ Relative pronoun

*من الممكن حذف العبارة الوصفية غير المحددة, حيث ان حذفها لا يختلف من خلاله المعنى.

*غالبا ما تكون الجملة الوصفية غير المحددة بين فاصلتين او قوسين , اذا جاءت في منتصف الجملة.

ملاحظة: عند استخدام حروف جر في جملة الوصل مع اسم الزمان او المكان, نستخدم**Which**

بدلا من **When** او **Where**

*That is the city which I was born <u>in</u>.

*The day which I met my teacher <u>on</u> was Monday.

<u>**Exercise**</u>**: Use the most suitable relative pronoun to complete each sentence.**

1- A hotel is a place …………………… people stay when they're on holiday.
2- What's the name of the woman ……………………. lives in that house?
3- What do you call someone …………………. writes computer programs?
4- A waiter is a person ………… job is to serve customers in a restaurant.

 5- Overalls are clothes ……………… people wear to protect their clothes when they are working.

Derivation

ويشمل الأسماء والصفات والأفعال

أولا: الأسماء Nouns :

تنتهي الأسماء بالنهايات التالية:

> **Tion, sion, ness, ure, ment, dom, ism, ence, ance, ician, age, ist, tide, ship, ice, or, er, ing, ity, ty, ology.**

<u>**Ex**</u>: destruction, awareness, actress, development

1- تاتي الاسماء بعد المحددات:

وتشمل المحددات:

(One, two, three, any, some, no, a lot of, lots of, only, all, much, many, a few, a little, other, another).

I have some <u>biscuits</u>

2-تاتي الاسماء بعد ادوات التعريف والتنكير **A, an , the** (articles)

<u>The kingdom of jordan</u> is famous for the protection of olive oil

3- ياتي الاسم بعد ضمائر الملكية وتشمل :

My, her, his, its, our, their

I will be going to university to complete my <u>education</u>

4- ياتي الاسم بعد وقبل **S** الملكية:

Have you seen <u>Nasser</u>'s <u>collection</u> of postcards?

5-ياتي الاسم بعد حروف الجر واسماء الاشارة التالية:

حروف الجر تتضمن : at, without, of, about , From , to, for , after , in , On, with

اسماء الاشارة تتضمن :That, this, those, these

Ministry of <u>education</u> is the largest ministry in Jordan

We can't comply with this <u>decision</u>

6-يستخدم الاسم كفاعل:

<u>Jordan</u> is one of the most prominent countries in medicine

7-يستخدم الاسم كمفعول به:

Professor Ali presents <u>grants</u> for diligent students

8- ياتي الاسم بعد كل من **More, most** بشرط ان لا تكون مسبوقة باحد افعال **be**

We need more patience in case of anger

9- ياتي الاسم بعد الصفة

Psychological diseases become pervasive nowadays

<u>ملاحظة هامة</u>: نستخدم كل القواعد السابقة بشرط ان لا يكون هنالك اسم بعد الفراغ , فاذا كان هناك اسم بعد الفراغ نضع الجواب صفة وليس اسم.

ثانيا: الصفات Adjectives :

تنتهي الصفات بالمقاطع التالية:

Y, ory, ful, less, en, an, able, ive, ous, ect, al, ate, ant, ent, ish, ing, ed, any, ic

---

Ex: stormy, scientific, fortunate, shocking.

للصفة ثلاثة اشكال , وهي:

*الصفة العادية: **Stormy, small, natural**

*صفة تصاغ باضافة ing : **Boring, shocking, interesting**

*صفة تصاغ من التصريف الثالث: **Brocken, written**

<u>وتأتي الصفة في المواقع التالية:</u>

1- تاتي الصفة قبل الاسم

She has beautiful hair

2- تاتي الصفة بعد افعال be

The exam was easy

3- تاتي الصفة بعد الصفات التالية:**Too, so , very, quite**

You are eating very slow

4- تاتي الصفة بعد الافعال التالية :

Feel, get, find, taste, become, seem, look, appear

This cookie looks <u>tasty</u>

5- تاتي الصفة في هذا الموقع (**as** ....صفة .... **as**)

She is as <u>beautiful</u> as moon

6-تاتي الصفة بعد **the more, the most** بشرط ان تكون مسبوقة باحد افعال**be**

land is more <u>expensive</u> than it was before

7-تاتي الصفة بعد الظرف

Ahmad was extremely <u>hungry</u>

ملاحظات هامة:

1-الصفة التي تنتهي ب **ed** تستخدم لوصف العاقل والصفة التي تنتهي بـ **ing** تستخدم لوصف غير العاقل

Boring film , bored man

2-ما ينتهي بـ **ing** و **ed** يكون قبل الاسماء صفات

Interesting film / interested man

3-ما ينتهي بـ **ing** و **ed** يكون قبل وبعد الافعال اسماء

Smoking is unhealthy/ I hate smoking

4-افعال التصريف الثالث **p.p** تعامل معاملة الصفة

This letter is written by hand

ثالثا: الظرف / الحال Adverb

عادة ما ينتهي ب **ly** وتركيبه دائما هو:

(صفة + **ly**)

aggressive___ aggressively

1- في نهاية الجملة مكتملة العناصر

He greeted the guests <u>warmly</u>

2- في بداية الجملة, ويقع قبل الفاصلة

<u>Fortunately</u>, fares could pass the exam

3- قبل الصفة

He was <u>extremely</u> tired

4-بين الفاعل (اسم/ ضمير) والفعل

He <u>surprisingly</u> told me about the secret.

ملاحظة: نحصل على الظرف (الحال) باضافة **(ly)** لنهاية الصفة وباسقاطها من الظرف نحصل

على الصفة.

رابعا: الفعل Verb :

وينتهي بالمقاطع التالية: **Ate, ise, ize, en, ve, ed**

Ex: Organize, eradicate, strengthen

و يقع الفعل في المواقع التالية:

1-بعد الفاعل:

Thanks a lot. I <u>appreciate</u> your kindness

2- قبل المفعول به

Jordan <u>improves</u> education frequently

3- بعد to ويكون فعل مجرد

I need to <u>evaluate</u> my work

4-بعد افعال Modals

You should <u>study</u> hard

5- بعد افعال do

She didn't <u>succeed</u>

والقاعدة العامة : التركيب يكون كالآتي:

<u>**اسم , صفة, ظرف, فعل, اسم**</u>

<u>**ملاحظة:**</u>

*ادوات العطف التالية: and , as well as , or تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس اي ان ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

-   **Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.**
-   **Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy(adj).**

<u>**المشتقات المطلوبة للمستوى الثالث**</u>

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Produce ينتج	**Production** انتاج **Product** منيج **Producer** منتج	**Productive** غزير الانتاج	**Productively** بشكل منتج
....	**Medicine** طب	**Medical** طبي	**Medically** طبيا
Inherit يرث	**Inheritor** وارث **Inheritance** ميراث	**Inheritable** يمكن توريثه	....
....	**Nine** تسعة	**Ninth** التاسع	**Ninthly** تاسعا
Originate ينشأ	**Origin** اصل **Originality** أصالة	**Original** اصلي	**Originally** اصلا
Invent يخترع	**Invention** اختراع **Inventor** مخترع	**Inventive** مبدع	**Inventively** بابداع

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Discover يكتشف	Discovery اكتشاف Discoverer مكتشف	Discovered مكتشف Discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	....
Influence يؤثر	Influence تأثير	Influential مؤثر	Influentially بشكل مؤثر
Wave ينسج	Waver نساج Waving نسيج	Waved منسوج	....
Attract يجذب	Attraction جذب	Attractive جاذب	Attractively جاذبية
Create يبدع/ يخلق	Creature مخلوق Creation خلق/ ابداع	Creative مبدع/ خلاق	Creatively بابداع
Translate يترجم	Translation ترجمة Translator مترجم	Translated مترجم	....
Appreciate يقدر	Appreciation تقدير	Appreciative ممتن/ مقدر	Appreciatively بتقدير
Educate يعلم	Education تعليم Educator معلم	Educational تعليمي Educative تثقيفي	Educationally تعليميا
Collect يجمع	Collection مجموعة	Collective تعاوني/ مشترك	Collectively بتعاون
Linstall يركب	Installation تركيب	Installed مركب	
Operate يشغل/ يجري عملية	Operation تشغيل/ عملية	Operational مشغل/ جاهز للعمل	Operationally تشغيليا
Expect يتوقع	Expectancy توقع Expectation رجاء/ امل	Expectant متوقع	Expectantly بترقب
Contemporise يحدث	Contemprorisation تحديث	Contemporary معاصر	Contemporarily بالتزامن مع
Visualise يبصر	Vision رؤية	Visual بصري	Visually بصريا
....	Tradition تقليد	Traditional تقليدي	Traditionally تقليديا
....	....	Extreme جدا	Extremely بدرجة قصوى
Organise ينظم	Organisation منظمة	Organised منظم organisational تنظيمي	Organisationally تنظيميا
Intend ينوي	Intention نية	Intended مقصود	....
....	Archaeology علم الاثار Archaeologist عالم الاثار	Archaeological اثري	Archaeologically اثريا
....	Child طفل Children اطفال	....	....
Train يتدرب	Training تدريب Trainer مدرب	Trained مدرب	....
....	Person شخص People ناس/ اشخاص		
Bring يحضر / يجلب		Brought منقول	
....	Tourist سائح Tourism سياحه		
Prescribe يصف	Prescription وصف	Prescribed موصوف	
	Culture ثقافة	Cultural ثقافي	Culturally ثقافيا
....	Majority غالبية	Major كبير	
		On going مستمر/ متطور	
Infect يعدي	Infection عدوى	Infectious معدي	Infectiously بشكل معدي

Diagnose يشخص	Diagnosis تشخيص Diagnoses تشخيصات	Diagnostic تشخيصي Diagnostical تشخيصي Diagnosed مشخص	Diagnostically تشخيصيا
Believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	Believable معقول	Believably بشكل معقول
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully بنجاح
Conclude يلخص	Conclusion خلاصة	Conclusive ملخص	Conclusively بشكل ملخص
....	Surgery جراحة Surgeon جراح	Surgical جراحي	Surgically جراحيا
Repute يحقق سمعة	Reputation سمعة	Reputable حسن السمعة Reputed	Reputably بشكل موثوق

<u>**Exercise:**</u> **Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.**

1- The Middle East is famous for the………………… of olive oil. (produce)
2- Ibn Sina wrote ……………………………………… textbooks. (medicine)
3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ………………………… century. (nine)
4- My father bought our house with an …………………………… from his grandfather. (inherit)
5- Scholars have discovered an ……………………… document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6- Do you think the wheel was the most important …………ever ? (invent)
7- AlKindi made many important mathematical………………ies.(discover)
8- Who was the most …………………………… writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

<u>Articles</u>

<u>أدوات التعريف و التنكير</u>

<u>أولا: A / an</u> :

تستخدم قبل الأسماء المعدودة عندما نذكرهم لأول مرة

ملاحظة: الأسماء المعدودة هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدها و جمعها مثل:

Book –books, student- students

اما الأسماء الغير معدودة فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدها او جمعها مثل:

Water, coffee, tea, money

1)نستخدم **an** مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف العلة وهي(**u, e, l , o ,A**)

Ex: I saw an elephant in the zoo yesterday.

I need an apple, an orange and an egg.

2)نستخدم **a** مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة

Ex: he read a book

I bought a camera

3)نستخدم **A, AN** مع الأسماء المفردة المعدودة فقط

4)نستخدم **A, AN** مع الأعداد التي تعني واحد

Ex: I have been studying for <u>an hour</u>

I saw <u>a hundred</u> of butterflies in the garden

5)نستخدم **A, an** مع اسماء المهن: **A doctor, an engineer**

Ex: majid is an engineer

Huda is a doctor

6)نستخدم **A, an** مع عبارات الكميات وتنتهي ب **of** :

Bunch of, group of, herd of, a pair of, a slice of

Ex: I saw a herd of cows

He gave her a bunch of flowers

7) تستخدم **A,an** قبل الصفات وقبل المشددات (**Very, so , really**) :

Ex: a beautiful, a great, an honest, a very difficult, a really simple

8) تستخدم **A,an** قبل الديانات :

Ex : a muslim , a christian , a catholic

ثانيا: **The**

1)تستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء يعرفه المستمع و المتحدث, او القارئ

Ex: The garden is beautiful

2)نستخدم **the** عند التحدث عن شيء واحد لا يوجد غيره مثل:

Ex:The earth, the world, the sun, the moon

3)نستخدم **the** مع اسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار ومجموعة الجزر (لكن ليس جزر فردية)
والسلاسل الجبلية واسماء الدول المركبة.

The red sea, the Indian ocean, the united states, the river nile,

Ex: The Nile River locates in Egypt

Mallorac is one of the Balearic island

4)نستخدم **the** قبل صيغة المفاضلة, اي الصفات التي تنتهي بـ **est**

The tallest, the biggest

Ex: Ostrich is the biggest bird

Ali is the tallest in the class

5)نستخدم **The** مع الأسماء التي تصبح معروفة لذكرها مرة ثانية في الجملة.

Ex: I read a book yesterday, the book was wonderful

I saw an elephant in the zoo, the elephant was enormous

6)نستخدم **the** مع الاسم المفرد الذي يمثل صنفا او نوعا

Ex: The cat is a tame animal

The tea is a herbal plant

7)تستخدم **the** قبل الأرقام الترتيبية المستخدمة كصفات

Ex: This is the first student

8)تستخدم **the** مع الصفات التي تدل على طبقة من الناس

Ex: We should help the poor

9)تستخدم **the** مع اسماء الالات الموسيقية

Ex: He plays the guitar well

10)نستخدم **the** للتخصيص, والتخصيص يكون دائما بوضع حروف جر او ضمائر وصل بعد الاسم

Ex: The car which I bought is expensive

The cake in the bakery looks delicious

11) تستخدم The مع الكلمات التالية (Capital of , same , both of , double of) :

Ex: Amman is the capital of Jordan

We bought the same page

12) نستخدم The مع الكتب المقدسة عند الناس :

Ex:The holy quran , the old testament , the torah

13) تستخدم The غالبا بعد حروف الجر :

Ex: at the table , under the book , inside the court

14) تستخدم The مع اسماء المطاعم والمتاحف والجرائد والمسارح :

Ex: The Chinese restaurant, the guardian, the national museum

ثالثا: No article (x)

تستخدم مع:

1) الأسماء الغير معدودة والأسماء الجمع:

Ex: Chocolate, sweets, children, sheep

Ex: I don't like cars

Milk contains many minerals

2) قبل معظم اسماء الدول والقارات والجبال الفردية والبحيرات, الشلالات, المدن, الشوارع,

الأيام, الأشهر, السنوات

Jordan, Arabic, Africa, mount Everest, lake, Geneva, Niagara falls, oxford street, Monday, April, 2000xs

Ex: japan is a great country.

3) للتعميم وليس التخصيص

Ex: Milk is good for you

4)مع اجزاء الجسم

Ex: Her left leg is broken

5)مع وسائط النقل: **Car, plane, train, ship, bus, bicycle**

<u>Ex</u>: **he will travel by plane**

6) قبل اسماء وجبات الطعام: **Breakfast, lunch, dinner**

<u>Ex</u>: **I had lunch at home**

7)اللغات والجنسيات

<u>Ex</u>: **he speaks French fluently**

She is Canadian

8)قبل اسم العلم

Ali, Ahmad

<u>Ex</u>: **Ali is a clever student**

9) مع اسماء الالعاب الرياضية: **Football, volleyball, skiing, basketball**

<u>Ex</u>: **many people like football**

10) مع الكلمات التالية اذا كان الحديث عنها بشكل عام :

(College , university ,mosque,prison,hospital)

<u>Ex</u>: **soon, I will go to university**

I go to mosque at prayres time

<u>Exercise</u>: Complete the text with a, an, the or – (zero article).
1- Rami's father is ……………… pilot.
2- Hani is ……………… best student in the class.
3- ……………… Nile is ……………… longest river in the world.
4- Have you got ……………… pen?
5- She bought ……………… umbrella yesterday.
6- He wears ……………… helmet at work.
7- My brother goes to ……………… university.
8- I saw ……………… boy in our garden. ……………… boy was crying.
9- Rashid comes from ……………… United Arab Emirates.
10- My father is ……………… accountant.

American vs British English

هنالك بعض الفروقات ما بين اللغة الانجليزية الأمريكية والبريطانية , ومنها:

أ- فروقات في القواعد وتشمل :

1- قليلا ما يستخدم الامريكيون المضارع التام , بينما يستخدمه البريطانيون, علما بأن الأمريكيين يستخدمون الماضي البسيط.

(AE) did you see that film yet?

(BE) have you seen that film yet?

2-اللهجة الأمريكية تستخدم **Gotten** كتصريف ثالث

(AE) he had gotten us some ice cream

(BE) he had got us some ice cream

3-اللهجة الأمريكية تستخدم **have** لإظهار الملكية, بينما البريطانية تستخدم **Have got**

(AE) I have a brother, do you have a sister?

(BE) I have got a brother, have you got a sister?

ب - الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والبريطانية في استخدام الكلمات:

_BE_	_AE_
Lift	Elevator
Pavement	Side walk
Sweet	Candy
Holiday	Vacation
Autumn	Fall
Rubbish	Trash, garbage
Petrol	Gas
Biscuit	Cookie
Trousers	Pants
Head teacher	School principal
Flat	Apartment
Conservatoire	Conservatory
Chemist	Drugstore

جـ ـ الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والبريطانية من حيث الحروف:

_BE_	_AE_
Our	**Or**
Labour	Labor
Harbour	Harbor
Flavour	Flavor
Colour	Color
Neighbour	Neighbor
Favourite	Favorite
Re	**Er**
Centre	Center
Centimetre	Centimeter
Litre	Liter
Theatre	Theater
LLl	**Ll**
Travelling	Traveling
Jeweller	Jeweler
Modelling	Modeling
Cancelled	Canceled
Marvellous	Marvelous
Ise	**Ize**
Realise	Realize
Specialise	Specialize
Normalise	Normalize
Paralysed	Paralyzed

- **Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1-3 in British English? How would mark say sentences 4-6 in American English?**
    1- **Mark: did you see that exhibition yet?**
    Bruce: …………………………………………….
    2- **Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.**
    Bruce: …………………………………………….
    3- **Mark: I just had my breakfast.**
    Bruce: …………………………………………….
    4- **Bruce: where's Leo? Have you seen him anyway?**
    Mark: …………………………………………….
    5- **Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.**
    Mark: …………………………………………….
    6- **Bruce: Leo's already done his project.**
    Mark: …………………………………………….

الوظائف اللغوية Functions

1. Indicating consequence: (In this way, As a consequence , Therefore)

- **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.

- **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

- **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

2. Indicating opposition: (Despite / However/ Whereas / Consequently / On one hand , … On the other hand / In spite of this, … / On the contrary, … / Conversely, … / By contrast)

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

- **However**, social media is time -consuming.

- **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

3. Expressing continuation or addition: (Furthermore,… / Likewise, … / One reason for this is … / In addition, … / Moreover)

Questions:

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

ادرس الجمل التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يلي:

1. In this way, we can promote our culture and history.

What is the function of using the phrase "In this way" in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة " بهذه الطريقة In this way" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

2. My brother has lived in China, and as a consequence speaks Chinese fluently.

What is the function of using the phrase "as a consequence" in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "ولذلك as a consequence" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

complementary medicine

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree However, in recent years; the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it.

Answer the following questions about the article.
1 . The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

2. "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article

3. Complementary medicine has two forms. Write these two forms down.
4. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, what they have to do?

5. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

6. According to the text, why complementary medicine cannot be used as an immunisation?

7. Quote the sentence which indicates that complementary medicine cannot be used in all treatments.

The king Hussein cancer center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (**KHCC**) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and pediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion program. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.
By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten floor outpatients" building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.
Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
Answer the questions about the article:
1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.

3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

5. How do you think the increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?

6. Why does king Abdullah university hospital in Irbid hope to set up radiotherapy machines?

A magazine article about a professional craftsman

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. „My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years," he says. „My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child."

Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.

He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. „These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents" professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job.

It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!"

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. „The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass," Adnan explains. „We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand."

„These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colors instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work," he says. "The old

ways are still the best"

Answer the questions about the article.

1. Where did Adnan learn the glassblowing?

2. Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations for a reason. Write down this reason

3. Quite the sentence which indicates that Adnan uses an ancient way for glassblowing

4. There are several processes for making glass from sand?

5. Find a word in the text which means "Someone who is very skilled at a particular craft"

I Remember, I Remember

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun came
peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The vi'lets, and the lily- cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birthday,—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

Answer the questions

1.Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in (line 4)?

2.How the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line 21)

3. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza? Refer to words in bold in your answer.

4. In line(29), the poet refers to his "childish ignorance". What was he ignorant about?