

دوسية

The way to success  
الطريق للنجاح

12th  
GRADE

توجيهي

دوسية قواعد مع أسئلة وزارية للفصلين الأول والثاني

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# مقدمة

لا شيء يطلق العظمة الكاملة بداخلنا مثل الرغبة في مساعدة الآخرين وخدمتهم، ولذلك قمت بعمل هذه الدوسية التي تحتوي على شرح لقواعد المادة جميعها بالفصلين الأول والثاني، بالإضافة للأسئلة الوزارية السابقة. يحتوي الشرح على مجموعة من الأمثلة البسيطة التي قد تسهل إيصال الفكرة.



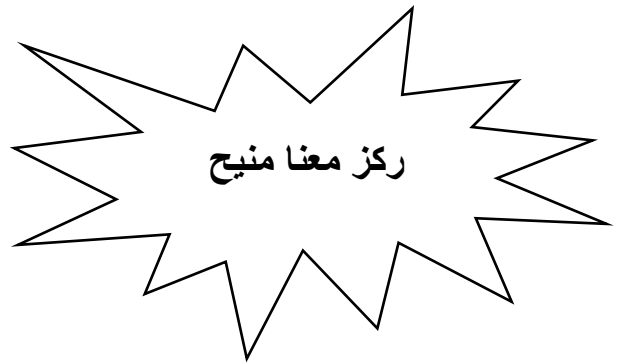
مُحَمَّدٌ مِمَّنْ وَجَّ الْعَجَّالِينَ

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## { Tenses الأزمنة }

- تقسم الأزمنة في اللغة الإنجليزية الى ثلاثة أزمنة: ماضي، مضارع، ومستقبل.
- كل زمن يحتوي على عدة أزمنة متفرعة منها البسيط والمستمر والتام.
- اذا أردت أن تفهم الأزمنة بشكل مثالي، عليك معرفة الأفعال المساعدة وتصارييف الأفعال.
- كل جملة تحتوي على دلائل معينة تساعدك على معرفة زمن الجملة.
- عليك تمييز الفاعل فيما اذا كان مفرداً أو جمع سواء كان من الضمائر أو حتى أسماء صريحة.
- في هذه الوحدة، سنتطرق الى بعض الأزمنة ومنها أربعة في المضارع وثلاثة في الماضي وواحد في المستقبل، أما باقي الأزمنة فتوجد في الوحدة الثانية والثالثة من هذا الفصل.



## Simple present

### المضارع البسيط

- 1 - يستخدم للتحدث عن الأشياء التي تحدث بشكل روتيني
- 2 - للتحدث عن الحقائق والعادات
- 3 - للتحدث عن أشياء مبرمج لها بشكل محدد

- **Form: شكل القاعدة**

- 1- **Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة**

- ( I, you, we, they, plural noun)+ V1 + Object..... الدليل.
- (He, she, it, singular noun)+ V1,s/es + Object.....الدليل.

Ex: I ..... to school everyday. (go)

Ex: we..... football daily. (Play)

Ex: She always..... her room. (Clean)

Ex: Ahmed usually..... Mansaf. (eat)

- 2- **Negative: صيغة النفي**

- (I, you, we, they) + do not+ V1 + Object.
- (He, she, it) + does not + V1+ object.

• ملاحظة: إذا دخلت  
doesn't على الجملة  
نحذف حرف ال s من الفعل

Ex: I ..... to school everyday. (not, go)

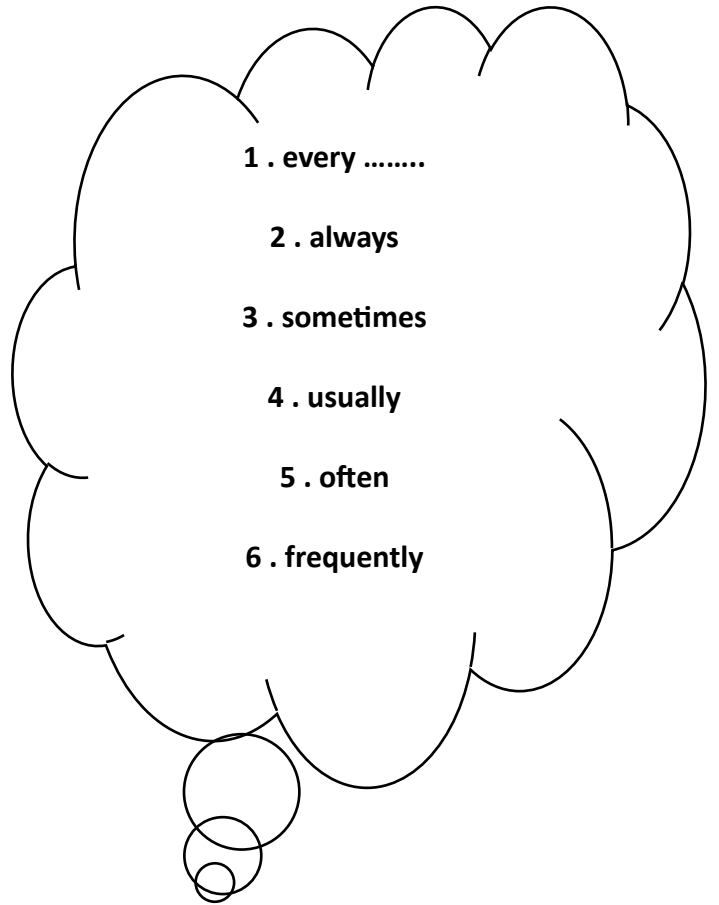
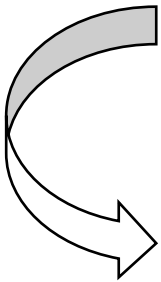
Ex: she..... coffee every week. (not, drink)

### 3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

- **Do + (I, you, we, they) + V1 + Object.....?**
- **Does + (he, she, it) + V1 + object.....?**

Ex: ..... you ..... Football every day? (play)

Ex: .....she ..... her room daily? (clean)





يستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن شيء يحدث في نفس لحظة الكلام.

- 1

• **Form: شكل القاعدة**

1- **Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة**

- I + am + V(ing) + Object.....الدليل.
- {You, we, they} + are + V(ing) + Object.....الدليل.
- {He, she, it} + is + V(ing) + Object.....الدليل.

Ex: I ..... to school now. (go)

Ex: we..... football at the moment. (play)

Ex: listen! Someone.....at the door. (Knock)

2- **Negative: صيغة النفي**

- I + am + not + V(ing) + object.
- {You, we, they} + are + not + V(ing) + object.
- {He, she, it} + is + not + V(ing) + object.

Ex: I .....a novel right now. (not, read)

Ex: The workers.....at the moment. (not, work)

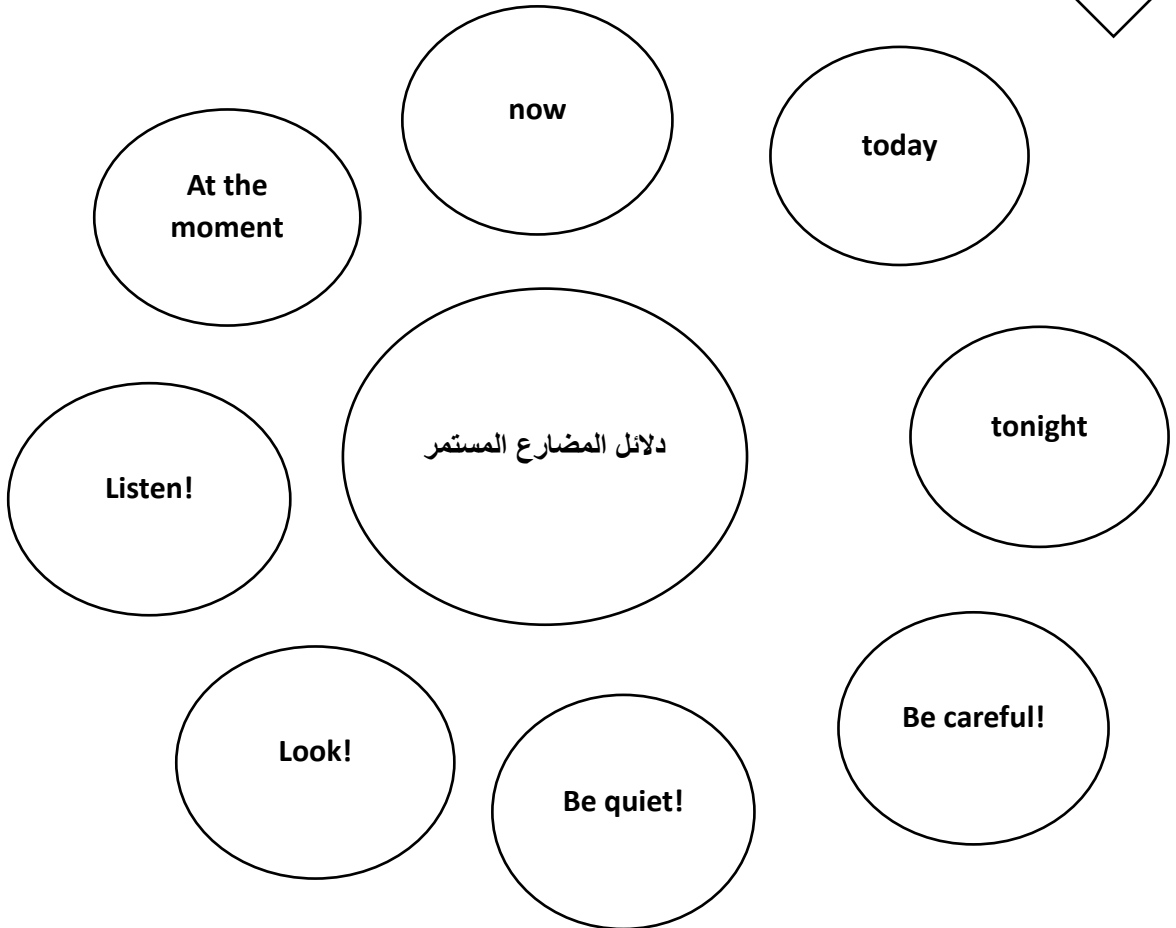
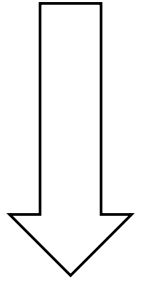
Ex: Salma.....her room now. (not, clean)

### 3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

- Am + I + V(ing) + object.....?
- Are + {you, we, they} + V(ing) + object.....?
- Is + {he, she, it} + V(ing) + object.....?

Ex: ..... you..... Basketball now? (Play)

Ex: .....she..... her room at the moment? (clean)



التعليم هو أقوى سلاح يمكنك استعماله لتغيير العالم .....



Present  
perfect

المضارع التام

- 1 للتحدث عن التجارب والخبرات في وقتنا الحالي  
- 2 للتحدث عن أمور حدثت في الماضي لكن العواقب مهمة في الحاضر

- شكل القاعدة: Form:  
1- Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة

- {I, you, we, they} + have + V3 + object.
- {he, she, it} + has + V3 + object.

Ex: I..... three letters so far. (write)

Ex: She.....to London since Tuesday.(be)

Ex: The workers..... for three days.(work)

Ex: he.....never..... Chocolate.(eat)

Ex: we..... already..... this film.(watch)

2- Negative: الصيغة النفي

- {I, you, we, they} + haven't + V3 + object.
- {he, she, it} + hasn't + V3 + object.

Ex: I have visited Petra but I ..... the Dead Sea yet. ( not, visit)

Ex: she .....her homework yet.(not, do)

Ex: They.....their job so far.( not, finish)

3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

- Have + {I, you, we, they} + V3 + object.....?
- Has + {he, she, it} + V3 + object.....?

Ex: .....you.....your best friend since 2015? (know)

Ex: .....they.....to the theatre yet? (go)

for

already

since

دلائل المضارع التام

just

never

yet

## Present Perfect Continuous

### المضارع التام المستمر

1 - يستخدم للتحدث عن فعل حصل في الماضي لكن تأثيره ما زال مستمرًا حتى وقتنا الحالي.

• **Form:** شكل القاعدة

1- **Affirmative:** الصيغة المثبتة

- {I, you, we, they} + have + been + V(ing) + object.
- {he, she, it} + has + been + V(ing) + object.

Ex: I..... here since the morning. (be, wait)

Ex: we..... for three hours.(be, watch)

Ex: She ..... all the day. (be, cry)

2- **Negative:** صيغة النفي

- {I, you, we, they} + haven't + been + V(ing) + object.
- {he, she, it} + hasn't + been + V(ing) + object.

Ex: She.....here for three hours. (not, be, shop)

Ex: They..... their work since Friday. (not, be, do)

دلالات المضارع التام المستمر :

1 . since

2 . for

3 . all ( day / morning / evening / week )

## Simple Past

### الماضي البسيط

- 1 للتحدث عن أشياء حدثت في الماضي
- 2 للتحدث أمور روتينية في الماضية مع استخدام when I was a child

• **Form: شكل القاعدة:**

**1- Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة:**

- {subject} + V2 + object.....الدليل

Ex: I..... football yesterday. (play)

Ex: we..... to the theatre last week. (go)

Ex: She..... her room two days ago. (clean)

Ex: They..... to America in 2018. (travel)

**2- Negative: صيغة النفي:**

- {subject} + didn't + V1 + object.

Ex: Ahmed..... English three years ago. (not, study)

Ex: we ..... our friends last week. (not, meet)

Ex: The children..... on the street yesterday. (not, play)

**3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال:**

- Did + {subject} + V1 + object.....?

Ex: .....you.....this movie yesterday?(watch)

Ex: .....she.....the math problem last class?(solve)

دلائل الماضي البسيط :-

1 . last .....

2 . yesterday

3 . ago

4 . in + زمن ماضي

## Past Continuous

الماضي المستمر

### 1 - شيء حدث قبل او بعد شيء آخر في الماضي.

- **Form: القاعدة:** شكل القاعدة
- **1- Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة:**
  - {you, we, they} + were + V(ing) + object..... الدليل
  - { I, he, she, it} + was + V(ing) + object..... الدليل

- **ملاحظة:** هذا الزمن لا يأتي وحده في الجملة، يجب أن يرافقه زمن الماضي البسيط بينهما أداة ربط
- زمن الماضي المستمر يأتي بعد أداة الربط **while**
- زمن الماضي البسيط يأتي بعد أداة الربط **when**
- انتبه جيداً فقد تأتي أداة الربط في بداية الجملة وتقسم الجملة الثانية بفاصلة، لذلك انتبه لأداة الربط الموجودة.
- انتبه لهذا الترتيب بالأسفل واحفظه جيداً.

- Subject + **V2** + Object **while** Subject + **was/were** + Object.
- Subject + **was/were** + object **when** subject + **V2** + Object.

Ex: My mother called me while I ..... (sleep)

Ex: Salma ..... her room when her father arrived. (clean)

Ex: while they ..... football on the street, it rained heavily. (play)

Ex: when my friend phoned me, I .....my car.(prepare)

### 2- صيغة النفي:

- {you, we, they} + were + not + V(ing) + object.
- {I, he, she, it} + was + not + V(ing) + object.

Ex: when my father arrived, I..... my homework. (not, do)

Ex: The students.....to each other when the teacher came. (not, talk)

### 3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

- Were + {you, we, they} + V(ing) + object.....?
- Was + {I, he, she, it} + V(ing) + object.....?

Ex: .....you.....playing table tennis when I saw you? (play)

Ex: .....Salma.....the room when her father came? (clean)

دلائل الماضي المستمر :-

1 . when

2 . while



## Past Perfect

### الماضي التام

• يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين مترابطين حدثا في الماضي ولكن سبق أحدهما الآخر. حيث يكون الحدث الأول بصيغة زمن الماضي التام، والحدث الثاني الذي يقع بعد الأول بصيغة الماضي البسيط.

• يعني أن الجملة تحتوي على فعلين وزمنين هما: الماضي التام والماضي البسيط

• نربط الجملتين باستخدام أدوات الربط **before/after**

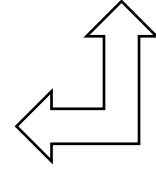
• زمن الماضي التام يأتي بعد أداة الربط **after**

• زمن الماضي البسيط يأتي بعد أداة الربط **before**

• انتبه لهذا الترتيب بالأسفل واحفظه جيدًا.

### 1- Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة

- Subject + **had + V3** + Object **before** Subject + V2 + Object.
- Subject + V2 + Object **after** subject + **had + V3** + Object.



Ex: I .....a movie before I went to sleep. (watch)

Ex: she travelled to London after I ..... her. (see)

Ex: After I ....., my homework, I went out. (finish)

Ex: Before we took the exam, we..... very hard. (study)

### 2- Negative: صيغة النفي

- Subject + had + not + V3 + Object.

Ex: I .....my room before my father came. (not, clean)

Ex: My friend became angry after I .....him. (not, phone)



### 3- Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

- **Had + Subject + V3 + object.....?**

Ex: ..... you..... the movie before you went to sleep? (watch)

Ex: .....she.....the room before her father came? (clean)

• ملاحظة: قد تأتي هذه القاعدة على صيغة تحويل الجملة بحيث تعطى نفس المعنى وقد وردت هذه الصيغة في الكتاب المدرسي وفي امتحان الوزارة أيضاً.

- **Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work.**

- نعمل الجملة الأولى على صيغة الماضي التام عن طريق إضافة had ونحذف and then بعد الفاصلة ونضع مكانها كلمة before.

- Mohammed **had** checked his emails **before** he started work.

دلائل الماضي التام :- 

1 . after



2 . before



## Simple Future

### المستقبل البسيط

• في هذه القاعدة سنتحدث عن الفرق بين will و be going to من حيث الشكل والاستخدام.

- Will: سوف
- Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة
- Subject + will + V1 + object.....الدليل

- للحديث عن أشياء مستقبلية غير متأكدين منها ولا يوجد دليل (رأي شخصي)

- للحديث عن قرارات عفوية صُدرت في نفس لحظة الكلام.

Ex: Ahmed hopes that his brother.....there on time tonight. (be)

Ex: I think that my father.....to America next week. (travel)

Ex: She.....to the party with her friends tomorrow. (go)

- 
- be going to: سوف
  - Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة
  - I + am + going to + V1 + object.
  - {you, we, they} + are + going to + V1 + object.
  - {he, she, it} + is + going to + V1 + object.

- تستخدم للحديث عن تنبؤات مستقبلية مبنية على دليل.

- تستخدم للحديث عن قرارات مستقبلية مخطط لها مسبقاً.

Ex: look at the black sky! It ..... (rain)

Ex: I.....a new car next year. (buy)

- عند نفي الشكلين نستخدم not ونضيفها الى الفعل المساعد will و {am, are, is}

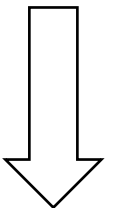
دلائل المستقبل البسيط :-

**Be going to :-**

- 1 . next .....
- 2 . soon
- 3 . tomorrow
- 4 . plan
- 5 . evidence

**Will :- دلائل**

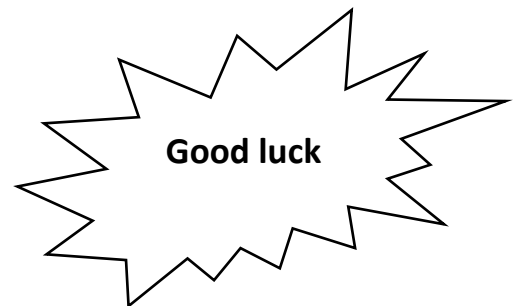
- 1 . next .....
- 2 . soon
- 3 .tomorrow
- 4 . think
- 5 . perhaps
- 6 . I hope



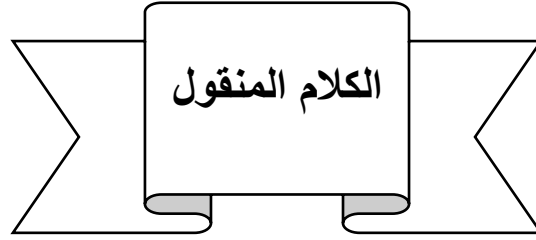
أسئلة وزارية على الأزمنة:

- 1- The government has.....hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
- 2- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu-Al-Hijab according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)
- 3- The students in my class..... about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk)
- 4- The workers.....at the moment. They're on a break. (not, work)
- 5- Look at the black sky! It.....to rain. (go, is going, was going)
- 6- My family..... a trip to Europe every year.  
a) plans.                      b) was being planned.                      c) would plan.                      d) is planned
- 7- According to Kate's schedule, she..... her business partner next Tuesday.  
a) would be met.    b) will be met.    c) was going to meet.    d) is going to meet
- 8- While my father.....a book, our neighbor came to visit us  
a) is read.                      b) reads.                      c) was reading.                      d) is being read
- 9- Look! The plane.....to take off.  
a) go.                      b) is going.                      c) was going.                      d) were going
- 10- I think humans.....to Mars in 2070.  
a) will travel.    b) were going to travel.    c) have travelled    d) had been travelled
- 11- I was driving to work when the engine.....working.  
a) stops.                      b) were stopping.                      c) is stopped.                      d) stopped
- 12- Nadia.....her homework for two hours.  
a) have done.    b) have been doing    c) has been doing    d) has been done
- 13- My grandfather.....from 1890 to 1976.  
a) lived.                      b) is living.                      c) live.                      d) lives
- 14- Salam.....her report when the light in her room switched itself off.  
a) was typing.    b) is typing.    c) types.    d) was typed

- 15- I.....the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.  
 a) have been painting.    b) have been painted    c) has painted.  
 d) has been painting
- 16- The kids..... football in the park before it started to rain.  
 a) have played.    b) are playing.    c) play.    d) had played
- 17- I.....my car. That's why my hands are dirty.  
 a) have been cleaned.    b) have been cleaning.    c) am cleaned.  
 d) had been cleaned
- 18- Ghina..... her bedroom when her friend arrived to her house.  
 a) is cleaning.    b) were cleaning.    c) was cleaning.    d) will be cleaning
- 19- Students in my country..... their classes online since last semester.  
 a) are attended.    b) has been attending.    c) would attend.  
 d) have been attending
- 20- During the previous decade, computer companies..... tablets in different shapes.  
 a) manufacture. b) manufactured. c) were manufactured. d) has manufactured
- 21- Do you know what research.....in medicine at the moment?  
 a) is happened.    b) were happening.    c) is happening.    d) happen
- 22- We..... the couch to come for half an hour in the gym.  
 a) have been waiting.    b) had been waited.    c) has been waiting.  
 d) have been waited
- 23- Nowadays, many doctors.....homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases.  
 a) were considered.    b) are considered.    c) consider.    d) has considered



## "Reported Speech"



١. الكلام المنقول :- هو عبارة عن الرجوع بالزمن خطوة للوراء .

٢. تحتوي هذه القاعدة على دخول ثلاثة أشياء "الضمائر ، الأفعال ، بعض الظروف أن وجد"

٣. يجب أن يكون بالجملة فعل ناقل مثل :- Said / told

٤. تكون الجملة المراد تحويلها بين علامتين اقتباس "



• تحويل الضمائر / Pronouns :-

Subject / الفاعل	Object / المفعول به	صفات الملكية Possessive
I = he , she	Me = him , her	My = his , her
We = they	Us = them	Our = their

تحويل الأفعال / Verbs :-

V1	V2
V2	had + V3
am , is	was
are	were
have , has	had
will	would
can	could
Shall	should

• تحويل الظروف / Adverbs :-

الظرف قبل التحويل	الظرف بعد التحويل
This	That
These	Those
Now	Then
Here	There
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The day after / the following day
Yesterday	The day before/the previous day
Next .....	The .....after
Last .....	The ..... before

” ابدأ من حيث أنت ... استعمل ما تملك ... قم بما تستطيع ”



-: Examples / أمثلة

1 . " I play football "

\*\* Ahmad said that he played football .

2. " I am cleaning the room "

\*\* Salma said that she was cleaning the room.

3. " I played football "

\*\* Ali said that he had played football.

4. "we are watching a film"

\*\* The students said that .....

5. " I have lost my money "

\*\* Sami said that .....

6. " The worker has worked very hard "

\*\* He said that .....

7. " I will visit my friend tomorrow "

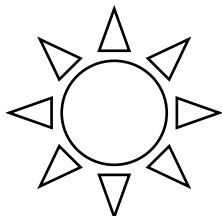
\*\* Ahmad said that .....

8. " we have lost our job last month "

\*\* The workers said that .....

9. " I wrote a letter yesterday "

\*\* Salma said that .....

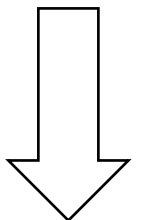




اسئلة وزارية على القاعدة :-

- 1- " We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area"  
The students said.....
- 2- "Schools provide children with basic education"  
Safwan said.....
- 3- "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly"  
Mr. Asmar said .....
- 4- "Many parents have passwords to monitor their children's surfing certain websites"  
Mr. Khaled said that.....
- 5- " I'm having dinner with my grandparents"  
Rashed said.....
- 6- "I have studied very hard for the exam"  
The student said that.....

- 
- 1- " I went to the theatre with my friends"
    - a) Ibrahim said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
    - b) Ibrahim said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
    - c) Ibrahim said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
    - d) Ibrahim said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.



2- "I visit my grandparents this morning"

- a) Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
- b) Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
- c) Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
- d) Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

3- "We are visiting the museum today"

- a) Marwan said that they are visiting the museum today.
- b) Marwan said that we were visiting the museum this day.
- c) Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- d) Marwan said that we are visiting the museum today.

4- "I'd already been living in London for five years"

- a- My friend said that he he already been living in London for five years.
- b- My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
- c- My friend said that he had already lived in London for five years.
- d- My friend said that he had already been lived in London for five years.

5- "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family"

- a- Ban told Sameera that have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
- b- Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
- c- Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
- d- Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

6- "I chose different colors to paint my bedroom last week"

- a- Maha said that she had chosen different colors to paint my bedroom the week before.
- b- Maha said that she had chosen different colours to paint her bedroom the week before.
- c- Maha said that I had chosen different colours to paint my bedroom the week after.
- d- Maha said that she has chosen different colours to paint her bedroom this week.

7- "I bought my new coat from the bazar yesterday"

- a- Maha told me that she had bought her new coat from the bazar the day before.
- b- Maha told me that she has bought my new coat from the bazar the day before.
- c- Maha told me that I had bought her new coat from the bazar the day before.
- d- Maha told me that she had bought my new coat from the bazar that day.



## Passive Voice

### المبني للمجهول

#### • خطوات تحويل المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول:

- 1 نكتب المفعول به في بداية الجملة.
- 2 نستخدم أفعال Be حسب زمن الجملة بحيث يتناسب الفعل مع الزمن.
- 3 نستخدم التصريف الثالث من الفعل.
- 4 نكمل الجملة من بعد المفعول به.
- 5 نضع الفاعل بالنهاية مسبقاً بكلمة by ( هذه الخطوة اختياري )

#### 1- Simple present: تحويل المضارع البسيط

- Subject + V1/V1,s,es + Object.
- Object + (am, are, is) + V3 + complement + by+ Subject.

Ex: The children play football everyday. مبني للمعلوم

- Football is played everyday by the children.

Ex: Ali writes three letters every week.

- Three letters are written every week by Ali.

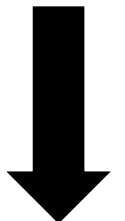
Ex: Huda speaks English fluently.

- English is spoken fluently by Huda.

- Negative form: صيغة النفي
- Subject + don't/doesn't + V1 + Object.
- Object + (am,are,is) + not + V3.

Ex: Ahmed doesn't speak English.

- English isn't spoken by Ahmed



## 2 – Simple past : تحويل الماضي البسيط

- Subject + V2 + Object.
- Object + (was/were) + V3 + complement + by + Subject.

**Ex: The children played football yesterday.**

- Football was played yesterday by the children.

**Ex: Ali wrote three letters last week.**

- Three letters were written last week by Ali.

- Negative form: صيغة النفي
- Subject + didn't + V1 + Object.
- Object + (was/were) + not + V3.

**Ex: Ahmed didn't speak English.**

- English wasn't spoken by Ahmed.

---

## 2- Present Perfect: تحويل المضارع التام

- Subject + (have/has) + V3 + Object.
- Object + (have/has) + been + V3 + complement + by + Subject.

**Ex: The children have played Football.**

- Football has been played by the children.

**Ex: Ali has written three letters.**

- Three letters have been written by Ali.

- Negative form: صيغة النفي
- Subject + have/has + not + V3 + Object.
- Object + have/has + not + been + V3.

**Ex: Ahmed hasn't spoken English.**

- English hasn't been spoken by Ahmed.



### 3- تحويل الأفعال الشكلية :

- Subject + modal + V1 + Object.
- Object + modal + be + V3 + complement + by + Subject.

Ex: Ali will write three letters next week.

- Three letters will be written next week by Ali.

Ex: Salma is going to clean the room.

- The room is going to be cleaned by Salma.

Ex: Rami can solve the problem.

- The problem can be solved by Rami.

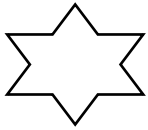
ملاحظة مهمة جدا :-

\*\* بعض الكلمات تدل على النفي في الجملة دون وجود  
not .



\*\* من الكلمات التي تدل على النفي :-

Nobody , Nothing , No one



\*\* في هذه الحالة نضع

" not "

بعد الفعل المساعد عائلة

"Be"



Ex: Nobody has invited Ali to the party. → Ali hasn't been invited to the party.

أسئلة وزارية على القاعدة:

1- Many parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.  
Enough money.....

2- Safwan usually discharges my laptop.  
My laptop.....

3- My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.

- a) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
- b) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
- c) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
- d) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

4- Many Jordanian poems.....now..... into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)

5- The ruins.....by thousands of tourists every day.(view)

6- Last month, many students.....as members in the English club.

- a- was elected.
- b- were elected.
- c- are elected

7- I'm afraid that my laptop.....by somebody else yesterday.

- a- was used.
- b- are used.
- c- will use

8- Three of my articles.....last month in the local newspaper paper.

- a- have published.
- b- has been published.
- c- will be published.
- d- were published

9- Many new parks.....in my town last last year.

- a- was built.
- b- were built.
- c- would built.
- d- have built

10-Many galloons of fresh milk.....every day.

- a- are drunk.
- b- is drinking
- c- drank.
- d- are drinking

11-Experts think that one day smart phones.....to our skins in the future.

- a- attached.                      b- will be attached.                      c- were attached

12-Some medicine.....for my grandfather to treat migraine monthly.

- a- prescribe.                      b- will prescribe.                      c- are prescribed.                      d- is prescribed

13-People have been using smartphones since they.....in the early 2000s.

- a- have invented.                      b- invented.                      c- are invented.                      d- were invented

14-In ancient Olympic Games, winners.....a medal, an olive branch and a diploma.

- a- are awarded.                      b- were awarding.                      c- were awarded.                      d- had awarded

“ If there is no struggle , there is no progress ”



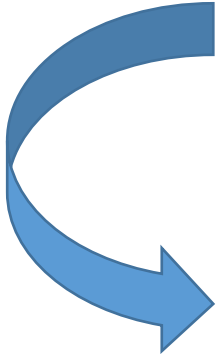


- i. تتكون الجملة الشرطية من جملتين :
- ii. الأولى تبدأ بـ If ، والثانية لا تبدأ بـ If
- iii. يكون بينهما فاصلة <<<<<<<<< If clause , main clause
- iv. هناك اربعة أنواع للجملة الشرطية :

النوع	If clause	Main clause
<b>Zero type</b> النوع صفر	<b>If + S + V1 + O</b>	<b>S + V1 + O</b>
<b>First type</b> النوع الأول	<b>If + S + V1 + O</b>	<b>S + will + V1 + O</b>
<b>Second type</b> النوع الثاني	<b>If + S + V2 + O</b>	<b>S + would + V1 + O</b>
<b>Third type</b> النوع الثالث	<b>If + S + had + V3 + O</b>	<b>S + would have + V3 + O</b>







\*\* اسلوب النصيحة بإستخدام الجملة الشرطية :-

\*\* نستخدم النوع الثاني من الجملة الشرطية .



I think you should study English.

١. نحذف should وما قبلها .

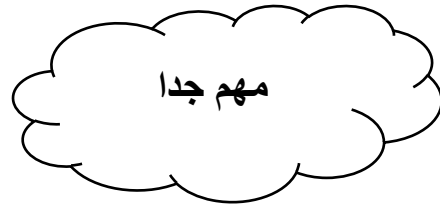
٢. نضع If I were you <<<<<< بمعنى لو كنت مكانك .

٣. نضع الفاعل ثم نكمل من بعد should.

**– If I were you , I would study English .**

EX:- I think you should eat fruits.

**If I were you , I would eat fruits.**



**\*\* أمثلة وزارية على أسلوب النصيحة :-**

1 . I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary .

- If I were you , I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary .

شتوي 2017

2 . I think I should see a doctor .

- If I were you , I would see a doctor .

صيفي 2018

3 . I think you should look for job in a foreign country .

If .....

شتوي 2019

4 . I think you should get up early in the morning .

If .....

معيدن صيفي 2019

حل سوال 4 & 3 وفرجيننا شطارتك



## \*\*Causative\*\*

### قاعدة السببية

- هذه القاعدة تعني أن شخصًا ما قام بالفعل غير الفاعل :

#### شكل القاعدة Form:

- Subject + had + V3 + Object. ↔ هنا الفاعل هو الذي قام بالفعل
- Subject + had + Object + V3. ↔ هنا الفعل قام به شخصٌ آخر غير الفاعل
- أنا صلحت حاسوبي. ( انا الذي قمت بالفعل ) I had fixed my laptop.
- شخص آخر صلح الحاسوب. I had my laptop fixed.

- ملاحظة: ضمير الملكية يتغير حسب الفاعل الموجود،

I = my

He/اسم ذكر = his

She/اسم انثى = her

Ex: I had mended my bag.

- I had my bag mended.

Ex: Ali had fixed his car.

- Ali had his car fixed.

Ex: Salma had cut her hair.

- Salma had her hair cut.

---

• طريقة السؤال بامتحان الوزارة على أسلوب التحويل:

- I asked someone to fix my laptop.

• الخطوات:

- 1 نضع الفاعل بالبداية.
- 2 نضع had
- 3 نحذف asked والكلمة التي بعدها مباشرة
- 4 نضع الشيء المراد عمله مسبق بضمير ملكية ... (my..../his...../her....)
- 5 نحول الفعل بعد to الى تصريف ثالث.

- I had my laptop fixed. <=الحل
- 

Ex: I asked Ali to mend my bag.

- I.....

Ex: Sami asked someone to repair his car.

- Sami.....

Ex: Rawan asked her mother to clean her room.

- Rawan.....

Ex: I asked someone to send my text message.

- a) my text message I had sent.
- b) I had my text message sent.
- c) I my text message had sent.
- d) I had sent my text message.



أسئلة وزارية على قاعدة السببية (نمط ضع دائرة):

- 1- I had my phone..... after I dropped it. (صيفي ٢٠١٩)  
a- repaired                      b- had repaired                      c- repair.                      d- repairing
- 2- I had my new apartment.....before my birthday party. (تكميلي ٢٠١٩)  
a- had decorated.                      b- decorating.                      c- decorated.                      d- decorates
- 3- Ibrahim.....his new dental clinic .....last week. (تكميلي ٢٠٢١)  
a- has/furnished.                      b- had/furnished                      c- is/furnished.                      d- was/furnished
- 4- Khaled had his new novel.....into three different languages.(تكميلي ٢٠٢١)  
a- is translated.                      b- was translated.                      c- translated.                      d- will translate
- 5 –Rayan had his computer ----- as it had stopped working .  
a- is repaired.                      b- repaired.                      c- was repaired.                      d- will repair

للنجاح ضربية ، وهي تعبك الآن لتتري الراحة باقي حياتك ...



# { Model verbs for possibility and prohibition الأفعال الشكلية للاحتمالية والمنع. }

## 1- might: ربما

- it is possible/ it is probable/ perhaps ↔ معناها بالإنجليزي
  - **it is possible** that I go to Aqaba.
  - **I might** go to Aqaba.
  - **It is probable** that I sleep early tonight.
  - **I might** sleep early tonight.
- 

## 2- Mustn't: غير مسموح

- It is not allowed to: ↔ إنه غير مسموح لك
  - **It is not allowed to** eat fish here.
  - You **mustn't** eat fish here.
  - **It is not allowed to** smoke in this place.
  - You **mustn't** smoke in this place.
- 

## 3- Don't have to: مش ضروري

- It is not necessary to: ↔ ليس بالضرورة أن
- **It is not necessary** for you to wake up early on Friday.
- You **don't have to** wake up early on Friday.
- **It is not necessary** for Ali to study English.
- Ali **doesn't have to** study English.

ملاحظة: اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نستخدم doesn't have to

• تمارين من الكتاب على القاعدة :

1 – Perhaps Issa's phone is broken .

Phone .....

2 – It's not necessary to switch off the screen .

You .....

3 – You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You.....

" When you have a dream , you've got to grab it and never let go "

" عندما يكون لديك حلم ، عليك أن تتزعه ولا تتركه "





# Be used to VS used to

## 1- Be used to : اعتاد على

**Form:** subject + (*be*) used to + noun, pronoun, or (v)ing.

Ex: Salma lives in America, so she **is used to** speaking English.

Ex: we lived in a city for a long time, so we **are used to** the traffic.

## 2- Used to: كان

**Form:** subject + used to + V1

Ex: I **used to** like chocolate but now I don't.

Ex: My mother **used to** buy me some clothes when I was a child.

الدلائل:

1- when

2- but now

## • Negative form:

### 1- Be used to =

- Am not used to
- Are not used to
- Is not used to

ملاحظة: اذا دخلت didn't على الجملة،  
نحذف حرف ال d من كلمة used

### 2- Used to =

- Didn't use to

## • طريقة السؤال في امتحان الوزارة:-

- املأ الفراغ/ ضع دائرة
- أعد كتابة الجملة بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى

---

1- Muna..... eating chocolate, but now she doesn't.

a- Is used to like    b- is used to liking    c- used to like

2- They ..... standing for hours, they are accustomed to it.

a- Are used to    b- used to    c- am used to

3- My mother ..... coffee, but now she is addicted to it.

a- Didn't used to drink    b- didn't use to drink    c- isn't used to drinking

---

• طريقة التحويل على قاعدة **be used to**:

Ex: **It is normal** for Ali to eat Mansaf.

= Ali is used to eating Mansaf.

• خطوات الحل:

١- نحذف لعند to

٢- نضع الفاعل في البداية

٣- نضع be used to

٤- نضيف ing للفعل بعد to

٥- نكمل الجملة الى نهايتها

1- It is normal for Ali to wake up early on Friday.

Ali.....

2- It is normal for my brothers to eat fish.

My brothers.....

3- It is normal for people to smoke here.

People.....

4- It is not normal for Salma to speak English.

Salma.....

• أسئلة وزارية على قاعدة be used to/used to :

- 1- Most Jordanians..... the hot weather which we have in the summer. (use to) **2016 winter**
- 2- Zaid's friends..... go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid. (use to) **2016 summer**
- 3- When I was young, I..... on foot to my school. **2018 summer**  
a- Are used to going b- used to go c- use to go d- am used to going
- 4- Rashed..... swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. **2019 summer**  
a- Are used to going b- used to go c- use to go d- am used to going
- 5- Ali..... the duck in the park with his father when he was young. **2019 summer**  
a- Is used to feeding b- used to feed c- am used to feeding d- are used to feeding
- 6- Where did they..... to school? **2019 summer** معيدين  
a- Are used to go b- used to go c- is used to go d- use to go
- 7- My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she..... living there now. **2019** تكميلي  
a- Is used to b- used to c- didn't use to d- am not used to
- 8- My father..... to drink coffee, but now he does. **2019** تكميلي معيدين  
a- Hasn't used b- didn't use c- wasn't used d- doesn't use
- 9- Where did Maha..... to school? **2021** تكميلي  
a- Used to go b- use going c- use to go d- use to going
- 10- There..... Be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem. **٢٠٢١ الامتحان العام**  
a- Didn't use to b- was used to c- wasn't used to d- don't use to
- 11- My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't..... nothing to do at all. **2021 الامتحان العام**  
a- Use to have b- used having c- used to having d- used to have

1- **It is normal for my friend now to send emails.**

My friend is.....

2- **It is normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. It is too expensive.**

American people.....

**3- It is normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.**

My grandfather.....

**4- It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.**

My younger brother.....

**5- It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables.**

My children.....

**6- It is normal for me now to have a traffic jam on my way to work.**

I am.....

---

**1- It is normal for me now to work from home.**

- 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.

**2- I am used to teaching my students through social media.**

- a- It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.
- b- It was normal for me to teaching 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.

**3- It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.**

**Most of Jordanian people.....**

- a- Used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
- b- Are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
- c- Are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
- d- Are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

**4- It is normal for most doctors now to teat patients in their clinics.**

- a- Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
- b- Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
- c- Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
- d- Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.

## Past perfect continuous

### الماضي التام المستمر

#### Form:

Subject + had been + (v)ing + object .....

Ex: Salma **had been studying** English for two hours before her father arrived.

Ex: They **had been working** all the day before they went to sleep.

الدلائل:

- 1- Before
- 2- For
- 3- all

---

- **Negative:** صيغة النفي

Subject + had + not + been + (v)ing + object.....

Ex: They **hadn't been working** all the day before they went to sleep.

Ex: My mother **hadn't been cooking** the lunch before my father came home.



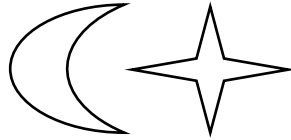
• أسئلة وزارية على قاعدة الماضى التام المستمر:

1- Ali had ..... about his friend when he received an email from him. (be,think) شتوي  
٢٠١٦

2- My uncle ..... working at the company for five years when he got promotion. صيفي  
٢٠١٩  
a- is      b- have been      c- had been      d- will be

3- Fatima ..... Her work for two hours before she left the house. صيفي ٢٠١٩  
a- am doing      b- is doing      c- had been doing      d- have been doing

4- My mother was very tired, she ..... all afternoon for a special family dinner.  
صيفي ٢٠٢٠  
a- is cooking      b- has been cooking      c- cooks      d- had been cooking



Your dream doesn't have an expiration date . Take a deep breath and try again.

## Future Continuous

### المستقبل المستمر

#### Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة

Subject + will + be + (v)ing + object.....الدليل

الدلائل:

This time next.....

Ex: This time next week, I ..... English. (study)

Ex: This time next Friday, he ..... Mansaf with his family. (eat)

---

#### Negative: صيغة النفي

Subject + will + not + be + v(ing) + object .....

Will + not = won't

Ex: This time next day, I..... (not, sleep)

Ex: This time tomorrow, she..... the room. (not,clean)

---

#### Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

Will + subject + be + v(ing) + object .....?

Ex: you will be eating fish this time tomorrow. مثبتة

Will you be eating fish this time tomorrow? سؤال

## Future perfect

### المستقبل التام

#### Affirmative: الصيغة المثبتة

Subject + will + have + V3 + object..... الدليل

Ex: By the time you arrive, I ..... my job. (finish)

Ex: By the time Ali gets home, she..... the dinner. (cook)

Ex: By the end of this day, I ..... my homework. (do)

الدلائل:

By the time .....

يجب أن يكون الفعل زمن مضارع  
بعد  
by

#### Negative: صيغة النفي

Subject + will + not + have + V3 + object .....

Ex: I ..... my work by 2024. (not, complete)

Ex: They ..... the house by time we arrive. (not, clean)

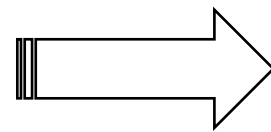
#### Interrogative: صيغة السؤال

Will + subject + have + V3 + object ..... ?

Ex: you will have entered the university by 2025. مثبتة

Will you have entered the university by 2025? صيغة سؤال

Ex: By next year, ..... You ..... Petra? (visit)





• أسئلة وزارية على قاعدة المستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام:

- 1- By next month, our family ..... in this house for a year. (have, live)  
صيفي ٢٠١٦
- 2- This time next year, students will ..... For their final exams. (prepare)  
شتوي ٢٠١٧
- 3- In thirty years' time, scientists ..... a cure for cancer. شتوي ٢٠١٨  
a- Found      b- find      c- will have found      d- were finding
- 4- By the end of this month, we ..... In this house for a year, شتوي ٢٠١٩  
a- have lived      b- lived      c- will have lived
- 5- By the end of this week, we ..... All information for a project. تكميلي معيد ٢٠١٩  
a- received      b- were receiving      c- will have received
- 6- I can't call my father right now. He..... the plane. It takes off in an hour. معيد ٢٠٢٠  
a- Was boarding      b- would be boarded      c- was boarded      d- will be boarding
- 7- We won't be home tomorrow night, We..... the football match at the stadium.  
صيفي ٢٠٢٠  
a- were watching      b- will be watching      c- have watched      d- had been watching
- 8- This time tomorrow, we..... because we will have finished our exams. تكميلي ٢٠٢١  
a- Would have celebrated      b- will be celebrating      c- will have celebrating      d- had been celebrating
- 9- This month next year, Ahmed..... his final presentation in the university before graduation. معيد ٢٠٢١  
a- discuss      b- has discussed      c- will be discussing      d- is discussed



## Cleft sentences

### الجمل المنقسمة

بالبداية يجب التعرف على ضمائر الوصل:

ملاحظة: ضمائر الوصل جميعها تعني (الذي)

1- **Who:** تستخدم مع الأشخاص

Ex: I know the man who saw you yesterday.

2- **Which:** تستخدم مع الأشياء

Ex: I read the book which I bought last week.

3- **Whose:** تستخدم مع الشخص وما يملكه

Ex: The woman whose bag was stolen is a doctor.

4- **Where:** تستخدم مع المكان

Ex: the house where they live is very small.

5- **When:** تستخدم مع الزمان

Ex: the month when schools start in Jordan is August.

6- **That:** whose نستطيع استعمالها مع الجميع باستثناء

---

## Relative clauses

### جمل الوصل

أنواع شبه جمل الوصل: **Types of relative clauses:**

a- **Defining relative clauses:** جمل الوصل المحددة

Ex: My brother who is a doctor travelled yesterday.

- هي جملة تقدم معلومات مهمة عن الاسم حتى نستطيع تمييزه عن باقي الأسماء، وهذه المعلومات لو تم حذفها سيتغير معنى الجملة.... (ولا نستعمل الفواصل في جملة الوصل المحددة)

b- **Non- defining relative clauses:** جمل الوصل غير المحددة

- هي جملة تقدم معلومات إضافية غير مهمة عن الاسم ونستعمل فواصل في الجملة ولو حذفنا لا تؤثر على معنى الجملة

Ex: Amman, which is an ancient city, is the capital of Jordan.

## Cleft sentences

### الجمل المنقسمة

- تستخدم الجمل المنقسمة من أجل التوكيد على أجزاء معينة من المعلومات وذلك باستعمال ضمائر الوصل  
مثل: where/which/who/ الخ .....

- يوجد طريقتين لكتابة الجملة المنقسمة:

1- It + is/was + (ضمير وصل مناسب) + تكملة الجملة الى نهايتها

Ex: **Columbus** discovered America in 1492.

- It was Columbus who discovered America in 1492.

Ex: Columbus discovered America **in 1492**.

- It was in 1492 when Columbus discovered America.

2- الاسم الذي نريد التركيز عليه + is/was + تكملة الجملة الى نهايتها + جملة وصل تبدأ بضمير

- جمل الوصل التي نبدأ بها جملتنا:

- The person who الشخص الذي
- The thing which الشيء الذي
- The place where المكان الذي
- The time when الوقت الذي

Ex: **Ahmed** broke the window yesterday.

- The person who broke the window yesterday was Ahmed.

Ex: Ahmed broke **the window** yesterday.

- The thing which Ahmed broke yesterday was the window.

Ex: Ahmed broke the window **yesterday**.

- The time when Ahmed broke the window was yesterday.

• أسئلة وزارية:

- 1- Most Jordanian are used to the hot weather..... we have in the summer.  
a- Who      b- which      c- when      d- where
- 2- The Prize..... Huda won last year was for Art.  
a- When      b- where      c- which      d- who
- 3- The students..... Cleaned the street, are from our school.  
a- Which      b- who      c- when      d- whose
- 4- The person..... has influenced me most is my father.  
a- Which      b- who      c- when      d- whose
- 5- Plastic is the material..... causes a lot of pollution.  
a- Whose      b- who      c- where      d- which
- 6- Thank you very much for your email..... Was very interesting.  
a- Which      b- who      c- when      d- whose
- 7- I work in a farm..... sells fresh fruits and vegetables.  
a- Which      b- where      c- when      d- whose
- 8- Greece was the place..... the Olympic games took place in 2004 CE.  
a- Where      b- who      c- when      d- which
- 9- A chemist is a person..... Works in a laboratory.  
a- Who      b- which      c- where      d- when
- 10 – Stars and planets are subjects..... astronomers study.  
a- Who      b- which      c- when      d- when

1- Petra was made a World Heritage site in 1985 CE.  
The year.....

2- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.  
The person.....

3- The rain made the journey unpleasant.  
It.....

4- The person.....  
a- Who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was the in the twelfth century.  
b- Who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.  
c- Who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.  
d- Who invented in the twelfth century AL-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

5- Huda won the prize for Art last year.  
a- The person who won the prize last year was Huda.  
b- The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.  
c- It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.  
d- The prize which was won by Huda was for Art.

6- Petra was made a World Heritage site in 1985 CE.  
a- The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985CE.  
b- The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site is 1985CE.  
c- The year which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985CE.  
d- The year when Petra is made a World Heritage Site was 1985CE.

# The second semester

الفصل الثاني

## Quantifiers to make comparison.

### محددات الكمية لعمل مقارنات

بدايةً يجب أن نشرح المقارنة والمفاضلة ثم ننتقل الى الكميات:

#### 1- Comparative: المقارنة بين شيئين

- Form: شكل القاعدة  
1 + is/are + الصفة + than + 2.



- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة  
نضيف قبلها كلمة **more**  
- إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة  
نضيف عليها **er**

Ex:

- Ahmed is ..... than Ali. (tall)
- Salma is ..... than Rawan. (beautiful)

#### • Superlative: المفاضلة: (المقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة)

- Form: شكل القاعدة  
1 + is + the + الصفة + الجملة



- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة  
نضع قبلها كلمة  
**most**  
- إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة  
نضيف عليها **est**

- Ahmed is the ..... Student in the class. (tall)
- Salma is the ..... Girl in the world. (beautiful)

#### 3- as صفة as: التشابه بين شيئين بالصفة

- 1 + is + as.....as + 2  
- Ahmed is as ..... as Ali. (tall)  
- Salma is as .....as Rawan. (beautiful)

#### 4- Not as صفة as: عدم التشابه/التساوي

- 1 + is + not + as.....as + 2  
- Ahmed is not as.....as Ali.(tall)  
- Salma is not as.....as Rawan.(beautiful)

## • تمارين على المقارنة والمفاضلة:

- 1- Non-smokers usually live ..... than smokers.  
a- Long                      b- longest                      c- longer
- 2- Tiger is the ..... animal in the world.  
a- Dangerous                      b- most dangerous                      c- more dangerous
- 3- This car is as ..... the old one.  
a- Beautiful                      b- more beautiful                      c- beautiful as
- 4- Basketball is not as .....as football.  
a- More interesting                      b- the most interesting                      c- interesting.

---

## • هنا يبدأ الدرس الحقيقي:

- استعمال محددات الكمية مع المقارنة والمفاضلة التي أخذناها:
- ١- نستعمل محددات الكمية التالية لعمل مقارنات بين شيئين:

- 1- **More:** أكثر
- 2- **Less:** أقل

- Rami is more intelligent than Ali.
- Ali is less intelligent than Rami.

---

## • إذا كانت المقارنة بين شيء ومجموعة نستعمل المحددات التالية:

- 1- **The most:** الأكثر
- 2- **The least:** الأقل

- English is the most difficult subject.
- We always go to the least expensive market.
- This the least dangerous one.



• نستعمل المحددات الآتية عند المقارنة بين شيئين ونقصد بينهما التساوي:

- As much.....as ( وتستخدم مع الصفات والأسماء غير المعدودة)
- As many .....as ( وتستخدم مع الأسماء المعدودة فقط)

- 1- I have as much money as Ali.
- 2- I have as many books as my friend.

• عند عدم التساوي / التشابه بين شيئين نستخدم:

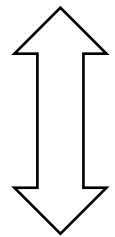
- Not as much .....as.
  - Not as many .....as.
- 1- I don't eat as much food as my brother.
  - 2- Ali is not as much clever as Sami.
  - 3- I don't have as many books as my friend.

• ملخص القاعدة:

أداة المقارنة	ماذا يأتي بعدها	ماذا يرافقها دائماً	مثال
more	صفة	than	More beautiful than
less	صفة	than	Less beautiful than
The most	صفة	لا شيء	The most expensive
The least	صفة	لا شيء	The least expensive
As much	اسم غير معدود/ صفة	as	As much food as
As many	اسم معدود	as	As many books as

## أسئلة وزارية:

1. I'm not interested in football as.....as you. (2019)  
a- Many      b- more      c- much      d- less
2. They want to interview as.....as candidates as possible for the new position. (2019)  
a- Much      b- many      c- the most      d- more
- 3- The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little.....(2020)  
A) the longest.    B) longer than.    C) longer.    D) longest
- 4- The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little..... (2020)  
A) Long.    B) the longest.    C) the longer.    D) longer
- 5-Yahya didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was..... . interesting story he has ever read. (2020)  
A) The less.    B) the least.    C) the more .    D) the most
- 5- Mr. Khalil's novels are..... ones this year, many people like them. (2021)  
A) The more attractive.    B) most attractive.    C) the most attractive.    D) more attractive
- 6- Jordanian children can leave school one year..... than English children. (2021)  
A) earlier.    B) the earliest.    C) early.    D) the earlier
- 7- Yahya doesn't like running ..... he likes swimming. (2022)  
A) As much as.    B) as few as.    C) as more as.    D) as many as
- 8- Ibrahim doesn't like playing volleyball ..... he likes playing table tennis. (2022)  
A) As hard as.    B) as much as.    C) as often as.    D) as popular as



- 1- Neither Maths nor science are as popular as English. (2016)  
English.....
- 2- Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.(2017)  
English children.....
- 3- Studying Physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain.(2017)  
Studying Biology.....
- 4- The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones. (2018)  
The ordinary newspapers.....
- 5- These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.(2018)  
My old shoes.....
- 6-Manar is not as active as Khaled.(2019)  
Khaled.....
- 6- Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.(2019)  
Watching a movie.....
- 7- Silver is not as precious as gold.(2019)  
Gold.....
- 8- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.(2019)  
Learning English.....
- 9- Tennis isn't as popular as football.(2019)  
Football.....

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**1- My watch is less attractive than yours. (2020)**

- A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
- B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
- C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
- D) My watch is the most attractive one.

**2- Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. (2020)**

- A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
- B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.
- C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology.
- D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.

**3- Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.(2020)**

- A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine
- B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
- C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
- D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.

**4- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.(2020)**

- A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- B) There isn't as many information in the book as on the website.
- C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
- D) There isn't as many information on the website as in the book.

**5- The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.(2020)**

- A) The less expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- B) The most expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- C) The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- D) The least expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.

**6- Neither Physics nor Chemistry is as interesting as Maths.(2021)**

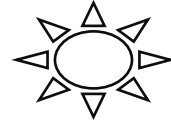
- A) Physics and Chemistry are not as interesting as Maths.
- B) Maths is less interesting than Physics and Chemistry.
- C) Physics and Chemistry are more interesting than Maths.
- D) Maths is as interesting as Physics and Chemistry.

**7- There is less information in the book than there is on the website.(2022)**

- A) there isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- B) the information in the book is more than the information on the website.
- C) there isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
- D) the information on the website is less than the information in the book.



## Indirect Question الأسئلة غير المباشرة



• دعونا بدايةً نتعرف على الأسئلة المباشرة ثم ننتقل الى الأسئلة غير المباشرة.

### • Direct Questions: الأسئلة المباشرة

• هي الأسئلة التي نستعملها عندما نريد السؤال أو الاستفسار عن شيء ما من صديق أو قريب لنا.

• يتميز السؤال المباشر بأننا نضع (الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل مباشرة)

- Where is your father now?
- When has Ahmed arrived?
- Why will the climate change?

### • Indirect Questions: الأسئلة غير المباشرة

• هي الأسئلة التي نستخدمها عندما نريد السؤال أو الاستفسار عن شيء ما من شخص لا نعرفه، أو شخص علينا احترامه مثل المعلم والمدير.

• يعتبر السؤال غير المباشر (رسمي (formal) أو مؤدب (polite) )

• تبدأ الأسئلة غير المباشرة بعبارات مهذبة معينة:

- Could you tell me.....
- Could you explain.....
- Do you know (if/ whether) .....
- Do you mind telling me.....

• يجب أن نبدل موقع الفعل المساعد ونجعله بعد الفاعل مباشرة:

- 1- Where is your father now?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 2- Where was the child playing?  
- Do you mind telling me.....

• اذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد يجب أن نضع كلمة (if/whether) وكلاهما يعني " اذا "، ونبدل الفعل المساعد مكان الفاعل:

- 1- Is the bank open now?  
- Do you now.....
- 2- Will you attend the seminar?  
- Do you mind telling me.....

• اذا كان السؤال يحتوي على الأفعال المساعدة التالية (do, does, did) نقوم بما يلي:  
1 - نحذف (do, does, did) من السؤال المباشر.  
2 - نحول الأفعال الموجودة بالسؤال كما يلي:

- do = V1
- does = V1,s
- did = V2

- 1- Why do you visit your friend?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 2- When does the market close?  
- Do you mind telling me.....
- 3- Why did you play football?  
- Could you explain.....

• أسئلة وزارية على القاعدة:

- 1- How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 2- Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?  
- Do you know.....
- 3- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?  
- Do you know.....
- 4- Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?  
- Do you know.....
- 5- What can't we bring onto the plane?  
- Could you tell me.....

- 6- How can I fix this smartphone?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 7- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 8- How much does the cotton shirt cost?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 9- What should I do on the day before the meeting?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 10- Did she attend the meeting yesterday?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 11- Are you going home after work?  
- Could you tell me.....
- 

• **Choose the correct answer:**

**1- Do you know.....?**

- a) where are your classmates
- b) where your classmates are
- c) where classmates are your
- d) where classmates your are

**2- What should I do on the day before the exam?**

- a) Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?
- b) Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- c) Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?
- d) Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam?

**3- How can I irrigate my plants?**

- a) Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- b) Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- c) Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- d) Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

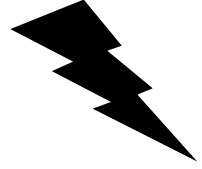
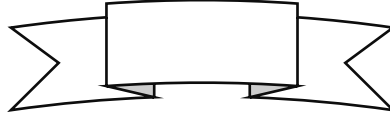
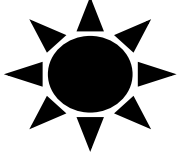
**4- Is it possible to learn a new language online?**

- a) Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- b) Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- c) Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- d) Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online.

Winners are not those who never fail,  
but those who never quit.







## Impersonal Passive المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

- يوجد طريقتين لتشكيل المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي.
- نستخدم التصريف الثالث من الفعل بكل الحالات
- نعتمد على الأفعال الإدراكية في الجملة ويتم تحويلها إلى التصريف الثالث.
- يرد في الجملة أفعال ادراكية مثل: say/said, think/thought, believe/believed, claim/claimed, prove/proved, consider/considered, assume/assumed,

### • الطريقة الأولى:

- It + (is/was/has been) + V3 + تكملة الجملة الى نهايتها

- 1 - نضع it في بداية الجملة
- 2 - نضع is اذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع أو was اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي أو has been اذا ورد في الجملة has/have+ V3
- 3 - ثم نضع التصريف الثالث من الفعل الإدراكي
- 4 - ثم نكمل الجملة الى نهايتها

### • Examples:

- 1- They **say** that smokers don't live as long as non-smokers  
.....
- 2- Many people **believed** that the Earth was square.  
.....
- 3- They **think** that the man has lost his money.  
.....
- 4- They **have proved** that fish is good for health.  
.....

• الطريقة الثانية:

- تكملة + فعل مجرد + to + V3 + (am/are/is/was/were/have been/has been) + Noun/pronoun + الجملة

- 1 - نضع الاسم أو الضمير الذي يقع بعد that مباشرة.
- 2 - نضع (am/are/is) إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع و (was/were) إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضى أو (have been/has been) إذا ورد في الجملة (have, has + V3)
- 3 - ثم نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الموجود في بداية الجملة
- 4 - ثم نضع to بعدها فعل مجرد
- 5 - ثم نكمل الجملة الى نهايتها

• Examples:

- 1- Many people **believe** that tigers live in the jungle.  
.....
- 2- They **think** that the car is very expensive.  
.....
- 3- They **believed** that smoking kills people.  
.....
- 4- They **have claimed** that poverty is the worst thing in the world.  
.....

• أسئلة وزارية على القاعدة:

- 1- **People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.**  
Eating almonds.....
- 2- **Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.**  
People believe that.....
- 3- **They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.**  
It.....
- 4- **Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.**  
Eating fresh vegetables.....

- 5- **My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.**  
English clubs.....
- 6- **Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.**  
Learning some languages.....
- 7- **Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.**  
Working in groups.....
- 8- **People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.**  
The heavy rainfall.....
- 9- **Linguists believe that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.**  
It is believed.....
- 10- **People think that success comes from hard work and learning from failure.**  
Success.....
- 11- **People believe that English is the most widely spoken language.**  
English.....

• أسئلة ضع دائرة:

- 1- **People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.**  
a) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.  
b) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.  
c) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.  
d) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.
- 2- **People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.**  
a) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.  
b) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.  
c) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.  
d) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.
- 3- **Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.**  
a) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.  
b) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.  
c) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.  
d) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

**4- Too much pastry affects health negatively.**

- a) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively.
- b) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively.
- c) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively.
- d) It had believed that too much pastry will affect health negatively.

**5- Experts have proved that enough amount of water is good for the immune system.**

- a) Enough amount of water have been proved to be good for the immune system.
- b) Enough amount of water has been proved to be good for the immune system.
- c) Enough amount of water have proved to be good for the immune system.
- d) Enough amount of water has proved to be good for the immune system.

**6- Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles.**

- a) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles.
- b) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles.
- c) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles.
- d) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.

**7- They claim that technology makes our life very easy.**

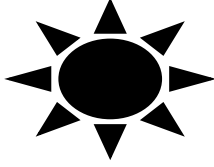
- a) Technology has claimed to make our life very easy.
- b) Technology is claimed to make our life very easy.
- c) Technology was claimed to make our life very easy.
- d) Technology is claimed makes our life very easy.

**8- Some writers believe that Shakespeare's works are about true events.**

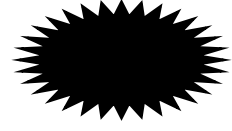
- a) Shakespeare's works is believed to be about true events.
- b) Shakespeare's works are believed to be about true events.
- c) Shakespeare's works believed to be about true events.
- d) Shakespeare's works have believed to be about true events.

**9- Fresh meals . . . . . to be good for concentration.**

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



Wish/if only.  
قاعدة التمني



• هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن التمني:

{  
Wish: يتمنى  
If only: ياليت  
}

• للتعبير عن الندم على أشياء حصلت في الزمن الماضي أو للتفكير في الأحداث السابقة إذا أردنا أن نغير سلوكنا الحالي نستخدم:

{  
- I wish I + had + V3 + complement.  
- If only + الفاعل + had + V3 + complement.  
}

- أمثلة: Examples:

- I wish I **had studied** harder for my exam.
- If only I **had studied** harder for my exam.
- I missed the bus yesterday. If only I **had woken up** earlier.
- I wish I **had checked** the brakes of the car.

إذا رأيت الكلمات التالية فاعلم بأن زمن  
الجملة ماضي:

V2, did, didn't, could, had,  
hadn't, was, were,

• للتعبير والندم على الأوضاع في الزمن الحاضر والتي من المستحيل وغير المحتمل أن تحدث نستخدم:

{  
- I wish I + V2 + complement.  
- If only + V2 + complement.  
}

- أمثلة: Examples:

- I wish we **lived** in a village.
- If only we **lived** in a village.
- I wish I **didn't work** in a bank.

إذا رأيت الكلمات التالية فاعلم بأن زمن  
الجملة مضارع:

V1, v1+s, don't, doesn't, is, am, are,  
Can, can't, will, won't, have, has

• ملخص القاعدة:

- 1 - إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي نستخدم: wish/if only + subject + had+ V3  
2 - إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع نستخدم: wish/if only + subject+ V2  
3 - انتبه لزمن الجملة جيداً ونفي القاعدتين أيضاً: V2= didn't + V1 had + V3= hadn't + V3.  
4 - ملاحظة: يجوز استعمال were بدل was مع الفاعل المفرد، وهذه قاعدة استثنائية فقط مع

wish/if only

- Ex: Ahmed wishes he were tall.  
- Ex: If only he weren't short.

- 5 - أي جملة تحتوي على I regret+ (v)ing يتم تحويلها إلى had+ V3  
6 - أي جملة تحتوي على should have +V3 يتم تحويلها إلى had+V3  
7 - التمني يكون عكس الواقع فإذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نحولها إلى نفي وإذا كانت الجملة منفية نحولها إلى مثبتة

• أسئلة وزارية:

- 1- I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I..... early.  
a) Wakes up. B) wake up. C) had woken up. D) have woken
- 2- Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture. He wishes he..... a book about it.  
a) has read. B) reads. C) had read. D) have read
- 3- I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I ..... at you.  
a) hadn't shouted. B) hasn't shouted. C) am not shouting. D) don't shout
- 4- I felt ill yesterday. I wish I ..... so many sweets.  
a) doesn't eat. B) hasn't eaten. C) hadn't eaten. D) haven't eaten
- 5- I am very hungry! I wish I ..... before I went to the conference.  
a) has eaten. B) had eaten. C) hadn't eaten. D) doesn't eat
- 6- Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he ..... a professional player.  
a) becomes. B) will become. C) become. D) had become
- 7- The final draft of the article had many spelling mistakes. I wish I ..... it to an editor.  
a) had given. B) give. C) have been given. D) has given
- 8- I wish I ..... my pencil case; I had to borrow pens all day.  
a) hadn't forgotten. B) hasn't forgotten. C) have forgotten. D) didn't forget

9- I ate too much and now I have stomachache. I wish.....

- a) I hadn't eaten so much.                      B) I had eaten so much  
C) I has eaten so much.                         D) I have eaten so much

10- We are late. If only we ..... the earlier bus.

- a) hadn't caught.      B) have caught.      C) had caught.      D) has caught

11- I am very hungry! I wish I ..... eaten before I went to the conference.

- a) had.                      B) had not.                      C) has.                      D) has not

12- Mum was right and I was wrong. I wish I ..... to her.

- a) hasn't listened.      B) has listened.      C) had listened.      D) hadn't listened

13- I wish I ..... my pen; I had to buy one from the library.

- A) has forgotten.      B) hasn't forgotten.      C) hadn't forgotten.      D) had forgotten

14- My father doesn't drink much water. He wishes he ..... much water.

- a) drunk.                      B) drinks.                      C) have drunk.                      D) drank

15- I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.

- a) understand      B) had understood.      C) understood.      D) have understood

16- I felt a bit confused because I stayed late at night. I wish I ..... late at night.

- a) hadn't stayed      B) haven't stayed.      C) had stayed.      D) stayed

17- I am hungry. I wish I..... breakfast before I went to school.

- a) had eaten.                      B) has eaten.                      C) hadn't eaten.                      D) hasn't eaten

18- Kareem regrets the deal now. He wishes he..... done it.

- a) haven't.                      B) hasn't.                      C) have.                      D) hadn't

19- We aren't old enough to travel alone. If only we..... older.

- a) was.                      B) were.                      C) weren't.                      D) wasn't

20- Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it ..... a large oil reserves.

- a) has.                      B) had had.                      C) have.                      D) had

- 
- **Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.** اعد كتابة الجملة بحيث تحافظ على نفس المعنى.

1- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.  
Nader wishes.....

2- I regret living abroad for a long time. (wish)

.....

**3- I regret speaking aloud in my class. (wish)**

.....

**4- Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish)**

.....

**5- Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.**

If only.....

**6- Fareded feels sorry that he didn't take a holiday for a long time.**

He wishes.....

**7- I didn't do much work for my exam.**

I wish I .....

**8- I am sorry that I didn't do my homework.**

I wish I .....

---

**1- Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.**

- a) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- b) If only Maha hasn't been' angry at breakfast time.
- c) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
- d) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time

**2- I wish I had brought my coat.**

- a) I wish I had brought my T-shirt.
- b) If only I had brought my coat.
- c) If only I hadn't brought my coat.
- d) I wish I hadn't brought my coat.

**3- I don't know how to use Zoom application for meetings.**

- a) If only I have known how to use Zoom application for meetings.
- b) If only I had known how to use Zoom application for meetings.
- c) If only I knew how to use Zoom application for meetings.
- d) If only I know how to use Zoom application for meetings.

**4- I'm unemployed because I resigned from my job.**

- a) If only hadn't resigned from my job.
- b) If only I had resigned from my job.
- c) If only I resigned from my job.
- d) If only I resign from my job.



5- I wish I knew the answer. This sentence indicates .....

- a) wishes about the present that are impossible or likely to happen.
- b) wishes about the past that are impossible or likely to happen.
- c) wishes about the past that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
- d) wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

هذا السؤال يحتوي  
على فكرة جديدة  
وهنا يطلب وظيفة  
الجملة

If your ship doesn't come in,  
swim out to meet it.





## { First Conditional جملة الشرط النوع الأول }



تتكون الجملة الشرطية من جملتين بينهما فاصلة، الأولى تبدأ بـ if والثانية لا تبدأ بـ if.

{ If + Subject + V1 + Object , Subject + will + V1 + object. }

- If I **go** to China, I **will buy** you a present.
- If you **don't study** hard I, you **won't pass** the exam.
- They **will arrive** earlier if they **drive** fast.
- She **won't be** happy if she **doesn't get** the job.

### ● ملاحظات:

- عند نفي جملة if نستعمل (don't/doesn't).
- اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نضيف للفعل "s".
- يجوز أن نقلب الجملتين ولكن نحذف الفاصلة كما في المثال الثالث.
- يتم نفي will عن طريق إضافة not فتصبح will not او won't.

- 
- نستعمل جمل الشرط من النوع الأول عندما نتحدث عن أشياء محتمل أنها ستحدث عند حصول شرط معين في المستقبل.
  - لذلك هناك أدوات بديلة نستطيع استخدامها بدل if ولها نفس القاعدة، ولكن معناها يختلف:

- 1- بشرط أن: Provided that
- 2- طالما: As long as
- 3- ما لم\ إذا لم: Unless
- 4- حتى لو: Even if

- هذه الكلمات تقع في جملة (if) ويجب أن يتبعها فعل مجرد أو نفيه (don't/doesn't)

- You **will pass** the exam **provided that** you **study** hard.
- You **won't pass** the exam **unless** you **study** hard.
- **As long as** you **keep trying**, you **will succeed**.
- We **will play** football **even if** it rains.

• أسئلة وزارية نظام املاً فراغ وضع دائرة:

- 1- Provided that it.....(rain), we will have a picnic next week.
- 2- If students.....(be) well- prepared for the exam, they will have confidence in themselves.
- 3- Ali will be upset if you.....(not, invite) him to the party.
- 4- If Hadeel.....(walk) faster, she won't be late.
- 5- We will come and visit you unless it.....,(rain).
- 6- As long as Rawan studies hard, she.....(pass) her exam.
- 7- Provided that you keep silent, I..... (help) you.
- 8- Even if you offer him a good price, Ahmed.....(not, sell) you his car.

- 1- You won't get a job in France unless you..... French.  
A) Speak.      B) speaks.      C) is speaking.      D)spoke
- 2- You won't buy a new apartment unless you..... enough money.  
A) Save.      B) saves.      C) are saving.      D) saved
- 3- I couldn't climb Mount Everest..... someone carried my equipment for me.  
A) As long as.      B) provided that.      C) even if.      D) if
- 4- . ..... You stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.  
A) Even if.      B) unless.      C) if.      D) provided that
- 5- Salma want to travel abroad unless she..... a new passport.  
A) Issue      B) issues      C) issued.      D) is issuing
- 6- We will go to our favorite restaurant on Friday..... it is closed.  
A) As long as.      B) provided that.      C) unless.      D) if
- 7- You can't borrow my car..... You drive carefully.  
A) Provided that.      B) unless.      C) if.      D) as long as
- 8- Salma won't get a toothache..... she eats a lot of sweets.  
A) Even if.      B) unless.      C) if.      D) provided that
- 9- Oil and water don't mix. .... you shake them together, they separate into two layers.  
A) Even if.      B) unless.      C) provided that.      D) is
- 10- You won't get well..... You stop smoking.  
A) If.      B) when.      C) as long as.      D) unless

11- Stress will stay in your body..... you do some exercise.

- A) If.                      B) provided that.      C) as long as.      D) unless

12- I am going to work in the garden this afternoon.....it rains.

- A) If.                      B) provided that.      C) as long as.      D) unless

---

• أسئلة على طريقة التحويل:

1 - ابدأ اجابتك دائماً من عند كلمات الشرط (if/unless/provided that/as long as/even if) .  
2 - انتبه للأفعال المنفية في جملة الشرط بحيث يكون عدد الأفعال المنفية في جملة السؤال والجواب نفس العدد.

3 - اذا وقع في جملة (unless) كلمات منفية أو أفعال منفية يجب تحويلها الى مثبتة كما هو موضح في الأسفل:

- Nobody = somebody
- No one = some one
- Nothing = something
- Doesn't + V1 = V1(فعل مجرد)+ s
- Doesn't + have = has
- Don't + V1 = فعل مجرد

---

1- If Rania doesn't finish her homework, she won't come with us.  
Unless.....

2- If Ahmed lives in a big city, he will be happy.  
Unless.....

3- Sami won't accept your invitation if you don't call him.  
Unless you.....

4- If nobody oils the machine, it won't work properly.  
Unless.....

5- If nothing you happens tonight, I will visit you.  
Unless.....

6- If Manal keeps doing exercises everyday, she will lose weight.  
As long as.....

7- If I have money, I won't lend you any.  
Even if.....

8- Unless Hadeel is more careful, she will make mistakes.  
If.....

9- Unless you repeat this exercise several times, you won't master it  
If.....

As long as you walk straight, don't  
care about slanted minds.



## Third Conditional with Could and might

الجملة الشرطية/ النوع الثالث  
باستعمال (might) و (could)

- كما ذكرنا مسبقاً بأن الجملة الشرطية تحتوي على جملتين بينهما فاصلة، الأولى تبدأ بـ if والثانية لا تبدأ بها.
- في هذا النوع الثالث من القاعدة نستخدم had+V3 في جملة الشرط و would have + V3 في الجملة الثانية.
- يجوز أن نستخدم كلمات بديلة لـ would وهي : could بمعنى يستطيع و might بمعنى ربما.

{ - If + subject + had + V3 + object , subject + (would/could/might) + have + V3 + object. }

### أمثلة: Examples:

- If I **had asked** my teacher, he **could have helped** me.
- If you **had studied** harder, you **might have passed** the exam.
- They **could have arrived** on time if they **had walked** faster.

- 
- نستعمل جملة الشرط من النوع الثالث عندما نتحدث عن افتراضات وتخيلات حصل عكسها تماماً في الماضي.
  - ونستعملها أحياناً التعبير عن ندمنا أو انتقادنا لشيء ما.

Ex: If I **had prepared** better for the competition, I **might have won** the first prize.

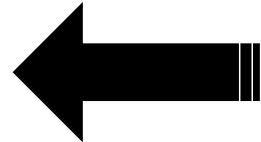
لو أنني استعدت بشكل أفضل للمسابقة، لربما فزت بالجائزة الأولى. (هذا كلام تخيلي وافتراضي والحقيقة أن المتكلم لم يستعد بشكل أفضل، ولم يفز بالجائزة الأولى.)

Ex: If you **had told** me, I **could have driven** you to the party.

لو أنك أخبرتني، كان من الممكن أن آخذك بسيارتي إلى الحفلة. ( هذا كلام تخيلي وافتراضي والحقيقة أنك لم تخبرني، ولم آخذك بسيارتي الى الحفلة.)

- 
- إذا ما الفرق بين (would+ have+ V3) و (could+ have+ V3) و (might+ have+ V3)؟ الفرق هو في درجة التأكد بينهما.

- Would: تفيد بأن المتكلم متأكد من نتيجة ما
- Might: تفيد بأن المتكلم غير متأكد/ من المحتمل
- Could: تفيد بأن المتكلم كان يملك القدرة والإمكانية للقيام بعمل ما



• تمارين املاً فراغ على القاعدة:

- 1- If I ..... (encounter) any difficulties, I would have consulted my teacher.
- 2- If you had been more careful, you .....(lose) your job.
- 3- I .....(bring) you some food if I had known that you were hungry.
- 4- I wouldn't have brought an umbrella if I.....(know) that it was not raining.
- 5- If you.....(read) the story carefully, you would have understood it better.
- 6- If Sami.....(take) my advice, he wouldn't have suffered a lot.
- 7- If I had studied for more than eight hours, I .....(have) a severe headache.

---

• أسئلة وزارية ضع دائرة على نفس نمط املاً الفراغ:

- 1- I would have done things differently if I..... the manager of the factory.  
A) Had been.    B) am.    C) has been.    D) have been
- 2- If you..... well for the seminar, you would have been able to participate in that discussion.  
A) Had prepared.    B) prepare.    C) prepared.    D) have prepared
- 3- If Ashraf had gotten up early, he..... late for work,  
A) Will not have been.    B) won't have.    C) have been.    D) wouldn't have been
- 4- I wouldn't have gone to my friend's party if he..... me.  
A) Hadn't invited.    B) had invited.    C) haven't invited.    D) have invited
- 5- I wouldn't have visited Cairo if I ..... my passport.  
A) Haven't issued.    B) had issued.    C) have issued.    D) hadn't issued

- تأتي هذه القاعدة أيضًا على نمط أعد كتابة الجملة بحيث تحافظ على نفس المعنى.
- إذا وجدت في الجمل أفعال في الماضي ( تصريف ثاني) يجب أن نحولها الى (had + V3) اذا وقعت في جملة الشرط.
- أما اذا وقع " التصريف الثاني " في جملة جواب الشرط (أي الجملة التي لا تبدأ ب if) نحوله الى (Would+ have+V3) او (Could+ have+ V3) او ( might+have+V3)
- نحول المثبت الى منفي والمنفي الى مثبت لأن جملة الشرط النوع الثالث هي افتراض تخيلي عكس الذي حصل في الماضي تمامًا.
- والأفضل والأضمن من هذه التعليمات هو حل الجملة بالاعتماد على المعنى.

- I **didn't see** Ahmed, so I **didn't tell** him about our plan.

انا لم أرى أحمد لذلك لم أخبره عن خطتنا.

لحل هذه الجملة نقوم بما يلي:

If I **had seen** Ahmed, I **would have told** him about our plan.

هذه جملة افتراض وتخيل: لو أنني رأيت أحمد لكنك أخبرته عن خطتنا. لكن في الحقيقة أنا لما أرى أحمد، ولم أخبره عن خطتنا. لاحظ أن الجملة فيها أفعال ماضي بصيغة النفي لذلك نضع الجواب على طريقة الجملة الشرطية من النوع الثالث كما تدربنا عليها. فحولنا (didn't see) الى (had seen) لأنها وقعت في جملة الشرط، وحولنا (didn't tell) الى (would have told) لأنها وقعت في جملة جواب الشرط وغيرنا المنفي الى مثبت لأن جملة الشرط من النوع الثالث هي افتراض تخيلي عكس الذي حصل في الماضي تمامًا.



2- you didn't listen to me, so you fell into trouble.

If.....

3- Rami was driving fast, so he made an accident.

If.....

4- you didn't see Mr. Hassan because you didn't arrive earlier.

If.....

5- you got lost because you didn't have a map.

If.....

- ملاحظة: عندما تحتوي الجملة على أداة الربط (so) نبدأ الح من بداية الجملة، أي نبقى الجملتين بنفس الترتيب.
- عندما تحتوي الجملة على أداة الربط (because) نبدأ الحل من وسط الجملة، أي نبدأ من بعد كلمة (because) ونذكر أن تحذف الروابط so/because من الجواب.



• أسئلة وزارية ضع دائرة على نمط التحويل:

- 1- **I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the driving test.**  
A) If I had had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.  
B) If I haven't had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.  
C) If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might not have done well in the driving test.  
D) If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the driving test.
- 2- **Huda left her map at home, so she wasn't able to enjoy the trip in the forest.**  
A) If Huda hadn't left her map at home, she couldn't enjoy the trip in the forest.  
B) If Huda had left her map at home, she could have enjoyed the trip in the forest.  
C) If Huda had left her map at home, she couldn't enjoy the trip in the forest.  
D) If Huda hadn't left her map at home, she could have enjoyed the trip in the forest.
- 3- **If my friends had come to the party, I wouldn't have been disappointed.**  
A) My friends will come to the party, so I won't be disappointed.  
B) When my friends came to the party, I wasn't disappointed.  
C) My friends didn't come to the party, so I felt disappointed.  
D) I didn't feel disappointed because my friends had come to the party.
- 4- **If I .....**  
A) was thirsty, I would drink lemonade  
B) had been thirsty, I would have drunk the lemonade  
C) would have been thirsty, I drank the lemonade  
D) might have been thirsty, I drank the lemonade



جدول تصاريف الأفعال غير المنتظمة

الفعل ( مضارع )	المعني	الماضي	التصريف الثالث
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبني	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dance	يرقص	danced	danced
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
ferry	يعبر بالمعدية	ferried	ferried
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
get up	ينهض	got up	gotten up
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden

know	يعرف	knew	known
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضئ - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sing	يعني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought

<b>throw</b>	يرمي	<b>threw</b>	<b>thrown</b>
<b>tie</b>	يربط	<b>tied</b>	<b>tied</b>
<b>wake</b>	يوقظ	<b>woke</b>	<b>woken</b>
<b>wear</b>	يرتدي	<b>wore</b>	<b>worn</b>
<b>win</b>	يفوز	<b>won</b>	<b>won</b>
<b>write</b>	يكتب	<b>wrote</b>	<b>written</b>

The End

إن ما نتعلمه بمتعة لن ننساه أبداً.

مع خالص تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق، معلمكم محمد العجالين