الكلمات Words	المعاني meanings	الكلمات words	المعاني meanings
<mark>questionnaire</mark>	أستبانة	<mark>Set up</mark>	ينشئ
<mark>teen</mark>	مراهق	<mark>traditional</mark>	تقليدي
<mark>homework</mark>	واجب	<mark>carpets</mark>	سجاد
frequently frequently	بشكل متكرر	<mark>furniture</mark>	أثاث
mathematics mathematics	رياضيات	<mark>handicrafts</mark>	حرف يدوية
<mark>wear</mark>	يرتدي	<mark>visual learner</mark>	متعلم بصري
<mark>care</mark>	يهتم	Auditory learner	متعلم سمعي
<mark>worry</mark>	يقلق	Kinaesthetic	متعلم حركي
		<mark>learner</mark>	
<mark>environment</mark>	بيئة	<mark>planet</mark>	كوكب
<mark>accessories</mark>	إكسسوارات	<mark>materials</mark>	مواد
<mark>disabled</mark>	معاق	rugs	سجاد
attractive attractive	جذاب	hanging	معلق
<mark>handmade</mark>	صنع يدوي	<u>curtains</u>	ستائر
municipality municipality	بلدية	<mark>necklace</mark>	عقد / قلادة

الوحدة الأولى تشمل مراجعة للقواعد التالية:

Simple Present Present continuous Past simple

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

الوظيفة اللغوية: Function

1-Things are always true. ألأشياء الصحيحة دائما

2-Things that happen as a routine or repeatedly.

ألأشياء التي تحدث بشكل روتيني او متكرر.

3-Scheduled events in the future (time table). ألأحداث المجدولة في المستقبل

شكل القاعدة: Form

<mark>مفرد Sub</mark>	He /she / it	V + s /es	تكملة comp

جمع Sub	They /we / I	يبقى الفعل كما هو	تكملة comp
	<mark>/you</mark>	V1	

She speaks English . قمنا ب أضافة s لأن الفاعل مفرد They speak English . الفعل يبقى كما هو لأن الفاعل جمع

If the subject is singular , you should add an (S) to the end of the verb عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد نضيف s للفعل

He eats Mansaf weekly.

For verbs that end in constant + y, we remove the y and add ies:

عندما ينتهى الفعل بحرف v ويكون قبله حرف ساكن نزيل حرف v ونضيف (ies)

Ex: I study English at school. Dana studies English at school.

Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

s عندما یکون قبل حرف y حرف علة (o, e, i, a,u) عقط نضیف Stays plays

For verbs that end in (o, sh, ss, ch, x, z) we add es:

عندما ينتهي الفعل بأحد المقاطع في ألأعلى نضيف es للفعل

Ex: We go to Aqaba every summer. She goes to Aqaba every summer.

النفي Negative

They / we/ I / you	Don't	<mark>Like</mark>
He/she /it	<mark>doesn't</mark>	<mark>like</mark>

دائما بعد don't / doesn't یأتی الفعل مجرد.

I don't play tennis . He doesn't eat .

They don't run. My mother doesn't like to travel.

السؤال Question

Do	I/ they / you	live in Amman?
	<mark>/we</mark>	
Does	He / she / it	live in Amman?

Do you speak English? Does he speak English?

*Positive : S + V1 (s/es)

*Negative : S + doesn't /don't + V1

*Question: Does / Do + S+ V1 +?

She speaks English everyday.

She doesn't speak English everyday.

Does she speak English everyday?

الدلائل Keywords

sometimes أحيانا often غالبا always دائما rarely نادرا frequently بشكل متكرر

عادة <mark>usually</mark>

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر Function

1-To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

للتحدث عن أحداث تحصل في لحظة الكلام .

شكل القاعدة :Form

<u>فرد Sub + is + V + ing</u> <u>Sub + are + V + ing</u> I am + V + ing

- # I'm playing tennis with my friends now.
- # She is riding a horse.
- # I am visiting Taleen next week .
- # She is always coming to class late.

الدلائل Keywords

now في هده اللحظة at the moment في هده اللحظة المجاهر اللحظة these days at present في الحاضر الليلة tonight الليلة today الليوم Listen!/look!/Watch!/Be careful!/Be quite!

الماضي البسيط Past simple

Functions:

To talk about something that started and finished in the past

حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي .

شكل القاعدة : Form

S + V2 + O

- -I **play<mark>ed</mark> basketball yesterday** .
- -He was not happy last night
- -Yazan attended primary school in 2002.

التصريف الثاني للفعل (V 2) يكون اما <mark>فعل منتظم (regular) أو غير منتظم (irregular)</mark>

regular verb : (ed) الفعل المنتظم

retired looked laughed visited rained played stayed

الأفعال الغير المنتظمة (يجب معرفتها وحفظها) موجودة في نهاية الكتاب صفحة 70

go went see Saw have had drive drove run ran speak ... spoke

النفي : Negative

مجرد (Sub + didn't + base form (inf)

She <u>didn't</u> travel to Japan last year .

They <u>didn't</u> see a beautiful movie yesterday .

*(be): was not/were not

Dana wasn't at home yesterday

```
السؤال : Question
Did + sub + V1 + comp + ?
Did you eat Mansaf yesterday?
-What time did your father arrive?
*(be) was / were + sub + base form + comp?
-Was he present yesterday?
She spoke English yesterday . (v 2) الجملة المثبتة
She didn't speak English. (didn't + V 1) الجملة المنفية
yesterday.
ملة السؤال ? Did she speak English yesterday
 ( Did + Sub + V1 ... ? )
الدلائل Keywords
الأسبوع الماضي / الشهر الماضي / السنة الماضية Last week / month/ year
ago قبل
البارحة yesterday
in the past في الماضي
تاريخ في الماضي <mark>1991 / 2019</mark>
```

حل أهم تمارين الكتاب

التمرين الأول صفحة 7 Exercise 1 page 7

- 1-Amal **drives** / **is driving** her children to school every day.
- 2-I'm sorry I can go shopping with you. I **go / am going** to the theatre with my parents.
- 3-James is **reading / reads** a book about Jordan's historical places at the moment.
- 4-He usually **is wearing / wears** a uniform to school , but today he **is wearing / wears** a thobe.

الإجابات The answers

1-(drives) دلیل مضارع بسیط everyday دلیل عضارع بسیط عبد الدلیل everyday دلیل مضارع بسیط عبد الدلیل at the moment دلیل مضارع بسیط والحل usually دلیل today دلیل مضارع مستمر والحل الدلیل today دلیل مضارع مستمر والحل

التمرين الأول صفحة 9 Exercise 1 page 9

المطلوب في التمرين تصحيح الأخطاء (جميع الجمل على قاعدة الماضي البسيط)

- 1-Why did she does it? Why did she do it?
- 2-When do Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
 -When did Um Issam begin to collect traditional objects and clothes?
- 3-How do she learn to make traditional handicrafts?
 -How did she learn to make traditional handicrafts?
- 4-What did she taught poor women? What did she teach poor women?
- 5-How did she helped disabled people? How did she help disabled people?

Module 2 : Different cultures

Words	meanings	<mark>words</mark>	meanings
<mark>crop</mark>	محاصيل	<mark>neighbours</mark>	جيران
<mark>wheat</mark>	قمح	<mark>sing</mark>	يغني
<mark>inspire</mark>	يلهم / يشجع	songs	أغاني
poverty	فقر	<mark>depend</mark>	يعتمد
hard working	يعمل بجد	<mark>lifestyles</mark>	أنماط الحياة
remain	يبقى	<mark>record</mark>	سجل
tent	خيمة	storytelling	يسرد القصص
<mark>cattle</mark>	ماشية	<mark>skill</mark>	مهارة
explorer	مستكشف	<mark>achievement</mark>	أنجاز
<mark>herb</mark>	عثبة	<mark>impressive</mark>	مثير للإعجاب
tough	قاسي	distinctive	مميز
treatment	علاج قبيلة	<mark>classical</mark>	كلاسيكي
<mark>tribe</mark>	قبيلة	exceptional	أستثنائي
documentaries	وثائقيات	<mark>compete</mark>	تنافس
<mark>dry</mark>	جاف	patriotism	حب الوطن
<mark>desert</mark>	صحراء	<mark>lcal trade</mark>	التجارة المحلية
take care	يعتني	<mark>audience</mark>	الجمهور/ الحضور
<mark>survive</mark>	يبقى على قيد الحياة	<mark>poems</mark>	قصائد
hospitals hospitals	مستشفيات	<mark>literature</mark>	الآداب
medicine medicine	دواء	<mark>variety</mark>	تنوع
<mark>patients</mark>	مرضى	<mark>develop</mark>	يطور

Grammar

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

الوظيفة اللغوية: Function

- 1-Things are always true. الأشياء الصحيحة دائما
- 2-Things that happen as a routine or repeatedly.

ألأشياء التي تحدث بشكل روتيني او متكرر.

3-Scheduled events in the future (time table). الأحداث المجدولة في المستقبل

شكل القاعدة: Form

تكملة He /she / it V + s /es	
------------------------------	--

جمع Sub	They /we / I	يبقى الفعل كما هو	تكملة comp
	<mark>/you</mark>	V1	

She speaks English . قمنا ب أضافة s لأن الفاعل مفرد They speak English. الفعل يبقى كما هو لأن الفاعل جمع

If the subject is singular , you should add an (S) to the end of the verb عندما يكون الفاعل مفرد نضيف s للفعل

He eats Mansaf weekly.

For verbs that end in constant + y, we remove the y and add ies:

عندما ينتهى الفعل بحرف y ويكون قبله حرف ساكن نزيل حرف y ونضيف (ies)

Ex: I study English at school. Dana studies English at school. Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

و عندما یکون قبل حرف y حرف علة (o, e, i, a,u) وعندما یکون قبل حرف y حرف علة Stays plays

For verbs that end in (o , sh , ss, ch, x, z) we add es :

عندما ينتهي الفعل بأحد المقاطع في ألأعلى نضيف es للفعل

Ex: We go to Aqaba every summer. She goes to Aqaba every summer.

النفي Negative

They / we/ I / you	<mark>don't</mark>	<mark>Like</mark>
He/she /it	<mark>doesn't</mark>	<mark>like</mark>

دائما بعد don't / doesn't یأتی الفعل مجرد.

I don't play tennis . He doesn't eat .

They don't run . My mother doesn't like to travel .

السؤال Question

Do	I/ they / you	live in Amman?
	<mark>/we</mark>	
Does	He / she / it	live in Amman?

Do you speak English? Does he speak English?

Yes , I do No , he doesn't

*Positive : S + V1 (s/es)

*Negative : S + doesn't /don't + V1

*Question: Does / Do + S+ V1 +?

She speaks English every day ?9

She doesn't speak English every day.

Does she speak English every day?

الدلائل Keywords

أحيانا <mark>sometimes</mark>

often بالذ

دائما <mark>always</mark>

نادرا <mark>rarely</mark>

بشکل متکرر frequently

عادة <mark>usually</mark>

daily/weekly / monthly

يوميا / أسبوعيا / شهريا

کل یوم / سنة / شهر <mark>.. every day/ year/ month</mark>

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر Function

1-To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking .

للتحدث عن أحداث تحصل في لحظة الكلام.

2- A temporary occupation or activity.

أحداث ونشاطات مؤقتة

شكل القاعدة: Form

فاعل مفرد Sub	<mark>is</mark>	V + ing
فاعل جمع Sub	are	V + ing
I.	am	V + ing

She is riding a horse.

I am visiting Taleen next week .

They are coming to class.

النفى: Negative

فاعل مفرد Sub	isn't	V + ing
فاعل جمع Sub	aren't	V + ing
1	<mark>am not</mark>	V + ing

She isn't riding a horse.

I am not visiting Taleen next week .

They aren't coming to class late.

السؤال: Question

ls ls	فاعل مفرد Sub	V + ing ?
Are	فاعل جمع Sub	V + ing ?
Am	ı ı	V + ing ?

Is she riding a horse?

Am I visiting Taleen next week?

#Are they coming to class?

الدلائل Keywords

```
now الان at the moment في هده اللحظة 

these days هده الأيام اللحظة المجاهر at present في الحاضر في الحاضر tonight الليلة today الليلة today الليلة Listen! / look! / Watch! / Be careful! / Be quite! مع الأوامر Don't + V1
```

تمارين على قاعدة المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

```
1-I usually ........ to the cinema on Saturday.
(goes / go / am going)
2-She ...... the piano every day .
(is playing / play / plays)
3- They ...... to classical music at the moment.
(is listening / are listening / listen)
4-Look! The two squirrels ...... on the tree .
(is playing / are playing / was playing)
5-Ali ...... his homework.
(don't write / doesn't writes / doesn't write)
6-..... you ........ now?
(Is , studying / Are , studying / Do , study)
7-She always ......... a lot of things .
( carry / carryes/ carries)
```

الإجابات

1-go 2-plays 3-are listening 4-are playing 5- doesn't write 6- Are, studying 7- carries

Module 3: What's a hero?

words	meanings	words	meanings
<mark>hero</mark>	بطل	<mark>threaten</mark>	يهدد
<mark>brave</mark>	شجاع	<mark>injure</mark>	يجرح
<mark>moral</mark>	خلوق	escaped escaped	هرب
<mark>focused</mark>	یرکز	<mark>property</mark>	ممتلكات
<mark>dedicated</mark>	مخلص في عمله	<mark>conference</mark>	مؤتمر
<mark>clever</mark>	ذكي	<mark>save</mark>	ينقذ
<mark>creative</mark>	مبدع	<mark>helmet</mark>	خوذة
<mark>great</mark>	عظيم	<mark>wound</mark>	جرح
inquisitive 	حب الاستطلاع	<mark>battle</mark>	معركة
<mark>robbers</mark>	لصوص	caring	أهتمام
frightening	مخيف	compassion (رحمة / شفقة
theft	سرقة	<mark>encourage</mark>	يشجع
<mark>attackers</mark>	مهاجمین	<mark>soldier</mark>	جندي
<mark>grab</mark>	يلتقط / يمسك	<mark>nurse</mark>	ممرضة
Prophet	نبي	<mark>female</mark>	أنثى
treating	معالجة	<mark>invite</mark>	يدعو
<mark>medical</mark>	طبية	<mark>battlefield</mark>	أرض المعركة
war	حرب	possible	ممكن
mosque	مسجد	<mark>voluntary</mark>	عمل تطوعي
sick	مرض	during	خلال

قواعد Grammar

الماضي المستمر past continuous

هو زمن يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وبقي مستمرا لمدة معينة ثم انتهى في الماضي.

قاعدة زمن الماضى المستمر:

Subject + was / were + V + ing

مفرد he / she / I / it = was

they / we / you = were جمع

I was playing.

He was eating.

They were walking.

دلائل الماضي المستمر when / while / as }

يحتوي الماضي المستمر باستخدام الدلائل التالية على طرفين في الجملة:

1- was/ were +V + ing , V 2

while I was washing the dishes the phone rang.

2- V 2 , was / were + V + ing

When the rain started, Ali was walking home.

دائما بعد when يأتي V 2

وبعد while يأتي while يأتي was / were + V

*While the teacher was explaining the lesson, someone Knocked the door.

*When the police opened the door ,the old man was listening to music.

