



**Al Jazeera Schools**



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# اللغة الإنجليزية

## المستوى الثالث

على النمط الوزاري الجديد

# الدورة المكثفة

( قواعد GRAMMAR )

إعداد

# ثائر النمورة

مدارس الجزيرة الثانوية

**2016**

## Present perfect Simple

## المضارع التام البسيط

**Affirmative (+):** has / have + V.3

**Negative (-):** has not / have not + V.3

**Question (?):** has / have + Subject + V.3 ?

**Uses:**

**1-** To express **finished** activities at unspecific time in the past, but their results are still there at present.

يستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال وأنشطة **منتهية** في الماضي، إلا أن نتائجها لا زالت قائمة (موجودة) في الوقت الحاضر.

1) I **have cut** my finger. It's bleeding now. (**cut**)

2) She **has already prepared** for her presentation. (**prepare**)

**2-** To talk about **achievements**: يستخدم هذا الزمن كذلك للحديث عن **الإنجازات**

e.g.

1) The student **has** already **finished** his project. (**finish**)

2) I **have** just **done** my homework. (**do**)

\* من الجدير بالذكر أننا نستخدم هذا الزمن عند الحديث عن الخبرات (experiences)، ومن غير تحديد زمن محدد في الماضي.

**3-** With **stative (non-continuous) verbs**: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, [start, begin]...etc.

مع الأفعال غير المستمرة (التي لا تقبل الـ ing - )

e.g.

1. I **have known** him since 2000. (**know**)

2. Sami **has had** this mall for 10 years. (**have**)

**Key words:** المؤشرات (الدلائل)

**already**, yet, just, since, for, **lately**, **recently**, ever, so far, up to now, up till now, still, once, twice, (five) times, so (he) can.

### المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

**Form:**

(+): has / have + been + V-ing

(-): has not / have not + been + V-ing

(?): has / have + Subject + been + V-ing?

**Uses:**

1- Unfinished activities أحداث غير منتهية

(بدأت في الماضي، واستمرت للوقت الحاضر، وسوف تستمر في المستقبل على الأغلب)

**e.g.**

1. I **have been waiting** for Ali *for* four hours but he hasn't come yet. (be, wait)

2. She **has been working** on her project. I think she needs more time. (be, work)

2- Activities from the recent past which have visible consequences at present.

أحداث في الماضي القريب ولها آثارها وعواقبها الظاهرة، ويكون التركيز على الحدث (activity) واستمراريته في الماضي أكثر من النتيجة (result) بخلاف المضارع التام البسيط.

**e.g.**

1. They're out of breath. They **have been running** for a long time. (be, run)

2. He is exhausted. He **has been cleaning** his room all night. (be, clean)

**Key words:** الدلائل (المؤشرات)

all day, all night, all morning, all evening, all the time, for, since, for (five) years now

● ملحوظة مهمة جداً: جرت العادة في امتحان الوزارة أن يكون شكل الخيار بين الأقواس على النحو الآتي:  
(be, V) ، الأمر الذي يساعد الطالب (ة) عند الإجابة.

### Past Simple

الماضي البسيط

**Form:** (+): V.2

(-): ► (be): was not / were not

► (Others): did not + baseform (infinitive)

(?): ► (be): was / were + Subject + complement?

► (Others): did + Subject + baseform + complement?

**Uses:**

■ يستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط عند الحديث عن أحداث حصلت وانتهت في زمن محدد في الماضي، ولا علاقة للحاضر بها، ومن الجدير بالذكر أن هذا الزمن هو زمن السرد القصصي.

e.g.

- 1- I **watched** TV yesterday. (watch)
- 2- The First World War **broke out** in 1914. (break out)
- 3- She **was not** sad last night. (not, be)

■ كما يستخدم عند الحديث عن عادات وأمور تكرارية في الماضي.

- 1- I *usually* **went** to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger. (go)
- 2- Samer *always* **studied** hard when he was a student in the university. (study)

**Key words:** (المؤشرات (الدلائل)

**yesterday, last** (week, month,...etc), **ago**, in the past, in (1991), when I was a child, in my childhood, when I was younger, **thus**.

### الماضي التام Past Perfect

**Form:**

- (+): had + V.3  
 (-): had not + V.3  
 (?): had + Subject + V.3 + complement?

**Uses:**

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يحدث زمانان (حدثان) في الماضي، فيكون الزمن الأقدم ماضياً تاماً had + V.3 والزمن الأحدث (الأقرب للحاضر) ماضياً بسيطاً V.2

e.g.

- 1- I **had done** my homework *before* I went shopping. (do)
- 2- *After* he **had bought** a car, someone stole it. (buy)
- 3- The man realized that he **had lost** his wallet in the market. (lose)

**Key words:** (المؤشرات (الدلائل)

before, after, by the time..., by the end of last year, until, as soon as, because, (realized).

\* S+ (had+V.3) *before* + S+V.2

\* S+ V.2 *after* + S + had + V.3

\*ملحوظة: (S) ترمز إلى الفاعل (subject)

QUIZ

1. The students of 12<sup>th</sup> grade have ..... hard all year. (be, study)
2. Sultan ..... me some money last week. (lend)
3. Ahmad ..... already ..... his homework. (finish)
4. Before Maher got there, all the guests ..... (leave)
5. I ..... recently ..... my old house. (sell)
6. The man ..... the chickens yesterday. (feed)
7. Ali ..... this firm three years ago. (found)
8. Manal ..... already ..... a whole course in this centre. (teach)
9. Fadia ..... for her party all day. (be, prepare)
10. This device ..... me 100 dollars yesterday. (cost)
11. Fawwaz got sad because he ..... never ..... this game before. (lose)
12. Sami and Ali have ..... for a few weeks now. (be, train)
13. Sami ..... TOEFL test, so he can go abroad next month. (pass)
14. After Mazen had finished his project, he ..... TV. (watch)
15. They have ..... for 50 minutes now. (be, run)

**Q1: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences: (since, for, from)**

- 1- I haven't been in Aqaba ..... my birth.
- 2- Salma has worked hard ..... the whole year.
- 3- She hasn't phoned her sister ..... April.
- 4- It is a year ..... I saw Miral.
- 5- It's ages ..... I visited you.
- 6- I haven't seen Amal ..... ages.
- 7- She hasn't eaten anything ..... this morning.
- 8- She's lived in the countryside ..... 2005.
- 9- I've only known her ..... a few weeks.
- 10- He has been smoking ..... a long time. No wonder he coughs too much.

**Q2: Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1. I ..... recently ..... studying physics. (start)
2. The student has ..... horror films all night. (be, watch)
3. She ..... just ..... her report. (submit)
4. I ..... on the Internet all day. (be, search)
5. She ..... already ..... her father about the problem. (tell)
6. The boys have ..... football all morning. (be, play)
7. I ..... a high score in IELTS test. (get)
8. She has ..... TV all night. (be, watch)
9. I ..... two short stories so far. (write)
10. They ..... their home all day. (be, clean)
11. Manal ..... before she went shopping. (finish)
12. Samer ..... an experiment five days ago. (do)

## أسئلة وزارية

1. Hatim's father ..... last year. He had worked for the same company all his life.  
(retire) ► 2011(W)
2. Fatima ..... her homework three hours ago. (finish) ► 2011 (S)
3. Hatem had saved his document before viruses .....his computer.(crash) ► 2012(W)
4. The plane ..... a few minutes ago. (land) ► 2012(S)
5. After we had finished our dinner, we ..... into the garden. (go) ► 2013 (W)
6. Sultan ..... a book of mine yesterday. (borrow) ► 2013 (S)
7. The documentary film was interesting thus I ..... it so much.(enjoy) ► 2014 (W)
- 8- Maher felt nervous because he ..... never ..... in the Dead Sea before. (swim)  
/ M.O.E, 2011 (S)
- 9 - Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he ..... good marks in his exams. (get)  
/ M.O.E, 2014 (S)
- 10- Amer slept deeply last night after he ..... five hundred kilometers without  
a break. (drive) ► 2015 (W)

## Model Answers:

- 1- retired 2- finished 3- crashed 4- landed 5- went 6- borrowed 7- enjoyed  
8- had / swum 9- had got 10- had driven

## أسئلة وزارية

- 1- Nour ..... an essay all morning. (be, write) ► 2011(W)
- 2- Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. (be, do) ► 2011(S)
- 3- The detectives ..... people all week. (be, interview) ► 2012 (W)
- 4- The child has ..... all night. (be, sleep) ► 2012 (S)
- 5- Jamal and Fawaz have ..... evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)  
► 2013 (W)
- 6- Fadia has ..... to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train) ► 2013 (S)
- 7- Hassan looks very pale. He has ..... very well recently. (not, be , sleep)  
► 2014 (W)
- 8- How nice to sit down! I've .... for three hours non-stop. (be , walk) ► 2015 (W)
- 9- Asem: I think the waiter has forgotten us. We (1) ..... (be, wait) here for over half an hour  
and nobody (2) ..... (take) our order yet.  
Salma: I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we  
(3) ..... already ..... . (order) ► 2015 (S)

## Model Answers:

1. has been writing 2. has been doing 3. have been interviewing 4. been sleeping  
5. been taking 6. been training 7. not been sleeping 8. been walking  
9. (1) ..... (2) ..... (3) .....

## Derivation

### إلى عشاء الاشتقاق

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق على النمط الجديد لا بد من حفظ الجدول (مع الإملاء) + قواعد المواضع.

verb	noun	adjective	adverb	Meaning
act	activity/act	active	actively	يسلك نشاط-نشط
-----	chaos	chaotic	chaotically	شغب-مشاغب- يشغب
destroy /destruct	destruction	destructive/destroyed	destructively	يدمر-تدمير-مدمر
develop	development	developed	----	يطور-تطور- متطور
-----	disaster	disastrous	disastrously	كارثة-كارثي
earn	earning	-----	-----	يكسب- مكسب
economize	economy	economic/al	economically	يقتصد-اقتصاد- اقتصادي
-----	guilt	guilty	guiltily	ذنب - مذنب
infect	infection	infectious	infectiously	بعدي-عدوى-معدى
-----	innocence	innocent	innocently	براءة-بريء
legalize	law	legal	legally	يقنن-قانون-قانوني
-----	violence	violent	violently	عنف-عنيف-يعنف
-----	permanence	permanent	permanently	ديمومه- دائم
-----	majority	major	-----	غالبية ، رئيسي

### 1. The Noun

مواقع الاسم:

■ يقع الاسم فاعلاً للجملة:

Chaos is unacceptable in all cases.

\* Rule : S + V + O

■ يقع الاسم مفعولاً به:

We all should fight violence.

\* Rule : S + V + O

■ يستخدم بعد الصفة:

Criminals should be punished harshly by strict laws.

\* Rule: adj. + n /// adj. + (and / or) adj. + n



■ يستخدم بعد حروف الجر ( from, of, in, on, with, without, at, (to), into, for ) :  
Our country has been turning from development to development.

\* Rule : prep. + n

■ يستخدم بعد أداة التعريف (the)، وأداتي التنكير (a / an) :  
Migrants help with the development of the Gulf countries.

\* Rule : the , a , an + n  
the + n + of

\* ملحوظة: إذا فصل بين الأداة والاسم فراغ، فإننا نضع صفة (adj.) في الفراغ.  
The great economy of China is noticed.

\* Rule : the , a , an + adj + n

■ يستخدم بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those) :  
No one accepts this chaos.

\* Rule : this, that , ... + n

■ يستخدم الاسم كذلك بعد ضمائر الملكية ((my, his, her, your, its, their, our, ('s / s')) :  
The criminal's guilt should be proved before any legal action.

\* Rule : 's , my , his , ... + n

■ يستخدم بعد المحددات والمشدات  
(several, many, much, any, few, little, some, no, enough, another, other, one,  
:(all, every, each,

The man has suffered from many infections.

\* Rule : many, no , another , ... + n

■ في الاسم المركب (بعد اسم آخر):  
The rainforest destruction is ascribed to many reasons.

\* Rule : n + n = a compound noun

## 2. The Adjective

■ مواقع الصفة:  
تأتي الصفة قبل الاسم:

The criminal's guilt should be proved before any legal action.

\* Rule : adj + n



■ تستخدم الصفة بعد الأفعال الآتية:

sound, seem, look, appear, become, get, taste, smell, feel, was / were found)

The boy became **violent** after he had watched that movie.

\* Rule : become, feel , was/ were found ,... + adj

■ تستخدم الصفة بعد فعل الـ (to be) عندما يكون فعلاً رئيسياً :

The storm was terribly **disastrous** last night.

\* Rule : be (main verb)+ (ly) + adj

### 3. The Verb

مواقع الفعل:

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد (baseform) بعد (to) شريطة أن يكون الحرف بمعنى (لكي) أو (أن) ، وليس بمعنى (إلى):

Online criminals try to **destroy** their victims' computers.

\* Rule : (not) to + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال الشكلية (modals):

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

Everyone must **act** well in hard circumstances.

\* Rule : MODALS + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال المساعدة (do, does, did):

This disease doesn't **infect** others. Don't be afraid !

\* Rule : do / does / did (not) + BASEFORM (INFINITIVE)

■ لا تقوم الجملة إلا بفعل بعد الفاعل:

These viruses **threaten** our operating systems miserably.

\* Rule : S + V + O

■ يستخدم الفعل المجرد كفعل أمر في بداية الجملة:

**Develop** your language!

\* Rule : V (baseform) + .... كفعل أمر

## 4. The Adverb

مواقع الظرف (الحال):

■ يستخدم الظرف (الحال) في بداية الجملة مباشرة ويتبع بفاصلة (,):

Economically, we should use public transport.

\* Rule : 1. ----- ly , .....

■ قبل الصفة:

This website is legally distinguished.

\* Rule : be (is,...) - ly + adj

■ يستخدم الحال قبل الفعل المتعدي في الجملة مباشرة:

Sami violently hit the man.

\* Rule : - ly + transitive verb + O

■ بعد الفعل اللازم مباشرة:

The boy was behaving violently.

\* Rule : intransitive verb + - ly

■ بعد المفعول به إذا كان الفعل متعدياً (ونختم الجملة به):

Khaled has done the task chaotically.

\* Rule : S + V + O + ly

■ بين أجزاء الفعل:

It can be skillfully done without consulting a specialist.

\* Rule : helping verb + ly + main verb

**Q: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences:**

1. The ----- of the world's migrants move to find a better life. (major)
2. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other ----- acts. (violence)
3. There would be a ----- situation in society if there were no ----- systems. (chaos / law)
4. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was ----- . The jury said he was not ----- (innocence , guilt)
5. My weekly ----- s are twice as much as they were last year. (earn)
6. A huge earthquake caused the ----- of San Francisco in 1906. (destroy)
7. Two ----- potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland. (disaster)
8. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic ----- . (act)
9. The ----- success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. (economy)
10. These workers were able to find a better life and help with the ----- of the region. (develop)

Answers:

.....  
 .....  
 .....

### أسئلة وزارية على النمط الجديد + " قديم محوّل "

- 1- Marwa takes an ..... part in her school affairs. (act) ► 2011
- 2- Storms cause the ..... of most of the crops. (destroy) ► 2011
- 3- Unemployment is falling as more people to find ... work. (permanence) ► 2011
- 4- The man was found ....., so he was sent to prison. (guilt) ► 2012
- 5- Good citizens help with the ..... of their country. (develop) ► 2012
- 6- During the storm, the wind was blowing .....(violent) ► 2013
- 7- The man was found ..... of any crimes.(innocence) ► 2013
- 8- The man's ..... was not proved and so he went free. (guilty) ► 2014 (W)
- 9- Many wild animals can become ..... if they are captures. (violence) ► 2014(W)
- 10- Lack of security will create ..... situations in a society. (chaos) ► 2014(S)
- 11- The government encourages schemes for women to....money. (earnings) ► 2014(S)
- 12- Dana was appointed ..... in a financial company as being a brilliant employee. (permanent) ► 2015 (W)
- 13- People need to learn how to settle their arrangements without using ..... (violent) ► 2015 (W)
- 14- (earnings , chaotic , major) ► 2015 (S)
  1. The loss of electricity caused ..... throughout the city.
  2. If you want people to trust you, you have to ..... their trust.

ANSWERS:

1. active    2. destruction    3. permanent    4. guilty    5. development    6. violently
7. innocent    8. guilt    9. violent    10. chaotic    11. earn    12. permanently    13. violence
14. (1) ..... (2) .....

Talking about wishes

No.	Structure	Usage
1.	S+ wish + S+ <u>V.2</u>	Regrets at present or in the future (impossible conditions)
2.	S + wish + S+ could+ baseform	Regrets or inability to change a situation.
3.	S+ wish + S + would + baseform	Annoyance, criticism and complaints about <i>other people's behaviours</i> .

**Examples:**

1- I don't have enough money to buy a Subaru Impreza car.

**I wish I had** more money to buy a Subaru Impreza car.

2- I can't drive a lorry.

**I wish I could** drive a lorry.

3- It annoys me that he smokes in the room.

**I wish he wouldn't smoke** in the room.

4- I didn't have a tablet.

**I wish I had had** a tablet.

**أساسيات الحل:**

● إذا كانت الجملة **مثبتة** ننفذها عند إعادة الكتابة، أما إذا كانت **منفية** فنقوم بإثباتها، إلا في حالة الفعل (would like to) فنبقئها مثبتة ونستخدم الفعل (could) أمام الفعل (wish) عند إعادة الكتابة.

● إذا احتوت الجملة على (doesn't / don't) أو (regret)، أي احتوت على زمن المضارع البسيط (V.1) بشكل عام، عندها نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط (V.2) أمام الفعل (wish).

e.g.

I **don't** speak French.

I wish I **spoke** French.

● إذا احتوت الجملة الأصلية على (can't)، فإننا نستخدم الفعل (could) عند إعادة الكتابة.

e.g.

I **can't** carry that rock.

I wish I **could** carry that rock.

● إذا احتوت الجملة الأصلية على ما يدل على الانزعاج أو الاستياء أو الانتقاد أو نحو ذلك، مثل الفعل (annoy) فإننا نضع أمام الفعل (wish) الفعل (would) إذا كانت الجملة الأصلية منفية، أو (wouldn't) إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة.

e.g.

It **annoys** me that he sings aloud.

I wish he **wouldn't** sing aloud.

**Exercise:**

1- I regret I don't obey my parents.

I wish .....

2- I can't quit my job.

I wish .....

3- It annoys me you don't respect your partner.

I wish .....

4- Sami can't come to the party.

I wish .....

5- I regret I don't study hard.

I wish .....

6- I always criticize people who talk a lot.

I wish .....

7- I complain about the neighbours who have dogs at home.

I wish .....

8- I would like to travel to Egypt.

I wish .....

9- I didn't attend the event.

I wish .....

10- I'm bothered because you always make troubles.

I wish .....

11- I don't have a trusted friend.

I wish .....

12- I regret I don't have an electronic dictionary.

I wish .....

13- It annoys me you read aloud.

I wish .....

14- I am not old enough to go to university.

I wish .....

**Model Answers:**

- 1- I wish I obeyed my parents.
- 2- I wish I could quit my job.
- 3- I wish you would respect your partner.
- 4- I wish Sami could come to the party.
- 5- I wish I studied hard.
- 6- I wish people wouldn't talk a lot.
- 7- I wish the neighbours wouldn't have dogs at home.
- 8- I wish I could travel to Egypt.
- 9- I wish I had attended the event.
- 10- I wish you wouldn't make troubles.
- 11- I wish I had a trusted friend.
- 12- I wish I had an electronic dictionary.
- 13- I wish you wouldn't read aloud.
- 14- I wish I were older.

**أسئلة وزارية (سنوات سابقة)**

**Q: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.**

- 1- I read slowly and would like to read more quickly. ► 2011 (W)  
I wish .....
- 2- I don't have my dictionary with me. ► 2011 (S)  
I wish .....
- 3- I don't have the keys of my office. ► 2012 (W)  
I wish .....
- 4- I don't have an email. ► 2012 (S)  
I wish .....
- 5- I don't have many friends. ► 2013 (W)  
I wish .....
- 6- I don't have a lot of books in my library. ► 2013 (S)  
I wish .....
- 7- I wish I ..... any challenging experience in my life. (have) ► 2014 (S)
- 8- I wish I ..... where I left my valuable book. (can , remember) ► 2015 (W)
- 9- Read the following sentence and answer the question below. ► 2015 (S)  
**I can't eat anything with nuts in – I am allergic to them –  
but I wish I could.**

**What is the function of using wish in the above sentence? (2 points)**

**Model Answers:**

- 1- I wish I could read more quickly. 2- I wish I had my dictionary with me.
- 3- I wish I had the keys of my office. 4- I wish I had an email.
- 5- I wish I had many friends. 6- I wish I had a lot of books in my library.
- 7- had 8- could remember
- 9- To express regret about inability to change situations we don't like.

Linking words  
(Linkers)  
أدوات الربط

**First: Linkers of reason: أدوات السبب**

► **because / since / as + subject + VERB + complement**

\* الروابط السابقة يجب أن تتبع بجملة فعلية كاملة ( فعل و فاعل وتكملة للجملة إن وجدت )  
\* مكانها: تأتي في بداية أو وسط الجملة.

- 1- Muna studied hard **because** she wanted to get high marks.
- 2- I didn't go shopping **since** I was too tired.

► **because of / due to + (noun "phrase")**

- 1- Many people died **because of** desertification.
- 2- He is admired **due to** his success.

\* الرابطان السابقان يجب أن يُتبعَا بشبه جملة اسمية أو اسم دون فعل؛ والسبب هو وجود حرف الجر (of, to) في كليهما.  
\* مكانهما: يقعان في بداية أو وسط الجملة.

**Second: Linkers of result:**

روابط النتيجة

► **so / and so / , with the result that / the cause of / lead to (led to)**

- 1- Sami prepared well **so** he passed all his exams.
- 2- The volcano was **the cause of** the destruction of the town.
- 3- Global warming **leads to** serious problems.
- 4- Unfortunately, farmers tend to overcultivate their land, **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.

■ **ملحوظة:** أداة الربط (with the result that) يجب أن تسبق بفاصلة ( , ).

**Third: Linkers of purpose**

روابط الهدف

► **in order to / to / so as to + (baseform)**

مكانها: تأتي هذه الروابط في بداية أو وسط الجملة وتتبع بصيغة مجردة من الفعل.

e.g.

- 1- He came early **in order to** watch the whole match.
- 2- Manal studied hard **to** pass her exams.
- 3- I phoned Ali **so as to** tell him the truth.



### ☺ in order that / so that

مكانهما: تأتيان في بداية ووسط الجملة، وتقترن بأفعال شكلية (Modal Verbs) مثل: can, may, will, shall (present) **OR** could, might, would, should (past)

e.g.

- 1- The soil is destroyed **so that** the land **cannot** be used for growing crops.
- 2- We stopped by a gas station **in order that** we **could** fuel the car.

#### **Q1: Combine (Join) ...Use only ONE linking word.**

- 1- Large areas of forest have been cut down . The soil is now dry and dusty. (**with the result that , in order to**)
- 2- Salwa didn't go to university. She was ill. ( **because , so as to**)
- 3- Khalid attended the conference. He could get more knowledge about his career. (**in order not to , so that**)
- 4- Mazen went to the post office. He could buy stamps. (**because , in order that**)
- 5- You can serve your nation in the future. Learn well. (**so that, in order not to**)
- 6- I gave him a gift. He would behave himself. ( **in order that , in order not to**)
- 7- I didn't eat sugar and butter. I didn't want to be overweight. (**because, so that**)

#### **Model Answers:**

- 1- Large areas of forest have been cut down , **with the result that** the soil is now dry and dusty.
- 2- Salwa didn't go to university **because** she was ill .
- 3- Khalid attended the conference **so that** he could get more knowledge about his career .
- 4- Mazen went to the post office **in order that** he could buy stamps
- 5- Learn well **so that** you can serve your nation in the future.
- 6- I gave him a gift **in order that** he would behave himself.
- 7- I didn't eat sugar and butter **because** I didn't want to be overweight.

## أسئلة وزارية ( سنوات سابقة محولة )

- 1- Marwa went to the post office. She could buy stamps. (so that) ► 2011(W)
- 2- We need to produce more food. There are more people to feed.  
(because) ► 2011(S)
- 3- People write notes in their diaries. They don't want to forget important things. (because) ► 2012 (W)
- 4- Ahmad came to study in our country so that he could get a good education. ► 2013(W)  
Ahmad came to study in our country in order to .....
- 5- Students use mobile phones so that they can keep in touch with their families.  
Students use mobile phones in order to ..... ► 2013(S)
- 6- You get the opportunity to meet students from other courses of study. Joining a university club is a good idea. (because) ► 2014(W)
- 7- You can identify your bags. Make sure your bags are marked. (so that) ► 2014(W)
- 8- People can improve their life style. Many changes have taken place lately.  

in order not to , with the result that	► 2014 (S)
--	------------
- 9- The manuscript was full of errors. The publisher rejected the author's latest work.  

because , in order not to	► 2014 (S)
---------------------------	------------
- 11- Hamad has long been interested in science and animals. Hamad has decided to study biology in collage. (in order not to , because) ► 2015 (W)
- 12- Kareem can not put up with his job for much longer. Kareem's journey to work gets worse every day. (with the result that , in order not to) ► 2015 (W)
- 13- Recycling bins will be installed in the city. People will be able to dispose of their waste. (in order not to , because) ► 2015 (S)
14. Everyone develops at a different rate. Teens are advised not to compare themselves with others. (because , in order to) ► 2015 (

## Model Answers

1. Marwa went to the post office **so that** she could buy stamps.
2. We need to produce more food **because** there are more people to feed.
3. People write notes in their diaries **because** they don't want to forget important things.
4. Ahmad came to study in our country **in order to** get a good education.
5. Students use mobile phones **in order to** keep in touch with their families.
6. Joining a university club is a good idea **because** you get the opportunity to meet students from other courses of study.
7. Make sure your bags are marked **so that** you can identify your bags (them).
8. Many changes have taken place lately , **with the result that** people can improve their life style.
9. The publisher rejected the author's latest work **because** the manuscript was full of errors.
11. **Hamad** has decided to study biology in collage **because he** has long been interested in science and animals.
12. Kareem's journey to work gets worse every day , **with the result that** he can not put up with his job for much longer.
13. People will be able to dispose of their waste **because** recycling bins will be installed in the city.
14. Teens are advised not to compare themselves with others **because** everyone develops at a different rate.

### Modals for Speculation (Explaining Possibilities)

No.	Modals	Usage	Key words
1.	<b>must</b>	It is <b>sure</b> that something is true ( <i>certainty</i> )	sure, certain, definite, surely, certainly, definitely, of course, absolutely, no doubt, undoubtedly, because.
2.	<b>can't</b>	It is <b>sure</b> that something is <b>NOT</b> true.	sure, certain,...+ <b>NOT(negative)</b> ; impossible
3.	<b>might</b>	<b>Possibility</b> ( <b>Unsure / not sure</b> whether ... or ...)	possible, probable, possibly, likely, probably, unsure (not sure), uncertain (not certain), perhaps, may be, I think, could be, don't know, usually.

### Rules

- V.1 → Modal + baseform (infinitive)
- V.2 , has / have / had + V.3 → Modal + have + V.3
- is / am / are + V-ing → Modal + be + V-ing
- was / were + V- ing → Modal + have + been + V-ing

#### Examples:

- 1- I'm **sure** that Ahmad **is** at school now.  
Ahmad **must be** at school now.
- 2- It's **probable** that she **came** too late.  
She **might have come** too late.

3- I'm **sure** that Maher **isn't playing** online games at the moment.  
Maher **can't be playing** online games at the moment.

4- It's **certain** that Muna **was writing** an email.  
Muna **must have been writing** an email.

**Q2: Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following statements including the modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers.**

1- I'm sure that methane is a dangerous gas. (**must be**)

2- I'm unsure whether it was Oxford Dictionary or not. (**might have**)

3- Certainly, you weren't in the library yesterday! It was closed! (**can't have**)

4- Salwa got high marks. I'm certain she studied hard for the exam. (**must have**)

**Model Answers:**

1. Methane ( It ) **must be** a dangerous gas.
2. It **might have been** Oxford Dictionary.
3. You **can't have been** in the library yesterday.
- 4 Salwa **must have studied** hard for the exam.

**أسئلة وزارية محولة على النمط الجديد**

1- Someone is ringing the doorbell. I'm sure it's my father- he always comes back home at this time. ► 2011

2- Rashed has been working very hard recently. I'm sure he's exhausted. ► 2011

3- I'm sure that reptiles aren't birds – they don't have feathers. ► 2012

4- Salma has a very good English accent. I'm unsure whether she has lived with an English family or not. ► 2012

5- Emad has got the golden medal for his creative project. I'm sure that his parents are proud of him. ► 2013

6- The children are putting balloons outside house. I'm sure that they are having a party. ► 2013

7- The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once.  
-----(**must have**) ► 2014 (W)

8- These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have) ► 2014 (W)

**must have , can't have , might have ► 2014 (S), 9 + 10**

9- Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8: 45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.  
Ahmad -----

10- Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.  
Salma -----

11- Saleem has been sneezing and coughing a lot today. I am almost sure he has caught a cold. ► 2015 (W)

12- My white shirt has now green lines in it. I am almost sure I haven't washed it properly. ► 2015 (W)

13- The twins have guilty expressions on their faces. I am almost sure they have done something naughty. ► 2015 (S)

14- Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost sure that it wasn't an easy situation for him. ► 2015 (S)

**must have , might have , can't have**

### Model Answers:

1. It must be my father.
2. Rashed must be exhausted.
3. Reptiles can't be birds.
4. Salma might have lived with an English family.
5. Emad's parents must be proud of him.
6. They must be having a party.
7. The ground must have been a lake once. (- the ground is wet here.)
8. These people (they) can't have eaten much food lately. (-they are very thin.)
9. Ahmad might have missed the bus.
10. Salma can't have watered her plants (them).
11. Saleem must have caught a cold.
12. I can't have washed it properly.
13. The twins (they) must have done something naughty.
14. It can't have been an easy situation for him.

## Language Functions (Useful Language)

### Talking about past events

- (Then) one day, I ...
- I was about to ( go into the park to play football, when ...)
- Two months / Ten minutes / Three days later, we ...
- The first thing that struck me was ...
- That was seven years ago.

### Remembering a past event

- I can remember it very clearly.
- I'll never forget that day / how I felt that day.
- I remember thinking / feeling ...

### Time expressions

- We arrived on (day) at (time).
- The next day ... That same day / evening ...
- The first thing we / I did / saw was ...

### Expressing opinions

- I think that ... / I believe that .....
- It felt like ...
- In my opinion / view , ...
- For me, the best / worst thing was ...
- What surprised me was ...
- I didn't know what to expect.

### Presenting arguments

- It might be a better idea to ...
- Would it be a good idea to ... ?
- The main argument against ...

### Agreeing

- I agree.
- Yes, you're right!

### Disagreeing

- I disagree.
- I don't agree.
- + I don't think so!



## أسئلة وزارية

1. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an argument. ► 2014 (W); L. 3 & 4

**Marwan:** Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore, governments should encourage people to use public transport.

**Rashed:** -----

2. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing.

**Maha:** It might be a good idea to take a first-aid kit during our journey across the desert.

**Adnan:** -----

3. Complete the following mini-dialogue below using an expression that expresses an opinion. ► 2014 (S)

**Marwan:** What do you think are the advantages of studying abroad?

**Rashed:** -----, What about you?

4. **Rashed:** Are there any disadvantages of using the internet? ► 2015 (W)

**Marwan:** I believe that hackers can create viruses that can get into personal computers and ruin valuable data.

**What is the function of Marwan's response? .....**

5. Read the following sentence and answer the question below. ► 2015 (S)

I can't eat anything with nuts in – I am allergic to them – but I wish I could.

**What is the function of using wish in the above sentence? (2 points)**

**ANSWERS: ( OPEN )**

1. Rashed: It might be a better idea to build subways instead of forcing people to use public transport.
2. Adnan: Yes, I agree.
3. Rashed: I think that studying abroad lets us know about other cultures and depend on ourselves. What about you?

**4. Expressing opinions**

- 5. To express regret about inability to change situations we don't like.**

لمزيد من الأسئلة المقترحة والمتوقعة تفضلوا بزيارة الصفحة الرسمية:

[www.facebook.com/thaer.nammoura](http://www.facebook.com/thaer.nammoura)

V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى
become	became	become	يصبح	mean	meant	meant	يعني
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	meet	met	met	يقابل
bite	bit	bitten	يعض	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
break	broke	broken	يكسر	put	put	put	يضع
bring	brought	brought	يحضر	read	read	read	يقرأ
build	built	built	يبني	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	ring	rang	rung	يرن
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	run	ran	run	يركض
come	came	come	يأتي	see	saw	seen	يرى
cost	cost	cost	يكلف	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	send	sent	sent	يرسل
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	set	set	set	يضبط
drive	drove	driven	يسوق	shake	shook	shaken	يهز
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	shine	shone	shone	يشع
fall	fell	fallen	يقع	shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	shut	shut	shut	يغلق
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sing	sang	sung	يغني
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل	sink	sank	sunk	يغوص
find	found	found	يجد	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
fly	flew	flown	يطير	smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح	spend	spent	spent	يقضي
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد	spread	spread	spread	ينتشر
get	got	got	يحصل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
go	went	gone	يذهب	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
grow	grew	grown	يزرع	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	take	took	taken	يأخذ
hold	held	held	يحمل	teach	taught	taught	يعلم
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	tear	tore	torn	يمزق
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ	tell	told	told	يخبر
know	knew	known	يعلم	think	thought	thought	يعتقد
lead	led	led	يقود	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
leave	left	left	يغادر	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
let	let	let	يجعل	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
light	lit	lit	يشعل	win	won	won	يفوز
lose	lost	lost	يفقد	write	wrote	written	يكتب
make	made	made	يعمل	hit	hit	hit	يضرب

إعداد / ثائر النمورة - مدارس الجزيرة (بنين) / الدورة المكثفة بشعار (أعلى علامة بأقل جهد ممكن).