

دوسية القواعد – جيل 2008

الفصل الثاني – المنهاج الجديد

High Note – 4 – G 2008

تنسيق التمارين بصيغة ضع دائرة – أوراق عمل على القواعد المنهاج من الدليل الأصلي بيرسون

Second Term Grammar

بدارين ١١٨٨٩٨٢٧٧٠

Second Term Content		فهرس قواعد الفصل الثاني
Unit Six السادسة	→Modal and related verbs →Articles (a – an – the – x)	أفعال المودلز و افعال مرتبطة بها أدوات التعريف و التنكير
Unit Seven السابعة	→Reported Speech →Reporting Verbs	الكلام المنقول افعال النقل
Unit Eight الثامنة	→The Passive → Impersonal Passive Structure	المبنى للمجهول المجهول الرسمي
Unit Nine التاسعة	→Mixed Conditionals → Wish – If only – Past Modals	الجمل الشرطية الندم على الماضي – افعال المودلز للماضي
Unit Ten العاشر	→ Past Modals of Speculation →Reduced Adverbial Clauses	التخمين في الماضي تكوين الجمل الظرفية

تطلب من مكتبة أحمد أخوان – شارع البلدية
الفرع الأول – مقابل مطعم أبو جمال – خلوي ٠٣١٩٠٠٧٩٦٥
الفرع الثاني – مقابل مكتب بريد المفرق خلوي ٠٥٢٥٣٠٧٩٦١

Modal فعل المودل	Usage الاستخدام	Related Verbs الافعال المرتبطة بالفعل
→ Modals of Obligation and necessity الضرورة و الالتزام		
→ must	to talk about what is right or necessary. التعبير عما هو صحيح او ضروري (الالتزام يأتي من الشخص نفسه) يأتي مع must احيانا المحددة really لتدل ان الفكرة فكرة شخصية	→ be required to يطلب منه ان → be obliged to يجبر على - refer to an 'outside authority' that gives orders or sets rules: تعبّر عن الاوامر او القوانين التي يخضع لها الشخص من سلطة خارجية.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A good lifeguard must be an excellent swimmer. ● Your friend really must study harder. (this is my idea – I want him to do it) 	فكرة شخصية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● He was required to get proper qualifications. ● We are obliged to come to school on time. <p>** انتبه الى افعال (be) مع هذه الافعال وهي : is – are – am – was – were -be</p>
جمع → have to مفرد → has to ماضي → had to → have got to	to indicate that the obligation is from somebody else or from outside. للإشارة إلى أن الالتزام يأتي من شخص آخر أو من الخارج (الالتزام يأتي من الخارج / الشخص مجبر على الفعل و ليس له اختيار في ذلك)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I had to wear braces for two years. ● You will have to keep this a secret.
→ need to	● He needs to be courageous.	
→ Modals of Duty and advice افعال المودلز للواجب و النصيحة		
→ should → shouldn't	to give our opinion or advice.	للتعبير عن الرأي او النصيحة.
→ ought to → oughtn't to		
→ be supposed to	to talk about what should/shouldn't happen according to rules or according to what is generally expected: للحديث عن ما يجب أو لا يجب أن يحدث وفقاً للقواعد أو وفقاً لما هو متوقع عموماً. Animals are not supposed to suffer like this.	
→ Modals of No Obligation افعال عدم الالتزام او عد الضرورة		
→ don't have to	to mean 'it isn't necessary'. تستخدم اي من هذه الافعال لتعني عدم ضرورة القيام بشئ ما.	
→ doesn't have to	● He doesn't have to work today.	
→ needn't	● Pupils don't need to/needn't do this.	
→ don't need to	● Human divers are not required to do the job.	
→ not required to	● Actors are not obliged to be glamorous.	
→ not obliged to		
→ Modals of Ability افعال المودلز الدالة على القدرة		
→ can → can't	√ to describe ability or lack of ability.	التعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة على فعل شيء ما.
→ could → couldn't	√ to describe the completion of a specific action in the past, we use be able to .	
→ be able to		
→ managed to		- لوصف اكتمال حدث معين في الماضي نستخدم (was able to / were able to V.1)
→ succeeded in V.ing	√ In negative sentences both be able to and could are possible: في الجمل المنفية يجوز استخدام كل من was / were able to و could	
	● Hamzah wasn't able to/couldn't visit us last week, but he was able to (NOT could) phone.	
	● The police managed to find the child in time.	
	● He succeeded in persuading her to help.	

→ Modals of Permission		أفعال المودلز لإعطاء الإذن / السماح بفعل شيء ما
→ <i>can</i> → <i>can't</i>	to ask for and give permission.	لطلب الإذن أو إعطاء الإذن لفعل شيء ما.
→ <i>could</i> → <i>couldn't</i>	• Can/Could I ask you a question?	
→ <i>be allowed</i>	• I couldn't stay out late when I was younger.	
→ <i>be permitted to</i>	• Why has pollution of the beach been allowed ?	
	• We are permitted to enter the lab.	
→ Modals of Prohibition		أفعال المودلز للمنع والنهي
→ <i>mustn't</i>	to say that something is not permitted.	للقول بأن شيء ما غير مسموح.
→ <i>can't</i>	• People can't park their cars here.	
→ <i>couldn't</i>	• Students are not allowed to go there.	
→ <i>not allowed to</i>	• We were forbidden to use the Internet in the office.	
→ <i>forbidden to</i>		
→ Modals of Possibility		أفعال المودلز الدالة على الاحتمالية
→ <i>can</i>	• We use can to talk about things which are generally possible.	
→ <i>could</i>	نستخدم can للتعبير عن الأشياء التي يمكن حدوثها بشكل عام.	
→ <i>might</i>	It can rain heavily in winter.	
→ <i>be likely to</i>	-----	
→ <i>be bound to</i>	• We use could/might to say that a specific thing is possibly true: نستخدم could / might للتعبير عن شيء محدد أو معين من المحتمل ان يكون صحيحا. There could/might be life on other planets.	

	• We use might to talk about an uncertain future intention: نستخدم could / might للتعبير عن شيء محدد أو معين من المحتمل ان يكون صحيحا. We might go for a meal later.	

	This film is likely to win a number of Oscars. It's a very difficult test. Some people are bound to (are sure to) fail this test.	

Work Book / Page (4) / Exercises (1-2-3-4-5) كتاب التمارين / ص (٤) التمارين (١-٢-٣-٤-٥)

1. Match the underlined modal verbs in sentences 1–5 with their functions a–e.

قم بتوصيل افعال المودلز التي تحتها خط مع وظائفها (تم تنسيق التمرين بصيغة ضع دائرة)

- You **have to** make your bed at a youth hostel.
- The function of the underlined modal verb in the sentence above is.....
وظيفة فعل المودل هي...
a) necessity b) prohibition c) no necessity d) duty
- You **must not** take room keys out of the hotel.
- The function of the underlined modal verb in the sentence above is.....
وظيفة فعل المودل هي...
a) necessity b) prohibition c) no necessity d) duty
- I **could** swim like a fish at the age of four.
- The function of the underlined modal verb in the sentence above is.....
وظيفة فعل المودل هي...
a) necessity b) prohibition c) ability d) duty
- If there's a fire, you **must** use the stairs, not the lift.
- The function of the underlined modal verb in the sentence above is.....
وظيفة فعل المودل هي...
a) necessity b) prohibition c) no necessity d) duty
- You **don't have to** switch on the light – it's automatic.
- The function of the underlined modal verb in the sentence above is.....
وظيفة فعل المودل هي...
a) necessity b) prohibition c) no necessity d) duty

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

2. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

1- We only moved in a week ago and we've already ----- to get to know the neighbours.

لقد انتقلنا للتو قبل أسبوع وقد بدأنا بالفعل ----- للتعرف على الجيران.

- a) managed b) forbidden c) required d) permitted

2- Only local residents are ----- to park in the streets here.

فقط السكان المحليين ----- بالاصطفاف في الشوارع هنا.

- a) managed b) forbidden c) required d) permitted

3- You are -----to sort your recycling carefully.

من ----- أن تقوم بتصنيف النفايات القابلة لإعادة التدوير بعناية.

- a) managed b) allowed c) required d) supposed

4- The city has -----in reducing the traffic significantly.

المدينة ----- في القليل من الازدحام المروري بشكل ممتاز.

- a) succeeded b) forbidden c) obliged d) permitted

5- Glass is strictly -----in the swimming pool area.

الزجاج ----- في منطقة بركة السباحة.

- a) managed b) forbidden c) required d) permitted

Answers : 1 managed 2 permitted 3 supposed 4 succeeded 5 forbidden

3. Rewrite the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning. اعد كتابة الجمل بحيث تعطي عكس المعنى.

1- We have to arrive exactly on time.

- a) We don't have to arrive exactly on time. c) We couldn't to arrive exactly on time.
b) We doesn't have to arrive exactly on time. d) We mightn't to arrive exactly on time.

2- You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant.

- a) You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant. c) You may wear jeans in the restaurant.
b) You can't wear jeans in the restaurant. d) You might wear jeans in the restaurant.

3- Customers may park here.

- a) Customers may park here. c) Customers mustn't park here.
b) Customers may not park here. d) Customers mightn't park here.

4- I couldn't find my glasses.

- a) I was able to find my glasses. c) I mustn't find my glasses.
b) I can't find my glasses. d) I mightn't find my glasses.

Answers:

- 1) We don't have to arrive exactly on time. 2) You can/may/are allowed to wear jeans in the restaurant.
3) Customers may not/can't/mustn't/are not allowed to/are not permitted to park here.
4) I was able to/managed to find my glasses.

4. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text.

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لإكمال النص.

There are some things you ① ----- know before visiting Thailand. Thai people are more laid back than the average tourist, so you ② -----lose your temper and you ③ ----- raise your voice at anyone in public. Thai people never point the soles of their feet at anyone or anything, so you ④----- never sit with your feet up on a table, for example. Finally, remember that it is ⑤----- to touch any exhibit in historical museums.

- 1 a) ought to b) don't have to c) are able to
2 a) couldn't b) mustn't c) don't have
3 a) could b) couldn't c) shouldn't
4 a) have to b) should c) could
5 a) permitted b) forbidden c) obliged

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

5. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of be able to or have to.

1- Unfortunately, we ----- see the new flat because they'd lost the key.

- a) isn't able to b) aren't able to c) wasn't able to d) weren't able to

2- Good news! Grandma -----come next weekend.

- a) will be able to b) aren't able to c) wasn't able to d) weren't able to

3- We -----pay for the garage; it was for free.

- a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) didn't have to d) wasn't able to

4- Don't worry! You -----book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

- a) don't have to b) won't have to c) doesn't have to d) isn't able to

Answers: 1 weren't able to 2 will be able to 3 didn't have to 4 don't/won't have to

Work Book / Page (5) / Exercises (6-7-8-9)

كتاب التمارين / ص (٥) التمارين (٦ - ٧ - ٨ - ٩)

6 . Complete the mini-conversations with the forms in bold.

أكمل الحوار بالكلمات بالغامق

HAVE TO / OUGHT TO / MUSTN'T / BE ABLE TO

Amina: I ① *mustn't* forget to collect that parcel from the post office today.

Dana: You ②-----write yourself a note.

Amina: Would you ③-----do it, Dana? You're nothing like as busy as me.

Dana: Well, I suppose so, if I ④----- .

- أمينة: يجب أن لا أنسى جمع ذلك الطرد من مكتب البريد اليوم .
دانا: يجب عليك أن تكتبي لنفسك ملاحظة .
أمينة: هل يمكنك أن تفعلي ذلك، دانا؟ أنت لست مشغولة مثلي .
دانا: حسناً، أعتقد ذلك، إذا كنت سأفعل .

ALLOWED TO / MUST / REQUIRED TO / MAY

Kareem: Am I ⑤-----pay a deposit before I move in to my room?

Manager: Yes, all students ⑥-----pay two months' rent in advance.

Kareem: And ⑦-----I pay that with a credit card?

Manager: No, sorry. I'm only ⑧-----accept cash or a bank transfer.

- كريم: هل يجب علي أن دفع الوديعة قبل أن أنتقل إلى غرفتي؟
المدير: نعم، يجب على جميع الطلاب دفع الإيجار شهرين مقدماً.
كريم: وهل يمكنني دفع ذلك ببطاقة ائتمان؟
المدير: لا، آسف. أنا فقط أقبل النقد أو تحويل البنك.

HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO / SUPPOSED TO / COULDN'T / SUCCEEDED IN

Ali: You were ⑨ -----video call me, Issa. What happened?

Issa: I ⑩-----find your details, Ali. Didn't you see my email?

Ali: I ⑪----- log on since yesterday. Something's wrong.

Issa: Sometimes, I think technology has only ⑫-----making life more complicated!

- علي: كنت الاتصال بي عبر الفيديو، عيسى. ماذا حدث؟
عيسى: أنا لم أتمكن من العثور على تفاصيلك، علي. ألم تر بريدي الإلكتروني؟
علي: أنا لم أتمكن من تسجيل الدخول منذ البارحة. هناك شيء خاطئ.
عيسى: أحياناً، أعتقد أن التكنولوجيا جعلت الحياة أكثر تعقيداً!

Answers:

1 *mustn't* 2 *ought to* 3 *be able to*

4 *have to*

5 *required to* 6 *must*

7 *may* 8 *allowed to*

9 *supposed to* 10 *couldn't*

11 *haven't been able to*

12 *succeeded in*

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

أكمل الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمة بالغامق بحيث تعطي نفس معنى الجملة الأولى . استخدم ما بين كلمتين الى خمس كلمات مع الكلمة بالغامق.

1 You should recycle your rubbish.

SUPPOSED

You ----- your rubbish.

2 I was able to pick up the language quickly.

SUCCEEDED

I -----the language quickly.

3 In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card.

REQUIRED

You----- an ID card in the UK.

4 How many bags can I take on the aeroplane?

ALLOWED

How many bags -----on the aeroplane?

Answers : 1 are supposed to 2 succeeded in picking up 3 are not required to carry 4 am I allowed to take

8. Complete the notice with one word in each gap.

أكمل الملاحظة بكلمة واحدة لكل فراغ.

HOSTEL RULES

For your safety and comfort here are a few guidelines we ask you to follow.

1 Only paying guests are **allowed** in the hostel.

2 Use of portable audio speakers is completely ----- throughout the hostel.

3 All guests are ----- to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.

4 Guests ----- leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions!

5 Animals are not ----- in the hostel.

6 Guests----- leave food behind when they check out of the hostel.

قواعد النزل (الفندق)

لراحتك وسلامتك، إليك بعض الإرشادات التي نطلب منك اتباعها.

١. يُسمح فقط للضيوف الذين دفعوا الإيجار بالدخول إلى النزل.

٢. يُمنع استخدام مكبرات الصوت المحمولة في جميع أنحاء النزل.

٣. يجب على جميع الضيوف الحفاظ على مستوى الضوضاء إلى الحد الأدنى بعد الساعة ١٠ مساءً.

٤. يجب على الضيوف ترك جميع المناطق نظيفة ومرتبّة بعد الاستخدام. لا استثناءات!

٥. الحيوانات غير مسموح بها في النزل.

٦. يجب على الضيوف عدم ترك الطعام خلفهم عند تسجيل الخروج من النزل.

Answers: 2 forbidden 3 required/obliged 4 must 5 permitted/allowed 6 mustn't

Work Book / Page (10) / Exercises (3-5)

كتاب التمارين / ص ١٠ (التمارين ٣ - ٥)

3. Choose two correct options to complete the sentences.

1 We **have to / mustn't / ought to** call the plumber. I can't fix this leaking pipe myself.

2 Luckily, I **could / was able to / managed to** make new friends quickly at university.

3 You **needn't / don't have to / can't** repair the flat tyre today. We can do it tomorrow.

4 The shop **isn't obliged to / mustn't / doesn't have to** remove the scratches from your smartphone screen free of charge, but you can ask.

5 You are **not allowed to / not permitted to / not obliged to** work unless you have a visa.

6 People driving a car **are required to / are able to / should** carry a driving licence.

Answers

1) have to / ought to

2) was able to/managed to

3) needn't/don't have to

4) isn't obliged to/doesn't have to

5) not allowed to/not permitted to

6) are required to/should

5. Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than five words, including the word in bold.

أكمل الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمة المميزة بالغامق بحيث تعطي نفس معنى الجملة الأولى. استخدم خمس كلمات كحد أقصى، بما في ذلك الكلمة المميزة بالغامق.

- 1) It's a lot colder in England in winter than in Jordan. **SIGNIFICANTLY**
-----in winter than it is in Jordan.
- 2) I managed to find somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived. **ABLE**
-----somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived.
- 3) You're allowed to ride a bike on local roads. **PERMITTED**
Bike riders----- on local roads.
- 4) In Spain, you should eat an orange with a knife and fork. **SUPPOSED**
In Spain, -----an orange with a knife and fork.
- 5) I think Maths is slightly more difficult than Physics. **MARGINALLY**
I think Physics ----- .
- 6) How many bags can I take on the plane? **ALLOWED**
How many bags -----on the plane?
- 7) I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**
-----the language quickly.
- 8) In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**
You----- an ID card in the UK.

Answers

- 1 It's significantly colder in England 2 I was able to find 3 are permitted to ride
4 you're supposed to eat 5 is marginally easier than Maths
6 am I allowed to take
7 I succeeded in picking up 8 are not required to carry

Student Book / Page (4) / Ex. (3)

كتاب القراءة / ص (٤) التمرين (٣)

3. Complete the table with the modal verbs.

أكمل الجدول التالي بفعل المودل المناسب.

be able to - can - can't - could - couldn't - don't have to - have to - may - must - mustn't - need to - needn't - ought to - should - shouldn't

Necessity	<i>need to - have to - must</i>
not necessity	<i>don't have to - needn't</i>
Prohibition	<i>mustn't</i>
Duty and advice	<i>need to- ought to – should – shouldn't</i>
Ability / Lack of ability	<i>be able to - can - can't - could - couldn't</i>
Permission	<i>may</i>

Student Book / Page (5) / Ex. (4- 5 – 6)

كتاب القراءة / ص (٥) التمرين (٤ - ٥ - ٦)

4. Complete these extracts from the recording with the words from the box. Listen and check.

أكمل النص التالي من التسجيل بالكلمات من الصندوق.

allowed – forbidden – managed – obliged - permitted – required - succeeded

- 1) I've -----to settle in pretty well.
2) I've----- in making quite a few friends.
3) Even my younger brother, who's only 15, is----- to stay out until eleven or later.
4) Obviously, we're -----to have an adult with us.
5) It's -----to chew gum.
6) At home, I'm not -----to stay out after 10 p.m.

Answers : 1 managed 2 succeeded 3 allowed 4 required 5 forbidden 6 permitted

5. Study *Watch Out!* Then choose the best option to complete the sentences. Sometimes both options are correct.

- 1) Alia *could* / *was able to* pass her driving test.
- 2) Huda *could* / *was able to* speak four languages.
- 3) My cousin didn't want to move to Germany at first, but his parents *could* / *managed to* persuade him.
- 4) How *did you manage to* / *could you* stay so slim when living at your grandma's? She's an excellent cook!
- 5) I somehow *managed to* / *could* make him believe me.

Answers

1 was able to 2 could, was able to 3 managed to
4 did you manage to, could you 5 managed to

WATCH OUT!

• For ability on a specific occasion, we use *be able/managed to* (NOT *could*), e.g.

My parents were able to/managed to find a nice apartment. NOT My parents could find a nice apartment.

احترس!

• للتعبير عن القدرة في مناسبة معينة، نستخدم "be able" أو "managed to" (وليس "could")، على سبيل المثال: تمكن والداي من العثور على شقة جميلة. وليس "كان والداي يستطيعان العثور على شقة جميلة".

6. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

أكمل النص بالكلمات من الصندوق . احيانا اكثر من اجابة قد تكون صحيحة.

don't have to (x2)	forbidden	obliged	shouldn't/mustn't	will have to
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Things you should know before moving to Sweden

The environment

Swedes are really green. Littering is ①----- everywhere, and if you're caught dropping even the tiniest bit, you ②----- pay a fine. You are also ③----- by law to sort out your recycling.

Social etiquette

Don't expect Swedes to be chatty. They don't talk to you if they ④----- . Punctuality is important though. You ⑤ ----- turn up late or early. In some other ways they're quite informal: at school, you ⑥----- call your teacher *Professor* or *Mr* or *Mrs* as they prefer to be called by their first names.

أشياء يجب أن تعرفها قبل الانتقال إلى السويد

البيئة

السويديون يهتمون جداً بالبيئة. إلقاء القمامة ١ ----- في كل مكان، وإذا تم القبض عليك وأنت تلقي حتى أصغر قطعة قمامة، فسوف ٢ ----- تدفع غرامة. كما أنك ٣ ----- بموجب القانون لفرز نفاياتك القابلة للتدوير.

آداب السلوك الاجتماعي

لا تتوقع أن يكون السويديون كثيري الحديث. هم لا يتحدثون إليك إذا ٤ ----- . ومع ذلك، فإن الالتزام بالمواعيد مهم. لا ٥ ----- تصل متأخراً أو مبكراً. في بعض الجوانب الأخرى، هم غير رسميين إلى حد ما: في المدرسة، يمكنك ٦ ----- مناداة معلمك بـ "أستاذ" أو "سيد" أو "سيدة" حيث يفضلون أن يُنادوا بأسمائهم الأولى.

Answers : 1 forbidden 2 will have to 3 obliged 4 don't have to 5 shouldn't/mustn't 6 don't have to

Indefinite Articles

أدوات التنكير

a	an
تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف ساكن (صامت)	تستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود الذي يبدأ بحرف علة (متحرك) وهي (a – o – e – u – i)

- كما تستخدم (a – an) عندما نتحدث عن الشيء لأول مرة ، و يكون جزء من مجموعة .
عندما لا يعرف المستمع عن اي شيء نتحدث . (a – an) - و تستخدم

a job – a boy – a car – a pen an apple – an orange – an elephant

** انتبه للاستثناءات التالية :

a university - a uniform – an hour

Definite Article

اداة التعريف

نستخدم اداة التعريف the في الحالات التالية :

① قبل الاسم الذي يتم ذكره للمرة الثانية.

I'm reading a really good article. The article talks about ...

② مع الاسماء النادرة او الفريدة من نوعها (الاسماء التي لا يوجد منها غير واحد فقط)

Half of the population live in the capital.

أمثلة أخرى

The Sun – The Earth – The Moon – The Sky – The capital city

③ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل الكلمات التي تكون معرفة بأحد الكلمات التالية :

The head of

My grandmother is still the head of the family.

④ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل صفات التفضيل التي تنتهي ب (est) و قبل (most – least)

The largest city in Jordan is

⑤ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل صفات المقارنة عندما نقوم بتحديد طرف من الطرفين.

I have two sisters. The older sister lives in Egypt.

⑥ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل الاعداد الترتيبية وهي first , second , third , forth , ...th

The first time I went there was in 2018.

⑦ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل العقود decades (رقم السنة الذي يتبعه حرف s) و القرون centuries

in the 1950s; in the 18th century.

⑧ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل اسماء البحار Sea - الانهار river - السلاسل الجبلية mountain ranges - مجموعة الجزر islands اسماء المحيطات Oceans

The Red Sea – The Nile river – The Pacific Ocean – The Canary

⑨ تستخدم اداة التعريف قبل اسماء البلدان التي تحتوي على الكلمات التالية united – union – kingdom – republic

او الاختصارات لهذه البلدان مثل (The USA – The UK – The KSA – The UAE)

The United Kingdom – The United State Of America

⑩ تستخدم اداة التعريف بعد حرف الجر in مثل : I saw my dad in the garden.

Zero Article

بدون اداة

① لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء الجمع و الاسماء غير المعدودة عندما نتحدث بشكل عام.

Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

② لا نستخدم اي اداة مع الاسماء التي تدل على الاماكن كمؤسسات و يكون الذهاب اليها من طبيعة الحال .

(prison – school – hospital – college)

go to school every day. He's been in hospital for two weeks now.

③ لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء البلدان و المدن والقرى

- My brother lives in Mafraq but he works in Amman for this year.

3. Complete the rules 1–10 with *a/an, the* or no article (\emptyset). Use the underlined examples in the article to help. There is one extra sentence. أكمل قواعد استخدام الأدوات و استخدم الامثلة في المقالة لمساعدتك.

- 1) We use ----- with the names of people, places and most countries.
- 2) We use ----- with singular countable nouns.
- 3) We use----- with uncountable nouns.
- 4) We usually use----- with seasons.
- 5) We use----- with names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers.
- 6) We use----- before superlative adjectives
- 7) We use----- with regions in the world.
- 8) We use----- for something we have mentioned before.
- 9) We use----- with groups of people.
- 10) We use----- with specific jobs.

- ١) نستخدم ----- مع أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن ومعظم الدول.
- ٢) نستخدم ----- مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة.
- ٣) نستخدم ----- مع الأسماء غير المعدودة.
- ٤) نستخدم عادةً ----- مع الفصول.
- ٥) نستخدم ----- مع أسماء سلاسل الجبال والمحيطات والأنهار.
- ٦) نستخدم ----- قبل الصفات التفضيلية.
- ٧) نستخدم ----- مع المناطق في العالم.
- ٨) نستخدم ----- لشيء ذكرناه سابقاً.
- ٩) نستخدم ----- مع مجموعات من الناس.
- ١٠) نستخدم ----- مع الوظائف المحددة.

Answers: 1) \emptyset 2) a/an 3) \emptyset 4) the 5) the 6) the 7) \emptyset 8) the 9) the 10) a/an

4. Complete the article with *a, the* or no article (\emptyset). In pairs, explain your choices.

Leaving home comforts to enjoy nature At the age of 16, Zaid Alkhayyat decided to give up his home comforts and live alone in ① ----- tent. At the time, he was ② ----- youngest student doing a two-year course at the School of Adventure Studies on the Isle of Skye in ③ ----- Scotland. ④ ----- tent was in a remote part of ⑤ ----- island and almost impossible to find without ⑥ -----detailed directions. Every morning, he would get up at 6 a.m., wash in ⑦----- river, light ⑧ -----fire and drink ⑨ -----cup of tea before going to ⑩ ----- college. While studying at the Adventure School, he also gave ⑪ ----- lessons to ⑫ -----conservation experts about how to survive in ⑬----- wild.

Answers: 1 a 2 the 3 \emptyset 4 The 5 the 6 \emptyset 7 the 8 a 9 a 10 \emptyset 11 \emptyset 12 \emptyset 13 the

5. Write sentences, adding *a/an* or *the* where necessary.

تكوين جمل و استخدام الأدوات .

- 1) I / live / in / flat / near / city centre / in / Amman
- 2) I / have / dream / of climbing / Jabal Umm ad Dami
- 3) I / prefer / mountains / to / sea
- 4) I / once / went / to / hospital / for / operation
- 5) I live near / River Thames / which flows through / London

Answers

- 1 I live in a flat near the city centre in Amman.
- 2 I have a dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.
- 3 I prefer (the) mountains to the sea.
- 4 I once went to hospital for an operation.
- 5 I live near the River Thames which flows through London.

1. Cross out **the** where it is NOT correct.

المطلوب : حذف اداة التعريف اذا لم تكن صحيحة.

- 1) Have you ever been to **the** United Arab Emirates or the Egypt?
- 2) You should spend less on the clothes and more on **the** healthy food.
- 3) I love **the** hot drinks like **the** tea or the coffee.
- 4) If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose **the** Amman.
- 5) **The** moon shone down on **the** Wadi Rum that night.
- 6) **The** Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
- 7) **The** sea in the Caribbean is **the** bluest sea I've seen since I was in **the** Thailand.
- 8) **The** fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into **the** Queen Alia International Airport.

Answers

- 2 You should spend less on clothes and more on healthy food. الاسماء الجمع و الاسماء غير المعدودة لا نستخدم اداة معها.
- 3 I love the hot drinks like tea or coffee. الاسماء الجمع و الاسماء غير المعدودة لا نستخدم اداة معها.
- 4 If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose Amman. لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء المدن او اسماء المكان.
- 5 The moon shone down on Wadi Rum that night. لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء المدن او اسماء المكان.
- 6 The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
- 7 The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in Thailand. لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء الدول.
- 8 The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into Queen Alia International airport. اسم مكان بدون اداة

2. What do the underlined words refer to? Choose **B** for a **building** or **I** for an **institution**.

عن ماذا تعبر الكلمات التي تحتها خط ؟ اختر حرف **B** اذا كانت تعبر عن بناية و حرف **I** اذا كانت تعبر عن مؤسسة.

- 1) Spending time in hospital is especially difficult for children. (B) (I)
- 2) The hospital is an important landmark in our town. (B) (I)
- 3) Fadi always loved school. (B) (I)
- 4) Ali walks past the school every day. (B) (I)
- 5) Turn right when you see the gates of the university and the garage is on your left. (B) (I)
- 6) Ali isn't going to university now. (B) (I)
- 7) I went to the college next to the hospital. (B) (I)
- 8) My sister left college last year. (B) (I)
- 9) Students go to college when they leave school. (B) (I)
- 10) Hala's father works near the college. (B) (I)

معلومة مهمة جدا: اذا كان الشخص يذهب الى المكان بشكل مستمر فهو هنا مؤسسة لأن الشخص ينتمي لها ، و اذا لم يكن الشخص ينتمي لها فهو في هذه الحالة يعتبر مبنى و لذلك عندما نتحدث عنه كمبنى نستخدم معه اداة التعريف **the** اما اذا لم يكن الشخص ينتمي له فهو مؤسسة لا نستخدم معه اي اداة.

Answers : 1) I 2) B 3) I 4) B 5) B 6) I 7) B 8) I 9) I 10) B

3. Complete the signs and notices with **a, an, the** or **Ø** (no article).

اكمل باستخدام الاداة المناسبة.

WELCOME TO ¹-----BELGUIM

²-----STATUE OF LIBERTY IS
CLOSED FOR MAINTENANCE TODAY.

Save ³----- Pacific Ocean!

Raspberries 3 JOD⁴ -----kilo

BELIEVE IN ⁵-----YOURSELF.

Answers:

2 The 3 the 4 a 5Ø

4. Complete the telephone conversation with *a, an, the* or \emptyset (no article). اكمل باستخدام الاداة المناسبة.

Lama: Hi, Nour! I hear you've moved into ① a new flat. How is it?

Nour: Lama! It's nice to hear from you. ②-----flat is great. My room is a bit small, but it's only 400 JOD ③-----month, so I can't complain, and I've got ④-----really nice flatmates too. There's Dana from ⑤-----SA and Muna from ⑥-----Dubai.

Lama: It sounds like a real international community you've got in your flat. Where exactly is it?

Nour: It's on ⑦-----road, near ⑧-----university. Would you like to come round for ⑨----cup of tea?

Lama: I'd love to. What number is it?

Answers: 2 The 3 a 4 \emptyset 5 the 6 \emptyset 7 the 8 the 9 a

Work Book – Page (10) – Ex. (4)

كتاب التمارين – ص (١٠) – التمارين (٤)

4. Complete the text with \emptyset (no article), *a/an* or *the*.

اكمل باستخدام الاداة المناسبة

Snapshots of My Life

BY FARID

Although some people in ①-----Jordan live in flats, ②-----lot of people prefer houses. They tend to be more spacious and often have ③----- garden. My uncle and aunt live in ④----- small house in ⑤----- country.

The view from ⑥-----top of ⑦-----nearby cliffs over ⑧-----sea is ⑨-----most amazing one I have ever seen! I've been to visit them four or five times ⑩-----year ever since I can remember and we often drive to ⑪-----mountains and go hiking. Now that I'm at ⑫----- college, I can't visit so often.

Next year, I'm going to study in ⑬-----USA at ⑭-----Washington University, and after that I want to travel round ⑮-----South America. But I know I'll always come and visit my aunt and uncle in their beautiful home near the sea.

Answers

1 \emptyset اسم بلد

2 a صفة بدأت بحرف ساكن

3 a اسم مفرد معدود بدأ بحرف ساكن

4 a صفة بدأت بحرف ساكن

5 the اسم فريد من نوعه (الريف)

6 the اسم معرف حسب ما قبله

7 the اسم محدد (المنحدرات الصخرية)

8 the مع البحار نستخدم أداة التعريف

9 the صيغة تفضيل

10 a اسم مفرد يبدأ بحرف ساكن

11 the سلاسل جبلية

12 \emptyset اسم مكان (مؤسسة)

13 the اسم مكان يحتوي على كلمة المتحدة

14 \emptyset اسم مؤسسة

15 \emptyset اسم مكان

* عند نقل أي جملة حكاها شخص آخر ، يجب التركيز على تحويل ثلاث اشياء رئيسية و هي : (١) الضمائر (٢) الأفعال (٣) الظروف
* يتم تحويل ازمنا المضارع الى الماضي و الماضي الى الماضي التام .
* جملة الماضي التام لا تحويل لها

الضمير	مفرد مذكر	مفرد مؤنث	جمع
I	he	she	
me	him	her	
my	his	her	
we			they
us			them
our			their
you فاعل	he	she	they
you مفعول به	him	her	them
your ملكية	his	her	their

You → اسم مفرد مذكر / him → he
You → اسم مفرد مؤنث / her → she
You → اسم جمع / him → they

دوما في حالة الضمير (you – your) يكون التحويل حسب الاسم الثاني (يعني الاسم الموجود بعد فعل النقل) .

You → اسم مفرد مذكر / him → him
You → اسم مفرد مؤنث / her → her
You → اسم جمع / them → them
Your → مفرد مؤنث → her
Your → مفرد مذكر → his
Your → جمع → their

الفعل Verb	التحويل الأول	التحويل الثاني	التحويل الثالث
V.1 / V.1 ^{s/es} →	V.2 →	had V.3 →	had V.3
doesn't / don't V.1 →	didn't V.1 →	hadn't V.3 →	hadn't V.3
didn't V.1 →	hadn't V.3 →	hadn't V.3 →	hadn't V.3
is – am →	was →	had been →	had been
are →	were →	had been →	had been
has – have V.3 →	had V.3 →	had V.3 →	had V.3
has – have اسم →	had اسم →	had had →	had had
will ('ll) →	would ('d) →	would ('d) →	*****
can →	could →	could →	*****
shall →	should →	should →	*****
may →	might →	might →	*****
must →	had to / must →	had to / must →	*****

الظرف Adverb	التحويل
yesterday →	the day before / the previous day
last زمن →	the زمن before / the previous زمن
ago زمن →	
tomorrow →	the following day / the coming day / the day after
next زمن →	the following زمن / the coming زمن / the زمن after
today →	that day
tonight →	that night
now →	then
here →	there
this →	that
these →	those
at the moment →	at that moment

معلومة مهمة جدا : لا نقوم بتغيير اي شيء في الجملة اذا كان فعل النقل (say – tell) في المضارع البسيط او المضارع التام
says – tells has said – has told

Reporting Questions

Wh- Questions						
Wh-	auxiliary فعل مساعد modal فعل مودل	Sub.	Verb	Object	Complement	?
asked wanted to know	Sub.	auxiliary modal	Verb	Object	Complement	.

* عند تحويل السؤال الطويل انتبه لما يلي :

① نستبدل الفعل المساعد أو فعل المودل مع الفاعل في الجملة بعد التحويل .

② نضع نقطة في النهاية لأن الجملة تحولت من حالة السؤال الى حالة الجملة العادية.

* What is he watching on TV now?

She asked me what he was watching on TV then.

** ملاحظات مهمة جدا..... في السؤال

① دوما عند التحويل يجب حذف الفعل المساعد (does – do) و ثم نقوم بتحويل الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة الى V.2

* Where does Ali work now?

She wanted to know where Ali worked then.

② دوما عند التحويل يجب حذف الفعل المساعد (did V.1) و ثم يصبح زمن الجملة ماضي تام.

* Where did you stay last week ?

She asked Omar where he had stayed the week before.

Yes / No Questions						
auxiliary فعل مساعد modal فعل مودل	Sub.	Verb	Object	Complement	?	
asked wanted to know	if whether	Sub.	auxiliary فعل مساعد modal فعل مودل	Object	Complement	.

* Does she live in this town anymore?
Rami wanted to know if / whether she lived in that town anymore.

Student Book – Page (17) – Ex. (5 -6-8-9)

كتاب القراءة – ص (١٧) – التمارين (٥ – ٦ – ٨ – ٩)

5. Look at these sentences reporting what people said in Exercise 2. Write what they said originally in direct speech.

هذا التمرين على التحويل العكسي (اعادة الجمل لأصلها)

1) The reporter said that in today's programme, they would look at some of the amazing things that different charities were doing.

'In today's programme, we

2) The professor said that others had to wash in rivers because they didn't have clean water in their houses to have a bath or shower.

'Others.....'

3) The reporter asked how the charity could help these people.

'So how

4) The professor said that dirty water had mixed with clean water and that had made people ill.

'Dirty water.....'

5) The reporter said that he could see the charity really should make a difference to people's lives.

'I

6) The professor told us to remember 90% of the world's natural disasters were related to water.

'.....'

Answers

- 1 'll look at some of the amazing things that different charities are doing.
- 2 have to wash in rivers because they don't have clean water in their houses to have a bath or shower.
- 3 can the charity help these people?
- 4 mixed with clean water and this made people ill.
- 5 can see the charity really should make a difference to people's lives.
- 6 Remember, 90% of the world's natural disasters are related to water.

6. Report the comments and questions. Only change the tenses if necessary.

- 1) 'Could I ask you a few questions here and now?'
- He asked *if he could ask me a few questions there and then.*
- 2) 'They have been trying to find the answer to the maths problem.'
- She said-----.
- 3) 'We and a few other friends had a meeting last week.'
- They say -----.
- 4) 'Stop what you are doing right now!'
- She ordered us -----.
- 5) 'It has been a successful day at work today.'
- They said -----.

Answers

- 2) (that) they had been trying to find the answer to the maths problem
- 3) (that) they and a few other friends had a meeting last week
- 4) to stop what we were doing right then
- 5) (that) it had been a successful day at work (that day)

9. Rewrite each statement in reported speech.

Charity workers installed new drinking taps and a new toilet block in the village last week. The village has not had fresh water for many years, so the changes will make a big difference.	Many children now go to school for longer because they don't have to walk long distances to find water. I would like to thank the charity for helping our village. I have one question. How soon will it be before all the villages in the area have the same help?
1 The journalist said that----- ----- -----.	2 The villager said that----- ----- -----.
1) The journalist said that charity workers had installed new drinking taps and a new toilet block in the village last week. The village had not had fresh water for many years, so the changes would make a big difference.	2)The villager said that many children now go to school for longer because they don't have to walk long distances to find water. He thanked the charity for helping their village and asked how soon it would be before all the villages in the area had the same help.

1. Read the reported statements and choose the correct forms to complete the sentences in direct speech. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

1) She asked what I had been thinking about at the meeting.

‘What *were you thinking / have you been thinking* about at the meeting?’

2) He said we should only talk about important things.

‘We should *only have talked / only talk* about important things.’

3) He asked us whether we believed the weather was getting hotter.

‘*Did you / Do you* believe the weather is getting hotter?’

4) She said people had talked about the effects of global warming.

‘People *have talked / talk* about the effects of global warming.’

5) He said that their recycling efforts would help.

‘Our recycling effort *will / would* help.’

Answers

1 have you been thinking 2 only talk 3 Do you
4 have talked 5 will

3. Complete the sentences with *asked, said* or *told*. أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام فعل النقل المناسب.

1) The police officers asked me whether I was 18 years old.

2) The security guard -----us not to enter the building.

3) The fire fighters----- we had to stay behind the barriers.

4) The conductor-----if he could see our tickets.

5) The driving instructor -----you that you needed to slow down.

Answers:

2) told وجود مفعول به بعد الفراغ و ليست اداة سؤال
3) said عدم وجود مفعول به بعد الفراغ و ليست اداة سؤال
4) asked وجود اداة سؤال بعد الفراغ
5) told وجود مفعول به بعد الفراغ و ليست اداة سؤال

2. Choose the correct forms to complete the news report. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

Students went to a meeting about climate change yesterday. Our reporter asked student representative, Alia Altahhan why ① *had students / students had* joined the meeting.

Alia said that they ② *are / were* extremely concerned about the state of the planet and ③ *have / had* decided to join the discussion after hearing about similar meetings taking place around the world ④ *the week before / last week*.

When interviewed, Alia asked why ⑤ *factories weren't / weren't factories* doing more about cutting pollution.

Answers

1 students had 2 were 3 had 4 the week before
5 factories weren't

4. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text. اختر الإجابة الصحيحة.

I met a guy at a talk last week. He looked a bit confused, so I asked him ① -----I could help him. He said that he wanted to know how he ②----- get to the lecture theatre. He told me that he ③----- to this university before. So I told him that I ④ -----show him the way. He thanked me and we went ⑤----- .

1) a that b why c if
2) a couldn't b could c wants
3) a wasn't b hadn't been c hasn't been
4) a can b will c would
5) a apart b other c together

Answers

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

5. Complete the reported questions. Only change the tenses if necessary.

- 1) ‘Why are you leaving early?’
He asked us why we were leaving early.
- 2) ‘Were you at the meeting yesterday?’
She wanted to know if I -----.
- 3) ‘What will you be asking for?’
She’s just asked us-----.
- 4) ‘How many people went to the meeting last week?’
He asked how many people-----.
- 5) ‘How long have you all been preparing the dinner?’
He wanted to know-----dinner.
- 6) ‘Are you hopeful the meeting will be successful?’
She often asks me-----.

Answers

- 2 had been at the meeting the day before
- 3 what we will be asking for
- 4 had gone to the meeting the week before
- 5 how long we had all been preparing the
- 6 if I am hopeful the meeting will be successful

6. Report the comments and questions. Only change the tenses if necessary.

- 1) ‘Could I ask you a few questions here and now?’
He asked if he could ask me a few questions there and then.
- 2) ‘They have been trying to find the answer to the maths problem.’
She said -----.
- 3) ‘We and a few other friends had a meeting last week.’
They say-----.
- 4) ‘Stop what you are doing right now!’
She ordered us-----.
- 5) ‘It has been a successful day at work today.’
They said-----.

Answers

- 2 (that) they had been trying to find the answer to the maths problem
- 3 (that) they and a few other friends had a meeting last week
- 4 to stop what we were doing right then
- 5 (that) it had been a successful day at work (that day)

7. Report the sentences. If it’s possible to report them in two ways, write both answers. حوّل الجمل التالية و اذا أمكن حوّلها بطريقتين.

- 1) ‘People are getting really upset about the issue.’
She said that people were getting really upset about the issue.
- 2) ‘This conference is amazing.’
She says that -----.
- 3) ‘I love helping other people.’
She said that she -----.
- 4) ‘The conference has been a great success.’
She says that the conference-----.

Answers

- 2) this conference is amazing
- 3) loves helping other people / loved helping other people
يجوز التحويلين لأنها تحتوي على حقيقة .
- 4) has been a great success

8. Use the prompts to report the conversation.

- Last week ...
- Rashed: Are you going to the lecture this afternoon, Osama?
- Osama: I’m not sure, but I might. Who else will be there?
- Rashed: Salah and Talal will be going.
- Osama: Did you tell Ziad about it?
- Rashed: Yes, I did.
- Osama: In that case, I’ve made up my mind. I’m definitely going to go.
- 1) Rashed asked Osama whether he was going to the lecture that afternoon.
 - 2) Osama replied that -----.
 - 3) Then he asked-----.
 - 4) Rashed told him that -----.
 - 5) Osama wanted to know if -----.
 - 6) But he said that -----.

Answers

- 2) he wasn’t sure, but he might
- 3) who else would be there
- 4) Salah and Talal would be going
- 5) he had told Ziad about it
- 6) he had

2. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech , making any necessary changes.

- 1) ‘The report the newspaper published yesterday has caused a lot of discussion’.
Mr Bager said-----.
- 2) ‘Don’t block the doors of the building!’
We ordered them -----.
- 3) ‘Why can’t you listen to what we are saying?’
He asked us-----.
- 4) ‘Everyone who has taken part in the beach clean-up today will come back next week.’
We told the journalists that-----.
- 5) ‘We are going to be at the meeting this afternoon.’
They said that-----.

Answers

- 1) (that) the report the newspaper had published the day before had caused a lot of discussion
- 2) not to block the doors of the building
- 3) why we couldn’t listen to what they were saying
- 4) everyone who had taken part in the beach clean-up that day would come/go back the following week
- 5) they were going to be at the meeting that afternoon

3. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech , using the reporting verbs from the box.

accuse	advise	deny
promise	apologise	insist

- 1) Rana: ‘I didn’t take a photo of her!’
-----.
- 2) Nasser: ‘I’ll work hard at university, honestly!’
-----.
- 3) ‘I’m really sorry I criticised your idea,’
Rola said to me-----.
- 4) Khalil: ‘You really must come to the talk next week!’
-----.
- 5) The teacher: ‘I think you copied the essay from the Internet.’
-----.
- 6) Majeda: ‘It’s a good idea to arrive early.’
-----.

Answers

- 1) Rana denied taking a photo of her.
- 2) Nasser promised to work hard at university.
- 3) Rola apologised for criticising my idea.
- 4) Khalil insisted on me coming to the talk the following week.
- 5) The teacher accused me of copying the essay from the Internet.
- 6) Majeda advised me to arrive early.

Reporting verbs are used to summarise what someone said. They follow these patterns:

نُستخدم أفعال التقرير (النقل) لتلخيص ما قاله شخص ما ، وهي تتبع هذه الأنماط

Verb + that + clause

① الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها أحيانا that ثم الجملة و هي :

agree	يوافق	suggest	يقترح	promise	يعد	insist	يصر
deny	ينكر	explain	يفسر	complain	يشكو	recommend	يوصي
admit	يعترف	regret	يندم				

→ He explained (that) tickets were expensive.

→ She admitted (that) she was wrong.

Verb + object + that clause

② الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول به ثم الجملة و هي :

advise	ينصح	persuade	يقنع				
remind	يذكر	promise	يعد				
warn	يحذر			→ He warned him (that) he was in danger.			

Verb + to-infinitive

③ الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها to V.1

promise	يعد	agree	يوافق	offer	يعرض		
regret	يندم	decide	يقدر				
refuse	يرفض	threaten	يهدد				

→ He offered to pay them \$10 an hour.

→ The publishers promised to look at her book.

Verb – Object – to V.1

④ الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول به ثم فعل مجرّد

encourage	يشجّع	persuade	يقنع	invite	يدعو		
remind	يذكر	advise	ينصح	order	يطلب		
warn	يحذر	ask	يسأل	tell	يخبر		

→ They encouraged him to try again.

⑤ الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها اسم فاعل (مصدر) V.ing

advise	ينصح	recommend	يوصي				
deny	ينكر	suggest	يقترح				
admit	يعترف	criticise	ينتقد	→ She suggested getting a job as a secretary.			

Verb + preposition + (not) gerund

⑥ الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها حرف جر ثم اسم فاعل (مصدر)

apologise for	يعتذر عن	object to	يعترض على	insist on	يصر على		
---------------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	---------	--	--

→ They apologised for not listening to her.

Verb + preposition + O.+ (not) gerund

⑦ الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها حرف جر ثم مفعول به ثم اسم فاعل (مصدر)

accuse somebody of	يتهم شخصا بـ	warn somebody against / about	
blame somebody / something for	يلوم شخصا / شيئا على	يحذر شخصا من / ضد	
congratulate somebody on	يهنئ شخصا على		
praise somebody for	يمتدح شخصا على		

→ He criticised her answer for being too short.

We use *that + should* clause to provide information about the object. We use it with verbs that express the idea that an action is necessary. e.g. *demand, recommend, suggest*

نستخدم *that + should* لإعطاء معلومات عن المفعول به ونستخدمها مع الافعال التي تدل على ان الفعل ضروري الحدوث.

→ His boss suggested that he should take a holiday.

→ They recommended that she should drive.

We can also use these verbs with *that + Present/Past Simple* clause:

-- كما يمكن استخدام هذه الافعال (*insisted that / proposed that*) مع جملة الماضي البسيط و المضارع البسيط

→ He insisted that they take/took the money. → She proposed that he take/took a computer.

4. Complete these extracts from the recording with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.

أكمل المقطعات التالية من التسجيل ثم تأكد من الإجابة.

- 1) The university where he worked **admitted** that----- (make) him leave before he was 69.
- 2) But they **agreed** -----(let) him continue working until he was 69.
- 3) I'm not surprised the professor **criticized them for** -----(sack) him?
- 4) Maybe they **regretted** ----- (agree) that he could work for longer.
- 5 It's a pity someone didn't **advise them** ----- (not sack) him for being too old.

Answers : 1) they had made 2) to let 3) sacking 4) agreeing 5) not to sack

5 Study the Grammar box and complete it with the verbs from Exercise 4.

Reporting verbs are used to summarise what someone said. They follow these patterns:

- verb + *that* + clause, e.g. **agree, deny, explain, promise, regret, suggest, 1.....**
- verb + object + *that* clause, e.g. **advise, remind, warn**
- verb + *to*-infinitive, e.g. **offer, promise, regret, refuse, 2.....**
- verb + object + *to*-infinitive, e.g. **encourage, remind, warn, persuade, 3.....**
- verb + gerund, e.g. **admit, advise, deny, recommend, suggest, 4.....**
- verb + preposition + gerund, e.g. **apologise for, object to**
- verb + preposition (+ object) + gerund, e.g. **insist on**
- verb + object + preposition + gerund, e.g. **accuse somebody of, congratulate somebody on, praise somebody for, warn somebody against/about, 5.....**

Answers : 1 admit 2 agree 3 advise 4 regret 5 criticise

6. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech, using verbs from the Grammar box.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام قاعدة الكلام المنقول ، استخدم الافعال من صندوق القواعد (التمرين الخامس)

- 1) Abeer: 'It was that man who stole the money!' **عبير: لقد كان ذلك الرجل هو من سرق نقودي!**
- 2) Adel: 'I didn't break Jamal's phone!' **عادل: " أنا لم أكرس هاتف جمال!"**
- 3) Habib: 'I'll help you with the boxes.' **حبيب: " سوف اساعدك في حمل هذه الصناديق."**
- 4) Laith: 'You should get more exercise, Omar.' **ليث: " يجب عليك التمرن اكثر ، عمر."**
- 5) Hamed: 'I'll always remember you!' **حامد: " سوف أتذكرك دوما!"**
- 6) Nour: 'I hear you've graduated, Samia. Congratulations!' **نور: " لقد سمعت بأنك تخرجتي ، ساميه. مبروك!"**
- 7) Reem: 'I'm really sorry I forgot your birthday, Suha.' **ريم: " أنا حقا آسفة لقد نسيت عيد ميلادك ، سهى."**

Answers

- 1) Abeer accused a man of stealing the money.
- 2) Adel denied breaking Jamal's phone.
- 3) Habib offered to help with the boxes.
- 4) Laith encouraged Omar to get more exercise.
- 5) Hamed promised that he would always remember me.
- 6) Nour congratulated Samia on her graduation.
- 7) Reem apologised for forgetting Suha's birthday.

1. Put the words in order to make sentences.

قم بترتيب الكلمات لتكوين جمل.

1) promised / the police officer / she / would / that / investigate the matter

The police officer promised that she would investigate the matter.

2) was due next lesson / the teacher / the students / reminded / their homework / that

3) to collect / Salwa / agreed / from school / her sister

4) the doctor / us / much more exercise / to get / advised

5) for / apologised / waking / Noura / the baby

6) insisted on / his original birth certificate / Rakan / bringing / the secretary

Answers

2) The teacher reminded the students that their homework was due next lesson.

3) Salwa agreed to collect her sister from school.

4) The doctor advised us to get much more exercise.

5) Noura apologised for waking the baby.

6) The secretary insisted on Rakan bringing his original birth certificate.

2. Match sentences in direct speech a–f with reported sentences 1–6 from Exercise 1.

قم بتوصيل جمل الكلام المباشر (الجمل الاصلية) في هذا التمرين مع تحويلاتها من جمل الكلام المنقول من التمرين الأول.

a) 'I'm afraid we need to see the original, not a copy.'

6) The secretary insisted on Rakan bringing his original birth certificate.

b) 'You really should walk, run or swim more.'

4) The doctor advised us to get much more exercise.

c) 'Don't forget to hand in your essays next lesson.'

2) The teacher reminded the students that their homework was due next lesson.

d) 'I'll look into this for you, Madam.'

1) The police officer promised that she would investigate the matter.

e) 'OK, I'll pick her up, Mum.'

3) Salwa agreed to collect her sister from school.

f) 'Oh, I'm so sorry I woke her up!'

5) Noura apologised for waking the baby.

3. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the sentences.

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

1- Mazen agreed ----- the old man was discriminated against.

a) that b) to c) she

2- The man at the information desk advised -----to leave our phone number.

a) that b) we c) us

3- Nader offered----- lend Maher his car for the weekend.

a) to b) for c) he would

4- The musician objected -----playing only his hits at the concert.

a) that b) to c) for

5- The police praised Imad----- saving the man's life.

a) on b) of c) for

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

4. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech using a suitable reporting verb.

أعد كتابة الجمل التالية بالكلام المنقول مستخدماً فعل النقل المناسب.

1) 'I wish I hadn't bought white trainers.'

Osama *regrets/regretted buying white trainers.*

2) 'I will cook for you on Saturday.'

Nadia -----.

3) 'I was wrong.'

Muna -----.

4) 'Why don't we have a picking-up-litter day?'

Rashed-----.

5) 'Ali is so negative.'

Tareq -----.

Answers

2) promised to cook for me on Saturday

3) admitted that she had been wrong

4) suggested having a picking-up-litter day

5) accused Ali of being negative

3. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech , using the reporting verbs from the box.

accuse	advise	deny
promise	apologise	insist

1) Rana: 'I didn't take a photo of her!'

-----.

2) Nasser: 'I'll work hard at university, honestly!'

-----.

3) 'I'm really sorry I criticised your idea,'

Rola said to me-----.

4) Khalil: 'You really must come to the talk next week!'

-----.

5) The teacher: 'I think you copied the essay from the Internet.'

-----.

6) Majeda: 'It's a good idea to arrive early.'

-----.

Answers

1) Rana denied taking a photo of her.

2) Nasser promised to work hard at university.

3) Rola apologised for criticising my idea.

4) Khalil insisted on me coming to the talk the following week.

5) The teacher accused me of copying the essay from the Internet.

6) Majeda advised me to arrive early.

← جملة المبني للمجهول تبدأ دوماً بالمفعول به (مفتاح الحل لهذه القاعدة)

← الشكل العام لقاعدة المجهول هو كالتالي : **O. → be → V.3 → C. → by S.**

خطوات التحويل الى المجهول :

- ① حذف الفاعل و نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة (مكان الفاعل)
- ② نضع فعل مساعد مناسب و نستخدم فقط فعل مساعد من عائلة (be) وكون مناسب للزمن و للمفعول به من حيث المفرد و الجمع.
- ③ الفعل الاصل في الجملة يصبح تصريف ثالث (V.3) مهما كان زمن الجملة .
- ④ نكمل الجملة كما هي .
- ⑤ يجوز وضع الفاعل المحذوف نهاية الجملة بعد حرف الجر (by)

Passive Table

جدول المجهول

Present Simple	
S. → V.1 s/es مفرد – V.1 جمع → O. → C.	- He drives the car to the city centre.
O. → is مفرد – are جمع – am → V.3 → C.	- The car is driven to the city centre.
S. → doesn't مفرد / don't جمع → V.1 → O. → C.	- He doesn't drive the car to the city centre.
O. → is مفرد – are جمع – am → V.3 → C.	- The car isn't driven to the city centre.
Present Continuous	
S. → is مفرد – are – am V.1 -ing → O. → C.	- He is driving to the city centre.
O. → is مفرد – are جمع – am → being → V.3 → C.	- The car is being driven to the city centre.
Present Perfect	
S. → has مفرد - have جمع V.3 → O. → C.	- He has driven the car to the city centre.
O. → has مفرد - have جمع → been → V.3 → O. → C.	- The car has been driven to the city centre.
Past Simple	
S. → V.2 → O. → C.	- He drove the car to the city centre.
O. → was مفرد – were جمع → V.3 → C.	- The car was driven to the city centre.
S. → didn't → V.1 → O. → C.	- He didn't drive the car to the city centre.
O. → wasn't مفرد – weren't جمع → V.3 → C.	- The car wasn't driven to the city centre.
Past Continuous	
S. → was مفرد – were جمع → V.1 -ing → O. → C.	- He was driving to the city centre.
O. → was مفرد – were جمع → being → V.3 → C.	- The car was being driven to the city centre.
Past Perfect	
S. → had V.3 → O. → C.	- He had driven the car to the city centre.
O. → had → been → V.3 → O. → C.	- The car had been driven to the city centre.
Modal Verbs (will , can , should)	
S. → modal V.1 → O. → C.	- He will drive the car to the city centre.
O. → modal → be → V.3 → O. → C.	- The car will be driven to the city centre.
is – are – am going to V.1	
S. → is مفرد – are – am → going to V.1 → O. → C.	- He is going to drive to the city centre.
O. → is مفرد – are جمع – am → going to be → V.3 → C.	- The car is going to be driven to the city centre.
The Passive Infinitive (to V.1 مجرد)	need – expect to V.1 مجرد
S. → احد افعال المصدر → to → V.1 → O. → C.	- He needs to drive the car
O. → احد افعال المصدر → to → be → V.3 → C.	- He needs the car to be driven .

The Passive Gerund (-ing)	Ing – being V.3
S. → V.1 → ing → O. → C.	Nobody likes being told about their bad habits
O. → V.1 → being → V.3 → .	

ملاحظات هامة على قاعدة المجهول.

Some verbs are usually followed by the infinitive and others by a gerund form:

I require you to be on time.

I don't fancy going out tonight.

When these verbs are used in the passive, the same verb patterns should be used:

The humans who were required to be in the self-driving car ...

I don't really fancy being monitored at all!

بعض الأفعال عادة ما يتبعها المصدر (to V.1) وبعضها الآخر بصيغة المصدر (ing) ، عند استخدام هذه الأفعال بصيغة المبني للمجهول، يجب استخدام نفس أنماط الأفعال (يعني لا تغيير على الأفعال نفسها لكن يكون التغيير على الفعل الذي بعدها)

- She enjoys teaching you.

- She enjoys of being taught you

Contexts for the passive

We usually avoid the passive in informal language.

We can use *you* or *they* to refer to people in general:

Look! You can switch it on by text message.

They expect to launch the invention next year.

The passive is common in newspaper reports and academic writing because it makes the style more impersonal and objective.

سياقات المبني للمجهول

- نتجنب عادة استخدام المبني للمجهول في اللغة غير الرسمية.

- يمكننا استخدام أنت أو هم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص بشكل عام:

- يشيع استخدام المبني للمجهول في التقارير الصحفية والكتابة الأكاديمية لأنه يجعل الأسلوب غير شخصي وموضوعي أكثر.

The passive with two objects

Some verbs can have two objects, and either object can become the subject in the passive – it depends where the writer wants to put the focus:

① *It will show people ^{Object 1} the consequences of a nun healthy lifestyle ^{Object 2}.*

→ *People will be shown the consequences of a nun healthy lifestyle.*

→ *The consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle will be shown to people.*

② *It gives anyone who touches it ^{Object 1} an electric shock ^{Object 1}.*

→ *Anyone who touches it is given an electric shock.*

→ *An electric shock is given to anyone who touches it.*

Other verbs like this are: *hand, offer, pay, promise, send, teach.*

المبني للمجهول ذو المفعولين (يجوز اعتبار أي من المفعولين به بداية جملة المجهول ، و نتعامل مع المفعول به الذي تحدده الوزارة)

بعض الأفعال يمكن أن يكون لها مفعولان ، مثل (show – give – hand – offer – pay – promise – send – teach)

ويمكن أن يصبح أي من المفعولين فاعلاً في المبني للمجهول-

يعتمد ذلك على المفعول به الذي يريد الكاتب التركيز عليه.

4. Identify the tense or grammatical form (e.g. a modal) in each example from the recording.

المطلوب : تحديد زمن كل جملة مما يلي.

- ① Within a decade or so almost every appliance in your house could be connected.
- ② The fridge will be designed to reorder food as you use it.
- ③ Your front door will use facial recognition software to decide if you should be allowed into the house or not.
- ④ Studies are being carried out which claim that it will revolutionise our lives.
- ⑤ It has even been referred to as 'the fourth Industrial Revolution'.
- ⑥ Look at the recent crash which was caused by a sensor malfunction in a self-driving car in the USA.
- ⑦ The number of humans who were required to be in the self-driving car had recently been reduced from two to one.
- ⑧ Can you imagine how many accidents are going to be caused by computer error when no one is watching the road?

Answers: 1) a modal 2) Future Simple 3) a modal 4) Present Continuous 5) Present Perfect 6) Past Simple 7) Past Perfect 8) (future with) *going to*

5. Look at the sentences in Exercise 4 again and answer the questions.

انظر إلى الجمل الواردة في التمرين ٤ مرة أخرى وأجب عن الأسئلة.

- ① How do we form the passive in each of the sentences?
- ② When we use the passive, are we focusing more on the action or on the person or thing doing the action?
- ③ Why is the 'agent' (the person or thing which causes the action) mentioned in two sentences?

- ① كيف نصوغ المبني للمجهول في كل جملة من الجمل؟
- ② عندما نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول، هل نركز أكثر على الفعل أم على الشخص أو الشيء الذي يقوم بالفعل؟
- ③ لماذا ذُكر "الفاعل" (الشخص أو الشيء الذي يسبب الفعل) في جملتين؟

Answers : 1 with the correct form/tense of the verb *be* + the past participle of the main verb. 2 on the action 3 Because the information given that it was the sensor/computer error that caused the crash is the most important or newest information. To emphasise this, we use the passive and put this information at the end (the information principle).

6. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one, using infinitive or gerund passive forms.

أكمل الجملة الثانية بحيث تعطي نفس معنى الجملة الأولى ، استخدم المصدر او المصدر المشتق.

- ① It appears that a digital mirror is now available.

A digital mirror now appears ----- .

- ② You can ask it to check the weather.

The mirror can ----- .

- ③ You can arrange for the mirror to turn the water on.

You can arrange for the water ----- .

- ④ You won't risk a flood in the bathroom because the taps stop automatically.

Because the taps stop automatically, there is no risk of the bathroom ----- .

- ⑤ The mirror knows that if nobody is in the bathroom, it needs to turn the lights of .

The mirror knows that if nobody is in the bathroom, the lights ----- .

- ⑥ I believe most people would enjoy this kind of 'virtual servant' looking after them.

I believe most people would enjoy ----- this kind of 'virtual servant'.

Answers: 1 to be available 2 be asked to check the weather 3 to be turned on 4 flooding 5 need to be turned off 6 being looked after by

1. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

① This German company manufactures hybrid engines.

Hybrid engines -----.

- a) was manufactured by this German company.
- b) is manufactured by this German company.
- c) were manufactured by this German company.
- d) have been manufactured by this German company.

② By 2035, you could embed a chip like this in your wrist.

By 2035, a chip like this ----- .

- a) could be embedded in your wrist
- b) can be embedded in your wrist
- c) is to be embedded in your wrist
- d) will be embedded in your wrist

③ Over two million people have downloaded this 'body tracking' app.

This 'body tracking' app ----- .

- a) have been downloaded by over two million people
- b) has been downloaded by over two million people
- c) are downloaded by over two million people
- d) was downloaded by over two million people

④ An insect caused the malfunction.

The malfunction ----- .

- a) was caused by an insect
- b) is caused by an insect
- c) were caused by an insect
- d) are caused by an insect

⑤ Somebody was regularly hacking into celebrities' smartphones.

Celebrities' smartphones -----.

- a) were being regularly hacked into
- b) was being regularly hacked into
- c) is being regularly hacked into
- d) are being regularly hacked into

⑥ Most people are going to use wearables in the near future.

Wearables -----.

- a) are going to be used by most people in the near future
- b) is going to be used by most people in the near future
- c) was going to be used by most people in the near future
- d) were going to be used by most people in the near future

-----Answers-----

1 is manufactured by this German company

2 could be embedded in your wrist

3 has been downloaded by over two million people

4 was caused by an insect

5 were being regularly hacked into

6 are going to be used by most people in the near future

2 . Complete the sentences with *by* or *with*.

① → The first real smartphone was created ----- a famous company.

② → Our household appliances are made ----- only the highest quality materials.

③ → The original smartwatch was designed ----- the inventor, Steve Mann.

④ → A device this simple can be operated ----- a young child.

⑤ → The sculpture was made ----- electronic waste.

-----Answers-----

1 by 2 with 3 by 4 by 5 with

3. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of be. أكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة من الفعل المساعد.

- ① → The burnt appliance could ----- smelled in every room of the house.
 a) be b) is c) are d) was
- ② → The facial recognition software is going ----- updated for the new model.
 a) be b) is c) were d) was
- ③ → This device shouldn't ----- used by anyone under the age of 16.
 a) be b) are c) am d) was
- ④ → I ----- asked for my password every single time I wanted to log in.
 a) be b) am c) are d) was

Answers: 1 be 2 to be 3 be 4 was

4. Complete the sentences with the correct passive forms of the verbs from the box.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام صيغة المجهول الصحيحة للأفعال في الصندوق.

employ	invite	persuade	sell	tell
--------	--------	----------	------	------

- ① I regret ----- to buy this phone.
 a) be persuaded b) being persuaded c) is persuaded d) was persuaded
- ② I would really like ----- by one of the giant tech companies.
 a) be employed b) to being employed c) to be employed d) was employed
- ③ Young people don't need ----- how to use new devices, they just know instinctively.
 a) to be told b) be told c) is told d) to being told
- ④ The new phone implants are going to ----- in all kinds of shops.
 a) being sold b) be sold c) is sold d) are sold
- ⑤ The teacher congratulated them on ----- to take part in the science fair next week.
 a) being invited b) are invited c) were invited d) is invited

Answers : 1 being persuaded 2 to be employed 3 to be told 4 be sold 5 being invited

Work Book → P. 21 → Exercises (1-2-3-4)

كتاب التمارين - ص (٢١) التمارين (٥ - ٦ - ٧)

5. Complete the letter with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

أكمل الرسالة التالية بصيغة المجهول الصحيحة من الأفعال الموجودة بين الأقواس.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about one of your company's smartwatches, which ① → *was given* (give) to me last week. Firstly, it ② → ----- (wrap) in large amounts of unnecessary plastic packaging. Don't you think your products ③ → ----- (should/package) in a more eco-friendly way? Secondly, the watch clearly ④ → ----- (not/check) before ⑤ → ----- (sent) from your factory, as the all-important charging cable ⑥ → ----- (not/include). Could a cable please ⑦ → ----- (sent) to us as soon as possible?

We would appreciate it if this ⑧ → ----- (could/do) without unnecessary plastic packaging.

Yours faithfully,
 Amani Alra'I

Answers

- 2) was wrapped
 3) should be packaged
 4) was not checked
 5) being sent
 6) was not included
 7) be sent
 8) could be done

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

أكمل الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمة المكتوبة بالخط العريض بحيث يكون معناها نفس معنى الجملة الأولى. استخدم ما بين كلمتين وخمس كلمات، بما في ذلك الكلمة المكتوبة بالخط العريض.

① I expect that they will deliver the parcel by four o'clock. **DELIVERED**

I expect the *parcel to be delivered* by four o'clock.

② The teacher said we mustn't use our phones during the exam. **TOLD**

We -----use our phones during the exam.

③ The fridge will automatically order more milk before you run out. **ORDER**

More milk -----by the fridge automatically before you run out.

④ We ought to recycle old devices to avoid waste. **SHOULD**

Old devices -----to avoid waste.

⑤ The main material in this device is plastic. **MADE**

This device -----plastic.

Answers :

2) were told not to 3) will be ordered

4) should be recycled 5) is made mainly of

7. Complete the advert with the correct active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

Our Smart Doorbell ^① *is manufactured* (manufacture) at our factory in Portugal and to date over 10,000 of our doorbells ^② ----- (sell) throughout Europe. Our tech engineers ^③ ----- (design) this state-of-the-art device. So, what's so special about our doorbell? You ^④ ----- (can/answer) your door from anywhere with your smartphone.

Incredible but true! The on-board camera ^⑤ ----- (can/use) to see who's at your door. You can even let visitors into your home when you're not there if you want. To activate this function, the doorbell needs ^⑥ ----- (pair) with one of our smart locks. What ^⑦ ----- (you/wait) for? Buy one now!

Answers:

2) have been sold

3) designed

4) can answer

5) can be used

6) to be paired

7) are you waiting

Work Book → P. 26 → Exercises (2)

كتاب التمارين - ص (٢٦) التمارين (٢)

2. Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets and *by/with* where necessary.

① The number of smart devices that ----- (use) globally is going up all the time.

② I ----- (wake up) the neighbour's faulty burglar alarm again last night.

③ They didn't remember that they ----- (ask) to write a review of the new app.

④ The factory ----- (just /automate) so some people have lost their jobs.

⑤ I think all our houses ----- (control) powerful computers soon.

Answers:

1) are used مجهول المضارع البسيط

2) was woken up by مجهول الماضي البسيط

3) had been asked مجهول الماضي التام

4) has just been automated مجهول المضارع التام

5) will be controlled by مجهول المستقبل البسيط

We can report beliefs and opinions using verbs such as: يمكننا استخدام افعال النقل التالية لنقل الافكار والاقوال:

	V.1 ↔	is are am	V.2 ↔	was were	V.3 ↔	has been have been	
① →	say		said		said		يقول
② →	think		thought		thought		يعتقد
③ →	know		knew		knew		يعرف
④ →	claim		claimed		claimed		يدعي
⑤ →	estimate		estimated		estimated		يقدر
⑥ →	expect		expected		expected		يتوقع
⑦ →	reveal		revealed		revealed		يكشف
⑧ →	remark		remarked		remarked		يلاحظ
⑨ →	believe		believed		believed		يعتقد

لهذه القاعدة الأنماط التالية في منهاجك :

- في النمط او الشكل الأول يتم وضع الضمير **It** في بداية الجملة .

present belief

: النمط الأول : (المعتقدات في المضارع)

S. → V.1 → that → C. → it + is + V.3 + that clause

↔ They believe that this businessman would now be the richest man in the world.

↔ It is believed that this businessman would now be the richest man in the world.

past belief

: النمط الثاني : (المعتقدات في الماضي)

S. → V.2 → that → C. → it + was + V.3 + that clause

↔ The experts revealed that hackers had interfered

↔ It was revealed that hackers had interfered

- في النمط او الشكل الأول يتم وضع الفاعل الموجود بعد **that** في بداية الجملة .

S. → V.1 → that → V.1 → C. → S. → is - are → V.3 → to → V.1 → C.

S. → V.2 → that → V.1 → C. → S. → was - were → V.3 → to → V.1 → C.

↔ They report that his new system, called Solid, is reported to be a platform

↔ His new system, called Solid, is reported to be a platform ...

(present belief about a past event) → معتقدات المضارع عن حدث وقع في الماضي ويكون له هذا الشكل / القاعدة

S. → V.1 → that → V.2 → C. → S. → is - are → V.3 → to → have been V.3 → C.

S. → V.2 → that → V.2 → C. → S. → was - were → V.3 → to → have been V.3 → C.

S. → has / have V.3 → that → V.2 → C. → S. → has / have been → V.3 → to → have been V.3

→ Experts believe that more than 700,000 people were affected by the virus.

→ More than 700,000 people are believed to have been affected by the virus.

Student Book → P. 33 → Exercises (3 - 4 - 5)

3. Match sentences 1–3 from the text with patterns a–c in the Grammar box below.

قم بتوصيل الجمل من ١ - ٣ مع النمط او الشكل المناسب من صندوق القواعد.

- 1 These are thought to have been the first words ever spoken on a telephone.
- 2 It is believed that Alexander became interested in studying sound because ...
- 3 He is widely reported to be the inventor of the telephone.

a) for present or past belief: **it + passive (be + past participle) + that clause**

b) for present belief: **subject + passive (be + past participle) + to-infinitive**

c) for present belief about a past event:

subject + passive (be + past participle) + perfect infinitive (to have been + past participle)

Answers : 1 → c 2 → a 3 → b

4. Rewrite the sentences using the first pattern (a) from the Grammar box.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام النمط او الشكل الاول (تم تنسيق التمرين بصيغة ضع دائرة)

① People say that other scientists invented the telephone.

- a) *It is said that other scientists invented the telephone.*
- b) *It was said that other scientists invented the telephone.*
- c) *It has been said that other scientists invented the telephone.*
- d) *It has said that other scientists invented the telephone.*

② Experts expect that more people will own phones in the future.

- a) *It were expected that more people will own phones in the future.*
- b) *It was expected that more people will own phones in the future.*
- c) *It is expected that more people will own phones in the future.*
- d) *It are expected that more people will own phones in the future.*

③ Some people have suggested that young people should not have mobile phones.

- a) *It had been suggested that young people should not have mobile phones.*
- b) *It have been suggested that young people should not have mobile phones.*
- c) *It has been suggested that young people should not have mobile phones.*
- d) *It has suggested that young people should not have mobile phones.*

Answers : 1 → a 2 → b 3 → c

5. Rewrite the sentences using patterns b and c from the Grammar box.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام النمط او الشكل الثاني والثالث (تم تنسيق التمرين بصيغة ضع دائرة)

① People say that a scientist called Elisha Gray invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.

- a) *A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.*
- b) *A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to have invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.*
- c) *A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to invent the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.*
- d) *A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to be invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.*

② Initially, people thought the telephone was only for rich people.

- a) *Initially, the telephone was thought to be just for rich people.*
- b) *Initially, the telephone was thought to is just for rich people.*
- c) *Initially, the telephone was thought to are just for rich people.*
- d) *Initially, the telephone was thought to was just for rich people.*

③ Experts have estimated that the majority of people in the world own a smartphone.

- a) *It have been estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.*
- b) *It has been estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.*
- c) *It had been estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.*
- d) *It has estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.*

Answers : 1 → b 2 → a 3 → b

1 A scientist called Elisha Gray is said to have invented the phone at the same time as Alexander Graham Bell.

2 Initially, the telephone was thought to be just for rich people.

3 It has been estimated that the majority of people in the world now own a smartphone.

Work Book → P. 21 → Exercises (1-2-3-4)

1. Study patterns a–c and match them with sentences 1–6.

قم بتوصيل النمط مع الجملة المناسبة له.

a → It + passive + that clause

b → subject + passive + to-infinitive

c → subject + passive + perfect infinitive

- 1 □ The designer is known to have been heavily influenced by early computers. → C
- 2 □ It is thought that the city's schools will be completely paperless within 50 years. → A
- 3 □ 5G mobile networks are expected to greatly improve Internet connection speeds. → B
- 4 □ It was once believed that guided missiles would be used to deliver post. → A
- 5 □ The company is estimated to have sold nearly ten million handsets in the last ten years. → C
- 6 □ Sales of the company's main product were reported to be steady. → B

Answers : 1) c 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) c 6) b

2. Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

- 1 It *is / was* said that high-speed rail travel would cause people to stop breathing.
- 2 Over half a million passwords are thought *to be / to have been* stolen in the hack.
- 3 It has often been *remarked / remarking* that the world was a simpler place before people had telephones.
- 4 *We / It* is thought that there are over 1.5 billion websites today.
- 5 It *is being / was* revealed that personal data had been collected illegally by the company.
- 6 The hacker is thought to *be / being* a man in his 30s living somewhere in southern Germany.

Answers : 1 was 2 to have been 3 remarked 4 It 5 was 6 be

3. Put the words in brackets in order to complete the sentences.

رتب الكلمات بين الاقواس لإكمال الجمل.

- The Internet ¹ *is thought to have contained* (thought / to / is / have contained) five million terabytes of data in 2010.
- ² ----- (is / it / that / expected) by 2020, there will be 40 billion terabytes of data online. Of the nearly two billion websites ³ ----- (to / exist / believed) today, it is estimated that less than 200 million are actually active.
- Social media users ⁴ ----- (to / are / reported) upload 95 million photographs every day. Rather sadly, ⁵ ----- (said / is / it / that) 70% of them are never looked at by anyone. The first email ⁶ ----- (known / have / is / to / been / sent) by a programmer called Ray Tomlinson. Unfortunately, ⁷ ----- (not / is / known / it) what the message was as Tomlinson can't remember!

Answers

- 2) It is expected that 3) believed to exist
4) are reported to 5) it is said that
6) is known to have been sent 7) it is not known

4. Complete the sentences with the correct impersonal passive forms of the words in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 It *is often remarked* (often/remark) that too much screen time is bad for your eyes.
- 2 IT graduates ----- (expect/pay) a high wage as soon as they graduate.
- 3 Five people ----- (believe/injure) in yesterday's accident.
- 4 It ----- (claim) that wi-fi signals are harmless to birds and insects.
- 5 I ----- (never/ expect/do) this in my last job.

Answers

- 2) are expected to be paid 3) are believed to have been injured 4) is claimed 5) was never expected to do

3. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية على المجهول (انتبه تمرين مكس على المجهول)
تم تنسيق التمرين بصيغة ضع دائرة.

1 More people are buying smart household appliances these days.

- a) More smart household appliances are being bought these days.
- b) More smart household appliances were being bought these days.
- c) More smart household appliances is being bought these days.
- d) More smart household appliances was being bought these days.

2 People claim that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.

- a) It was claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.
- b) It is claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.
- c) It has been claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.
- d) It are claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing.

3 People expect that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.

- a) It is expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.
- b) It was expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.
- c) It has expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.
- d) It have been expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents.

4 We believe that at least 20 companies have lost important data due to the recent computer virus.

- a) Important data is believed to have been lost by at least 20 companies due to the recent computer virus.
- b) a) Important data were believed to have been lost by at least 20 companies due to the recent computer virus.
- c) a) Important data was believed to have been lost by at least 20 companies due to the recent computer virus.
- d) a) Important data had believed to have been lost by at least 20 companies due to the recent computer virus.

Answers

1 are being bought these days

2 is claimed that virtual reality experiences are exactly the same as the real thing

3 is expected that self-driving cars will reduce the number of traffic accidents

4 is believed to have been lost by at least ...

Zero Conditional → الشرط الصفري

(A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.) → (حالة يعتبرها المتحدث صحيحة بشكل عام)

If clause (فعل الشرط)				Main clause (جواب الشرط)			
If→	S.	V.1 s -es ^{مفرد} / V.1	O C	S.	V.1 s -es ^{مفرد} / V.1	O	
		doesn't ^{مفرد} V.1 / don't ^{جمع} V.1	O C	S.	doesn't ^{مفرد} V.1 / don't ^{جمع} V.1	O	

If you heat water, it boils.

First Conditional → الشرط الأول

(A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.) → (حالة يعتبرها المتحدث ممكنة الحدوث)

If clause (فعل الشرط)				Main clause (جواب الشرط)			
If→	S.	V.1 s -es ^{مفرد} / V.1	O C	S.	will ('ll) / can V.1	O	
		doesn't ^{مفرد} V.1 / don't ^{جمع} V.1	O C	S.	will not (won't) / can't V.1	O	

If it rains tomorrow, we will post the meeting.

Second Conditional → الشرط الثاني

talk about an unlikely or imaginary situation in the present or future

الحديث عن حالة غير محتملة أو وهمية في الحاضر أو المستقبل

If clause (فعل الشرط)				Main clause (جواب الشرط)					
If→	S.	V.2 →	O. → C	S. →	would	could	might	V.1	O
		didn't V.1 →	O. → C	S. →	wouldn't	couldn't	mightn't	V.1	O

If I were a professional sportsman, I'd probably be much richer now.

Third Conditional → الشرط الثالث

to talk about an imaginary situation in the past.

التعبير عن موقف خيالي في الماضي.

If clause (فعل الشرط)				Main clause (جواب الشرط)					
If→	S.	had → V.3	O. C	S.	would	could	might	have	V.3 O
		hadn't → V.3	O. C	S.	wouldn't	couldn't	mightn't	have	V.3 O

If I hadn't done all those things, I wouldn't have done so well at university.

Mixed conditionals combine clauses from the second and third conditional types.

يمكن الجمع بين الشرط الثاني والثالث و يكون لها في هذه الحالة الاستخدامات التالية :

• We use this to talk about the effects of an imaginary present situation on the past:

نستخدمها للتحدث عن تأثيرات موقف خيالي في الحاضر على الماضي:

If→ S. → **V.2** → O. → C , S. → **would(n't) → have → V.3** → O

If I didn't speak Spanish, I'd never have met my Spanish friend.

(I speak Spanish. → I met my friend.)

• We also use this to talk about the consequences in the present of an imaginary past situation:

نستخدم هذا أيضًا للحديث عن النتائج المترتبة في الحاضر على موقف خيالي في الماضي

If→ S. → **had V.3** → O. → C , S. → **would(n't) → V.1** → O

If I'd won that competition, I'd be richer than I am now. (I didn't win. → I'm not rich.)

4. Match the conditional sentences 1–4 with their types a–d.

وضّل الجمل الشرطية مع انواعها.

① □ If you read the travel pages, you'll probably hear about a new tourist attraction somewhere in the world.

- a) zero conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.)
- b) first conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.)
- c) second conditional (A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)
- d) third conditional (A hypothetical situation in the past.)

② □ If a tourist attraction is popular, it can be very good news for the organisers.

- a) zero conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.)
- b) first conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.)
- c) second conditional (A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)
- d) third conditional (A hypothetical situation in the past.)

③ □ Perhaps more people would have wanted to climb it if they hadn't had to splash out on an entrance fee.

- a) zero conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.)
- b) first conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.)
- c) second conditional (A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)
- d) third conditional (A hypothetical situation in the past.)

④ □ If you drove the route, you would see castles, beaches and amazing mountains.

- a) zero conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is generally true.)
- b) first conditional (A situation that the speaker considers is likely to happen.)
- c) second conditional (A hypothetical situation in the present or future.)
- d) third conditional (A hypothetical situation in the past.)

Answers :

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) d
- 4) c

5. Study sentences a–b which have the same meaning. Why are sentences a known as mixed conditionals? Check your answers in the Grammar box.

ادرس الجمل أ-ب التي لها نفس المعنى. لماذا تُعرف الجمل (أ) بالجمل الشرطية المختلطة؟ تحقق من إجاباتك

① a→ If they hadn't made the North Coast 500, people would be poorer.

b→ They made the North Coast 500, so people are not poorer.

② a→ If the organisers realised this, they would have done things differently, perhaps.

b→ The organisers do not realise this, so they didn't do things differently.

Answers :

Sentences a are known as mixed conditionals as they combine clauses from both second and third conditionals.

6. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة لإكمال الجمل.

① If Issa *isn't / wasn't* afraid of snakes, he would have picked it up.

② If he *learnt/ had learnt* to swim, he might be in the sea now.

③ I *will / would* be famous if I had taken that job.

④ If he *fell / had fallen*, he would be dead now.

⑤ If he *looked / had looked* at the map, he wouldn't be lost.

Answer:

- 1) wasn't 2) had learnt 3) would 4) had fallen
- 5) had looked

7. Read the article about refugees and use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences with correct conditional structures.

استخدم الافعال بين الاقواس لإكمال الجمل باستخدام الشرط الصحيح.

- 1 If Uganda *hadn't helped* (help) so many people in need, it -----(have) the most refugees of any African country.
- 2 If the Olympic Refugee Foundation -----(not help) people, the refugees -----(have) more mental health problems.
- 3 If the refugees -----(not be) top athletes, they -----(compete) for the Refugee Olympic Team.
- 4 If Amelio Castro -----(not lost) in Paris, he -----(get) a medal.
- 5 If some of the refugees -----(not have) a desire to help other people, they----- (not want) to become coaches.

Answers

- 1) wouldn't have 2) didn't help, might/would have 3) weren't, would/might not have competed
4) hadn't lost, might have got 5) didn't have, would not want

Work Book → P. 28 -29 → Exercises (1-2-3-4-5-6)

1. Match the two parts of the sentences.

وَصِّل أجزاء الجمل مع بعضها البعض.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | □ Unless you're very well-off , | إلا إذا كنت ميسور الحال |
| a) | if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping. | إذا لم تبذّر في كل مرة تذهب فيها للتسوق |
| b) | you'll need to borrow money to buy a house. | ستحتاج إلى اقتراض المال لشراء منزل. |
| c) | if I'd gone to a costly private school. | لو ذهبت إلى مدرسة خاصة مكلفة. |
| d) | I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams. | لما اضطررت إلى العمل بجد لاجتياز امتحاناتي. |
| e) | if you manage your finances carefully. | لو كنت تدير أمورك المالية بعناية. |
| 2 | □ Zeinab wouldn't run out of cash every month | لن تنفد نقود زينب كل شهر |
| a) | if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping. | |
| b) | you'll need to borrow money to buy a house. | |
| c) | if I'd gone to a costly private school. | |
| d) | I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams. | |
| e) | if you manage your finances carefully. | |
| 3 | □ You can live on very little | يمكنك أن تعيش على القليل جداً |
| a) | if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping. | |
| b) | you'll need to borrow money to buy a house. | |
| c) | if I'd gone to a costly private school. | |
| d) | I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams. | |
| e) | if you manage your finances carefully. | |
| 4 | □ If the exams were easier, | إذا كانت الامتحانات أسهل |
| a) | if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping. | |
| b) | you'll need to borrow money to buy a house. | |
| c) | if I'd gone to a costly private school. | |
| d) | I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams. | |
| e) | if you manage your finances carefully. | |
| 5 | □ My parents wouldn't be as well-off as they are | لما كان والداي ميسوري الحال كما هما الآن |
| a) | if she didn't splash out every time she went shopping. | |
| b) | you'll need to borrow money to buy a house. | |
| c) | if I'd gone to a costly private school. | |
| d) | I wouldn't have had to work so hard to pass my exams. | |
| e) | if you manage your finances carefully. | |

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

2. Match types of conditionals a–e with sentences 1–5 from Exercise 1.

وَصَلْ أنواع الجمل الشرطية التالية مع الجمل من التمرين الأول .

- a) Zero conditional: a situation that the speaker considers always true.
 (أ) الشرطية الصفرية: حالة يعتبرها المتكلم صحيحة دائماً.
- b) First conditional: a situation that is likely to happen in the future.
 (ب) الشرطية الأولى: موقف يحتمل حدوثه في المستقبل.
- c) Second conditional: a hypothetical or improbable situation in the present or future.
 (ج) الشرطية الثانية: حالة افتراضية أو غير محتملة في الحاضر أو المستقبل.
- d) Mixed conditional: the present consequences of a hypothetical past situation.
 (د) الشرطية المختلطة: النتائج الحالية لحالة افتراضية ماضية.
- e) Mixed conditional: the effects of a hypothetical present situation on the past.
 (هـ) الشرطية المختلطة: آثار موقف حاضر افتراضي على الماضي.

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

3. Read the sentences. Then choose the correct words to complete explanations a and b.

اقرأ الجمل. ثم اختر الكلمات الصحيحة لإكمال التفسيرات (أ) و (ب).

- 1** If video games weren't so costly, I'd buy a new one every month.
 إذا لم تكن ألعاب الفيديو باهظة الثمن، كنت سأشتري واحدة جديدة كل شهر.
- a) Video games *are / aren't* costly. ألعاب الفيديو مكلفة / ليست مكلفة
- b) I *buy / don't buy* a new one every month. أشتري / لا أشتري واحدة جديدة كل شهر
- 2** If you don't buy the car today, it will be more expensive tomorrow.
 إذا لم تشتري السيارة اليوم، فستكون أغلى غداً.
- a) You are *recommended / not recommended* to buy the car today. ينصح / لا ينصح بشراء سيارة اليوم.
- b) The car costs *more / less* today than it will tomorrow. السيارة تكلفتها اليوم أكثر / أقل مما ستكون عليه غداً
- 3** If we were affluent, we would've bought a big flat.
 كنا أثرياء، كنا سنشتري شقة كبيرة في.
- a) We *are / aren't* affluent. نحن اثرياء / لسنا اثرياء
- b) We *bought / didn't buy* a big flat. اشترينا / لم نشترى شقة جديدة.

Answers :

- 1) a are, b don't buy
 2) a recommended, b less
 3) a aren't, b didn't buy

4. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box. There is one extra phrase.

cancel	'll pick you up	weren't struggling
would have to	wouldn't be feeling	wouldn't need

- 1** If we spent more on society, fewer people would have to live in hardship.
- 2** If we'd eaten breakfast, we -----so hungry now.
- 3** If our house hadn't been burgled, I----- a replacement passport.
- 4** I -----at 6 p.m. outside the shopping centre unless I hear differently.
- 5** -----your bank cards immediately if you lose your wallet.

Answers :

- 2 wouldn't be feeling
 3 wouldn't need
 4 'll pick you up
 5 Cancel

5. Complete the mini-conversations with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible. أكمل المحادثات باستخدام الصيغ الصحيحة للأفعال بين قوسين. استخدم الصيغة القصيرة حينما أمكن.

Eman: If I ¹ ----- (pass) my exams, I would be at university now.

Dalia: True, but at least you are earning money rather than getting into debt.

Fadi: Don't you know what to do?

Ali: Fadi, if I knew what to do, I ² -----(not ask) you. Alma I thought you were one of those unusual people who don't like chocolate.

Heba: If I ³ -----(not like) chocolate, I wouldn't have made chocolate cake, would I?

Nawal: If I was richer, I ⁴ -----(donate) some money to help poor people.

Sana: You could donate some food instead.

Nour: If you ⁵ -----(not be) so extravagant during your last shopping trip, you'd have enough money left to go out this weekend.

Muna: I know, I know!

Answers :

- 1) 'd passed 2) wouldn't have asked/wouldn't be asking 3) didn't like 4) would donate/would have donated
5) hadn't been

6. Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text below. اختر الكلمة الصحيحة لإكمال النص في الاسفل.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1 a) aren't | b) weren't | c) wouldn't be |
| 2 a) 're | b) 'd | c) 'll |
| 3 a) unless | b) as | c) when |
| 4 a) buy | b) bought | c) 'd buy |
| 5 a) mightn't | b) might | c) will |
| 6 a) would be | b) is | c) will be |

LAMP-SHOP

The Adjusta-Lamp Pro is the best smart desk lamp on the market. Believe us, if they ¹ ----- so great, we wouldn't have installed them as standard in our own offices! Adjusta-Lamp Pro is available now at a bargain price. If you miss this special offer, you ² ----- regret it. Why?

Because ³ -----we say bargain, we mean BARGAIN! If you ⁴ ----- this lamp at any other shop, it would cost at least 99 JOD, but we're proud to offer it for just 59 JOD!

Place your order now as stocks are running out fast! In fact, if we'd known how popular this lamp was going to be, we ⁵ ----- have offered it at such a low price!

24-hour delivery guaranteed – if you'd ordered last night, it ⁶ ----- sitting on your desk right now! Don't wait another day. Order right away!

Answers : 1 b 2 c 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 a

7. Complete the sentences with *unless* إلا اذا, *if* اذا / لو or, where possible, *when* عندما.

- 1 Unless you run, you're going to be late for the lesson.
- 2 You'll laugh ----- I tell you what happened to me yesterday.
- 3 -----you don't feel like going, then don't go!
- 4 Don't bother making coffee for me----- you're making one yourself.
- 5 -----I told you a secret, would you be able to keep it?
- 6 -----the clock strikes midday, the race will begin.

Answers : 2) if/when 3) If 4) unless 5) If 6) When

Expressing dissatisfaction and regret *I wish/If only*

Present regrets الندم على المضارع نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن الندم في المضارع					Past regrets الندم على الماضي نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي				
S.	wish	S.	V.2	O. C.	S.	wish	had V.3	O.	C.
If only			didn't V.1		If only		S. hadn't V.3		
→ I wish I had a car. (I don't have a car.) → If only I was/were taller. (I'm not tall.)					→ I wish you 'd told me what sort of house it was. (You didn't tell me.) → If only I 'd left my car at home today. (I didn't leave my car.)				

- ① نضع الفاعل . ② اذا كانت الجملة اثبات الحل نفي. ③ اذا الجملة نفي الحل اثبات. ④ نكمل الجملة.
1. She lives at a big flat alone. I wish she didn't live at a big flat alone.
2. She lived at a big flat alone. – I wish she hadn't lived at a big flat alone.

هذه هي الجداول الخاصة بالقاعدة.

Present regrets		Past regrets	
الجملة مثبتة	الندم على المضارع الحل المنفي	الجملة مثبتة	الندم على الماضي الحل المنفي
V.1 / V1 s/es → will / can V.1	didn't V.1	V.2 would / could V.1	hadn't V.3
is / am / are		has / have V.3	
	wasn't weren't	was / were regret V.ing	
الجملة منفية	الحل مثبت	الجملة منفية	الحل مثبت
doesn't / don't V.1 won't / can't V.1	V.2 Would V.1	didn't V.1	had V.3
		was / were	
isn't / aren't / am not		wouldn't / couldn't V.1 hasn't / haven't V.3	
الجملة مثبتة	الحل مثبت	الجملة مثبتة	الحل مثبت
would like to V.1 would love to V.1 need to V.1 want to V.1	V.2 Would V.1	should have V.3	had V.3
		should V.1 needed to V.1 wanted to V.1	
		Shouldn't	hadn't V.3

Past modals For criticising

افعال المودل للنقد في الماضي

- Criticise past situation
S. → **should(n't) have V.3** → O. → C.
- You *shouldn't have read that letter.*

نقد موقف في الماضي.

- something was possible, but didn't happen, so we are unhappy about the result.

شيء كان ممكن الحدوث ولكنه لم يحدث ، لذلك نحن غير راضيين عن النتيجة.

- S. → **could(n't) have V.3** → O. → C.
You could have told me you were coming today!

Student Book → P. 44 → Exercises (1-2-3-4-5)

1. Look at the title of the article. How would you answer this question?

What would you change in your life either now or in the past?

When I asked this question on social media, here are some of the answers I got:

¹ **I wish I had gone to university.** I have a job but ^a I think **I could have got** a better job if I had a degree.

² If only I **had followed my dream** to be a photographer! I was too scared of failure.

I might not have been good enough, but ^b **I should at least have tried.**

^c **I shouldn't have listened** to my friend who told me I would never go to university because I couldn't spell. I'm dyslexic, not stupid, and guess what? Now I have two degrees!

³ **If only I was better at finishing** what I ... ;) When I was younger, I spent too much time worrying about what other people thought of me. I know now that ^d **I needn't have worried** because most people aren't judging anyone else, and if they are, it doesn't really matter.

⁴ **I wish I could travel round the world.** ^e **I thought I didn't think exercise was important.**

How wrong I was! I regret that now. ⁵ **I wish my best friend would stop telling everyone my secrets.** It's not how a friend should behave!

3. Look at the underlined examples in the text (1–5) and complete rules 1–3 below.

1 We use *wish/if only* + -----tense to talk about present regrets, or things we would like to change.

2 We use *wish/if only* + -----to talk about how we want someone else's behaviour to change.

3 We use *wish/if only* + -----tense to talk about past regrets.

Answers: 1 Past Simple 2 would 3 Past Perfect

4. Match the examples of past modals in bold in the text (a–e) with the meanings 1–5.

قم بتوصيل الامثلة على افعال المودلز بالغامق من النص مع معانيها.

1 I did something, but it wasn't necessary.

فعلت شيئاً ما، لكنه لم يكن ضرورياً.

2 I didn't do something because it wasn't necessary (or I thought it wasn't).

لم أفعل شيئاً لأنه لم يكن ضرورياً (أو اعتقدت أنه لم يكن ضرورياً).

3 It was a good idea for me to do something, but I didn't do it.

كانت فكرة جيدة بالنسبة لي أن أفعل شيئاً، لكني لم أفعله.

4 It wasn't a good idea for me to do something, but I did it.

لم تكن فكرة جيدة بالنسبة لي أن أفعل شيئاً، لكني فعلته.

5 Something was a possibility, but I didn't do it.

كان من الممكن أن أفعل شيئاً ما، لكني لم أفعله.

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

5. Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences. Sometimes both answers are correct.

1 Your room is a mess! I wish you ***would pickup / picked up*** your clothes from the floor!

2 I ***didn't need to wait / needn't have waited*** long for him because he arrived a couple of minutes later.

3 You ***should have had / needn't have had*** breakfast; then you wouldn't be hungry.

4 If only he ***knew / would know*** the truth!

5 I wish I ***had bought / bought*** her a nicer present – she looked a bit disappointed when I gave it to her.

Answers: 1) would pick up 2) didn't need to wait 3) should have had 4) knew 5) had bought

Work Book → P. 32 → Exercises (1-2-3-4)

1. Choose the correct options to explain the meaning of the sentences in bold.

اختر الخيار الصحيح لشرح معنى الجمل المكتوبة بالخط العريض.

1 I wish I could stop eating crisps.

أتمنى أن أتوقف عن تناول رقائق البطاطس.

The speaker **can / can't** stop eating crisps.

المتحدث يستطيع / لا يستطيع التوقف عن أكل رقائق البطاطس.

2 If only Alia knew how I felt about it.

ليت علياء تعرف فقط كيف أشعر حيال ذلك.

Alia **does / doesn't** know how the speaker feels about it.

علياء تعرف / لا تعرف كيف يشعر المتحدث حيال ذلك.

3 They shouldn't have bought it.

ما كان يجب عليهم شراؤها.

The speaker is talking about someone who **did / didn't** buy something.

يتحدث المتحدث عن شخص فعل / لم يشتري شيئاً ما.

4 It was sunny so we didn't need to wear our raincoats.

كان الجو مشمساً لذا لم نكن بحاجة إلى ارتداء معاطف المطر.

The speakers **did / didn't** wear their raincoats.

قام المتحدثون بارتداء / لم يرتدوا معاطف المطر.

5 I should have asked if the boy needed any help.

كان يجب أن أسأل إذا كان الصبي بحاجة إلى أي مساعدة.

It was a good idea to ask if the boy needed any help, **so the speaker did / but the speaker**

didn't.
كان من الجيد أن أسأل عما إذا كان الصبي بحاجة إلى أي مساعدة، لذلك فعل المتحدث / لكن المتحدث لم يفعل.

6 Ali could have given Fadi a lift into town.

كان بإمكان علي أن يوصل فادي إلى المدينة.

Fadi **did / didn't** get a lift into town from Ali.

حصل فادي / لم يحصل فادي على توصيلة إلى المدينة من علي.

Answers : 1) can't 2) doesn't 3) did 4) didn't 5) but the speaker didn't 6) didn't

2. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

تصحيح الفعل بين الاقواس (تم تنسيق التمرين بصيغة ضع دائرة) .

1 I wish I ----- (know) what questions they plan to ask during the English oral exam.

a) has known b) had known c) know d) knew

2 If only I ----- (walk) to school yesterday instead of going by bike.

a) has walked b) had walked c) walked d) have walked

3 You didn't need to -----(buy) that new charging cable but I guess it's good we've got a spare one.

a) buy b) bought c) buys d) buying

4 We didn't need -----(bring) our waterproof jackets after all.

a) to bring b) brought c) to brings d) to bringing

5 I wish I -----(can be) at the World Cup finals last month and seen my country play.

a) could have been b) could has been c) could be d) could had been

6 Looking back, perhaps I -----(should not say) anything, but I did, so it's too late now.

a) shouldn't have said b) shouldn't said c) shouldn't says d) shouldn't saying

Answers: 2) had walked 3) buy 4) to bring 5) could have been 6) shouldn't have said

3. Complete the second sentence using the correct forms of the underlined verbs.

أكمل الجملة الثانية باستخدام الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل الذي تحته خط.

1 I wish I were luckier.

I wish I **had been** luckier the last time I bought a lottery ticket.

2 If only I could afford to buy a new scooter.

If only I----- to buy a new scooter for my sister's last birthday.

3 I wish you'd been here to watch me perform yesterday.

I wish you -----here to watch me perform now.

4 If only we'd known where you were, we'd have come to get you.

If only we----- where you are, we would come and get you.

Answers: 2) could have afforded 3) were 4) knew

4. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

Ramzi: Did you read about that guy who unlocked that safe in Amman?

Hani: Er ... what? Is this a joke?

Ramzi: No! I read it online. He was visiting The Jordan Museum and there was this safe there that nobody had ever been able to unlock. Anyway, he tried a random combination and opened it first time!

Hani: Wow. Pure chance. If only he *1'd visited* (visit) earlier!

Ramzi: Ha! I wish I *2* ----- (be) there to see that.

Hani: So what was inside?

Ramzi: Well, he probably *3* ----- (need not bother) because there were just a couple of old documents.

Answers: 2) 'd been 3) needn't have bothered

Work Book → P. 34 → Exercises (5)

5. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. More than one answer is possible.

① I wish everything these days *isn't / wasn't / weren't* so expensive.

② If only my sister *would stop / stopped / had stopped* borrowing my clothes!

③ I wish I *studied / would study / had studied* sciences at school, but it's too late now.

④ He *needn't have worried / shouldn't have worried / didn't need to worry* about the test. He came top!

Answers :

1) wasn't/weren't 2) would stop 3) had studied

4) needn't have worried/shouldn't have worried

Unit Ten Grammar

أفعال التخمين على الماضي Past modals for speculation

Form	Usage
$S. \rightarrow \underline{\text{could/might}} \rightarrow \text{have} \rightarrow \underline{\text{V.3}} \rightarrow O. \rightarrow C.$ <i>They could/might have been to London. (but I'm not sure)</i>	past possibility احتمالات الماضي
$S. \rightarrow \underline{\text{can't/couldn't}} \rightarrow \text{have} \underline{\text{V.3}} \rightarrow O. \rightarrow C.$ <i>He can't have left, his car's here. She couldn't have revised because she failed her exams</i>	negative deduction about the past الاستنتاج السلبي
$S. \rightarrow \underline{\text{must}} \rightarrow \text{have} \underline{\text{V.3}} \rightarrow O. \rightarrow C.$ <i>It must have been in January 1953 when grandpa went to Paris.</i>	positive about the past متأكدين من الحدث في الماضي
$S. \rightarrow \underline{\text{may/may not}} \rightarrow \text{have} \underline{\text{V.3}} \rightarrow O. \rightarrow C.$ <i>You'd better take your laptop because Ali may/might not have taken his.</i>	less certain about past عندما نكون أقل يقينًا
$S. \rightarrow \underline{\text{would}} \rightarrow \text{have} \underline{\text{V.3}} \rightarrow O. \rightarrow C.$ <i>He would have been well-off at that time. (assumption) Heba would have graduated from school so she got a well-paid job. (logical conclusion)</i>	making an assumption or drawing a logical conclusion. نقوم بافتراض أو نستخلص استنتاج منطقي.

Reduced adverbial clauses

- We can replace a full adverbial clause with a present or perfect participle. These are relatively formal and most often used in written English:

As she **walked/Walking** into the press conference, she was addressed by a journalist.

Adel left his bag at home, **leaving** him without any money.

Adel left his bag at home, **which left** him without any money.

- يمكن أن نستبدل جملة ظرفية كاملة بجملة مضارع أو فعل تام. وهي صيغة رسمية نسبيًا، وغالبًا ما تُستخدم في اللغة الإنجليزية المكتوبة:

- We can use a perfect participle when we want to emphasise that one action happened before the other one. The subject of both clauses needs to be the same:

After I had finished my work, I decided to have a bath.

Having finished my work, I decided to have a bath.

- يمكننا استخدام الفعل المضارع التام عندما نريد التأكيد على أن أحد الفعلين حدث قبل الآخر. يجب أن يكون الفاعل في كلتا الجملتين واحدًا:

4. Read these extracts from the recording and match the underlined verb forms with their meanings a–c.

اقرأ هذه المقطوعات من التسجيل وطابق صيغ الأفعال التي تحتها خط مع معانيها أ-ج.

1 The holes must have been man-made because they would fit a right-handed musician perfectly.

لا بد أن تكون الثقوب من صنع الإنسان لأنها ستناسب عازقًا أيمن تمامًا

a) I'm pretty sure this was not true.

أنا متأكد من أن هذا لم يكن صحيحًا

b) It's possible that this was true.

من الممكن أن يكون هذا صحيحًا

c) I'm pretty sure this was true.

أنا متأكد تمامًا أن هذا كان صحيحًا

2 It can't just have been a coincidence.

لا يمكن أن تكون مجرد صدفة

a) I'm pretty sure this was not true.

أنا متأكد من أن هذا لم يكن صحيحًا

b) It's possible that this was true.

من الممكن أن يكون هذا صحيحًا

c) I'm pretty sure this was true.

أنا متأكد تمامًا أن هذا كان صحيحًا

3 They might have been candle holders.

ربما كانت حاملات شموع

a) I'm pretty sure this was not true.

أنا متأكد من أن هذا لم يكن صحيحًا

b) It's possible that this was true.

من الممكن أن يكون هذا صحيحًا

c) I'm pretty sure this was true.

أنا متأكد تمامًا أن هذا كان صحيحًا

answers : 1 c 2 a 3 b

5. Look at the sentences from the recording. How do we form continuous and passive forms with past modals?

انظر إلى الجمل من التسجيل. كيف نصوغ صيغتي المضارع المستمر والمبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الماضية؟

a) A wealthy person must have been planning to use it.

لا بد أن شخصًا ثريًا كان يخطط لاستخدامها

b) No-one really knows what they might have been used for.

لا أحد يعرف حقًا ما الذي كان من الممكن أن يستخدمه.

c) I can't have been paying attention.

لا يمكن أن أكون قد انتبهت

d) They could have been used to knit the fingers on gloves.

يمكن أن يكونا قد استُخدما في حياكة أصابع القفازات.

Answers: We use the modal + *have been* + present participle for continuous active forms.

We use the modal + *have been* + past participle for passive forms.

6. Study *Watch Out!* Then choose the best verb form to complete the sentences below.

ادرس صندوق الانتباه! ثم اختر الفعل لإكمال الجمل أدناه.

1 He might not **have looked / have been looking** where he was going when he tripped and fell.

2 This jewellery **might / must** have been expensive; it's solid gold!

3 This picture **might / can't** have been painted by the same artist; the style is completely different.

4 At that time, many children **would have started / would have been started** work at the age of eight.

5 He **might / must** have been lying; he's untrustworthy.

6 He **can't / mustn't** have carried out the robbery; I was with him all evening.

WATCH OUT!

We use *would* + a perfect infinitive (*have* + past participle) when we are making an assumption about what happened in the past or drawing a logical conclusion:

There would have been much simpler and cheaper ways of knitting gloves. (assumption)

The Isle of Lewis belonged to Norway at that time, so the merchant would have been in his own country when he lost the chess pieces. (logical conclusion)

Answers:

1) have been looking 2) would/must

3) can't 4) would have started

5) might/may 6) can't

7. Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Then listen and check.

A DISCOVERY IN PETRA

An amazing new discovery at Petra in Jordan ^① -----(might/never/discover) if archaeologists hadn't used a satellite to study the ancient city. When archaeologists studied the photos from the satellite, they found a large stone platform. The archaeologists also found pots on the platform that ^② -----(would/made) in around 150 BCE, at about the same time as the city of Petra grew up. The platform was high up and ^③ -----(can't/be) easy for people to reach, although it was only a kilometre from the centre of Petra. Archaeologists don't know what the platform was used for, but think it ^④ -----(must/ be) important because it was so big. They think it ^⑤ -----(might/be) used as a kind of stage.

Answers

- 1) might never have been discovered
- 2) would have been made
- 3) can't have been
- 4) must have been
- 5) might have been

Student Book → P. 51 → Exercises (2-3-4-5-6)

3. Match the underlined examples of participle clauses in the text (1–3) with the participle clauses (a–c).
وَصَلِّ الامثلة على الجمل الاسمية التي تحتها خط من النص مع الجمل الاسمية التالية.

- a) Showing a sequence of events.
- b) Showing that two things happened at the same time.
- c) Showing the result of an action.

Answers: a) 3 → After reading about his life growing up in London b) 1 → wanting to know more about the main star c) 2 → leaving me amazed

4. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

أكمل الجملة الثانية لتعطي نفس المعنى.

- ① Because he has won several awards, the actor's work is well-known.
(Having)
- ② As they are best friends, Asma and Dalia enjoy working together.
(Being)
- ③ The actor didn't expect the play to be so successful, and didn't realise it would run for seven seasons.
(Not expecting)

Answers

- 1 Having won several awards, the actor's work is well-known.
- 2 Being best friends, Asma and Dalia enjoy working together.
- 3 Not expecting the play to be so successful, the actor didn't realise it would run for seven seasons.

5. Study *Watch Out!* and rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined section with a participle phrase. Make any changes necessary.

- 1 Cameron starred in the film although found it difficult how to read.
- 2 Cameron has been in more than one film and appeared in a British TV programme.
- 3 Cameron won an award and got the best actor prize.
- 4 Cameron wanted to do better in life, so he learnt to act.

Answers

- 1 Cameron starred in the film despite finding it difficult to read.
- 2 Cameron has been in more than one film, also appearing in a British TV programme.
- 3 Cameron won an award, getting the best actor prize.
- 4 Wanting to do better in life, Cameron learnt to act.

6. Combine the two sentences, using a participle clause.

- 1 I didn't realise what time it was. I missed the train.
- 2 I lost my key. I couldn't get in the house.
- 3 I had been standing for hours. I felt very tired.
- 4 I knew what had happened. I wasn't surprised.

Answers

- 1 Not realising what time it was, I missed the train.
- 2 Having lost my key, I couldn't get in the house.
- 3 Having been standing for hours, I felt very tired.
- 4 Knowing what had happened, I wasn't surprised.

Work book → P. 39 → Exercises (1-2-3-4)

1. Find the subject of each participle clause.

جد الفاعل في كل جملة اسمية.

- 1) Having had guitar lessons for years, Ali amazed the class with his playing.
- 2) Standing in front of the painting, Hala and Faten instantly recognised it as a masterpiece.
- 3) Fadi added more blue paint to the mix, creating a darker shade of green.
- 4) Clearly impressed by the sculpture, the child stood with his mother and stared.

Answers: 2 Hala and Faten 3 Fadi 4 the child

2 . Match the two parts of the sentences.

قم بتوصيل الجمل مع بعضهما.

- 1) Having done stand-up comedy for years,
- 2) Feeling nervous about giving his presentation,
- 3) The actor began to improvise,
- 4) Knowing how excited Alia was,
- 5) Hala joined the writing class,
- 6) Having read the poem many times before,
- 7) Not knowing how to speak German,
- 8) Having never met before,
- a) her father decided not to cancel the trip.
- b) Hani knew the words by heart.
- c) Fawzi knew hundreds of funny jokes.
- d) never having written a story or poem in her life.
- e) the musicians needed time to get to know each other.
- f) Habib took deep calming breaths.
- g) Ali couldn't help with the translation.
- h) having forgotten his lines.

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

3 .Complete the sentences with the adverbial clauses from the box. اكمل بالجمل الظرفية من الصندوق

After having had - Having forgotten - Knowing - Never having been Not wanting to offend Thinking Wanting

- 1) Having forgotten to plug in my phone, I woke to find the battery dead.
- 2)----- how difficult my sister can be, I prepared myself for an argument.
- 3)----- to impress his new teacher, Imad put up his hand every time she asked a question.
- 4)----- to Cairo, the twins were very excited about their upcoming trip.
- 5)----- he was doing the right thing, he carried on.
- 6)----- breakfast, they packed the car and set off on holiday.
- 7)----- anyone, she decided to keep her opinion to herself.

Answers

- 2 Knowing 3 Wanting 4 Never having been 5 Thinking
- 6 After having had 7 Not wanting to offend

4. Replace the underlined parts with participle clauses.

استبدل الاجزاء التي تحتها خط بجملته نعت.

1) Because she thought her driving lesson started at 4 p.m. instead of 5 p.m., she had to wait an hour at the driving school.

Having thought

2) I had met her before, so I didn't bother introducing myself properly.

3) Because he felt it would be a bad idea to be tired, he went to bed early the night before his exam.

4) The little girl won the race easily, which left her parents open-mouthed.

5) After I had been to the gym, I showered and had some lunch.

Answers

2) Having met her before 3) Feeling 4) leaving 5) After having been

Work book → P. 42 → Exercises (3-4)

3. Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A Look at the circles in the field!

B They are so perfect they **1** -----(can't / make) by a farmer. Farmers don't have the equipment to do it.

A But it **2** -----(must / make) by a farmer! Who else would make circles in a field?

B Well, they **3** -----(could / make) by a designer.

A But they still **4** -----(would / need) special equipment and why would a designer want to do something like that?

B He or she **5** -----(might / look) for attention.

A There are a lot of easier ways to get attention. Anyway, it's private property.

B OK, well, I've got another theory.

A So, who do you think did it?

B Scientists of course! A big, flat field like this **6** -----(would / be) the perfect place for them to do an experiment, don't you think?

A Perhaps you're right!

Answers

1 can't have been made 2 must have been made

3 could have been made 4 would have needed

5 might have been looking 6 would be

4. Rewrite the sentences, using a participle clause.

1) After I had found a nice birthday present, I bought some wrapping paper.

Having found a nice birthday present, I bought some wrapping paper.

2) She looked at the diamond carefully and said, 'I think it's a fake.'

3) As she walked into town, she met several old friends.

4) As she had studied Mathematics, she was used to making complicated calculations.

5) I knew the background to the situation, so I understood how she felt.

6) He had watched the film several times, so he remembered every scene.

Answers

2 Looking / Having looked at the diamond carefully, she said 'I think it's a fake'.

3 Walking into town, she met several old friends.

4 Having studied Mathematics, she was used to making complicated calculations.

5 Knowing the background to the situation, I understood how she felt.

6 Having watched the film several times, he remembered every scene.

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

أكمل الجملة الثانية باستخدام الكلمة المكتوبة بالخط العريض بحيث يكون معناها نفس معنى الجملة الأولى. استخدم ما بين كلمتين وخمس كلمات، بما في ذلك الكلمة المكتوبة بالخط العريض.

1) After I had seen the film, I decided to buy the book. **HAVING**

-----, I decided to buy the book.

2) I think some medieval traders were very rich. **WOULD**

I think some medieval traders -----.

3) I don't think you were listening very closely. **CAN'T**

You -----very closely.

4) She didn't know the city well so she got lost. **KNOWING**

-----well, she got lost.

5) I think this artefact was probably used by farmers. **MUST**

I think this artefact -----by farmers.

Answers

1 Having seen the film 2 would have been very rich

3 can't have been listening 4 Not knowing the city

5 must have been used

الحمد لله عدد ما خلق و ذراً و برأ على كل نعمه ظاهرة و باطنة