



PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHT 'SCHOOL

ENGLISH BRANCH

GRADE – TENTH

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الوحدة الاولى - Unit one
Sheet – 1 grammar
Present – perfect with / yet – already
Yet – already - المضارع التام

– الجمله المثبتة Affirmative sentence

Sub – singular – has

Sub – plural – have

التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

– الجمله المنفيه negative sentence

Sub – singular – hasn't

Sub – plural – haven't

التصريف الثالث للفعل V3

Question – yes – No

Does – (sub – singular) – v3 – obj ?

Do – (sub – plural – v3) - v3 – obj ?

Questions with – W.H

W.H – has / have – sub – v3 – object - ?

Already : مسبقاً

فقط في الجمل المثبتة وبين الفعل المساعد والفعل الاصل (منتصف الكلمه)

Yet : لغايه الان

وتستخدم في الجمل المنفيه والسؤال

Since : منذ

تستخدم لتحديد وقت **بدء** الفعل مع الفاعل فقط

For : لمدته

تستخدم للتعبير عن طوال وقت حدوث الحدث من **البدايه** **للنهايه**

What . where . when . how . who . why . which . whose . whom .

ماذا. اين . متى . كيف وكم . من هو / هي / هم . أي لغير العاقل . من مالك . من للمفعول به

Examples :

- How many times ----- you ----- to Amman **yet** ? (go)
- ----- she ----- **yet** ? (eat)
- ----- they ----- the conference twice **yet**? (attend)
- She hasn't ----- **yet**. (arrive)
- They ----- **already** ----- it . (do)

Answers

Have/gone . has/eaten . have/attended . arrived . have/done

• **Since : ما يتبع**

- 1- Last + time
- 2- The days of the week.(Saturday . Sunday . Monday . Tuesday . Wednesday . Thursday . Friday)
- 3- The names of the months , seasons .
- 4- The parts of the day . evening . morning , noon . down . midnight .
- 5- The time – 7 o'clock . 10 o'clock .
- 6- 2005 CE . 2010CE عام (رقمي)
- 7- Sub – verb to be
Since **she was** eighteen years old . since **they were** in the airport .

• **For : ما يتبع**

- 1- رقم وحقبه زمني
For **four** days . for **hundred** minutes. For **three** months . for **five** years .
- 2- A – week . day . month . year
- 3- An hour
- 4- **Long** time
- 5- **Several** – weeks . days . years . months
- 6- **Over** – a – time

Examples :

- I have worked here ----- two years (**for** . since)
- She has travelled out ----- February. (for . **since**)
- I have lived in Amman ----- last June . (for .**since**)

لاحظ التمرين التالي - صفحة 4 كتاب النشاط

3 Complete the table below with the time expressions from the box. (½ mark each)

2005 CE three weeks three o'clock
August ten years five minutes
last summer an hour she was 6
over a year

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>

حلول – For	حلول – Since
Three weeks	2005 CE
Ten years	Three o'clock
Five minutes	August
An hour	Last summer
Over a year	She was 6

الوحدة الثانية - Unit two

Sheet – 2 grammar

Modals / verbs of possibility – must . cannot . might . could

التخمين درجتان في اللغة الانجليزية speculation in English language is in two levels .

القوي – strong

الضعيف – weak

قوي - Strong	ضعيف - Weak
للاثبات – Must لالنفي – Cannot	للاثبات – Might -could لالنفي – Might not – could not
Key words – almost sure	Key words – almost not sure
<p>انا متأكد I am sure انا اؤمن I believe انا اعلم I know قطعاً It is definitely بالتأكيد It is certain – certainly</p>	<p>لست متأكد I am not sure انا اعتقد I think لا اعلم I don't know ربما It is probable /probably ممكن It is possible ربما May be ربما Perhaps</p>
<p>تعتبر جملتها منفيه Impossible – cannot تعتبر جملتها منفيه لذلك الاجابه – cannot</p>	

هذه الدلالات تحفظ غيباً

• Modal of speculation

قوي مثبت	التحويل Must +
قوي منفي	التحويل Can not +
ضعيف مثبت	التحويل Might / could +
ضعيف منفي	التحويل Might not / could not +

تحويلات الازمنة

V1 – es /s مضارع بسيط	V1
Don't – doesn't +v1	
Will +v1 / will not +v1/won't v1 مستقبل بسيط	
Am , is , are / am not . isn't . aren't	Be
Was . were . wasn't . weren't	Have been
Have - has v3 مضارع تام	To have + v3
Haven't – hasn't v2	
v2/ didn't v1 ماضي بسيط	

– نمط اول examples

- I **don't know** whether Sami was at his school. (informal sentence)
Sami **might / could** have been at his school. (formal)
- I am **sure** that they will go on picnic.
They **must** go on picnic
- it is **possible** that the man is an expert one.
The man **might / could** be an expert one.
- It is **sure** that the girl has gone out last night.
The girl – **must** – have gone out last night.
- Marram didn't help her colleagues, for **sure**.
Marram **cannot** have helped her colleagues
- I **know that the** rain was heavily raining so that the land is wet.
The rain – must – have been heavily raining, ~~so that land is wet~~
- Laila, I **think** went to the conference.
Laila – might – have gone to the conference.
- it is **probable** that my car won't start. (might not . could not) اي خيار جائز
My car -----might not / could not ----- start
- it is **impossible** that she agrees. (can, not) خيار وحيد
She cannot agree.
- it is **impossible** that I do that.
I can not do that .

نمط 2 – examples

- The kids always cry because of being hungry (**must**)
The kids – must – cry because of being hungry.
- The health experts sometimes doesn't find us solutions (**might not او could not**)
The health experts sometimes – might not / could not find us solutions.
- Marram is probably has left the country to study out . (**might او could**)

-----.

- Whaleed didn't come to the race competition, he was fixing his laptop. (must)

-----.

- I am almost able to drive the car in slippery areas. (can)

- She speaks many languages so that she got the job. (must)

خطوات حل جملة التخمين

موضوع الجملة – الشخص المعني – أو الشيء

نضع الموديل – حسب القوة والنفي أو الإثبات

تحويل الزمن – حسب جدول التحويلات – (يجب ان يحفظ غيبا)

Home work

- The boys always win their matches, I am sure they train well.
The boys -----.
- The car doesn't start I think the mechanic man didn't fix it.
The mechanic man -----.
- The teacher didn't come to school yesterday . I am sure he was sick.
The teacher -----.
- The doctor has left the hospital, he ----- his work. (finish , must)

Unit Three - الوحدة الثالثة

Sheet – 3 grammar

Present – continuous – المضارع المستمر

Subject – الفاعل	Affirmative – الاثبات	Negative – النفي	The form of the verb – شكل الفعل	Complement – باقي الجملة
I	Am	Am not	V1 + ing	
He . she . it – اسم مفرد	Is	is not – isn't		
You . we . they – اسم جمع	Are	are not – aren't		
Key words Now الان . at the moment في هذه اللحظة . nowadays هذه الايام . look! انظر . listen استمع . hurry up اسرع .				

Examples :

- Salma ----- now ----- for her exams (not, study)
- The people nowadays ----- hard to make their living. (work)
- Listen ! She ----- English fluently .(speak)
- Look! ,he ----- the road dangerously. (cross)

Answers

Is not studying . are working . is speaking . is crossing

تذكر اننا يمكن ان نستخدم المضارع المستمر مع – Always في حاله ان الفعل مكرر – لاحظ المثال التالي

- She **is** always **running** in the evening.
- They **are** always **winning** in their matches.

Module 3

UNIT 3

The Present Continuous

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about what is happening now.
I am baking a cake.
- We use the Present Continuous with *always*, when we talk about repeated actions, to show annoyance.
Sami and Nabil are always arguing.

Questions – تشكيل الاسئلة

Yes – no questions

Helping verb الفعل المساعد	Sub – الفاعل	Main verb الفعل الاصلي	Obj المفعول به	Complement – باقي الجملة
Am	Subject	V1 ing	-----	-----
Is				
Are				

- **Is** she **working** now ?
- **Are** they **going** to the school at the moment?
- **Am** I **doing** the wright things?

هذه الافعال المساعدة هنا - Am . is . are تعنى اداه السؤال (هل)

W.H	Helping verb الفعل المساعد	Sub – الفاعل	Main verb الفعل الاصلي	Obj المفعول به	Complement – باقي الجملة
	Am	Subject	V1 ing	-----	-----
	Is				
	Are				

- Where **are** they **going** now ?
- What language **are** you **talking** ?
- What **are** you **doing** right now ?

Quiz –

- Correct the verb in bracket .
 - 1- My mother----- now ----- food for us .(cook)
 - 2- What ----- the kid ----- now ? (say)
 - 3- Look ! ,Why ----- they ----- the car fast ?(drive)
 - 4- Listen ! ----- the scientists ----- our planet's problems at the moment ? (discuss)
 - 5- I ----- the dishes now , I cannot come .(do)
 - 6- The kids always ----- mistakes .(make)
 - 7- ----- you ----- something now? (do)
 - 8- ----- my mom ----- to dad at the moment? (talk)
 - 9- Why ----- the teachers ----- us nowadays? (test)
 - 10- The women ----- always ----- the men. (help)

Unit four – الوحدة الرابعة

Sheet four – grammars

Dynamic – states verbs

أفعال الثبات والحركة – Dynamic and state verbs

UNIT 4

State and dynamic verbs

- Dynamic verbs, such as *walk, talk, do, go, eat, drink, shop, run* and *watch*, describe actions and activities. They can be used in both the Present Simple and the Present Continuous depending on the context.
Biologists explain that when we do exercise, the cells in our body need more oxygen.
At the moment, our teacher is explaining an exercise.

هذه الأفعال تسمى أفعال الحركة وهذا يعني أن هذه الأفعال يمكن أن تأتي في الحالة المستمره والحاله البسيطه (المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط)

Present continuous and present simple

Walk. Talk. Do . go . eat . drink . shop . run . watch.

امثله – Examples

- My brother **is running** fast - it is also allowed to say –
- My brother **runs** fast.
- I **am watching** T.V. and also it is allowed to say –
- I **watch** T.V .

أفعال الثبات – State verbs

- State verbs, such as *be, like, love, hate, know, think, believe, remember, forget, need, want, see, hear and feel*, describe states, opinions and feelings, and they usually appear in the Present Simple. This is because they are used to describe fairly permanent, rather than transient, states.
Professor Allen is an environmental scientist. Science answers many questions we like to ask.
We see lightning before we hear thunder.
Do you know that lightning is hotter than the sun?
When do you feel happy?

هذه الأفعال تسمى أفعال الثبات وهذه لا يجوز أن تأتي في الحالة المستمرة بل فقط في حال المضارع البسيط .

Present simple – only

Like . love . hate . know . think . believe . remember . forget . need . want . see . hear . feel .

امثله – Examples

- I feel good – but not – I am feeling good.
- I hear you – but not I am hearing you.
- She believes you but not – she is believing you.

هذه الافعال – have – Think يمكن ان تأتي على الحالتان ولكن يختلف المعنى كليا

- Some verbs can be both state and dynamic. They would have one meaning when they are state and another meaning when they are dynamic.

I think Faisal is a very generous man. (to have an opinion)

I am thinking about my final exams. (to have a thought in my head)

I have a new school bag. (to own)

I am having difficulty with the new maths lesson. (to experience)

مثال – Example

- I think Faisal is a very generous man.
هنا في هذه الحالة Present simple – form يكون مجرد رأي
- I am thinking about my final exam.
Present يكون عبارته عن اعتقاد في الرأس والعملية – اي عملية التفكير تدور في الرأس هذه الحالة – continuous

Quiz –

- 1- She **(is drinking / drinks)** too much tea. (drink)
- 2- I **(am thinking / think)** of my problem now.
- 3- The athletic men always **(are running / run)**.
- 4- I **(hate / am hating)** the people who lie.
- 5- She **(likes / is liking)** English language.

Unit five – الوحدة الخامسة

Sheet – 5 grammars

Conditional sentences – if clause – type two - الجمل الشرطيه - if clause – type two

- Type two – النوع الثاني

We use the second conditional sentences to talk about imaginary and unlikely actions.

نحن نستخدم النوع الثاني من الجمل الشرطيه للتعبير عن الاحداث الغير محتمل حصولها

If (sub – v2) , (would / should) - الاثبات affirmative

If (sub – didn't +v1) , (sub wouldn't /shouldn't +v1) negative (النفي)

Quiz

Correct the verbs between brackets

- If I saw him, I ----- him all about the problem. (tell)
- They would invite you if they ----- you. (remember)
- If I didn't go, I ----- you. (inform)
- I wouldn't get the job if you ----- me in. (not, help)

Answers – الاجابات

1-	2-	3-	4-
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