

I was frightened by the lion
the lion was frightened by me

understand: فهم
left down: دعا
visit: زار
examine for accuracy: تدقيق
cancel: ألغى
returns: أرجع
understand: فهم
choose: اختار
pick up: أخذ

bring back: أرجع
take out: أخرج
took up: أخذ
give up: أعطى
put on: ألبس
take off: أزاح
turned on: أشعل
pick up: أخذ
drop off: أزاح
picked up: أخذ
put down: أدعى

Relative clauses

- 1- which: التي
It: they, them: هو/هي
1- she bought the car. the mechanic repaired it yesterday.
she bought the car which the mechanic repaired yesterday.
2- The story was boring, you told it yesterday.
The story which you told yesterday was boring.
3- The Books were expensive. I bought them from the library.
The Books which I bought from the library were expensive.
who, they, she, he: الذي/التي
1- The teacher spoke to the writer. He wrote the novel.
in whose
1- The teacher who wrote the novel spoke to writer.
The teacher spoke to the writer who wrote the novel.

The doctor who left to go to the hospital

2- The doctor who left to go to the hospital

Whom: He is the doctor who left to go to the hospital

I know the man whom we met in that avenue

I know the man whom we met in that avenue

Whom: Him

I know the way we met him is that

The girl whom you asked about the wig won the prize.

They invited the tourist to the party. He sent us a nice present (when).

whose wo

1. I helped the old man. the soldiers arrested his son.

2- The horses are ill, you met their owners at Hebron.

3- Ahmad is the best student, you borrowed his book
Ahmad whose book you borrowed is the best student.

The boy's father runs the shop. He is my friend
(whose)

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2- I am not sure he knows your father's name.

3- I don't believe he can do that.

3- I don't believe he can do that.

3- I don't believe he can do that.

* That is my house isn't it?

that } isn't it? - he - she - they

That is my friend isn't he?

These } - They

There } - isn't it?

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seldom does sameer eat at a restaurant.

1- Sameer eats at a restaurant. (seldom).

Sameer seldom eats at a restaurant.

2- people ^{rarely} swim in winter (rarely).

Rarely do people swim in winter.

3- lazy workers arrive on time (rarely).

rarely do lazy workers arrive on time.

4- she can ^{hardly} be found at home. (hardly).

hardly can she be found at home.

5- I have ^{never} seen such a sun set (never).

never have I seen such a sun set.

6- He had ^{no sooner} spoken the words when they began to laugh (no sooner).

No sooner had he spoken the words when they began to laugh.

لَمْ يَكُنْ يَتَوَقَّعُ أَنَّهَا تَكُونُ كَذَلِكَ إِذَا جَاءَتْ
فِي بَيْتِهِ الْجَمْعُ فِي بَيْتِهِ الْجَمْعُ لَمْ يَكُنْ يَتَوَقَّعُ أَنَّهَا تَكُونُ كَذَلِكَ إِذَا جَاءَتْ

seldom - hardly - rarely - ever - never - scarcely
- No sooner.

Conditional sentences

If clause

type one: simple present

If you study hard, you will see me.

type two: → simple past

If you studied hard, you would see me.

type three: → past perfect

had + p.p.

If you had come, you would have seen me.

change between type (2+3):

1. He will sell the house if he leaves the city.

He would sell the house if he left the city.

2. If you travel to USA, you will earn money.

If you travelled ——— you would

3. If he drives slowly, he won't make an accident.

1. He would have sold the house if he had left ———

2. If you had travelled ———, you would have earned money.

3. If he drove ——— he wouldn't ———

3. If he had driven slowly, he wouldn't have made ———

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1. If you studied hard, mean:

a- you study hard

b- you don't study.

c- you didn't study.

2. If you had studied, means:

a- you studied

b- you don't study

c- you didn't study

3. If you didn't ~~study~~ ^{study}:

a- you studied

b- you study

c- you don't study

4. If you hadn't studied:

a- you didn't study.

b- you study

c- you studied.

for JE

Important sentences

1. If he worked hard
He doesn't work hard
2. If I stop shopping means:
I may go shopping
3. If I am a farmer means:
I am not a farmer.
4. If he didn't drive fast:
he drives fast
5. If she hadn't gone to the party:
she went to the party
6. If he had got the money:
he didn't have
7. If I had money means:
(a) I don't have money Type 2
b- I have money - Type 3
c- I didn't have money Type 3
8. If you had told us:
(a) you ~~had~~ didn't tell us
b- you told us
c- you don't told us

If he spoke
he doesn't speak

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Hadn't slept → slept
Had slept
didn't sleep

Type 3

Part 2 p. 36

Try out! test

wave of:

carry out:

Besides:

lend out

seed:

Borrow: lend out

note:

core:

centre

credit:

(credit)

hard + fast + late

ly

adv.

wh-Questions

who, what, where, when, where, where

(d) Which... How...

Subject + Verb + object +

The man bought the house last week

① عندما أُلغى الفاعل تقدم أداة النوال who للفاعل
و what للغير الفاعل، ثم نقل الجملة كما هي.
مثلا: إذا كان الفعل ج. ح. قول إلى مفرد have → was
are were ثم were are ← إذا نقل بدونه يقول في
الجملة

* The man bought the house last week.
The, who bought the house last week:

4 The teacher want to go home
who want_s to go home.

* The cow damaged the door
what ~~what~~ = = = = =

1. جواب

 ψ

(why)

المعيار في كل حال

The mechanic will repair the car.

who will repair the car?

verb $\Rightarrow$ what + ~~what~~ + ~~do~~ + do

p.p. ~~not done~~ ← done

ing → doing

1. They are watching TV now.

• what are they doing now?

فعل في do doing

2 she has made a cake.

what has she ~~done~~ done?

3- They wrote a good story yesterday.

what did they do, yesterday.

Y. He will paint the picture tomorrow

what will he do tomorrow?

5. They watch TV in the evenings.

what do they do in the evening?

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1. There are few students present so
can't give a lesson.

2. The glass is empty. There is little

another, another
other other
other advise, other boys

another
give me another cup of tea
I want other cups of tea

The other

تو دو کتاب (تو دو کتاب) (تو دو کتاب)
I have two books. I read one and left
The other for the next day.

The others

تو دو کتاب (تو دو کتاب) (تو دو کتاب)
→

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I have five brother, two are single and
The others are married

Others

تو دو کتاب (تو دو کتاب) (تو دو کتاب)
Some boys are playing, others are sleeping

تو دو کتاب (تو دو کتاب) (تو دو کتاب)

either: لا
neither: لا

No matter; No difference

I think that someone stole the money

It is thought -

He expected that it would rain

It was expected -

passive to active

عند تحويل الجملة من صيغة المفعول إلى صيغة الفاعل
يجب أن يكون الفاعل موجود في الجملة إذا لم يكن موجود في الجملة
بـ by, with
الفعل إلى الفاعل الذي لا عليه

act: S + V + O

pass: O + V + p.p. - " am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being"

~~الجملة من صيغة المفعول إلى صيغة الفاعل~~

1. The manager was asked to delay the party.

They asked the manager to

2. They will be arrested by the soldiers

The soldiers will arrest them.

3. My friend has been given a reward.

He has given my friend a reward.

4. last year, I was knocked by a car.

last year, a car knocked me

5. The crops were destroyed by the flood

The flood destroyed the crops.

(مع صيغة) 158 (2)

الموصون الذين اقترحوا should اقترحوا

على المباشرة

تأنيب المباشرة

المراد

1- اقترحوا + should + الموصون الذين اقترحوا + that + الموصون الذين اقترحوا

الموصون الذين اقترحوا

1- They suggested a visit to Amman (I)

= That I should visit Amman

2 They have recommended payment for their work. (we).

They have = that we should pay their work.

2 اقترحوا + that + should be + pip

إذا كان الموصون الذين اقترحوا الموصون الذين اقترحوا
الى صبيح الموصون الذين اقترحوا
الموصون الذين اقترحوا (موصون)

Rewrite the following sentences using constructions with that and should - - - - -
ore - - - - - using should that

They have recommended a payment for their work (their work)

their work

الموصون الذين اقترحوا

They have recommended that their work should be paid.

That: - who ordered the capture of the city

1-the leader, 2-the city"

1-who ordered that the leader should capture the city

2-who ordered that the city should be captured.

pip he request your presence at the ceremony (you)

= = = that you should present - - -