

# Tenses

## Present

### Simple

always, often, usually,  
sometimes, rarely, every  
day, every week ..., daily,  
weekly, monthly, yearly

they, we, مع الجمع (V1)  
you, I  
he, she, it مع المفرد (V1 +s)  
مع النفي استخدم:  
don't / doesn't + مجرد

### Continuous

now, at the moment,  
look! Listen!  
Be careful! Watch out!

I مع المفرد جمع  
am, is, are + ing

### Perfect

just, already, yet, so  
far, lately, recently,  
ever, never

for, since

has

he, she, it مع المفرد  
have  
they, we, you, I مع الجمع  
+  
V3

- My family ..... a trip to Europe every year.  
a. plans                      b. was being planned                      c. would plan                      d. is planned
- The children often ..... to school by bus.  
a. goes                      b. went                      c. go                      d. going
- Many patients ..... to Jordan for treatments yearly.  
a. came                      b. come                      c. comes                      d. coming
- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ..... on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar.  
a. began                      b. begin                      c. begun                      d. begins
- The workers ..... at the moment. They're on a break.  
a. aren't working                      b. isn't working                      c. don't work                      d. weren't working
- Hurry up! Everybody ..... for you.  
a. is waiting                      b. are waiting                      c. wait                      d. waited
- Nobody ..... the report yet.  
a. finished                      b. had finished                      c. has finished                      d. finishes
- Her son ..... at a medical school recently.  
a. was                      b. have been                      c. has been                      d. are
- He usually ..... to the office by bus.  
a. goes                      b. go                      c. went                      d. has gone
- My teacher often ..... English at class in order to teach us.  
a. speak                      b. spoke                      c. spoken                      d. speaks
- Listen! Someone ..... the door.  
a. are knocking                      b. was knocking                      c. is knocking                      d. is knocked

# Tenses

## Past

### Simple

yesterday, in the past,  
ago, last day, last.....,  
in/during 2004, ancient  
from 1970 to 2003

**V2**

مع النفي  
مجرد + **didn't**

### Continuous

while, as, when

**was** مفرد  
**were** جمع + **ing**  
أو  
**V2**

حسب الناقص في الجملة

### Perfect

before, after, by  
2003,  
by the end of 2002.  
ماضي + **by**

**had + V3**  
أو  
**V2**

حسب الناقص في الجملة

1. My grandfather ..... from 1890 to 1976.

a. lived                      b. lives                      c. is living                      d. live

2. Last week, the students .....the yard with their teachers.

a. clean                      b. cleaned                      c. cleans                      d. is cleaning

3. The guests ..... very late yesterday.

a. left                      b. leaves                      c. leave                      d. is leaving

4. Before she went to the library, Huda ..... her mother to prepare lunch.

a. helped                      b. has helped                      c. had helped                      d. was helping

5. While my father ..... a book, our neighbor came to visit us.

a. is read                      b. reads                      c. was reading                      d. is being read

6. Ali ..... his friend while he was shopping.

a. meet                      b. was meeting                      c. meeting                      d. met

7. Salam ..... her report when the light in her room switched itself off.

a. was typing                      b. is typing                      c. types                      d. was typed

8. After she ..... a phone call, she went out.

a. make                      b. was making                      c. made                      d. had made

9. They had prepared everything before we .....

a. arrived                      b. arrives                      c. had arrived                      d. arrive

10. By the end of last month, our students ..... their final exams.

a. finish                      b. finishes                      c. had finished                      d. finished

**Present / Past perfect Continuous:**

المضارع و الماضي التام المستمر

Keywords:

for, since , all morning/evening/afternoon/night/ day/week/my life...

الحل:

**has / have /had + been + ing**نستخدم **had** في حالة وجود **V2** في الجملة

1. Ali ..... thinking about his friend for two minutes when he received an email from him.  
**a. have been      b. had been      c. will be      d. is**
2. Fatima ..... her work for two hours before she left the house.  
**a. am doing      b. is doing      c. had been doing      d. have been doing**
3. Nadia ..... her homework for two hours.  
**a. have done      b. have been doing      c. has been doing      d. had been done**
4. The children ..... in the yard for two hours.  
**a. has been playing      b. is playing      c. will play      d. had been playing**
5. My mother was very tired; she ..... all afternoon for a special family dinner.  
**a. is cooking      b. has been cooking      c. cooks      d. had been cooking**
6. My sister was very busy yesterday as she ..... for a special occasion.  
**a. had been preparing      b. prepares      c. has been prepared      d. is preparing**

# Tenses

## Future

### Simple

**tomorrow, soon, in the future, in 2030, next month, next..... ,**

**will + inf**

نستخدمها عند وجود الكلمات التالية:

[ think, perhaps, hope, maybe, possible(ly), probable (ly) ]

اما في حالة عدم وجودها نستخدم:

**am, is are + going to**

+

**فعل مجرد**

### Continuous

**this time next week, in two years' time, tomorrow morning/night/evening/ at 5:00...**

**will + be + ing**

### Perfect

**By 2030, by the time + simple present, by next week ....**

**will + have + V3**

1. My grandfather ..... from 1890 to 1976.

**a. lived**

**b. lives**

**c. is living**

**d. live**

2. Last week, the students .....the yard with their teachers.

**a. clean**

**b. cleaned**

**c. cleans**

**d. is cleaning**

3. The guests ..... very late yesterday.

**a. left**

**b. leaves**

**c. leave**

**d. is leaving**

4. Before she went to the library, Huda ..... her mother to prepare lunch.

**a. helped**

**b. has helped**

**c. had helped**

**d. was helping**

5. While my father ..... a book, our neighbor came to visit us.

**a. is read**

**b. reads**

**c. was reading**

**d. is being read**

6. Ali ..... his friend while he was shopping.

**a. meet**

**b. was meeting**

**c. meeting**

**d. met**

7. Salam ..... her report when the light in her room switched itself off.

**a. was typing**

**b. is typing**

**c. types**

**d. was typed**

8. After she ..... a phone call, she went out.

**a. make**

**b. was making**

**c. made**

**d. had made**

9. They had prepared everything before we .....

**a. arrived**

**b. arrives**

**c. had arrived**

**d. arrive**

**Tenses****Rewrite****Present Perfect Continuous****Started (began)**

+ **still** → has/have + been + v.ing + since + time.

ex.

1. Hatem **started** studying at **5:00 pm**, it's 8:00 pm now and he's **still** studying.  
He .....

2. Aya started working at 3:00 pm, it's 5:00 pm now and she's still working.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is .....**

- A) Aya had been working since 3:00 pm.
- B) Aya has been worked since 3:00 pm.
- C) Aya has been working since 3:00 pm.
- D) Aya has been working since 5:00 pm.

**Past Perfect (Before)**

and then → **Before** + V2 , subj + had + V3

أو  
had + V3 .... **before** + V2

ex.

1. Tala **took** several courses **and then** she joined the club.

Tala .....

2. Amer took three English courses, and then he left to study in America.

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) **Before Amer left to study in America, he had taken three English courses.**
- B) **Before Amer had taken three English courses, he left to study in America.**
- C) **Before Amer had left to study in America, he took English courses.**
- D) **Before Amer left to study in America, he took three English courses.**

3. Ali watched his favourite film, and then he went to sleep.

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Before Ali had watched his favourite film, he went to sleep.
- B) Before Ali went to sleep, he had watched his favourite film.
- C) Before Ali had gone to sleep, he watched his favourite film.
- D) Before Ali had gone to sleep, he had watched his favourite film.

## Modal verbs

perhaps → might + inf

ex.

**Perhaps** Rami's computer **is** broken down.

Rami's computer .....

not allowed to → mustn't + inf  
انسخ من بعد الـ to

ex.

You are **not allowed to** smoke here.

You .....

not necessary to → don't/doesn't have to

ex.

It's **not necessary to** come on time.

You .....

## infinitives & Gerunds (ing/ to)

قبل الفراغ مباشرة

intend, plan, want, afford, hope → to + infinitive  
stop → v.ing

ex.

1. My computer suddenly **stopped**..... last night.

a. worked      b. works      c. working      d. will work

2. We can't **afford** ..... in a big house.

a. live      b. to live      c. lived      d. are living

3. She **wanted** ..... medicine in the past.

a. study      b. studying      c. to study      d. studied

4. Are you **planning** ..... law in the future?

a. studied      b. will study      c. to study      d. studies

intend → am, is, are + planning to + infinitive  
انسخ من بعد to

ex.

Rashed **intends** to study engineering at university.

Rashed .....

## Causative Form

**asked** → subject + **had** + **object** + **V3**  
 للفعل الموجود بعد to غير عاقل

ex.

1. Hatem **asked** someone to fix his computer.

Hatem .....

2. I **asked** someone to send my text message.

**The correct causative form of the sentence above is:**

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. I have sent my text message | b. I had my text message sent |
| c. My text message was sent    | d. I had sent my text message |

3. Mohammad asked someone to check his emails.

**The correct causative form of the sentence above is .....**

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Mohammad had checked his emails. | B) Mohammad had his emails checked. |
| C) Mohammad has his emails checked. | D) his emails were checked.         |

ضع دائرة:

1. I had my phone ..... after I dropped it.

- |             |                 |           |              |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. repaired | b. had repaired | c. repair | d. repairing |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|

2. I had my new apartment ..... before my birthday party.

- |                  |               |              |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. had decorated | b. decorating | c. decorated | d. decorates |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|

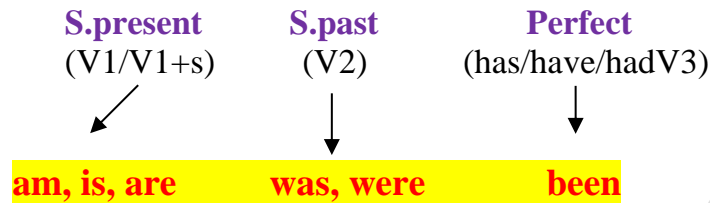
3. Ibrahim ..... his new dental clinic ..... last week.

- |                   |                   |                 |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| a. has/ furnished | b. had/ furnished | c. is/furnished | d. was/furnished |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|

## Passive Voice

Active voice: Subject + **Verb** + **Object**

Passive voice: **Object** + Verb to **Be** + **V3**



1. The teacher **gives** a new lesson every day.

A new lesson .....

2. Somebody **wrote** the letter last night.

The letter .....

3. I bought a new car last month.

**The correct passive voice of the sentence above is:**

- A) The new car is bought last month.
- B) The new car wasn't bought last month.
- C) The new car isn't bought last month.
- D) The new car was bought last month.

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

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
- B) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
- C) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
- D) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

5. Farmers don't water the plants in the afternoon.

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) The plants weren't watered in the afternoon.
- B) The plants aren't watered in the afternoon.
- C) The plants were watered in the afternoon.
- D) The plants are watered in the afternoon.

6. The teacher invited mum and dad to the school party.

**The correct passive form of the sentence above is .....**

- A) mum and dad are invited to the school party.
- B) mum and dad were invited to the school party.
- C) mum and dad invited to the school party.
- D) mum and dad were inviting to the school party.



## Passive Voice

ضع دائرة:

1. Many gallons of fresh milk ..... **every day**.  
 a. are drunk      b. is drinking      c. drank      d. are drinking
2. Three of my articles ..... **last month** in the local newspaper.  
 a. have published      b. has been published      c. will be published      d. were published
3. The competition ..... **every year**.  
 a. is held      b. are held      c. were held      d. held
4. Many new parks ..... in my town **last year**.  
 a. was built      b. were built      c. would build      d. have built
5. **Last month**, many students ..... as members in the English club.  
 a. was elected      b. are elected      c. were elected      d. is elected
6. I 'm afraid that my laptop ..... by someone else **yesterday**.  
 a. was used      b. are used      c. will use      d. used
7. Many wild animals **become** more aggressive when they .....  
 a. are captured      b. capturing      c. had been captured      d. has captured
8. People have been using smartphones since they ..... **in the early 2000s**.  
 a. have invented      b. invented      c. are invented      d. were invented

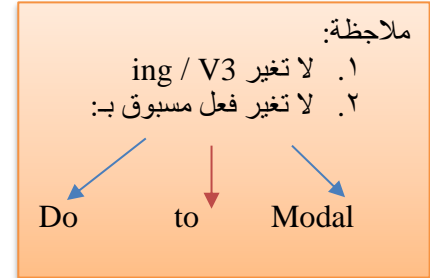
## “Reported Speech”

عند التحويل الى كلام منقول يجب تغيير الامور الثلاث التالية:

### 1. The tenses

**V1 → V2 → had + V3**

eat/eats	ate	had eaten
visit/visits	visited	had visited
am, is are	was, were	had been
has, have	had	had had
will	would	
can	could	
must	had to	



### 2. Pronouns:

Direct speech	Reported speech مؤنث مذكر
I my me تتغير على الشخص الأول	he, she his, her him, her
You (subject) You (object) Your تتغير على الشخص الثاني	he, she, they him, her, them his, her, their
We our us	they their them

### 3. Adverbs of time and place:

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. this	1. that
2. these	2. those
3. here	3. there
4. yesterday	4. the day before
5. last week	5. the week before
6. tomorrow	6. the day after
7. next month	7. the month after
8. ago	8. before
9. now	9. then
10. today/ tonight	10. that day/ that night

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna .....

2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said .....

3. "Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me .....

4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said that .....

5. "My favourite subject this year is chemistry."

Hussein told me .....

6. "I have done my best."

The doctor said .....

7. "I am writing a letter to my brother."

Rami said that .....

8. "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.

B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.

C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.

D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

9. "We were visiting the museum yesterday."

**The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:**

A) Marwan said that they are visiting the museum the day before.

B) Marwan said that we had been visiting the museum the day after.

C) Marwan said that they had been visiting the museum the day before.

D) Marwan said that we were visiting the museum the day before.

10. "I'd already been living in London for five years."

**The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:**

A) My friend said that he has already been living in London for five years.

B) My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.

C) My friend said that we had already lived in London for five years.

D) My friend said that he had already been lived in London for five years.

11. "I'm watching my favourite movie now."

**The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:**

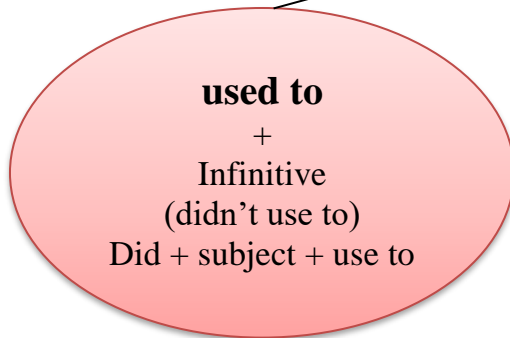
A) Nour told Ali that she was watching her favourite movie then.

B) Nour told Ali that she was watching her favourite movie now.

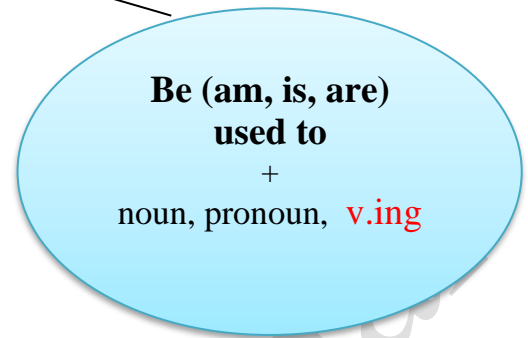
C) Nour told Ali that she is watching her favourite movie now.

D) Nour told Ali that she is watching her favourite movie then.

## Used to



عادات في الماضي و انتهت



عادات مألوفة حالياً

1. When I was younger, I ..... on foot to my school.  
 a. are used to going      b. used to go      c. use to go      d. am used to going
2. My father ..... to drink coffee, but now he does.  
 a. hasn't used      b. didn't use      c. wasn't used      d. doesn't use
3. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ..... living there now.  
 a. is used to      b. used to      c. didn't use to      d. am not used to
4. Where did they ..... to school?  
 a. are used to go      b. used to go      c. is used to go      d. use to go
5. Ali ..... the duck in the park with his father when he was young.  
 a. is used to feeding      b. used to feed  
 c. am used to feeding      d. are used to feeding
6. Rashed ..... swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.  
 a. are used to going      b. used to go      c. use to go      d. am used to going
7. When I was a child, I ..... in the yard with my friends.  
 a. use to play      b. used to play  
 c. am used to playing      d. used to playing
8. My parents **used** ..... me stories before sleep.  
 a. tell      b. to telling      c. to tell      d. told
9. My grandparents **didn't** ..... emails when they were my age.  
 a. used to send      b. use to send      c. use to sending      d. is used to sending

10. I ..... **live** in Finland, but now I live in France.

- a. use to                      b. used to                      c. am used to                      d. is used to

11. **Are** you ..... in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

- a. used to live                      b. used to living                      c. use to live                      d. use to living

12. There ..... be so much pollution, but these days it's a global problem.

- a. didn't use to                      b. was used to                      c. wasn't used to                      d. don't use to

13. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ..... the cold weather.

- a. didn't use to                      b. was used to                      c. weren't used to                      d. don't use to

### **Rewrite:**

**normal** /customary/ familiar → am, is, are (not) + used to + ing

ex.

1. It's **normal** for me now to **wake up** early in the morning to study.

I .....

2. It is **not normal** for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

My grandfather .....

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

Most of Jordanian people .....

A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

D) use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

4. I am used to teaching my students through social media.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

A) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.

B) It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.

C) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

D) It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

## Cleft sentences

### طريقة الحل الأولى:

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
The person <b>who/that</b>	الجملة كاملة ما عدا المطلوب +	<b>is (V1)</b>	الشخص أو الشيء المطلوب +
The thing (subject) <b>which/that</b>		<b>was (V2)</b>	
The place (country) <b>where</b>			
The time (year, period) <b>when</b>			

**ex.**

1. Rawan won the competition last week.

**The person** .....

2. I lived in Spain two years ago.

**The place** .....

3. I like English most of all.

**The subject** .....

4. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007CE.

**The year** .....

5. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

**The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:**

A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.

B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.

C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

7. The person .....

A) who invented Al-Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.

B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al-Jazari.

D) who invented in the twelfth century Al-Jazari was the mechanical clock.

يجب حذف **on, in, at** قبل المكان أو الزمان عند استخدام **when /where**



1

2

3

4

It **is / was** + الشخص أو الشيء المطلوب + **who** +  
**which**  
**where**  
**when**

1. I finished typing the report at **9 p.m.**

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is .....

- A) It is 9 p.m. when I finished typing the report.
- B) It was 9 p.m. when I finish typing the report.
- C) It is 9 p.m. when I finish typing the report.
- D) It was 9 p.m. when I finished typing the report.

2. **My boss** sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is .....

- A) It was Tuesday that my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague.
- B) It was his colleague that my boss sent the signed contract to on Tuesday.
- C) It was my boss who sent the signed contract to his colleague on Tuesday.
- D) It was the signed contract that my boss sent to his colleague on Tuesday.

3. **Laszlo Biro** invented the pen in 1931 CE in Hungary.

The correct cleft sentences that emphasises the information in bold is:

- A) It is Laszlo Biro who invented the pen in 1931 CE in Hungary.
- B) It was Laszlo Biro who invented the pen in 1931 CE in Hungary.
- C) It was Laszlo Biro which invented the pen in 1931 CE in Hungary.
- D) It was Lasz lo Biro who the pen invented in 1931 CE in Hungary.

1. Ahmad sent the message ..... we asked for.

a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

2. I have read the book ..... I borrowed from you yesterday.

a. whose                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

3. I admire parents ..... devote themselves to their families.

a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

4. I always go to the supermarket ..... sells organic vegetables.

a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

5. The school ..... we go to is very big.

a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

6. The school ..... was built in our village is big.

a. who                      b. which                      c. where                      d. whom

# Second Semester

Ayman Abu Omar



## QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS



more + adj + than

adj + er + than



not + as + adj + as

less + adj + than



1. Learning Chinese is **more difficult than** learning English.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Learning Chinese is **less difficult than** learning English.
- B) Learning English is **n't as difficult as** learning Chinese.
- C) Learning English is **more difficult than** learning Chinese.
- D) Learning Chinese is **not as difficult as** learning English.

2. My watch is **less attractive than** yours.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

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

3. **Neither** Maths **nor** Biology is **as interesting as** English. This means ...

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

4. Learning medicine is **more difficult than** learning biology and chemistry.  
- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:  
A) Learning biology and chemistry is **more difficult than** learning medicine.  
B) Learning medicine is **less difficult than** learning biology and chemistry.  
C) Learning biology and chemistry is **not as difficult as** learning medicine.  
D) Learning medicine is **as difficult as** learning biology and chemistry.
5. Law is **not as popular as** Medicine and Dentistry.  
A) Medicine and Dentistry are **more popular than** law.  
B) Law is **more popular than** Medicine and Dentistry.  
C) Medicine and Dentistry are **less popular than** law.  
D) Law is **as popular as** Medicine and Dentistry.
6. Reading a novel is **not as interesting as** watching a movie.  
A) Watching a movie is **less interesting than** reading a novel.  
B) Watching a movie isn't **as interesting as** reading a novel.  
C) Reading a novel is **less interesting than** watching a movie.  
D) Reading a novel is **more interesting than** watching a movie.
7. Manar is **not as active as** Khaleda.  
A) Manar is **more active than** Khaleda.  
B) Khaleda is **less active than** Manar.  
C) Manar is **less active than** Khaleda.  
D) Khaleda is **as active as** Manar.
8. **Neither** math **nor** physics is **as easy as** English.  
A) Math and physics are **easier than** English.  
B) English is **not as easy as** math and physics.  
C) English is **easier than** math and physics.  
D) English is **as easy as** math and physics.
9. English is **easier than** maths.  
A) Math is **easier than** English.  
B) Math is **not as easy as** English.  
C) English **isn't as easy as** math.  
D) English is **as easy as** math.

10. Old computers aren't as powerful as modern computers.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Modern computers aren't as powerful as old computers.
- B) Old computers are less powerful than modern computers.
- C) Modern computers are less powerful than old computers.
- D) Old computers are more powerful than modern computers.

11. Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Khawla eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
- B) Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
- C) Khawla eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam.
- D) Khawla doesn't eat as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.

12. Maha is **better** in grammar **than** Rawan.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Maha is **not as good** in grammar **as** Rawan.
- B) Rawan is **as good** in grammar **as** Maha.
- C) Rawan is **better** in grammar **than** Maha.
- D) Rawan **isn't as good** in grammar **as** Maha.

هناك صفات تُصاغ بشكل مختلف:

1. good	→	better	→	best
2. bad	→	worse	→	worst
3. far	→	farther	→	farthest

13. Watching movies is not as good as reading books.

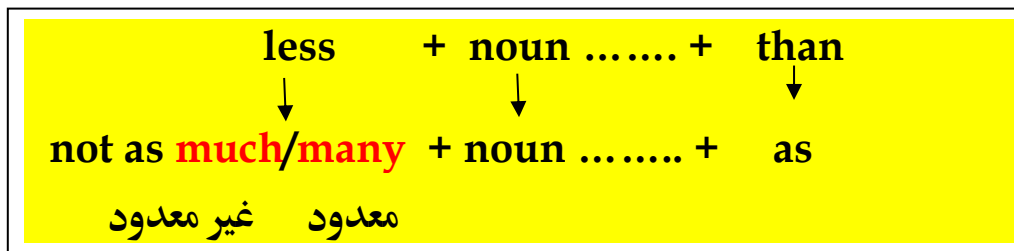
- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Reading books is as not good as watching movies.
- B) Watching movies is better than reading books.
- C) Reading books is better than watching movies.
- D) Watching movies is as good as reading books.

14. Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
- B) Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
- C) Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
- D) Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.



15. There's **less information** on the website **than** there is in the book.

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

**no + noun .....+ as + adj + as**

**the + adj+ est**

**the most + adj**

1. There is **no** play **as** interesting **as** Hamlet.

Hamlet .....

2. There is **no** man in our city **as** rich **as** Maher.

Maher .....

3. **The cheapest** thing on the menu is orange juice.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

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

**Exercise Choose the correct answer.**

1. Scientists think that the day on Mars is ..... **than** the day on earth.  
a. as short as      b. shorter      c. the shortest      d. as short
2. There are ..... students studying Science **as** Maths.  
a. more      b. less      c. not as many      d. not as much
3. Maths is ..... popular **than** Science.  
a. more      b. the most      c. not as many      d. not as much
4. Jordanian children can leave school one year ..... **than** English children.  
a. not as early      b. early      c. earlier      d. earliest
5. I'm not interested in football **as** ..... **as** you.  
a. many      b. more      c. much      d. less
6. They want to interview **as** ..... **candidates as** possible for the new position.  
a. much      b. many      c. the most      d. more
7. Ibrahim doesn't like playing volleyball ..... he likes playing table tennis.  
a. as hard as      b. as much as      c. as often as      d. as popular as
8. Which university is ..... existing educational institution in the world?  
a. older      b. older than      c. the oldest      d. oldest
9. The salesman said that ..... sold items in his shop were chocolate and chips.  
a. less      b. the least      c. least      d. less than
10. We **practice** music in our free time ..... possible.  
a. as many as      b. as more as      c. as often as      d. as few as
11. Mr Khalil's novels are .....ones this year, many people like them.  
a. the more attractive      b. most attractive  
c. the most attractive      d. more attractive
12. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do. She always puts ..... on her plate **than** I do.  
a. more      b. less      c. many      d. much
13. I'm **tired** today because I went to bed ..... **than** usual last night.  
a. earlier      b. early      c. early as      d. earliest
14. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was ..... interesting story I've ever read.  
a. the most      b. the least      c. more      d. least
15. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a **little** .....  
a. longer than      b. longest      c. the longest      d. longer

## INDIRECT QUESTIONS

- We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.

الدلائل:

{ **Could you tell me .....**?  
**Could you explain .....**?  
**Do you know .....**?  
**Do you mind telling me .....**?  
**Would you know .....**?  
**I wonder .....** }

نعتمد في الحل على الفعل المساعد:

### Verbs to Do

احذف وانسخ **do**  
 احذف وضيف **does** s/es للفعل  
 احذف وحول الفعل لـ **did** V2

### Have

### Be

### Modal

has, have      am, is      will, would  
 had              are, was      can, could  
                      were      shall, should  
                                  may, might  
                                  must  
 شقلبهم مع الفاعل الموجود بعدهم

هنالك نوعين من الأسئلة:

### Wh – Questions:

سؤال يبدأ بـ:

What, why, where, when, who, which, How, How much .....

### Yes/ No -Questions:

سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد

حيث نضيف:

if / whether

قبل البدء بالحل

الكلمات التالية تُعتبر كلمة واحدة مع ما يليها:

my, his, her, your, their, our, its, the, a, an .....

ex. my brother, the boys, our books .....

1. How much sleep **do** teenagers of our age need?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age needs?
- B) Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- C) Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age needed?
- D) Do you know how much sleep teenagers need of our age?

2. How many languages **does** his brother speak?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Do you mind telling me how many languages his brother spoke?
- B) Do you mind telling me how many languages his brother speak?
- C) Do you mind telling me how many languages his brother speaks?
- D) Do you mind telling me how many languages his brothers speak?

3. When **did** they finish their work?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Could you tell me when finished they their work?
- B) Could you tell me when they finish their work?
- C) Could you tell me when they finishes their work?
- D) Could you tell me when they finished their work?

4. Why **were** the students protesting against the new system?

**Do you know** .....

5. How long **have** they stayed there?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Could you tell me how long they have stayed there?
- B) Could you tell me how long they had stayed there?
- C) Could you tell me how long have they stayed there?
- D) Could you tell me how long they stayed there?

6. What **can't** we bring onto the plane?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Could you tell me what can't we bring onto the plane?
- B) Could you tell me what can't bring we onto the plane?
- C) Could you tell me what we couldn't bring onto the plane?
- D) Could you tell me what we can't bring onto the plane?



7. What **should** I do on the day before the meeting?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Do you know what I should on the day before the meeting?
- B) Do you know what I should do on the day before the meeting?
- C) Do you know what I do should on the day before the meeting?
- D) Do you know what should I on the day before the meeting?

8. Who **is** the new teacher?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Do you know who the new is teacher?
- B) Do you know who the new was teacher?
- C) Do you know who the new teacher is?
- D) Do you know who the new teacher was?

9. How **can** I irrigate my plants?

- A) Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- B) Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- C) Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- D) Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

10. Do you know .....?

- A) where are your classmates
- B) where your classmates are
- C) where classmates are your
- D) where classmates your are

11. Is it possible to learn a new language online?

**The correct indirect question of the one above is:**

- A) Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B) Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C) Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D) Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online?

12. **Are** we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

**The correct indirect question of the one above is:**

- A) Do you know whether we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- B) Do you know whether we allowed are to eat sweets during the exam?
- C) Do you know whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- D) Do you know whether we were allowed to eat sweets during the exam?



13. **Does** Waleed send his email to the company?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Could you tell me if Waleed sent his email to the company?
- B) Could you tell me if Waleed sends his email to the company?
- C) Could you tell me if Waleed send his email to the company?
- D) Could you tell me if Waleed had sent his email to the company?

14. **Did** she attend the meeting yesterday?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Can you tell me whether did she attend the meeting yesterday?
- B) Can you tell me whether she attends the meeting yesterday?
- C) Can you tell me whether she attended the meeting yesterday?
- D) Can you tell me whether she had attended the meeting yesterday?

15. **Can** I park my car here?

**The correct indirect question of the once above is:**

- A) Do you know if I could park my car here?
- B) Do you know I can park my car here?
- C) Do you know if I can park my car here?
- D) Do you know if could I park my car here?

- Why **didn't** they finish earlier?

**Could you tell me .....**

عند وجود:

**don't / doesn't / didn't** شقلب لا تحذف

جمل الطالب:

**Do you mind + ing**

1. **Please** give me a glass of water.

**Do you mind** .....

2. **Please** help me to plan my revision.

**Do you mind** .....

3. **Can you** suggest a healthy breakfast?

**Do you mind** .....

4. Do you **mind** ..... me some help, please?

- A) give                      B) giving                      C) gave                      D) to give**

# THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

الدليل:

that

يسبقها أحد الأفعال التالية:

say (said), think (thought), know (knew, known),

believe(d), assume(d), claim(ed), prove(d)

أولاً: التحويل المباشر

B

في حالة عدم وجود It

١. نطبق طريقة (Be + V3) It

٢. نحول **that** لـ **to**

٣. نحول الفعل الموجود بعد الكلمات المكررة

المحذوفة إلى مجرد

A

عند وجود It تحت

١. نضيف أحد أفعال **Be** حسب زمن الفعل.

V1

am

is, are

V2

was

were

has/have V3

been

٢. نحول الفعل لـ **V3**

1. They say **that** fish is good for the brain.

It .....

2. They claimed **that** we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It .....

3. Experts have proved **that** exercise is good for concentration.

It .....

4. People believe **that** exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.

B) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.

C) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.

D) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

1. People believe **that** solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles .....

2. People think **that** solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

3. People believe **that** doing exercises makes you fit.

**- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is .....**

- A) Doing exercises was believed to make you fit.
- B) Doing exercises was believed to makes you fit.
- C) Doing exercises was believed to made you fit.
- D) Doing exercises is believed to make you fit.

4. Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles.
- B) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles.
- C) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles.
- D) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.

5. My English teacher says **that** English clubs are essential for learning English.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) English clubs are said that essential for learning English.
- B) English clubs are said to be essential for learning English.
- C) English clubs have been said to be essential for learning English.
- D) English clubs say to be essential for learning English.

6. Experts have proved **that** eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Eating fresh vegetables have been proved to be good for the stomach.
- B) Eating fresh vegetables had been proved to be good for the stomach.
- C) Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.
- D) Eating fresh vegetables has proved to be good for the stomach.

7. People believe **that** the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) The heavy rainfall is believed to be caused the devastating of the dam.
- B) The heavy rainfall is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.
- C) The heavy rainfall was believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.
- D) The heavy rainfall was believed to cause the devastating of the dam.

**Exercise: choose the correct answer.**

1. It ..... that kids only use a small percentage of their potentials.

- A) has believed      B) is believed      C) had believed      D) are believed

2. We ..... to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

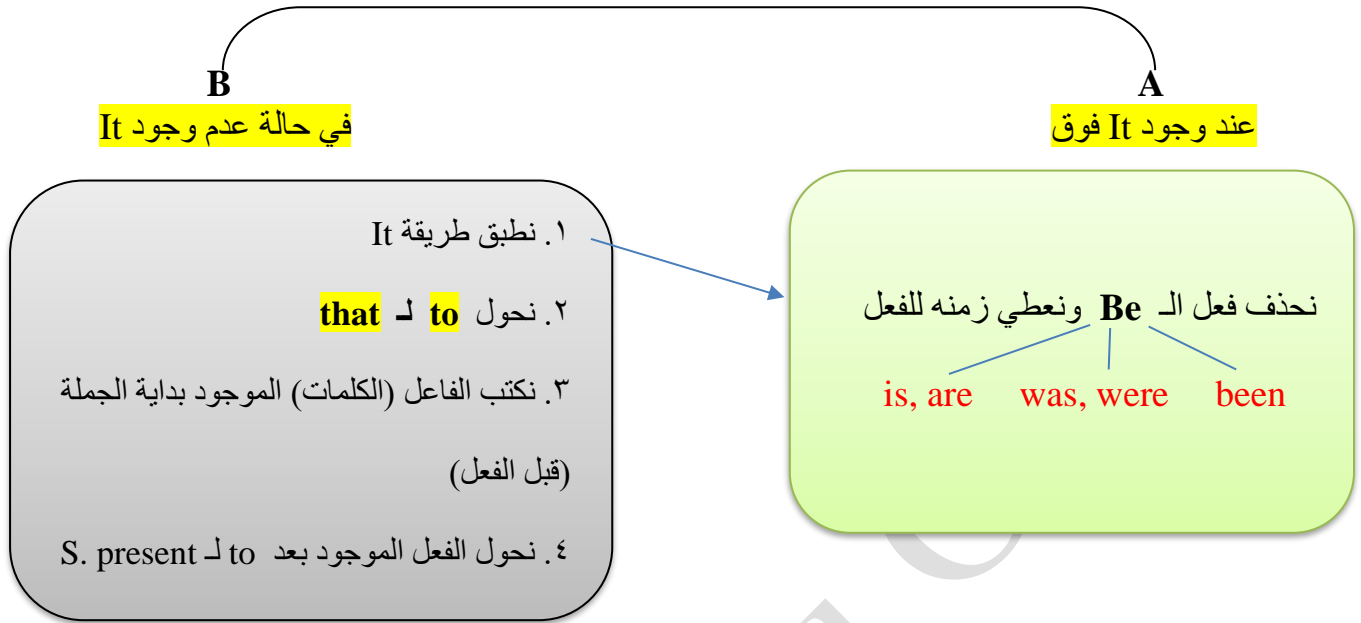
- A) has thought      B) was thought      C) are thought      D) is thought

Be + V3 + to + infinitive

*Winners make goals ...*

*Losers make excuses*

## ثانياً: التحويل العكسي:



1. **It is said that** fish is good for the brain.

Experts .....

2. **It has been proved that** solving puzzles improves the function of the brain.

Scientists .....

3. **It was thought that** she was true.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) They think that she was true.
- B) They think that she is true.
- C) They thought that she was true.
- D) They think that she was to be true.

4. Eating almonds **is believed to** reduce the risk of heart disease.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Health experts believe that eating almonds reduce the risk of heart disease.
- B) Health experts believed that eating almonds reduce the risk of heart disease.
- C) Health experts believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.
- D) Health experts believe that eating almonds reduced the risk of heart disease.

5. Doing regular exercise **is claimed to** be beneficial.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Experts have claimed that exercise is beneficial.
- B) Experts claim that exercise is to be beneficial.
- C) Experts claim that exercise is beneficial.
- D) Experts claim that exercise was beneficial.

6. Exercise **has been proved to** be good for concentration.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

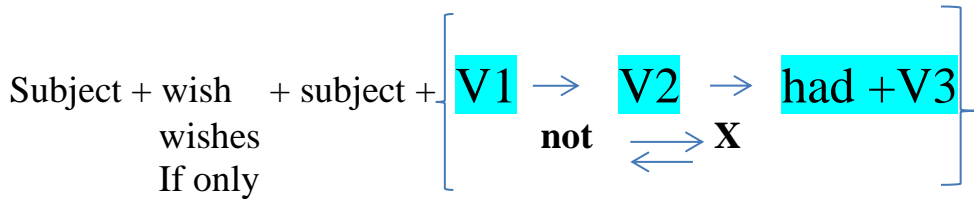
- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
- D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.



# WISH

Wish = If only ( impossible, unlikely)

طريقة الحل:



احذف وحول ما بعدها V2

don't / doesn't / should

احذف وحول ما بعدها had + V3

regret / didn't / couldn't

احذف مع ما قبلها وحول حسب الجملة الثانية

because / sorry that

يجوز استخدام were مع المفرد

1. I **can't** read quickly.

I wish .....

2. I don't know to use this machine.

**The sentence above can be written as .....**

- A) If only I had known how to use this machine.
- B) If only I didn't know how to use this machine.
- C) If only I know how to use this machine.
- D) If only I knew how to use this machine.

3. Our team didn't play well in the football match yesterday.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) if only they hadn't played better in the football match yesterday.
- B) if only they had played better in the football match yesterday.
- C) if only they played better in the football match yesterday.
- D) if only they didn't play better in the football match yesterday.

4. Ahmad forgot to do his homework.

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) If only Ahmad hadn't forgotten to do his homework.
- B) If only Ahmad didn't forget to do his homework.
- C) If only Ahmad had forgotten to do his homework.
- D) If only Ahmad forgot to do his homework.

5. **I am sorry that** I didn't take you with me.

I wish .....

6. Fatima **couldn't** find her way to the city centre.

**The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Fatima wishes she found a map.
- B) Fatima wishes she had a map.
- C) Fatima wishes she had had a map.
- D) Fatima wishes she can find a map.

7. Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
- C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
- D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

8. Yasser has lost his wallet.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) If only he had been more careful.
- B) If only he hadn't been more careful.
- C) If only he had more careful.
- D) If only he has been more careful.

9. Amal **should** have studied hard. She didn't pass her test.

Amal wishes.....

10. Haneen shouldn't have been careless with her essay. She got a low grade.

**The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- A) Haneen wishes she had been careless with her essay.
- B) Haneen wishes she has been careless with her essay.
- C) Haneen wishes she hasn't been careless with her essay.
- D) Haneen wishes she hadn't been careless with her essay.

11. **I feel ill because** I ate many sweets.

If only .....



12. Rami regrets being **late** to the meeting.

Rami wishes ..... **earlier**.

عند وجود كلمة و عكسها نستغني عن not



hot ≠ cooler

short ≠ taller

late ≠ earlier

13. **I wish we had got up earlier. This means:**

- A) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are not late.
- B) We don't get up earlier, and now we were late.
- C) We didn't get up earlier, and now we are late.
- D) We don't get up earlier, and now we aren't late.

14. If only Sultan hadn't forgotten to feed the animals.

**The sentence above means .....**

- A) Sultan didn't forget to feed the animals.
- B) Sultan forgot to feed the animals.
- C) Sultan forget to feed the animals.
- D) Sultan had forgotten to feed the animals.

15. **I wish I knew the answer. This sentence indicate .....**

- A) wishes about the present that are impossible or likely to happen.
- B) wishes about the past that are impossible or likely to happen.
- C) wishes about the past that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
- D) wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

ضع دائرة:

1. Ali **did not** pass his exams. If only he ..... harder last year.

**a. study                      b. studied                      c. had studied                      d. studies**

2. It **was** too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ..... cooler.

**a. had been                      b. were                      c. are                      d. is**

3. I **feel** ill. I wish I ..... so many sweets!

**a. didn't eat                      b. hadn't eaten                      c. don't eat                      d. won't eat**

4. Ziad **is** not very good at basketball. He wishes he ..... taller!  
**a. is**                      **b. are**                      **c. were**                      **d. will be**
5. I **can't** do this exercise. I wish I ..... it.  
**a. understood**      **b. understand**      **c. understanding**      **d. understands**
6. Hatem **does not** understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ..... Chinese.  
**a. speak**                      **b. spoke**                      **c. had spoken**                      **d. speaks**
7. Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil. If only it ----- larger oil reserves.  
**a. has**                      **b. had**                      **c. had had**                      **d. have**
8. I always **have** to get home early, I wish my parents ..... me stay out later.  
**a. lets**                      **b. won't let**                      **c. would let**                      **d. will let**
9. We **are** late. If only we ..... the earlier bus.  
**a. catch**                      **b. catches**                      **c. had caught**                      **d. hadn't caught**
10. I **regret** the deal now. I wish we ..... it.  
**a. hadn't done**      **b. has done**                      **c. haven't done**      **d. have done**
11. I **wasn't** to go to the festival, but I don't know how to get there. I wish I ..... the way to it.  
**a. know**                      **b. had known**                      **c. knew**                      **d. knows**
12. I am very hungry! I wish I ..... before I went to the conference.  
**a. have eaten**                      **b. haven't eaten**  
**c. don't eat**                      **d. had eaten**
13. I'm sorry I made you angry last night. I wish I ..... at you.  
**a. hadn't shouted**                      **b. hasn't shouted**  
**c. am not shouting**                      **d. don't shout**
14. If only it ..... the summer holidays. (but it isn't-I'm at school)  
**A) is**                      **B) are**                      **C) was**                      **D) be**
15. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I ..... late.  
**A) didn't stay**      **B) stayed**                      **C) hadn't stayed**      **D) had stayed**
16. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. I wish she ..... to come.<sup>1</sup>  
**A) able**                      **B) has been**                      **C) is able**                      **D) had been able**
17. Rashed was right and I was wrong. I wish I ..... to him.  
**A) have listened**                      **B) had listened**  
**C) hadn't listened**                      **D) listened**
18. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they ..... so far away.  
**A) was**                      **B) weren't**                      **C) had been**                      **D) hadn't been**

## CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

تستخدم **if** بشكل رئيسي في الجمل الشرطية ولكن هنالك بدائل لها:

1. as long as / provided that
2. when
3. even if
4. unless

أولاً: ضع دائرة / بالاعتماد على معنى الكلمات السابقة

1. .... you heat water to 100°C, it boils.  
A. If                      B. Even if                      C. When                      D. Unless
2. You will not pass your exams ..... you study hard.  
A. if even                      B. if                      C. when                      D. unless
3. .... you don't water the plants, they will die.  
A. If                      B. Even if                      C. When                      D. Unless
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends ..... school finishes?  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
5. Your new computer will last a long time .....you are careful with it.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
6. Ice cream melts ..... it gets warm.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
7. We need umbrellas ..... it rains.  
A. if even                      B. if                      C. when                      D. unless
8. The teacher will be pleased ..... I write a good essay.  
A. even if                      B. provided that                      C. when                      D. unless
9. Our team will celebrate ..... they win the match.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
10. .... everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.  
A. If                      B. Even if                      C. When                      D. Unless
11. Babies are usually happy ..... they're hungry or cold.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
12. We should always be polite ..... we feel tired.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
13. I'll phone you .....I miss the bus so that you pick me up.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
14. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday ..... it's closed.  
A. as long as                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
15. We have to go to school ..... we're tired.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
16. I will take the job offer ..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.  
A. provided that                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless
17. During Ramadan, Muslims eat ..... the sun sets.  
A. if                      B. even if                      C. when                      D. unless

Type	If clause / condition	Main Clause / Result
<b>ZERO</b>	Simple Present, V1 جمع V1 +s/ es مفرد  not: don't/ doesn't + inf	Simple Present, V1 جمع V1 +s/ es مفرد  not: don't/ doesn't + inf
<b>ONE</b>	Simple Present, V1 جمع V1 +s/ es مفرد  not: don't/ doesn't + inf	   will/shall/can/may + inf
<b>TWO</b>	Simple past (V2),	would/could/might + inf
<b>THREE</b>	had + V3,	would + have + V3 could might

**Exercise: Choose the correct answer.**

- If you ..... an interview for a job, you will need to show real enthusiasm.  
A) get B) gets C) got D) will get
- Rawan always takes her mobile *when* she .....  
A) go out B) goes out C) went out D) going out
- Plants die *if* they ..... enough sunlight.  
A) doesn't get B) didn't get C) don't get D) hadn't got
- I wouldn't have gone to my friend's party *if* he ..... me.  
A) hadn't invited B) had invited C) has invited D) hasn't invited
- Ali will be upset *if* you ..... him to your party.  
A) didn't invite B) doesn't invite C) don't invite D) won't invite
- Water ..... to ice *if* the temperature falls below zero.  
A) turn B) turns C) turned D) will turn
- If* I ..... at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.  
A) stay B) stayed C) had stayed D) stays
- If* I ..... harder, I'd have passed the exam.  
A) study B) had studied C) studied D) will study
- Nasser will come out with us tomorrow *unless* he ..... help his father.  
A) have to B) had to C) has to D) don't have to
- If* you heat water, it .....  
A) boils B) will boil C) boil D) boiled
- Sami ..... a new laptop *if* he had enough money.  
A) will buy B) would buy C) buy D) bought

## Third Conditional

الجملة الأولى

الجملة الثانية

If + Subject + had + V3 ....., Subject + would/could/might + have + V3 ...

الموجود بداية الجملة

not  $\longleftrightarrow$  Xnot  $\longleftrightarrow$  X

\* didn't تُحذف

ex.

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

If .....

2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

If .....

3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

If .....

4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.

If .....

5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might)

If .....

1. I didn't prepare better for the competition, so I didn't win the first prize. (could)

If .....

القاعدة الثانية:

Should(n't) في الجملة:

If I were you, I would +  
inf1. You **should** practise the presentation several times.

If .....

2. Press that button **to make** the picture move.

If .....