

TAWJIHI

المسار الثانوي الشامل المهني

قواعد الوحدة الرابعة
مع تمارين مكثف

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Present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

Function of the tense / usage

1. Routines / habitual actions or repeated actions.

اعمال متكررة / احداث تحدث بشكل روتيني

Example:

1. I always drink coffee in the morning.
2. The woman prepares her children's meals daily.

2. things that are always true / facts or true in the present.

للتحدث عن اشياء دائماً صحيحة او حقائق علميه ثابتة او ربما تكون صحيحة في الوقت الحاضر

Examples:

1. The Earth goes round the sun.
2. Sami is 18 years old.

3. Fixed events in the future.

للتحدث عن أعمال او احداث مستقبلية مُعدة في جدول زمني

Examples:

1. The final examination starts on July 10 .
2. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that begins on the 10th of Thu Alhijah.

Verb Form: قاعدة الفعل

Simple present / affirmative المضارع البسيط (المثبت)

he / she/ it + V1 (s/es/ies) +

they / we/ you / I + V1 +

Simple present / negative المضارع البسيط (النفى)

he / she/ it + doesn't + V1 +

they / we/ you / I + don't + V1 +

Interrogative: جمل السؤال في المضارع

Does + he / she/ it + V1 + ?

Do + they / we/ you / I + V1 + ?

Wh/question + do / does + V1 + ?

Time markers: مؤشرات او دلائل على زمن المضارع البسيط

Always / sometimes / usually / often / never / normally / frequently / every day / every week / every month / every year / hourly / daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / five times a day / once a day / twice a day

ملاحظات مهمة عليك دراستها وفهمها جيداً:

- ظروف التكرار في زمن المضارع البسيط هي مؤشرات زمنية تشير لأعمال روتينيه او عادات ، بينما الجمل التي تعبر عن حقائق علميه او اشياء صحيحة ربما تكون بدون مؤشر زمني .

- قاعدة اضافة s / es أو ies للافعال :

1. الافعال يضاف s في آخرها اذا جائت مع الضمائر he/she/it في حالة المضارع البسيط .
Think – thinks live – lives
2. اذا انتهت الكلمة بالمقاطع التالية **o-x-s-sh-ch-z** يتم إضافة es
watch – watches wish – wishes wash – washes do – does
3. اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن نحذف الحرف y ثم نضيف ies
identify – identifies study – studies
4. اما اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف y مسبوقاً بحرف متحرك **a/e/o/u** فيضاف s فقط .
enjoy – enjoys buy – buys

Exercises: choose the correct answer from A,B,C or D

1. Baha'a ----- football everyday.
A) aren't play B) doesn't play C) isn't play D) don't play
2. Every twelve months, the Earth ----- around the sun.
A) circle B) circled C) circles D) has circled
3. The train ----- tonight at 6.00 pm.
A) is going to leave B) will leave C) will be living D) leaves
4. He never ----- his wallet.
A) forget B) forgot C) forgets D) has forgotten
5. ----- Waleed visit Sameer everyday ?
A) Do B) Did C) Is D) Does
6. We ----- always listen to the radio.
A) don't B) doesn't C) aren't D) haven't
7. Everyone knows that the Internet people.

A) connect B) connecting C) connects D) are connecting

8. These days, computers often with each other.

A) is communicating B) communicates C) have communicated D) communicate

9. Young people learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.

A) loves B) are loving C) loved D) love

10. Many classrooms now a whiteboard as a computer screen.

A) using B) uses C) use D) are use

11. In some countries, tablet computers available for students to use in class.

A) is B) am C) be D) are

Simple past tense زمن الماضي البسيط

Function of the tense / usage

Something started and finished in the past when we know when it happened.

حدث أو أمر بدأ وانتهى في الزمن الماضي عندما نعرف وقت حدوثه

Example:

1. Last year, I travelled to Italy.
2. Ali was a student at this university from 2008 to 2013.
3. He worked as a teacher in this school three years ago.

Verb Form: قاعدة الفعل

Simple past / affirmative الماضي البسيط (المثبت)

subject + **V2** +

Simple past / negative الماضي البسيط (النفي)

Subject + **didn't** + V1 +

Interrogative: جمل السؤال في الماضي

Did + subject + V1 + ?

Wh/question + did + subject + V1 + ?

Time markers: مؤشرات أو دلائل على زمن الماضي البسيط

yesterday , last + time (last week ...) , time ... + ago (two years ago = before two years) ,
in the past , in 1995 ... , once , once upon a time , at the time of + name or time (at the time
of Salah Eddin), previous+time (previous days) , at that time , at that moment

قواعد اضافة ed- الى نهاية الفعل :

1. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صامت قبله حرف متحرك وما قبل الحرف المتحرك حرف صامت فإننا نضعف الحرف الأخير.
Stop – stopped run – running
2. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف e نضيف حرف d فقط .
Phone – phoned
3. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف عله نضيف ed
Play – played enjoy – enjoyed
4. اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبقاً بحرف صامت نقلب y الى i ثم نضيف ed
Study – studied cry – cried try – tried

Exercises: Choose the correct answer from A,B,C or D.

1. I ----- a movie yesterday.
A) saw B) have seen C) see D) have been seen
2. I always ----- every morning when I was a student.
A) exercise B) exercised C) exercising D) was exercising
3. I ----- French when I was a child.
A) was studying B) study C) have studied D) studied
4. I ----- TV yesterday.
A) was watching B) watched C) were watching D) have watched
5. He said he ----- a teacher.
A) were B) have been C) will D) was

اسئلة وزارة سابقة

1. Hatim's father.....last year. He had worked for the same company all his life.
A) retires B) has retired C) retired D) is retired
2. Fatima her homework three hours ago.

A) have finished B) finished C) finishes C) is finished

3. The plane..... a few minutes ago.

A) is landing B) land C) landed D) landed

Past perfect tense زمن الماضي التام

Function of the tense / usage

Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

يستخدم الماضي التام عادة لوصف حدثين حدثا في الزمن الماضي وكلاهما بالماضي (لكن أحدهما سبق الآخر) ، لذلك فهذا الزمن يربط بين حدثين باستخدام روابط وهي ما تسمى بالكلمات المفتاحية للربط بين حدث حصل في الزمن الماضي وحدث اقدم منه حصل قبله .

الحدث الاول = يكون في زمن الماضي التام (تصريف ثالث)

الحدث الثاني = يكون في زمن الماضي البسيط (تصريف ثان)

Examples:

1. When Sarah **arrived** at the party, Ali **had** already **gone** home.
2. We **arrived** at work in the morning and **found** that somebody **had broken** into the office during the night.

Verb Form: قاعدة الفعل

Past perfect / affirmative الماضي التام (المُثبت)

subject + **had** + V3 +

Past perfect / negative الماضي التام (النفى)

Subject + **hadn't** + V3 +

Interrogative: جمل السؤال في الماضي التام

Had + subject + V3 + ?

Wh/question + **had** + subject + V3 + ?

Time markers: جمل الربط او المؤشرات أو الدلائل واستخدامها في زمن الماضي التام

1. After + past perfect , simple past

اداة الربط او الكلمة المفتاحية after يأتي بعدها الحدث الاول وهو الاقدم فتأخذ صيغة الماضي التام والجزء المتبقي من الجملة سيكون الحدث الثاني ويأخذ صيغة الماضي البسيط .

After he had brushed his teeth, he met his friend.

2. Before + simple past , past perfect ...

الكلمة المفتاحية before يأتي بعدها الحدث الثاني وهو الماضي البسيط واما الجزء الاخر من الجملة فيعبر عن الحدث الاول وهو الحدث الاقدم ويأخذ صيغة الماضي التام .

Sami had sent an email before he visited his friend.

3. By + past time

عندما يأتي في الجملة هذا التعبير ثم بعدها زمن ماض (سنة / يوم / شهر في الماضي) ، فإن الجملة تكون على صيغة الماضي التام فقط ويأتي هذا التعبير عادة في بداية الجملة.

By the end of 2014, my youngest brother had not graduated from the university.

By the end of 2014, I had gone to a new house.

وهناك ادوات ربط او كلمات مفتاحية اخرى مثل :

when, never, already, until, because, as soon as , since, for, v2

Exercises:

1. After Rami The letter, he went to the post office and sent it.
A) wrote B) has written C) had written D) writes
2. by the time my husband got home, I dinner.
A) Have cooked B) had cooked C) cooked D) is cooked
3. Before Ali bought a new car, he enough money.
A) had B) have had C) had had D) has had

Auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة											
Verb to be				Verb to do				Verb to have			
Present	Past	P.P	Ving	Present	Past	P.P	Ving	Present	Past	P.P	Ving
am /is/are	was/were	been	being	do /does	did	done	doing	have/has	had	had	having

Modals

Present	Past
Will	Would
Shall	Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Has to	Had to
Have to	Had to
Must	Had to

Cleft sentences:

الجمل المشطورة (المنقسمة الى قسمين)

Function:

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

نستعمل الجمل المشطورة لكي نؤكد على جزء معين في الجملة : شخص / شئ / زمن / مكان / اسلوب (ظرف حال)

هذه القاعدة لها ثلاث بدايات في الجملة وهي كالاتي:

الطريقة الاولى عند التحويل بالتركيز على اسم عاقل او غير عاقل او على زمن او اسم مكان

The thing (car, chair ...) which/ that (is / was) + a car, a chair

The person (man, girl ...) who (is / was) + Ali

The time when ... (is / was) + 2004

The place where ... (is / was) + Irbid

The way in which ... / the reason why

الطريقة الثانية عندما يبدأ الجملة بنفس الكلمة المطلوب التركيز عليها .

Ali + (is / was) the person who

A car + (is / was) the thing which / that

Irbid + (is / was) the place where

2004 + (is / was) the time when

الطريقة الثالثة عند التركيز على كلمة ويبدأ الجملة بـ It .

It + (is / was) Ali باقي الجملة من دون المؤكد عليه + who

It + (is / was) a car باقي الجملة من دون المؤكد عليه + which / that

It + (is / was) Irbid باقي الجملة من دون المؤكد عليه + where

It + (is / was) 2004 باقي الجملة من دون المؤكد عليه + when

و عند التحويل باستخدام what

What + subject ++ (is/was)

We now need actions rather than words.

What we now need is actions rather than words.

What I would like to do + (is/was)

I would like to go to London next year.

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

ملخص القاعدة

نبدأ الجملة الجزئية بـ

The thing	which / that	الجملة	is	الشيء
The person	who			اسم الشخص
The time	when		was	الزمن
The place	where			المكان

It	is	بداية الجملة	who	تكملة الجملة
	was		which	

Examples: ادرس الأمثلة التالية بتمعن

Rasha won the prize for art last year.

The person who won the prize for the art last year was Rasha.

Rasha was the person who won the prize for the art last year.

The prize that Rasha won last year was for art.

The thing which Rasha won was a prize.

The time when Rasha won a prize was last year.

It was last year that Rasha won the prize for art.

What Rasha won last year was a prize for art.

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

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

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

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

The time when the Olympic Games were held in London was in 2012 CE

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

Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The **person** who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

It was **Al-Jazari** who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The **thing** that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

It was **the mechanical** clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

The **period/time** when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

It was in **the twelfth century** that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

SB page 29 exercise 8 - Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The **person who**
2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.
The **country where**
ملاحظة : تأكد ان لا تستخدم حرف الجر في مثل هذه الحالة اذا جاء قبل الاسم المؤكد عليه.
3. **Ali ibn Nafi** ' established the first music school in the world.
It was.....
4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
It was
5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.
It is

Answers:

1. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. The country where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. It was Ali Ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. It was Jabir Ibn Hayyan who / that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

Student book page 29 exercise 9

Ask and answer these questions with your partner.

Use cleft sentences in your answers.

1. Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?
2. How would you define success? (start your answer – **the way in which....**)

Answers:

1. The successful person who has influenced me the most
2. The way in which **I** would define success is

Rewrite the following sentences:

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007CE.
It was _____
2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985CE**.
The year _____
3. I stopped working at **11 p.m.**
It was _____
4. **My father** has influenced me most.
The person _____
5. I like **Geography** most of all.
The subject _____
6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.
It was _____
7. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who _____
8. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.
The country _____
9. **Ali ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world.
It was _____
10. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
It was _____
11. Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in Geometry**.
It is _____
12. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.
It is _____
13. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948CE.
The year _____
14. My teenage daughter is missing and I don't know what I can do.
It is _____
15. I would like to travel abroad next year.
What _____

Choose from a,b,c or d the correct **cleft sentence** that emphasizes the information in bold in the following sentence:

The **heat** made the journey unpleasant.

- The journey which I made was unpleasant.
- It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the heat.
- It was the unpleasant journey which made the heat.

Grammar: Revision of relative clauses p. 30

Defining relative clauses:

جمل الوصل المعرفة هي الجمل التي تُعرف الاسم الذي قبلها (وهي ضرورية لأكمال المعنى) حيث تبدأ بضمير وصل ويتحدد معنى ضمير الوصل من الاسم الذي يسبقه وهي كالاتي :

ضمير الوصل	المعنى	الاستخدام	مثال
Who / that	الذي / التي	تُستخدم مع الاسم العاقل ويأتي بعده فعل	The man lives next door is nice.
Which	الذي	تُستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل ويأتي بعدها فاعل او فعل	The book you bought me was good.
Where	حيث المكان	مع اسم المكان ويشير الى مكان ويأتي بعدها فاعل .	The village I was born, was peaceful.
When	عندما	يسبقه اسم يشير الى زمن مثل The year, the month, the day, the time ...	The year we met was stormy.
Whose	الذي / التي	يسبقه اسم عاقل او غير عاقل ويأتي بعده اسم عاقل او غير عاقل ويكون بين الاسمين علاقة (ملكيه)	The woman Daughter in my class, is nice.

ملاحظة مهمة :

مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم **where**

مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم **which**

لاحظ المثالين :

The hospital treats the poor is global. (**which**)

The hospital my dad treats the poor. (**where**)

سؤال وزاره ٢٠٢٠

- **I would like to take you to a café serves excellent coffee.**
(which , when, who , where)
- **The year The great mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.**
(which , when , who , where)
- **It was Jabir ibn Hayyan invented ink that can be read in the dark.**
(who , which , when , where)

- عند ربط جملتين معاً تبقى الجملة الأولى كما هي.
- في الجملة الثانية نحذف الضمير المتكرر للجملة الاولى ونستبدله بضمير الوصل المناسب ويوضع في بداية الجملة الثانية بدل النقطة.

This is the boy. ~~His~~ father teaches us English.
This is the boy **whose** father teaches us English.

Here's the alarm clock. I bought ~~it~~ yesterday.
Here's the alarm clock **which** I bought yesterday.

She's the girl. ~~She~~ works in the library.
She's the girl **who** works in the library.

Join the sentences using WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHICH or WHOSE:

1. Corfu is an island. **It** has many beautiful beaches.
.....
2. I spoke to John. **His** house was burgled last Monday.
.....

3. That's the lady. **Her** jewellery was stolen.
.....
4. That is the radio. I won **it** in the competition.
.....
5. John is the man. **His** house was destroyed by the fire.
.....
6. There is the hospital. I was born **there**.
.....
7. That was the summer. I met my wife **then**.
.....
8. That is Fiona Webb. **She** is a famous dancer.
.....
9. France is the country. The best wine is produced **there**.
.....
10. 1945 was the year. The Second World War ended **then**.
.....
11. That's the hotel. I stayed **there** last summer.
.....
12. August is the month. Most people go on holiday **then**.
.....

Non-defining relative clauses:

درس المثال التالي :

Social network sites will definitely change business. **They** are very popular.

Social network sites, **which** are very popular, will definitely change the world.

بداية الجملة الاولى تبقى كما هي ثم **الفاصلة** ثم الجملة الثانية مع ضمير الوصل المناسب ثم **فاصلة** ثم ما تبقى من الجملة الاولى.

صيغة السؤال في الامتحان : ضع دائرة أو اعادة الكتابة

Fill in the correct RELATIVE PRONOUN:

1. Did you see the man **WHO** stole her bag?
2. The eggs you've bought are bad.
3. Please give me the keys are on the table.
4. Is that man we saw in the park yesterday?

5. What's the name of the lady babysits for you?
6. Tom is playing with the dog lives next door.
7. Have you eaten all the cakes I made yesterday?
8. How old is the man owns this shop?
9. Let's all look at the picture is on page 7.
10. Has Peter returned the money he borrowed from you?
11. What colour is the dress you're going to wear tonight?
12. The police have arrested the man murdered his wife.
13. The parcel is on the table is your birthday present.
14. Have you met the man Jackie is going to marry?
15. We will ask the man delivers our milk to leave an extra bottle.
16. Is she the person gave you this record?
17. We spent our holiday in a small town is near the sea.
18. The man married Kate is a millionaire.
19. Where are the shoes I bought this morning?
20. I still write to that lady I met twenty years ago.

ملخص الوظائف اللغوية للجمل المنقسمة وضمائر الوصل المعرفة وغير المعرفة Functions

Cleft sentences: to emphasize certain pieces of information

- Ahmad is the person who

Defining relative clauses: to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about (**it is important**)

Non-defining relative clauses: to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. (**it isn't important**)

Student book page 30 exercise (4)

Read the passage below and answer the questions

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 meters tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of

the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

Answers:

Defining relative clause: who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

Non-defining relative clauses:

- Which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain
- Which was originally a minaret
- Who began work in 1184 CE
- Which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

Student book page 31 exercise 5

Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

That / which / where / who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3) Horses may have been kept. People (4) Love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answers: 1. which 2. which 3. where 4. who/that

Activity book Page: 21

Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A mathematician is someone | a. are studied by mathematicians. |
| 2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ... | b. means 'doctor' |
| 3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ... | c. works with numbers. |
| 4. A chemist is a person | d. astronomers study. |
| 5. The stars and planets are things | e. works in a laboratory. |

Answers

1. C : A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.
2. A: Geometry and arithmetic are subjects that / which are studied by mathematicians.
3. B: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word that/which means 'doctor' .
4. E: A chemist is a person who/that works in a laboratory.
5. D: The stars and planets are things that/which astronomers study.

Activity book page: 21 exercise 5

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

that / when / which / who

Ibn Sina (1) is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanun Fi-Tibb, the book (3) Became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) Were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length. It was the month of Ramadan (5) Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answers:

1. ,who is also know as Avicenna,
2. ,which included many subjects,
3. That
4. ,who were worried about his health,
5. When

Conditionals مراجعة جمل الشرط

نعني بالشرط ان حدوث شئى مقترن او مشروط بحدوث شئى سابق له كما أن تقول بالعربية : ان تدرس تنجح .
وجمل الشرط تتكون من جملتين هما :

جملة جواب الشرط (main clause) + جملة فعل الشرط (if clause)

ويمكن ان تتقدم جملة جواب الشرط على جملة فعل الشرط كما في المثال التالي :

If he comes, I will meet him.

I will meet him if he comes.

ويتم حذف الفاصلة اذا تقدم جواب الشرط على جملة فعل الشرط .

Conditionals in English are divided into two parts (Real conditionals and Unreal conditionals)

تُقسم جمل الشرط في اللغة الانجليزية الى قسمين رئيسيين هما جمل الشرط الحقيقية وجمل الشرط غير الحقيقية

جمل الشرط الحقيقية: Real conditionals:

○ Zero Conditional: النمط الصفري

With zero conditional, we express a general truth.

نستعمل النمط الصفري في جمل الشرط للتعبير عن حقائق عامة.

If + simple present sentence, simple present sentence

If someone breaks a window, an alarm goes off.

If you heat the ice, it melts.

If you don't exercise, you don't feel better.

Does ice melt if you heat it?

If babies are hungry, they cry.

If babies aren't hungry, they don't cry.

V1
V1 + s / es
Don't / doesn't + V1
(be) is/ are/ am

○ **النمط الاول: First Conditional:**

The first conditional talks about real future possibilities.

نستعمل النمط الاول من جمل الشرط للحديث عن المستقبل وربما الحاضر مع وجود احتمالية لتحقيقه في وقته الحقيقي لهذا السبب يُسمى شرط حقيقي او احتمالي .

If + simple present sentence, S. + will + base form + ...

If I miss the bus tonight, I'll take a taxi instead.

If you travel by plane, remember to drink a lot of water.

ادرس الجدول التالي :

1.	Provided that (if)	بشرط ان	I'll buy the book if/provided that it isn't too expensive.
2.	As long as	طالما	I'll buy the book as long as it isn't too expensive.
3.	Unless (if not)	اذا لم	I won't buy the car, if it is too expensive. I'll buy the car unless it's expensive.
4.	Even if	حتى وان	I 'll buy the car even if it's expensive.
5.	When	عندما	When it rains, I'll stay at home.

ملاحظة: طريقة اعادة صياغة الجملة باستخدام unless .

عليك ان تتذكر ان unless تعني if not ، اي تفيد النفي .

امثلة :

If you **don't drive** fast, you won't make an accident.

Unless you **drive** fast, you won't make an accident.

You **won't get** a better job **unless** you are highly qualified.

You **won't** get a better job **if you aren't** highly qualified.

We will go out **unless** it **rains** tomorrow.

We will go out **if it doesn't rain** tomorrow.

Use the correct conditional to correct the verbs in brackets:

1. The teacher will be very angry if you (not, do) your homework.
2. If you don't water the flowers, they (die).
3. If you don't hurry, you (miss) the bus.
4. He will play tennis if the weather (be) good.
5. If he (go) to bed early, he will get up early.
6. If he touches this wire, he (get) a shock.
7. You will get wet if it (rain).
8. سؤال وزاري ٢٠١٧ The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi. (**not, arrive**)

والان اختر الاجابة الصحيحة :

9. What will you do if you a bad mark?
A) got B) are got C) get D) getting
10. If she a necklace, her dress will look better.
A) wear B) weare C) wearing D) wears
11. If you go near the dog, it (bite) you.
A) will bite B) will bit C) will biting D) would bite
12. The children can stay up late if they good.
A) were B) are C) be D) been
13. If the dinner isn't ready, I out.
A) will go B) would go C) am going D) would go
14. Ice cream melts if it warm.
A) will get B) get C) gets D) getting
15. If the baby the food, we'll see the doctor.
A) isn't eat B) don't eat C) not eat D) doesn't eat
16. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.

(make a mistake - ask questions - shake hands - cause offense)

17. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you Probably a job as an interpreter quite quickly.

A) will – got B) would – get C) would – got D) will – get

18. If you are successful, it a secure and rewarding job.

A) Would be B) will be C) will D) be

19. Unless you have a language degree, you Able to become an interpreter.

A) Will be B) will be not C) won't be D) wouldn't be

20. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody how to make hand-blown glass in the future.

A) won't know B) will know C) will know not D) would know

21. Students often Computeres at home if they have them.

A) are using B) used C) uses D) use

22. If the students share information on social media with their friends, it accessed by other people, too.

A) Might be B) might been C) might being D) might was

23. If these words and phrases are in the recording, you Able to recognize them easily.

A) Would be B) will C) will be D) will being

24. If you're free at the weekend, let's And go shopping together.

A) meets up B) meet up C) met up

25. If you need to make a calculation, what ?

A) you do usually use

B) do usually use

C) do use usually

D) do you usually use

الاشتقاق (مفردات يجب حفظها مع اشتقاقاتها) Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Produce ينتج	Production / product انتاج / مُنتج	Productive انتاجي	
	Medicine دواء	Medical طبي	
	Nine تسعه	Ninth التاسع	
Inherit يرث	Inheritance ميراث		
	Origin اصل / مصدر	Original اصلي	Originally في البدايه
Invent يخترع	Invention اختراع	Inventive انتاجي	
Discover يكتشف	Discovery اكتشاف	Discovered مكتشف	
Influent يؤثر على	Influence تأثير	Influential مؤثر / ذو سلطه	
	Tradition تقليد	Traditional تقليدي	Traditionally بشكل تقليدي
Create يخترع	Creation اختراع	Created مخترع	
Attract يجذب	Attraction جاذبيه	Attractive جذاب	Attractively بشكل جذاب
	Algebra الجبر	Algebraic جبري	
Compose يولف	Composition / تركيب تأليف		
Criticize ينتقد	Criticism/critic انتقاد	Critical حرج / حاسم	
Desalinate يحلي	Desalination تحليه		
	Geometry علم الهندسه	Geometric هندسي	Geometrically بشكل هندسي
Irrigate يروي	Irrigation ري		
	Mathematics رياضيات	Mathematical حسابي	
Harmonies يعزف	Harmony انسجام / تناغم	Harmonious منسجم	

	Philosopher فيلسوف	Philosophical فلسفي	
Qualify يؤهل	Qualification مؤهل	Qualified كفو / ذو كفاءة	
Revolutionise يغير / يثور	Revolution ثورة	Revolutionary ثوري / ثائر	
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully بنجاح
Recommend يوصي	Recommendation توصية		

SB p. 39 exercise 7

Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items.

(2) (traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3) (weave) that buyers find very (4) (attraction). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5) (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers: 1. Produce 2. Traditionally 3. Weaving 4. Attractive 5. Creation

وزارة ٢٠٢٠

- A lot of cancers can now be treated
A) Successful B) **successfully** C) succeed D) success
- the company is pleased with Ahmad's work and is happy to give him a
A) recommend B) recommended C) **recommendation** D) recommendable

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

قائمة بالأفعال غير المنتظمة

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Meaning in Arabic
to be (am/is/are)	was - were	been	يكون
to become	became	become	يصبح
to begin	began	begun	يبدأ
to break	broke	broken	يكسر
to bring	brought	brought	يُحضِر / يجلب
to build	built	built	يبني
to buy	bought	bought	يشترى
to catch	caught	caught	يمسك
to choose	chose	chosen	يختار
to come	came	come	يأتي
to cost	cost	cost	يكلف
to cut	cut	cut	يقطع
to do – (do/does)	did	done	يعمل
to drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
to drive	drove	driven	يقود
to eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
to fall	fell	fallen	يهوي / يسقط
to feel	felt	felt	يشعر
to fight	fought	fought	يتشاجر
to find	found	found	يجد
to fly	flew	flown	يطير
to forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
to freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
to get	got	got	يحصل
to give	gave	given	يُعطي

to go	went	gone	يذهب
to grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يزرع
to have	had	had	يملك
to hear	heard	heard	يسمع
to hold	held	held	يمسك
to keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ
to know	knew	known	يعرف
to learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
to leave	left	left	يغادر / يهجر
to lose	lost	lost	يخسر
to make	made	made	يعمل
to mean	meant	meant	يعني
to meet	met	met	يقابل
to pay	paid	paid	يدفع
to put	put	put	يضع
to read	read	read	يقرأ
to ride	rode	ridden	يركب / يمتطي
to ring	rang	rung	يرن / يقرع
to run	ran	run	يركض
to say	said	said	يقول
to see	saw	seen	يرى
to send	sent	sent	يرسل
to shake	shook	shaken	يهز
to show	showed	showed/shown	يُظهر
to shut	shut	shut	يغلق
to sing	sang	sung	يغني
to sit	sat	sat	يجلس

to speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
to spend	spent	spent	يُمضي / يصرف
to swim	swam	swum	يسبح
to take	took	taken	يأخذ
to teach	taught	taught	يُعلم
to tell	told	told	يُخبر
to think	thought	thought	يفكر
to throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
to understand	understood	understood	يفهم
to win	won	won	يربح / يفوز
to write	wrote	written	يكتب

النجاح قمة لا يرتقي سلمها الا اصحاب الهمم العالية

لأن همتهم تقودهم الى المواصلة وان تعثرت خطاهم