

AL-MAJARAH CENTER

T. ABEER ATHREH

WHY CHOOSE US?

Our centre is a leading centre in this city with a modern and classy education system that will educate you to be qualified



CONTENT

- VOCABULARY
- GRAMMAR
- READING
- WRITING

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Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
awake	awoke	awoken	lose	lost	lost
be	was/were	been	make	made	made
beat	beat	beaten	mean	meant	meant
become	became	become	meet	met	met
begin	began	begun	overcome	overcame	overcame
bend	bent	bent	pay	paid	paid
bet	bet	bet	prove	proved	proven/proved
bite	bit	bitten	read	read	read
bleed	bled	bled	ride	rode	ridden
blow	blew	blown	ring	rang	rung
break	broke	broken	put	put	put
bring	brought	brought	quit	quit	quit
build	built	built	rise	rose	risen
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	run	ran	run
burst	burst	burst	say	said	said
buy	bought	bought	see	saw	seen
catch	caught	caught	seek	sought	sought
choose	chose	chosen	sell	sold	sold
come	came	come	send	sent	sent
cost	cost	cost	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
creep	crept	crept	shake	shook	shaken
cut	cut	cut	shine	shone	shone
deal	dealt	dealt	shoot	shot	shot
dig	dug	dug	show	showed	showed/shown
do	did	done	shrink	shrank	shrunk
draw	drew	drawn	shut	shut	shut
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	sing	sang	sung
drink	drank	drunk	sit	sat	sat
drive	drove	driven	sink	sank	sunk
eat	ate	eaten	sleep	slept	slept
fall	fell	fallen	smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt
feed	fed	fed	speak	spoke	spoken
feel	felt	felt	speed	sped	sped
fight	fought	fought	spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt
find	found	found	spend	spent	spent
fly	flew	flown	spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt
forbid	forbade	forbidden	split	split	split
forget	forgot	forgotten	spoil	spoilt	spoilt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spread	spread	spread
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got/gotten	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	stick	stuck	stuck
go	went	gone	strike	struck	struck
grow	grew	grown	sweep	swept	swept
hang	hung	hung	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	swing	swung	swung
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	Hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
lay	laid	laid	upset	upset	upset
lead	led	led	wake	woke	woken
lean	leant	leant	wear	wore	worn
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	wind	wound	wound
let	let	let	withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
lie	lay	lain	write	wrote	written
light	lit	lit			

Every sentence should contains:-

Subject + verb



types of subject:- أنواع الفاعل

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. اسم مؤنث (she) | 5. نحن (we) |
| 2. اسم مذكر (he) | 6. انت (you) |
| 3. غير عاقل (it) | 7. انا (I) |
| 4. جمع (they) | |

Exercise:- put the suitable subject pronoun:- ضع ضمير الفاعل المناسب

1. Sami _____ is my best friend.
2. My Uncle _____ still drives a Camaro.
3. Kareem and I _____ were voted most popular couple.
4. Those boys _____ are always getting into trouble.
5. My mother _____ never ceases to amaze me.
6. Amal and Jamal _____ will be here at eight.
7. Mr Ahmad _____ took his time getting here.
8. Muna and I _____ went to a baseball game.
9. The car _____ never starts on cold mornings.
10. A picture _____ was taken last autumn

أنواع الفاعل - Types of verbs:

1. Base verb الفعل المجرد
2. Past simple التصريف الثاني V2
3. Past participle التصريف الثالث V3

هناك نوعين من الأفعال في الماضي البسيط - There are two types of verbs in simple past:-

1. Regular verbs الأفعال المنتظمة

- We always add (ed) to the regular verbs. ed نضيف للفعل المنتظم دائما

watch _____ cook _____ walk _____
live _____ wash _____ open _____

- عند وجود فعل ينتهي ب y وكان قبله حرف ساكن (كل حروف اللغة الإنجليزية ما عدا حروف العلة)
يقلب الى i عند أي إضافة. ولكن إذا سبقه حرف علة (o / a / i / e / u) لا يقلب

- cry _____ play _____ study _____
enjoy _____ try _____ obey _____

2. Irregular verbs الأفعال الغير منتظمة (الشاذة)

- see _____ buy _____ be _____
find _____ write _____ eat _____

- الفعل الذي يجب تقسيمه الى فعلين تصريف ثاني هو be وذلك حسب الفاعل المفرد والفاعل الجمع

<u>Be</u>	
were	was
للجمع	للمفرد
they / we / you	she / he / it

Exercise:- put (was / were) according to the subject:- ضع الفعل وفقا للفاعل

1. Rami at home last week.
2. They at the cinema yesterday.
3. Your parents at the station at nine o'clock.
4. Laila in the street this morning.
5. My aunt in hospital yesterday morning.
6. I at school this morning.
7. Noor and Lara at the zoo last Sunday.
8. We in a Chinese restaurant last night.

الماضي البسيط Past simple

Function: actions or events completed (started and finished) at a specific time in the past:

الوظيفة: -أفعال او احداث اكتملت في وقت محدد في الماضي

Neil Papworth sent the first text message in 1992.

نيل بابورث ارسل اول رسالة نصية في 1992 (هذه الجملة في الماضي لذلك وضعنا الفعل تصريف ثاني (ماضي))

Keywords:- In (past / ancient / previous) بالماضي

Yesterday امس

ago قبل

last + time (month / year / night / day / week)

once

Form:-

Affirmative الاثبات	V2 / ed كما تعلمنا سابقا
Negative النفي	Didn't + V1
Question السؤال	Did + V1

- Yesterday, my mom _____ (cook) the dinner.
- Yesterday, my mom _____ (write) the letter.

كلا الجملتين تحتوي على دليل yesterday لكن الفعل بين قوسين يختلف .. الفعل الاول منتظم (غير موجود بالتصريف) والفعل الثاني غير منتظم (موجود بالتصريف).

مكتوب في الجدول أعلاه ان الجملة إذا مثبتة نضع اخر الفعل المنتظم ed واذا الفعل غير منتظم نكتب تصريفه الثاني

- We _____ to the school last week. (Not, go)
ان الجملة منفية من كلمة not وفي الجدول أعلاه عندما يكون دليل ماضي last فالجملة تنفى ب didn't + v1
- What _____ you _____ (watch) two days ago?
هنا الدليل ago وهو عبارة عن سؤال وكما موضح أعلاه فإن السؤال يكون بالماضي البسيط ب did + v1

Exercises:

1. We Reem in town a few days ago.
 - A. see
 - B. are going to see
 - C. saw
 - D. will see
2. Yesterday, the meeting At 10 o'clock
 - A. Begin
 - B. begins
 - C. began
 - D. has begun
3. Farah her phone last week.
 - A. Loses
 - B. is lost
 - C. will lose
 - D. lost
4. The police me on my way home last night.
 - A. Is stopping
 - B. stopped
 - C. stops
 - D. will stop
5. Rasha see her grandmother last night?
 - A. Did
 - B. Was
 - C. Does
 - D. Has
6. Mais the letter yesterday.
 - A. doesn't send
 - B. won't send
 - C. didn't send
 - D. isn't sending
7. I a new job two weeks ago.
 - A. find
 - B. am going to find
 - C. found
 - D. will find
8. I A lot of money yesterday. I bought an expensive dress.
 - A. Spend
 - B. spent
 - C. am spending
 - D. spends
9. Wasan visit Rome last week?
 - A. Does
 - B. Has
 - C. Is
 - D. Did
10. Dana in Iraq last year.
 - A. lives
 - B. is living
 - C. lived
 - D. will live

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

Function: actions in progress at a specific time in the past
a long activity interrupted by a short one

الوظيفة:- أفعال مستمرة في وقت محدد في الماضي
نشاط طويل تم قطعه بحدث قصير

يتكون هذا الزمن من جملتين أحدهما بالماضي البسيط والثانية بالماضي المستمر

Keywords:- When عندما while بينما as بينما back then في ذلك الوقت
Earlier اليوم من السابق وقت سابق this time yesterday امس هذا الوقت امس
Yesterday at امس في.. as long as حالما

Form:-

الجمع were + ing	المفرد was + ing	V2 ed didn't + V1
---------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

الفاعل المفرد : she , he , it

الفاعل الجمع : they , you , I , we

• نضع دائما was للمفرد و were للجمع لكن في حالة الماضي نضع I was

- When I went to the school, the teacher _____ (give) the lecture.

في هذه الجملة الدليل When .. مباشرة ننظر قبل الفراغ لنحدد الفاعل مفرد ام جمع .. قبل الفراغ مفرد نضع الحل was ونضع للفعل ing ليصبح الحل was giving

- While I was doing my homework, my dad _____ (come)

في هذه الجملة الدليل as ... لكن لا نضع was/were+ing لأن الجملة تحتوي عليها ولا يجوز تكرارها مرتين لذلك نضع الزمن ماضي بسيط ed / v2 / didn't + V1 كما تعلمناه هذا الزمن سابقا .. ليصبح الحل came

When (past simple) , (Past continuous)

While (past continuous) ..., (past simple)

As (past continuous), (past simple)

تذكر ان هذه القاعدة تحتوي على جملتين ... عليك أن تجد الزمن المفقود من الجملة

- My family _____ (have) the dinner when I visited them
- As we were writing the message, the children _____ (play) outside.
- They _____ (not, do) their work while I was watching them
- While the kids _____ (learn) the lesson, they saw the birds.
- She was reading a novel when I _____ (go) to her home.

Exercises:

1. When you phoned, I in the garage.
 - A. was working
 - B. work
 - C. am working
 - D. has been working
2. Phone While I was having a bath.
 - A. ringing
 - B. rang
 - C. is rung
 - D. rings
3. I was listening to music when somebody at the door.
 - A. is knocking
 - B. is going to knock
 - C. will knock
 - D. knocked
4. While Hind the tree she fell and broke her leg.
 - A. will climb
 - B. is climbing
 - C. climbs
 - D. was climbing
5. I was reading when my friend me.
 - A. is phoning
 - B. phoned
 - C. phones
 - D. will phone
6. The boys football while it was raining.
 - A. don't play
 - B. aren't playing
 - C. won't play
 - D. didn't play
7. When the accident happened, Razan to music.
 - A. listens
 - B. is listening
 - C. was listening
 - D. will listen
8. Hassan when a car hit him.
 - A. was not walking
 - B. doesn't walk
 - C. isn't walking
 - D. aren't walking
9. When it, they were playing football.
 - A. rains
 - B. is raining
 - C. rained
 - D. will rain
10. Rawan came into the room while Azeem
 - A. was waiting
 - B. waits
 - C. is waiting
 - D. will wait

الماضي التام Past perfect

Function: an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past

الوظيفة : حدث في الماضي واكمل حدوثه قبل حدث اخر او وقت في الماضي

يتكون هذا الزمن من جملتين أحدهما بالماضي البسيط والثانية بالماضي التام

Keywords:- before عندما after بينما because بينما
Already للتو by+ past time بحلول+وقت ماضي until حتى
As soon as حالما

Form:-

Had + v3
Hadn't + v3

V2
ed
didn't + V1

- Before I went to the school, the teacher _____ (give) the lecture.

في هذه الجملة الدليل before ويجب كتابة شكل الزمن ليصبح الجواب had given

- After I had done my homework, my dad _____ (come)

في هذه الجملة الدليل after ... لكن لا نضع had+ v3 لأن الجملة تحتوي عليها ولا يجوز تكرارها مرتين لذلك نضع الزمن ماضي بسيط ed / v2 / didn't + V1 كما تعلمناه هذا الزمن سابقا .. ليصبح الحل came

تلخيص Summary

Before (past simple) , (Past perfect)

After (past perfect) ..., (past simple)

تذكر ان هذه القاعدة تحتوي على جملتين ... عليك أن تجد الزمن المفقود من الجملة

- My family _____ (have) the dinner before I visited them
- After we had written the message, the children _____ (play) outside.
- They _____ (not, do) their work because I had watched them
- After the kids _____ (not, learn) the lesson, they saw the birds.
- She had read a novel before I _____ (go) to her home.

Exercises:

1. They watched a film after the children To bed.
 - A. Are going
 - B. will go
 - C. go
 - D. had gone
2. The boy's eyes were red because he for hours.
 - A. is crying
 - B. have been crying
 - C. has been crying
 - D. had been crying
3. I felt a little better after I the medicine.
 - A. was taken
 - B. have taken
 - C. had taken
 - D. am taking
4. After my mother had made breakfast she out.
 - A. goes
 - B. has gone
 - C. went
 - D. is going
5. I Ahmed after he had left.
 - A. haven't phoned
 - B. don't phone
 - C. didn't phone
 - D. doesn't phone
6. I For an hour before a taxi arrived.
 - A. have been waiting
 - B. am waiting
 - C. has been waiting
 - D. had been waiting
7. Before I went out, I My email.
 - A. will check
 - B. have checked
 - C. am going to check
 - D. had checked
8. Bushra gained weight because she much.
 - A. eat
 - B. have been eating
 - C. had been eating
 - D. has been eating
9. The guests had left before I home.
 - A. get
 - B. am getting
 - C. got
 - D. has got
10. Farah failed the final test because she had not class.
 - A. been attending
 - B. attend
 - C. attending
 - D. be attending

Past perfect continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Function: action in progress in the past and completed

الوظيفة : فعل مستمر حدوثه في الماضي واكتمل

Keywords:- For / since / all / before / after / when / by the time // up to the point

Form:- Had + been + ing

Exercises:

1. I all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
 - A. haven't been working
 - B. hasn't been working
 - C. haven't worked
 - D. hadn't been working
2. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired, she all afternoon.
 - A. has been cooking
 - B. had been cooking
 - C. is cooking
 - D. will cook
3. Shahed many researches by 2007.
 - A. had done
 - B. has done
 - C. will do
 - D. is doing
4. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train
 - A. go
 - B. will have gone
 - C. have gone
 - D. had gone
5. By the end of 2000, my brother his degree.
 - A. had got
 - B. will get
 - C. is going to get
 - D. has got
6. By 2004, my brother from university.
 - A. has graduated
 - B. will graduate
 - C. is going to graduate
 - D. had graduated

choose the correct answer:

1. She her last choice for them last week.
(had given , gave , was giving)
2. We didn't bring them any product after they us to stop working with them.
(had told , told , were telling)
3. By 2020, the new motorway.....
(had been opening , will have opened , is opening)
4. While they the class, teacher came.
(were cleaning , had cleaned , cleaned)
5. Before we knew the guest, he to the office.
(was coming , came , had come)
6. King Hussein Many institutions and projects in the past.
(was opening , had opened , opened)
7. Ali about his friend when he received a text from him.
(thought , has thought , was thinking)
8. We're late, by the time we got to the station, the train.....
(had been going , will have gone , will work)
9. Some workers the new law for their factory before they heard it
(objected , had objected , object)
10. He At that company last month.
(hasn't worked , didn't work , isn't working)
11. Because she had told us the time of celebration, we camera with us.
(took , were taking , had taken)
12. He the notes from his staff by the end of that year.
(will be receiving , will have received , had been receiving)
13. I..... my car for more than 11 hours when we reached the border.
(was driving , had driven , drove)
14. While we were watching the show at festival, it
(had rained , rained , rains)
15. A year ago, Hamdan a scholarship to continue his study in Canada.
(wins , won , had won)
16. The old man..... to music when the police opened the door.
(listened , was listening , had listened)
17. The Franks and Muslims In the battle of Hittin in 1187.
(had met , met , were meeting)
18. After the guests, we arrived.
(left , will be leaving , had left)
19. When I saw Ali yesterday , he for 5 minutes .
(runs , has been running , had been running , was running)
20. I learnt English when I in Britain
(have been living , was living , had lived , have lived)
21. While she to school it was raining .
(goes , was going , has been going , went)
22. Najwa a degree in English literature in 2015 .
(has held , is holding , held , had held)
23. If ityesterday , we would go on trip .
(didn't rain , doesn't rain , wasn't rained , hadn't rained)
24. This car in 2018 .
(sold , is sold , was sold , sells)
25. We had coffee , after weour lunch .
(have had , are having , were having , had had)

26. I had seen Ali before heto London .
(travels , travelled , has travelled , had travelled)
27. she her last choice for them last week.
(gave , was giving , had given)
28. we didn't bring them any product after they us to stop working with them.
(told , had told , were telling)
29. while they the class, teacher came.
(cleaned , had cleaned , were cleaning)
30. because she had told us the time of celebration, we camera with us.
(took , had been taking , was taking)
31. While we were watching the show at festival, it(rain) .
(had rained , rained , had been raining)
32. By 1988, the government (build) two hospitals in our town.
(built , had built , had been building)
33. The students in my class..... about their achievement when the bell suddenly rang.
(had talked , were talking , talked)
34. By the time we arrived , they for an hour .
(had talked , had been talking , was talking)
35. Ali About his friend when he received an email from his son.
(was thinking , has been thinking , thinks)
36. Ibn Rushed who in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.
(was born , had born , burns)
37. They took their baby to the doctor because she.....all night
(cry - cried - had cried - will cry)
38. By the year 2000s, peopleradios in different sizes.
(buy - bought - had bought - were buying)
39. The pilotall the flight system before he landed.
(check - checked - had checked - was checking)
40. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
(help - helped - had helped - will help)
41. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(work - worked - had worked - will work)

المضارع البسيط Present simple

We use present simple استخدامات

1. Habits and routines عادة و روتين
2. Permanent situations around the present time مواقف دائمة حول وقت حاضر
3. States حالة
4. facts and things that are generally true. حقائق واشياء تكون صحيحة.

Keywords:- Always / Usually / often / Sometimes / Seldom / Never / Every+time
these days / Generally / at + time / Frequently /If (will) / when (will)

Form:-

الشكل Form	المفرد Singular	الجمع Plural
الإثبات Affirmative	نضع s / es es = s / sh / ch / x / z / o s = باقي الحروف	مجرد V1
النفي Negative	doesn't + V1	don't + V1
السؤال Question	does + v1	do + v1

- Everyday, my mom _____ (cook) the dinner.
- Everyday, my friends _____ (write) the homework.

كلا الجملتين تحتوي على دليل everyday لكن الفاعل ما قبل الفراغ مختلف .. الفاعل الاول مفرد والفاعل الثاني جمع بسبب وجود s مكتوب في الجدول أعلاه ان الجملة إذا مثبتة والفاعل مفرد نضع اخر الفعل s وإذا الفاعل جمع نكتب الفعل كما هو

- We _____ to the school everyday. (not, go)
- She _____ to the school everyday. (not, go)
- _____

ان الجملة منفية من كلمة not وفي الجدول أعلاه عندما يكون دليل مضارع everyday فالجملة تنفى على حسب الفاعل اذا مفرد ام جمع

- What _____ you _____ (watch) two days?
- _____ it _____ (cost) to buy it?

هنا لا يوجد دليل في الجملة وهو عبارة عن سؤال وكما موضح أعلاه فإن السؤال يكون بالمضارع البسيط على حسب الفاعل اذا جمع او مفرد

Exercises:

1. Every twelve months, the Earth the Sun.
 - A) circles
 - B) have circled
 - C) was going to
 - D) circle
2. Children usually a lot of noise.
 - A) makes
 - B) was making
 - C) is making
 - D) make
3. The earth round the sun.
 - A) goes
 - B) were going
 - C) have gone
 - D) go
4. the earth go round the sun?
 - A) Do
 - B) Does
 - C) Has
 - D) Is
5. Water at 100°.
 - A) are boiling
 - B) have boiled
 - C) boil
 - D) boils
6. The children their grandfather weekly.
 - A) are not visited
 - B) don't visit
 - C) doesn't visit
 - D) wasn't going to visit
7. Sara up early every day.
 - A) get
 - B) gets
 - C) have got
 - D) are getting
8. Samar a piano lesson every Monday.
 - A) were going to take
 - B) take
 - C) was taken
 - D) takes
9. Water at 70°.
 - A) don't boil
 - B) aren't boiling
 - C) doesn't boil
 - D) haven't boiled

المضارع المستمر Present continuous

Function: things happening now

situations which are changing during the present time

الوظيفة : أشياء تحدث الان / مواقف تتغير اثناء الوقت الحاضر

Keywords:- Now / currently / at the moment / these days / today / still / ! / always

Form:-

الشكل Form	المفرد Singular	الجمع Plural	I
الاثبات Affirmative	is + ing	are + ing	am + ing
النفي Negative	isn't + ing	aren't + ing	am not + ing
السؤال Question	is + ing	are + ing	am + ing

الفاعل المفرد : she , he , it

الفاعل الجمع : they , you , we

• نضع دائما is للمفرد و are للجمع لكن في حالة الفاعل I ... am فقط في هذا الزمن

- The teacher _____ (give) the lecture now.

في هذه الجملة الدليل now .. مباشرة ننظر قبل الفراغ لنحدد الفاعل مفرد ام جمع .. قبل الفراغ مفرد نضع الحل is ونضع للفعل ing ليصبح الحل is giving

- My friends _____ today(come)

في هذه الجملة الدليل today ... مباشرة ننظر قبل الفراغ لنحدد الفاعل مفرد ام جمع .. قبل الفراغ جمع نضع الحل are ونضع للفعل ing ليصبح الحل are coming

- My family _____ (have) the dinner now
- _____ The children _____ (play) outside today.
- Look! I _____ them (watch)
- the kids _____ (learn) the lesson at the moment.
- I _____ (not, go) to her home.

Exercises:

11. Listen! Someone up the stairs.
- A) comes
 - B) was coming
 - C) is coming
 - D) came
1. Ahmed now. I think he is sleeping.
- A) is not working
 - B) haven't worked
 - C) wasn't working
 - D) didn't work
2. your mother cleaning the kitchen now?
- A) Is
 - B) Are
 - C) Has
 - D) Does
3. Look! It, so I have to leave now.
- A) rain
 - B) have rained
 - C) was going to rain
 - D) is raining
4. Don't talk to me! I to concentrate at the moment.
- A) had tried
 - B) was trying
 - C) am trying
 - D) tried
5. the nurses taking a rest at the moment?
- A) Have
 - B) Are
 - C) Did
 - D) Is
6. Look at the black sky! It's soon!
- A) rain
 - B) going to rain
 - C) will rain
 - D) rains
7. The students for their exams nowadays.
- A) has prepared
 - B) was going to prepare
 - C) prepared
 - D) are preparing
8. The children at the moment.
- A) hadn't played
 - B) are not playing
 - C) didn't play
 - D) doesn't play

المضارع التام Present perfect

Function: actions and states which began in the past and continue until now
finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened

الوظيفة : احداث وحالات بدأت في الماضي واستمرت حتى الان.
احداث منتهية في الماضي عندما لا نعلم متى حدثت

Keywords:- Since / for / just / yet / never / ever / already / recently / so far / lately

Form:-

الشكل Form	المفرد Singular	الجمع Plural
الاثبات Affirmative	has + v3	have + v3
النفي Negative	hasn't + v3	haven't + v3
السؤال Question	has + v3	have + v3

- The teacher _____ already _____ (give) the lecture.
في هذه الجملة الدليل already ويجب ان ننظر ما قبل الفراغ اذا مفرد ام جمع ليصبح الجواب has given
- My friends _____ yet. (not, come)
في هذه الجملة الدليل yet ... لكن ما قبل الفراغ جمع والجملة نفي ليصبح الحل haven't come
- My family _____ (have) the dinner recently.
- The children _____ already _____ (play) outside.
- They _____ (not, do) their work yet
- The kids _____ (not, learn) the lesson for two hours.
- I _____ just _____ (go) to her home.

Exercises:

1. Shahed here homework yet.
A) haven't done
B) hasn't done
C) don't do
D) isn't done
2. Azeem since 5 .p.m.
A) has been studying
B) have been studying
C) had been studying
D) have studied
3. I the boy, who sits beside me, for 2 years.
A) knows
B) am known
C) have known
D) will know
4. Where have you been? I for ages.
A) have been waiting
B) had been waiting
C) has been waiting
D) has waited
5. I for three hours now.
A) have been studying
B) has been studying
C) had been studying
D) studies
6. Azeem in England since 2000.
A) am
B) is going to be
C) has been
D) will be
7. Hadeel her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.
A) has been doing
B) had been doing
C) have been doing
D) have done
8. Sami his father since he was born.
A) don't see
B) doesn't see
C) haven't seen
D) hasn't seen
9. I to London since 1990.
A) were not
B) hasn't been
C) haven't been
D) will be
10. Razan played basketball yet?
A) Is
B) will
C) Has
D) Does

Present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر

Function: an action in progress or repeated over a period of time up until now

الوظيفة : حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر حدوثه لنقطة معينة في الماضي

Keywords:- how long/ since/ lately/ all + time/ the whole time/ recently/for/

Form:-

Form الشكل	Singular المفرد	Plural الجمع
Affirmative الاثبات	has + been + ing	have + been + ing
Negative النفي	hasn't + been+ ing	haven't + been + ing
Question السؤال	has + been + ing	have + been + ing

Exercises:

1. I all day; so I am not tired and go to the disco at night.
E. haven't been working
F. hasn't been working
G. haven't worked
H. hadn't been working
2. I make my mother a cup of tea. She is hot and tired, she all afternoon.
E. has been cooking
F. had been cooking
G. is cooking
H. will cook
3. Shahed many researches lately.
E. had done
F. has been doing
G. will do
H. is doing
4. We're late! the train again.
E. go
F. will have gone
G. has been going
H. had gone
5. How long my brother his degree?
E. had got
F. will get
G. is going to get
H. has been getting
6. By 2034, my brother from university.
E. has graduated
F. will graduate
G. is going to graduate
H. had graduated

المستقبل البسيط Future simple

Function:- actions that will happen in the future without specific time.

الوظيفة:- احداث ستحدث في المستقبل بدون وقت محدد

Keywords:- later / hope / plan / tomorrow / soon / next / in the future / think /
sure / expect / possibly / probably / definitely

Form:-

الشكل	
will + v1 won't + v1	نستخدمها لـ Predictions without evidence: التنبؤ بدون دليل (I think it <u>will rain</u>) Decisions during taking: قرارات (I <u>will help</u> you with the bags)
be going to + V1 (is / are / am)	نستخدمها لـ Plans: خطط (We <u>are going to make</u> a party soon) Predictions with evidence: تنبؤ بدليل (Look at the black clouds! It <u>is going to rain</u>)

- 1.I think humans to Mars in 2070
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelling)
2. According to Kate's schedule, she her business partner next Tuesday.
(would be met, was going to meet, is going to meet, have met)
3. Look at the black sky! It's soon!
(rain , going to rain , will rain , rains)
- 4.It's probable that smartphones' market in the future
(going to expand , expand , will expand , have expanded)

المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

Function:- an action in progress at a specific time in the future

الوظيفة:- فعل مستمر في وقت محدد بالمستقبل

Keywords:- this time / in..' time / دليل مستقبلي

Form:-

الشكل Form	
الاثبات Affirmative	will + be + ing
النفي Negative	won't + be + ing
السؤال Question	will + be + ing

1. This time next year, they for their final exams.
(prepared , will be preparing , has prepared , preparing)
2. Will it stillthis evening?
(rains , raining , be raining , rained)
3. Soon wepacking for our holiday.
(are going to , 'll be , will have , has been)
4. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.
(watching , be watching , have watched , going to watch)
5. I medicine in seven years' time.
(are studying , will be studying , has studied , going to study)
6. If you need to contact me next week, we willat a hotel in Aqaba.
(be staying , saying , has stayed , stays)
7. I can't call my dad right now. He willthe plane.
(is boarding , be boarding , going to board , boards)
8. What will you in ten years' time?
(are doing , has done , doing , be doing)
9. Don't phone me at seven tonight. I..... dinner with my family.
(will be having , has done , are doing , was doing)
10. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby
- (sleep , am sleeping , was sleeping , will be sleeping)
11. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m. or will you dinner with your family then?
(has , had , be having , having)
12. At this time next Monday I in my new job.
(works , are working , has worked , will be working)

المستقبل التام Future perfect

Function:- an action which will be completed by a specific time

الوظيفة:- فعل سيكتمل في وقت محدد بالمستقبل

Keywords:- by + future time / دليل مستقبلي

Form:-

الشكل Form	
الإثبات Affirmative	will + have + v3
النفي Negative	won't + have + v3
السؤال Question	will + have + v3

1. By the end of this year, we here for ten years.
(has lived , is living , will have lived , going to live)
2. By next year, will you England?
(visiting , going to visit , have visited , are visiting)
3. By 2030 CE , the new motorway
(opened, will have opened , have opened , are opened)
4. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train
(go , will have gone , have gone . had gone)
5. Next month, we will in this house for a year.
(have lived , has lived , had lived , been living)
6. This time next month, my parents married for twenty
(will , will have been , going to be . has been)
7. Will you all your homework by eight o'clock.
(are doing , going to , doing , have done)
8. The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
(arrived , has arrived , will have arrived , going to arrive)
9. In three years' time, my brother from university.
(have graduated , graduated , will have graduated , graduate)
10. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
(finishes , are going to finish , will have finished , has finished)

Exercises

1. **When you phoned, I in the garage.**
A) was working B) work C) am working D) has been working
2. **We Reem in town a few days ago.**
A) see B) will see C) are going to see D) saw
3. **Look! That man to open the door of your car.**
A) are going to try B) have been trying C) try D) is trying
4. **Every twelve months, the Earth the Sun.**
A) circles B) have circled C) was going to D) circle
5. **They watched a film after the children to bed.**
A) are going B) will go C) go D) had gone
6. **Shahed here homework yet.**
A) haven't done B) hasn't done C) don't do D) isn't done
7. **The boy's eyes were red because he for hours.**
A) is crying B) have been crying C) has been crying D) had been crying
8. **I think humans to Mars in 2070.**
A) had been travelling B) were going to travel C) have travelled D) will travel
9. **This time next year, they for their final exams.**
A) prepared B) will be preparing C) have prepared D) were preparing
10. **Don't phone me at seven tonight. I dinner with my family.**
A) will be having B) had C) had been having D) was having
11. **Azeem since 5 .p.m.**
A) has been studying B) have been studying C) had been studying D) have studied
12. **The phone while I was having a bath.**
A) is ringing B) rang C) is rung D) rings
13. **Yesterday, the meeting at 10 o'clock.**
A) begin B) begins C) began D) has begun
14. **Children usually a lot of noise.**
A) makes B) was making C) is making D) make
15. **The children at the moment.**
A) hadn't played B) are not playing C) didn't play D) doesn't play
16. **I the boy, who sits beside me, for 2 years.**
A) knows B) am known C) have known D) will know
17. **I felt a little better after I the medicine.**
A) was taken B) have taken C) had taken D) am taking
18. **Where have you been? I for ages.**
A) have been waiting B) had been waiting C) has been waiting D) has waited
19. **I was listening to music when somebody at the door.**
A) is knocking B) is going to knock C) will knock D) knocked
20. **We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.**
A) watched B) will be watching C) had watched D) is going to watch
21. **He right now. Come after 20 minutes.**
A) eat B) was eating C) ate D) is eating

22. Farah her phone last week.
A) loses B) is lost C) will lose D) lost
23. After my mother had made breakfast she out.
A) goes B) has gone C) went D) is going
24. I all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
A) haven't been working B) hasn't been working
C) haven't worked D) hadn't been working
25. I medicine in seven years' time.
A) was studying B) will be studying C) studied D) had studied
26. The students for their exams nowadays.
A) has prepared B) was going to prepare C) prepared D) are preparing
27. While Hind the tree she fell and broke her leg.
A) will climb B) is climbing C) climbs D) was climbing
28. Look at the black sky! It's soon!
A) rain B) going to rain C) will rain D) rains
29. The earth round the sun.
A) goes B) were going C) have gone D) go
30. By 2004, my brother from university.
A) has graduated B) will graduate C) is going to graduate D) had graduated
31. the nurses taking a rest at the moment?
A) Have B) Are C) Did D) Is
32. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired, she all afternoon.
A) has been cooking B) had been cooking C) is cooking D) will cook
33. At this time next Monday I in my new job.
A) worked B) was working C) had worked D) will be working
34. I for three hours now.
A) have been studying B) has been studying C) had been studying D) studies
35. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby
A) sleep B) are sleeping C) have been sleeping D) will be sleeping
36. Wasan visit Rome last week?
A) Does B) Has C) Is D) Did
37. Rami has broken his leg. It long time to get better.
A) is going to take B) going to take C) were taking D) have taken
38. the earth go round the sun?
A) Do B) Does C) Has D) Is
39. Azeem in England since 2000.
A) am B) is going to be C) has been D) will be
40. Don't talk to me! I to concentrate at the moment.
A) had tried B) was trying C) am trying D) tried
41. The police me on my way home last night.
A) is stopping B) stopped C) stops D) will stop
42. I Ahmed after he had left.
A) haven't phoned B) don't phone C) didn't phone D) doesn't phone
43. I was reading when my friend me.
A) is phoning B) phoned C) phones D) will phone

44. In three years' time, my brother from university.
 A) have graduated B) graduated C) will have graduated D) graduate
45. What will you in ten years' time?
 A) are doing B) were done C) doing D) be doing
46. Water at 100°.
 A) are boiling B) have boiled C) boil D) boils
47. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
 A) finished B) was going to finish C) will have finished D) had finished
48. The children their grandfather weekly.
 A) are not visited B) don't visit C) doesn't visit D) wasn't going to visit
49. By 2028 CE , the new motorway
 A) opened B) will have opened C) has opened D) was opened
50. Look! It, so I have to leave now.
 A) rain B) have rained C) was going to rain D) is raining
51. The boys football while it was raining.
 A) don't play B) aren't playing C) won't play D) didn't play
52. Hadeel her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.
 A) has been doing B) had been doing C) have been doing D) have done
53. Rasha see her grandmother last night?
 A) Did B) Was C) Does D) Has
54. Sami his father since he was born.
 A) don't see B) doesn't see C) haven't seen D) hasn't seen
55. Shahed many researches by 2007.
 A) had done B) has done C) will do D) is doing
56. I for an hour before a taxi arrived.
 A) have been waiting B) am waiting C) has been waiting D) had been waiting
57. The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
 A) arrives B) has arrived C) will have arrived D) was going to arrive
58. Soon we packing for our holiday.
 A) are going to B) 'll be C) will have D) were
59. It's probable that smartphones' market in the future.
 A) has expanded B) expanded C) will expand D) was going to expand
60. Mais the letter yesterday.
 A) doesn't send B) won't send C) didn't send D) isn't sending
61. Before I went out, I my email.
 A) will check B) have checked C) am going to check D) had checked
62. Bushra gained weight because she much.
 A) eat B) have been eating C) had been eating D) has been eating
63. Dana in Iraq last year.
 A) lives B) is living C) lived D) will live
64. Will you all your homework by eight o'clock?
 A) are doing B) going to do C) doing D) have done
65. Sara up early every day.
 A) get B) gets C) have got D) are getting

66. If you need to contact me next week, we will at a hotel in Aqaba.
 A) be staying B) saying C) has stayed D) stays
67. It so hot since the last five nights.
 A) has been B) have been C) will be D) is
68. your mother cleaning the kitchen now?
 A) Is B) Are C) Has D) Does
69. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m. or will you dinner with your family then?
 A) has B) had C) be having D) having
70. The guests had left before I home.
 A) get B) am getting C) got D) has got
71. Next month, we will in this house for a year.
 A) have lived B) has lived C) had lived D) been living
72. When the accident happened, Razan to music.
 A) listens B) is listening C) was listening D) will listen
73. I to London since 1990.
 A) were not B) hasn't been C) haven't been D) will be
74. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train
 A) go B) will have gone C) have gone D) had gone
75. Will it still this evening?
 A) rains B) raining C) be raining D) rained
76. Ahmed now. I think he is sleeping.
 A) is not working B) haven't worked C) wasn't working D) didn't work
77. I a new job two weeks ago.
 A) find B) am going to find C) found D) will find
78. By next year, will you England?
 A) visiting B) going to visit C) have visited D) are visiting
79. I my essay after I had taken my lunch.
 A) have completed B) would be completed C) complete D) completed
80. Hassan when a car hit him.
 A) was not walking B) doesn't walk C) isn't walking D) aren't walking
81. I a lot of money yesterday. I bought an expensive dress.
 A) spend B) spent C) am spending D) spends
82. Do you see those people on the hill? They with their handkerchiefs for an hour.
 A) has been waving B) have been waving C) had been waving D) was waving
83. By the end of this year, we here for ten years.
 A) lived B) were living C) will have lived D) was going to live
84. When it, they were playing football.
 A) rains B) is raining C) rained D) will rain
85. Maram thinking about her friend when she received a text from her.
 A) will be B) is C) has been D) had been
86. I already the lights off.
 A) has / put B) is / put C) was / put D) have / put
87. Samar a piano lesson every Monday.
 A) were going to take B) take C) was taken D) takes

88. According to Kate's schedule, she her business partner next Tuesday.
 A) would be met B) was going to meet C) is going to meet D) met
89. I can't call my dad right now. He will the plane.
 A) is boarding B) be boarding C) going to board D) boards
90. This time next month, my parents married for twenty.
 A) will B) will have been C) going to be D) has been
91. Water at 70°.
 A) don't boil B) aren't boiling C) doesn't boil D) haven't boiled
92. I here since I graduated.
 A) works B) have worked C) has been working D) were going to work
93. Bushra TV now. She's outside.
 A) isn't watching B) don't watch C) hadn't been watching D) wasn't watching
94. Razan played basketball yet?
 A) Is B) will C) Has D) Does
95. Farah failed the final test because she had not class.
 A) been attending B) attend C) attending D) be attending
96. Rawan came into the room while Azeem
 A) was waiting B) waits C) is waiting D) will wait
97. Sadeen English before she moved to New York.
 A) will study B) studies C) had studied D) has been studying
98. By the end of 2000, my brother his degree.
 A) had got B) will get C) is going to get D) has got
99. They finished making the bridge by next January.
 A) will B) were going to C) will have D) are going to
100. Listen! Someone up the stairs.
 A) comes B) was coming C) is coming D) came

Future perfect continuous

المستقبل التام المستمر

Function:- an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future

الوظيفة:- فعل يستمر حدوثه لنقطة معينة في المستقبل

Keywords:- by + future time / دليل مستقبلي

for / since يأتي بعدها

Form:-

Form الشكل	
Affirmative الاثبات	will + have + been + ing
Negative النفي	won't + have + been + ing
Question السؤال	will + have + been + ing

I will _____ in Berlin for three years in July. (live)

be + adjective + to

be = is / are / am / was / were

adjective = bound / certain / sure / likely / unlikely

• **be bound/certain/sure to / (definite) مؤكد**

she is sure that she will succeed in her new job. (**bound**)

She _____ succeed in her new job.

• **be likely to (probable) محتمل**

He will probably win the competition. (**likely**)

He _____ win the competition.

• **be unlikely to (improbable) استحالة**

They can't finish the project on time. (**unlikely**)

They _____ finish the project on time.

• We're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future. **BOUND**

We _____ a cure for cancer in the future.

• I don't think he will stop eating meat. **UNLIKELY**

He _____ eating meat.

• Oil prices will definitely rise next year. **CERTAIN**

Oil prices _____ next year.

• Violence and crime in our town will probably drop. **LIKELY**

Violence and crime _____ in our town are .

• Global warming will get worse. **SURE**

Global warming _____ worse.

• We'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt. **DEFINITELY**

We _____ change our eating habits in the future.

For plans للخطط

- **be planning/hoping to + infinitive**

Plans نستخدمها للخطط

I'm planning to get someone to fix my car
They're hoping to do it soon

- **be thinking of + gerund**

Plans نستخدمها للخطط

I'm thinking of creating a website.

- **be about to + infinitive:**

soon نستخدمها لحدوث الشيء قريبا

They're about to announce a new competition.

- **be due to + infinitive:**

نستخدمها لاجداث ضمن جدول زمني
Timetable events

It's due to go on display next week.

- **be to + infinitive:**

نستخدمها للتعليمات او الأوامر
command/instructions

The prince is to visit the new hospital and talk to the patients

-
- 1 I'm **hoping / thinking** of doing my presentation on endangered species.
 - 2 We're hoping **of having / to have** a wind turbine installed this year.
 - 4 The programme on global warming **starts / is due** to go on at 6.30 p.m.
 - 6 The professor **is due / about** to start the research next week.
 - 7 My sister **is / is about** to paint her room soon
 - 8 They're thinking **to donate / of donating** most of their clothes to charity.

Question tags / echo questions

الأسئلة الذيلية

1. question tag is a short question added to the end of a sentence.

الأسئلة الذيلية هي أسئلة قصيرة تضاف لنهاية الجملة

2 We form a question tag using an auxiliary or a modal verb and a pronoun.

نشكل الأسئلة الذيلية باستخدام الفعل المساعد او الموديلز والضمير

3 A positive statement usually has a negative question tag.

الجملة المثبتة عادة يكون السؤال الذيلي منفي

4 A negative statement usually has a positive question tag.

الجملة المنفية عادة يكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت

Auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة

The form of (be) = am , is , are , was , were

The form of (have) = have , has , had

The form of (do) = do , does , did

The modals = (will , can , should , would , could , shall , must , may , might)

حالات الفاعل :

1. she , he , it , they , we , I , you

2. ضمير ملكية او اسم شي غير عاقل.

Examples:

- She is happy , ?

ننظر الى الفعل المساعد والفاعل في الجملة ومن ثم نحدد اذا هي مثبتة لنفيها ام منفية لنثبتها.
نضع في البداية الفعل المساعد منفي او مثبت حسب عكس الجملة ومن ثم الفاعل.

- Hani haven't done anything ,?

يجب كتابة الفاعل ضميريين وليس اسم.
تعتبر خاطئة اذا تم كتابة الفاعل بأسم صريح لذلك يجب كتابته كضمير.

1. The children will go to the school ,?
2. We hadn't written the essay ,?
3. They didn't learnt anything ,?

V2 / ed → didn't

V1 → don't

s/es → doesn't

Salma speaks English ,.....?
We buy a new car ,.....?
The man won a prize ,.....?

هناك حالات شاذة في هذه القاعدة مثل:

Let's = shall we

Let's play piano ,

Don't = will you

Don't keep the secret ,

I am = aren't I

I am writing this essay ,

Don't = will we

Don't make a mess,

requests = could you

الطلب

Buy me the newspaper, ?

Invitations = won't you

دعوة

Come to visit us next summer,

commands = will you

امر

Write it down, will you?

هناك ايضا حالات شاذة للفاعل . مثل:

This / That = ... it?

This book isn't for you ,.....?

These / Those = they?

These houses are very expensive ,.....?

(everything/nothing/anything/something) it?

Every thing will be OK ,

(Someone/somebody/anyone/anybody/no one/nobody/everyone/everybody)they?

Anyone can do this ,..... ?

حالات لا نعكس بها الجملة

rarely, hardly , never, seldom, barely and scarcely, no

We will never forget that ,.....?

Exercise

1. She wasn't there yesterday,
2. We should try to help,
3. You haven't got a pen I can borrow,
4. Your mother comes from Madaba,
5. They sold their house,
6. You'll phone me later,
7. It doesn't rain here,
8. You live in Zarqa,
9. It's funny,
10. He has to go,
11. She went home,
12. I haven't won,
13. You won't be late,
14. Aseel is playing piano,
15. Sam can come,
16. You haven't got a car,
17. You aren't going out today,
18. There is a birthday party today,
19. I'm late,
20. He likes music,
21. They live in Spain,
22. They don't have car,
23. He doesn't play football,
24. You saw the film last night,
25. Liza cooked well,
26. Omar didn't come to the class yesterday,
27. Kids mustn't eat too much chocolate,
28. Children have had their lunch,
29. Let's fight against poverty,
30. I have to quit fatty food,
31. Let's walk along the beach,
32. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good,
33. The keyword will help the student to answer the question, it?
34. The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters,
35. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference, They?
36. You don't understand,
37. She usually comes in late,
38. You are coming to the party,
39. They haven't been to London yet,
40. They went to school,
41. She had a break,
42. We had met them before,
43. This is an amazing house,
44. Nothing has happend so far,

45. Those are Majeda's guests,?
46. He doesn't come across very well, ?
47. You can't let it drop, ?
48. You're going to Amman,?
49. You haven't seen my mobile,?
50. I should pay her a compliment when we first meet, ?
51. He's not going to take to you if you insist?
- on having the last word, ?
52. The room looks different ... Someone has moved the sofa, ?
53. Let's get some ice cream,..... ?
54. Come sit with us,?
55. Parents need to teach children not to drop litter,?
56. Pick it up, ?
57. Nobody helped her, ?
58. I'm having lunch with them, ?
59. Don't go out tonight, ?
60. This is silly,?
61. Nothing ever changes,?
62. Come and look at this,?
63. Everyone was there,?
64. Don't be late,?
65. No one likes him, ?

Past and present habits

Be + (always / constantly / forever) + ing

to talk about a habit which is repeated more than usual, which the speaker finds unexpected or annoying:

للحديث عن عادة تتكرر أكثر من المعتاد ، والتي يجدها المتحدث غير متوقعة او مزعجة

Present:-

is / are / am + (always / constantly / forever) + ing

- Misk listens to what her mother says. (**always**)

- The children play in the yard. (**constantly**)

- I always eat dinner at 7:00 pm. (**forever**)

Past:-

was / were + (always / constantly / forever) + ing

- Misk listened to what her mother said. (**always**)

- The children played in the yard. (**constantly**)

- I ate dinner at 7:00 pm. (**forever**)

Hamed:- Have you fallen out with your sister?

Ali:- To be honest, my sister and I _____ (always/fall out) it really upsets me.

Hala:- Why did Amani lose her job?

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

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

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

Mazen:- Why did they stop playing rugby?

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

Relative clause

العاقل Person	المكان Place	الشيء Thing	الوقت Time
Who = إذا بعد الفراغ كان فعل	which = إذا بعد الفراغ كان فعل	للغير عاقل (الشيء)	للزمن
Whose = إذا بعد الفراغ كان اسم	where = إذا بعد الفراغ كان اسم		
Whom = إذا بعد الفراغ كان فاعل ضمير			

الافعال : s / ed / V1 / V2 / is / are / am / was / were / have / has / had / do / did /
does / will / would / can / could / shall / should / may / might / must

الفاعل الضمير : I / we / they / you / she / he / it

1. Ibn Sina is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
(which , where , who , whose)
2. Madaba is the place most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials.
(which , where , who , when)
3. Qasr Bashir is a Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert.
(who , where , which , when)
6. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037
(who, when , which , where)
9. The stars and planets are things astronomers study.
(where , which , who , when)
11. He's the man daughter I met in Jordan.
(where , who , whose , which)
12. the scales changed the way Chemists weighed items in a laboratory.
(in which . who , where, when)

Participle clauses

Relative pronoun + V3 = ing

Relative pronoun + (Aux) + V3 = ed

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

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

- I saw my mom who watched the horror movie.

- I drink coffee in the cup which was broken yesterday.

kinds of relative clauses

Defining

1. without comma بدون فواصل
2. essential information معلومات ضرورية

non – defining

1. with a comma بفواصل
2. non-essential information معلومات غير ضرورية

تحويل الجملة:-

1. تكون الجملة مكونة من (جملتين)
2. نكتب الفاعل (اول الجملة)
3. من ثم ضمير وصل مناسب للفاعل وبعده فواصل اصله
4. ثم كتابة الجملة الثاني وبعدها فاصلة
5. نعود لكتابة الجملة الأولى بدون الفاعل

1. Televisions used to have a dial. The dial was used to change channel.

2. Technology is always changing. I find this exciting.

3. Husam has lost his phone. He is very absent-minded

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

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

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

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

Past perfect continuous Negative inversion

Negative adverbial =

little never seldom rarely no way at no time under no circumstances	No soonerthan ... Scarcely when.... Barely when hardly ... when Not only but also... Such that ... So that...
---	---

Auxiliary verbs = is / are/ am / was / were / have / has / had / do / does / did / will / would / can / could/ may / might / shall / should / must

إذا لم تحتوي الجملة على الفعل المساعد ننظر للفعل الرئيسي

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

negative adverbial + auxiliary verb + subject

- 1 They had only just left when the house exploded. **Scarcely** .
- 2 You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous. **Under no circumstances**
- 3 As well as winning the race, she also broke a world record. **Not only** .
- 4 He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy! **Little** . تكتب الجملة مثبتة .
5. No sooner Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.
6. At no circumstances students are allowed to take exam papers out of the room.
7. In no way this article represents my views.

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

1. The story was false, but it went viral. **not only**

2. I have never heard such a heart-warming story. **seldom**

3. I clicked on the headline and I knew it was fake. **hardly**

4. He didn't realise the problems he'd caused. **little**

5. We revealed the truth and then we uncovered more lies. **no sooner**

6. You can never expose the truth. **under no circumstances**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gerund / infinitive

Gerund = ing

infinitive = to + V1

We use an infinitive with to استخدامات

- **to explain the purpose of an action:** لتفسير الهدف
You should eat them **to reduce** your risk of heart failure.

يجب ان نأكل لتقليل مخاطر فشل القلب

Sugar is added **to make** the bread rise. السكر يضاف لجعل الخبز يرتفع

You need **to make** sure you drink a lot of water. تحتاج للتأكد انك تشرب الكثير من الماء

They often fail **to notice** all the details هم عادة يفشلون بملاحظة التفاصيل

Infinitive

(to + V1)

الأفعال التي

يأتي بعدها

to+v1

يحاول يظهر يسمح يوافق يفشل يحتاج
verbs:- need / fail / agree, allow, appear, attempt,
يخطط يقنع يساعد يجبر يتوقع يشجع
encourage expect, force, **help***, persuade, plan,
قادر ينوي يبدأ يبدو يرفض يوعد
promise, refuse / seem / begin / intend / able
يتحمل
afford

محتمل مفيد صعب مهم سهل
Adjective:- easy / important / difficult / helpful /likely
متفاجأ سريع
/ quick / surprised /
اخر ثالث ثاني اول
first / second / third / last

(Help) can also be followed by the infinitive without to:

تأتي كلمة help ولا يشترط دائما ان يكون بعدها to + V1

They may help your brain grow. ✓

They may help your brain to grow. ✓

Infinitive بدون to

يجعل يدع
let / make

They may make you feel happier.

Let your heart slow down

We use a gerund (ing form) استخدامات

- in the same way as a noun بداية الجملة
writing / reading / playing / swimming الكتابة / القراءة / اللعب / السباحة
- as the subject of the sentence:
Jogging is good for you.
Making bread involves

Gerund

(ing)

الأفعال التي

يأتي بعدها

ing

تمانع تعتبر لا يحتمل يتضمن يتجنب

Verbs:- avoid / involves / can't stand / consider / mind

يمضي يقترح يخاطر يتخيل يتوهم يستمتع

enjoy / fancy / imagine / risk / suggest / spend

من من

Prepositions:- of / from / about / at

be used to / getting used to

Be + used to + ing اعتاد على

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

- It isn't normal for me to sleep early.
I _____
- It is unfamiliar for my friends to make a party.
My friends _____

Be getting used to + ing بالكاد اعتاد على

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

- It is becoming more normal for me to sleep early.
I _____
- It is becoming more familiar for my friends to make a party.
My friends _____

Used to + V1 عادة بالماضي ولم تعد الان

(the situation was true in the past, but is no longer true now)

- Rawan studied late on her exams. (use to)

1. It's normal for me to find cat hairs on my clothes

I _____

2. Life on the island is slowly becoming normal for the family.

The family _____

3. Asma didn't like the smell of fish in the past.

Asma _____

4. Waking up early was slowly becoming normal for Malak.

Malak _____

5. Maher played guitar in a jazz band in the past.

Maher _____

6 It was normal for Dana to speak to large groups of people.

Dana _____

1. Although it's still a bit strange, Kamal _____ (live) in the student halls instead of at home with his parents.

2. I couldn't concentrate on audiobooks at first, but now _____ (listen) to them and prefer them to print books

3 When my sister was a child, she _____ (suck) her thumb all the time.

Gerund and Infinitive

يبدأ يحب يكره يستمر يبدأ
begin / continue / hate / love / start / let

تقبل الاثنين

Gerund or Infinitive

يندم يحب يتوقف يحاول ينسى يتذكر يفضل
Prefer / remember / forget / try / stop / like / regret

تقبل الاثنين
بشروط

- **Prefer + to (a specific situation) موقف محدد**
I'd prefer to stay in tonight.
- **Prefer + ing (general preferences) تفضيل شيء على شيء**
I prefer staying in to going out
- **remember + to (to remember something, then do it) تذكر شيء ثم القيام به**
I always remember to take a sandwich with me.
- **remember + ing (to do something and remember it later) تذكر شيء والقيام به لاحقاً**
I remember thinking that I needed to find a system.
- **forget + to (to forget about something, so you don't do it) تنسى شيء ولن تفعله**
I forgot to mention that ...
- **forget + ing (to do something and (not) forget it later) تنسى شيء ولن تنساه لاحقاً**
I'll never forget failing that exam.
- **try + to (to make an effort to do something difficult) محاولة عمل شيء صعب**
I always try to plan it so that ...
- **try + ing (to do something and see what happens) عمل شيء ومشاهدة ماذا يحدث**
كإعطاء نصيحة دائماً. You should try working in the library.
- **stop + to (to stop something in order to do something else) وقف شيء لفعل شيء آخر**
I keep stopping to make a cup of tea.
- **stop + ing (to no longer do something) إيقاف الشيء على الكامل**
I don't stop studying till I've finished
- **like + to (to do something because it is a good idea): فكرة جيدة**
I like to spend at least three hours a day in the library.
- **like + ing (to enjoy something): الاستمتاع بشيء**
I like working at home.
- **Regret + to (being sorry about something done or not done in the past) ندم بالماضي**
I regret living abroad.
- **Regret + ing (announce bad news will happen in the future) ندم على خبر سيء سيحدث**
I regret to tell you we don't have money.

يدع يشاهد و يرى يستمع لـ يسمع يشعر

Completed action = Object + (feel, hear, listen to, see and watch, let) + V1

I saw somebody **fall** in the water.

يشاهد و يرى يستمع لـ يسمع يشعر

Progress action = Object + (feel, hear, listen to, see and watch,) + ing

I saw him **talking** to the lifeguard.

يتطلب و يستحق يحتاج

(need, deserve and require) + ing = to be + V3

passive

needs cleaning = needs **to be cleaned**

1. I forgot to buy flowers.

I forgot buying the flowers.

- a. I forgot, so I didn't buy any flowers.
- b. I bought the flowers, but then I forgot doing so.

2. We regret to say the restaurant is closed.

We regret saying the restaurant was closed.

- a. We are sorry we said it was closed.
- b. We are sorry that it's closed.

3. I tried to bake some bread.

I tried baking some bread.

- a. I did it so as an experiment.
- b. It was effort and it possibly wasn't nice.

-
- 1. She smelled the milk **to check / checking** it hadn't gone off.
 - 2. **To tell / Telling** her she's deaf isn't kind.
 - 3. We're talking about **going / to go** vegetarian.
 - 4. She'd be the first **to taste / tasting** the food.
 - 5. I encouraged him **to have / having** an eye test.
 - 6. My mum can't stand **to listen / listening** to loud music.
 - 7. I was surprised **hearing / to hear** that he's colour-blind.
 - 8. When **communicating / to communicate** with children, keep your language simple.
 - 9. I'm used **to be / being** short-sighted – it doesn't bother me.
 - 10. Laith used **having / to have** a sensitive palate, but he eats anything now.
 - 11. Eventually, I will get used to **wear / wearing** glasses.
 - 12. Is it usual for under-eighteens **to pay / paying** for eye tests?
 - 13. I'm short-sighted, so I wear glasses **helping / to help** me see objects in the distance.
 - 14. You're the second person **to ask / asking** me if my hearing is OK today.
 - 15. You risk **to damage / damaging** your eyesight if you stare at the sun.
 - 16. This camera is brilliant **at take / taking** photos in very low light.
 - 17. **To tell / Telling** these smells apart can be very difficult for some people.
 - 18. While **working / to work** as a chef, I developed a keen sense of smell.
 - 19. We encourage you **having / to have** your glasses cleaned and checked regularly.

I held a snake for the first time at a small zoo. I was surprised _____ (**find**) that it was dry and not wet. While _____ (**hold**) the snake, I felt it begin _____ (**wrap**) itself round my arm, but I didn't feel threatened. I don't think it intended _____ (**do**) me any harm. In fact, it seemed _____ (**want**) to show me affection. Nothing about the snake was what I'd expected. I felt lucky that it had let me _____ (**touch**) it.

READ

Adnan tries _____ for at least an hour every day. He enjoys _____ while he's travelling to school. His mum won't let him _____ at the dinner table though.

DO

Abeer's parents make her _____ homework as soon as she gets home. They Encourage her _____ it before anything else. The only way she can avoid _____ it is if she has after-school activities.

WATCH

Maha can't stand _____ violent films or TV series. She refuses _____ anything where violence is shown as entertainment. _____ comedies on the other hand, she finds a great pleasure.

Imagine _____ (**have**) a sense of smell 700 times more powerful than a human. Grizzly Bears' noses are so good that they are able _____ (**smell**) a potential meal from up to 18 miles away. This is why it is so important _____ (**be**) careful when you are camping in areas where there are bears. The bears will be the first _____ (**know**) if you leave food out, and you won't be able to prevent them from _____ (**approach**) your campsite if they are hungry. _____ (**steal**) your food is much easier than spending time _____ (**hunt**) and while bears are not likely _____ (**attack**) humans, can you really afford _____ (**take**) the risk?

would rather **يفضل** + V1 / not V1

would sooner **عاجلا** + V1 / not V1

(more formal) **اكتر رسمية**

I'd rather go to the club.

We could eat later if you would rather do that.

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

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

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

زمن ماضي فاعل افضل
would rather + subject + past tense

I'd rather **you** cleaned the bathroom.

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

1. don't/doesn't want to = would rather not
 - I don't want to fix my car. (**rather**)

 - My mum doesn't want to cook early.

2. don't/doesn't want (subject) to = would rather (subject) didn't
 - I don't want you to sleep late at night. (**would**)

 - Hani doesn't want her to go out.

3. prefer ___ to ___ = would rather ___ than ___
 - Laila prefers swimming to dancing. (**than**)
Laila _____
 - I prefer studying to playing.

4. would prefer to = I would rather
 - I would prefer to eat healthy food. (**rather**)

5. would prefer not to = would rather not
 - Lama would prefer not to write in ink.
Lama _____
6. I would like to = I would rather
 - I would like to study hard. (**rather**)

7. I would like (subject) to V1 = I would rather (subject) + V2
 - I would like my sister to become a teacher.

 - I would like my friend to be honest. (**was**)

 - I would like my sisters to be fair.

1. I don't want to talk about it.(**rather**)

2. I don't want you to study English philology. (**did**)

3. she prefers dancing to jogging. (**would**)

4. I'd like you to cook tonight. i'm exhausted. (**rather**)

5. I don't want you to come over. (**Not**)

6. he doesn't feel like swimming today. (**would**)

7. given the choice, i'd prefer to eat something savoury. (**rather**)

8. if you could choose, what would you prefer to do? (**rather**)

9. my mum doesn't want me to miss school today. (**was**)

10. we'd like our teacher to be fair. (**rather**)

Derivation

Noun

ion, ment, ship, dom, hood, ity, or, er, nce, ncy, ism, ess, ure, ist

1. article (a, the ,an)

Good citizens help the _____ of their country.

(develop , developed , development)

We finally reached an _____

(agree , agreement , afreed)

To bounce back after setback is really a _____.

(succeed , success , successful)

2. pronouns (my , your , its , her , his , our , their , 's)

I don't want to lose my _____.

(concentrate , concentration , concentrated)

Abeer's _____ in English helped her read English literature.

3. prepositions (in, on, at, with, for, of, from, out, about, after, before, by, under,)

We usually suffer from _____.

(contradiction , contradictory , contradict)

4. after colours (red, blue , yellow)

We have a white _____ in the factory.

(productive / production / produce / productively)

5. Demonstratives (this / that / these / those)

This _____ is the best in the region.

(academy / academic / academically)

6. quantifiers (many, much, few, little, some, only, any, all , no, several ...)

They didn't have any _____ about the deal.

(negotiate / negotiation / negotiable)

7. after numbers (one, two, three)

One _____ to lose weight is to walk.

(recommend / recommendation , recommended)

8. (use / cause / avoid / study)

Drink a lot of water to avoid _____

(dehydration / dehydrated / dehydrate)

NOTE: ملاحظة

إذا كان بعد الفراغ أيضا اسم فإننا نختار الجواب صفة.

Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.

(original , origin , originally , originate)

إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب اسم (صافح)

It is said that traditionalmay not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

(medicine , medical , medically , medicate)

Do you think the wheel was the most important.....ever?

(invent , invention , inventive , inventively)

إذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل فإن قبله اسم (صافح)

..... has helped Jordanian literature.

(Translate , Translated , Translation)

1. Fatima Al-Fihri used her to build a learning centre.

(inherit , inherited , inheritance , inheriting)

2. The of clay "Silsal" is one the oldest crafts .

(create , creation , creative creatively)

3. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.

(production , productive , productively , produce)

4. My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.

(inherit , inherited , inheritance , inheriting)

5. I will be going to university to continue my

(educate , educational , education , educationally)

6. Another craft practised in Madaba is the..... of ceramic items.

(create , creation creatively , creative)

7. Many instruments that are still today in were designed by Arab scholars.

(operational , operate , operations , operative)

8. I want to express myfor your help.

(appreciate, appreciative , appreciation, appreciatively)

Adjective

ing, ed, ic, ive, ous, al, ent, ant, ful, less, ry, ble, ish

1. be (is, are, am, was, were, be, been, being)

The employees in our company are _____
(competent / competence / competently)

2. (feel, find, get, make, sound, become, get, look, seem)

Leen looks _____ and she always does her best.
(ambition / ambitious / ambitiously)

3. be (most/ more/ less/ least / very / so/ too/ quite/ as __ as) be شرط ان تسبق بأفعال

The vocational was so _____
(academy , academic , academically)

Who was the most..... writer of the twentieth century?
(influence , influential , influentially , influentiality)

4. be (ly) be شرط ان تسبق بأفعال

Thank you for help, you services were really.....
(appreciate , appreciative , appreciation , appreciatively)

The land of my grandfather is agriculturally.....
(produce , productive , productively , production)

NOTE: ملاحظة

إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نضع قبلها اسم

_____ courses help you speak English fluently
(extensive , extension , extensively)

Adverb	
Adjective	Verb
إذا سبقت بأفعال be	إذا لم تسبق بأفعال be

I really _____ what you did.
(appreciate , appreciation , appreciative , appreciatively)

I am really _____ about what you did
(appreciate , appreciation , appreciative , appreciatively)

verbs

(اقصر خيار) (ify, ise, ize, ate, nd)

1. didn't / don't / doesn't

Ahmad doesn't _____ his office very well every day.
(organize / organized / organization)

2. modals (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must)

The government will _____ many projects for the essential needs
(achieve , achievement , achieved)

3. to

In the past, it was difficult to _____ some minerals.
(extract , extraction , extractive , extractively)

4. subject (she, he, it, I, they, we, you)

The students will solve the problem if they _____ upon it.
(concentrate , concentration , concentrated)

5. relative clauses (who, which)

Countries, which _____ their expenses, become developed nations
(economy, economise , economic , economically)

NOTE: ملاحظة

إذا كان قبل الفراغ اسم فإن الجواب يكون فعل

Some factors _____ the economy of Jordan.
(dominate , domination , dominative , dominatively)

Adverb

ly

1. _____,

_____, I have done my experiment.
(success , successful , succeed , successfally)

2. be _____ (adj / v3)

The mistake was _____ done by him.
(repeat , repeated , repeatation , repeatedly)

3. have _____ v3

They have _____ decorated their new house.
(create , creation , creative , creatively)

4. modals _____ V1

We will _____ take the maths course.
(extensive , extensively , extension)

5. very . so , too , quite , as _ as

She drives as _____ as me
(careful , care , carefully)

The new city was created and it will be zero waste.
(artifice , artificial , artificially, artificialism)

Adnan has made some magnificent shapes of glass.
(creation , creative , creatively, create)

صافح

(صفة اسم فعل حال)

1. plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
A) Desalinated B) Desalinze C) Desalinate D) Desalination
2. Can you tell me the main of this treatment?
A) influence B) influential C) influenced D) influentially
3. It is said that traditional may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.
A) medicine B) medical C) medicate D) medically
- 4 has helped Jordanian literature.
A) Translate B) Translation C) Translated D) Translates
5. Roaa' has spoken about her latest achievements in medical field.
A) optimism B) optimistic C) optimist D) optimistically
6. Patients used to have to consult a private who was likely not to have a medical degree.
A) practise B) practical C) practitioner D) practically
7. Patients used to have to consult a private who was likely not to have a medical degree.
A) practise B) practical C) practitioner D) practically
8. Between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.
A) mortalize B) mortal C) mortality D) mortally
9. Many people believe that herbal helps to cure from common complaints.
A) remediated B) remedial C) remediate D) remedy
10. Experts a mixture of activities that include moderate exercise.
A) recommend B) recommendation C) recommender D) recommends
- 11) Jabir ibn Aflah was a famous and astronomer.
A) mathematics B) mathematical C) mathematician D) mathematically
12. should be made a priority of existing cities.
A) sustainable B) sustainability C) sustain D) sustained