

# English Grammar

## Active / Passive Verb Forms

Sentences can be active or passive. Therefore, tenses also have "active forms" and "passive forms." You must learn to recognize the difference to successfully speak and use English.

### Active Form

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

في جمل المعلوم، الشيء الذي يقوم بالفعل يسمى فاعل والذي يتلقى الفعل يسمى مفعول به وأغلب الجمل مبنية للمعلوم.

[Thing doing action] + [verb] + [thing receiving action]

### Examples:

<b>* The teacher</b>	<b>teaches</b>	<b>the students</b>
Subject	verb	object
doing action		receiving action
فاعل	فعل	مفعول به
<b>* Laila</b>	<b>washes</b>	<b>the dishes</b>
Subject	verb	object
doing action		receiving action

### Passive Form

In passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the

end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also use the passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

في جمل المبني للمجهول، يأتي الشيء الذي يتلقى الفعل بداية الجملة والشيء الذي يقوم بالفعل قرب نهاية الجملة. نستخدم المبني للمجهول إذا أردنا التأكيد على أهمية المفعول به أو إذا لم نكن نعرف من هو الفاعل.

[Thing receiving action] + [be] + [past participle of verb] + [by] + [thing doing action]

**Examples:**

**\* the students are taught by the teacher**  
 Subject                      passive verb                      doing action  
 receiving action

**\* the dishes are washed by Laila**  
 Subject                      passive verb                      doing action  
 receiving action

**Active / Passive Overview**

عرض يبين التحويل من المعلوم إلى المجهول

	<b>Active →</b>	<b>Passive</b>
<b>Simple Present</b>	Once a week, Ali cleans the house.	Once a week, the house is cleaned by Ali.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Now, Sarah is writing the letter.	Now, the letter is being written by Sarah.
<b>Simple Past</b>	Sami repaired the car.	The car was repaired by Sami.
<b>Past Continuous</b>	The boy was playing football when a visitor came.	football was being played by the boy when a visitor came.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Many tourists have visited Jordan.	Jordan has been visited by many tourists.

<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	Recently, Jomana has been doing the work.	Recently, the work has been being done by Jomana.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	sally had finished many home works before she visited her grand parents.	Many home works had been finished by sally before she visited her grand parents.
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	My mother had been preparing the party's fantastic cake.	The party's fantastic cake had been being prepared by my mother.
<b>Simple Future</b> <i>WILL</i>	Someone will finish the work by 5:00 PM.	The work will be finished by 5:00 PM.
<b>Simple Future</b> <i>BE GOING TO</i>	My sister is going to make a beautiful party tonight.	A beautiful party is going to be made by my sister tonight.
<b>Future Continuous</b> <i>WILL</i>	At 9:00 PM tonight, Jamie will be watching TV .	At 9:00 PM tonight, TV will be being watched by Jamie.
<b>Future Continuous</b> <i>BE GOING TO</i>	At 8:00 PM tonight, John is going to be washing the dishes.	At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes are going to be being washed by John.
<b>Future Perfect</b> <i>WILL</i>	They will have completed the project before the deadline.	The project will have been completed before the deadline.
<b>Future Perfect</b> <i>BE GOING TO</i>	They are going to have completed the project before the deadline.	The project is going to have been completed before the deadline.
<b>Used to</b>	The father used to pay the bills.	The bills used to be paid by the father.
<b>Would Always</b>	My mother would always make the cakes.	The cakes would always be made by my mother.
<b>Future in the Past /</b> <i>WOULD</i>	I knew John would finish the work by 5:00 PM.	I knew the work would be finished by 5:00 PM.

## Articles

## أدوات التعريف

There are only three articles in English: **a**, **an** and **the**.

There are two *types* of articles

- 1- **indefinite 'a' and 'an'**
- 2- **Definite 'the'.**

### Indefinite articles – a and an (determiners)

**A** and **an** are the indefinite articles. They refer to something not specifically known to the person you are communicating with.

**A** and **an** are used before nouns that introduce something or someone you have not mentioned before:-

تستخدم قبل الأسماء التي تعرف شيئا أو شخصا لم يذكر من قبل

\* **For example**

"I saw **an** elephant this morning."

"I ate **a** banana during the break"

**A** and **an** are also used when talking about your profession:- **عند التحدث من المهن أو الوظائف**

*For example*

"I am **an** English teacher."

"I am **a** builder."

تستخدم ( a ) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بأحد هذه الأحرف

You use **a** when the noun you are referring to begins with a consonant (**b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y or z**), for example, "**a** city", "**a** factory", and "**a** hotel".

تستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بأحد حروف العلة التالية

You use **an** when the noun you are referring to begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) an **apple** . an **eraser** . an **orange**.

### Note!

Pronunciation changes this rule. It's the sound that matters, not the spelling.

If the next word begins with a *consonant sound* when we say it, for example, "university" then we use **a**. If the next word begins with a *vowel sound* when we say it, for example "hour" then we use **an**.

We say "university" with a "y" sound at the beginning as though it were spelt "youiversity".

So, "a university" IS correct.

We say "hour" with a silent h as though it were spelt "our".

So, "**an** hour" IS correct.

تتغير هذه القاعدة أحيانا عند النطق ببعض الكلمات فيظهر صوت الحرف مختلفا عن شكله

كما في كلمة "university; حيث يظهر صوت ( Y ) بدل ( u ) لذلك نقول "a university

## Definite Article - the (determiners)

\* You use **the** when you know that the listener knows or can work out what particular person/thing you are talking about.

نستخدم (the) عندما نتأكد أن السامع يعرف عن ماذا أو عن من نتحدث بالضبط

### For example

"**The** car you bought was cleaned."

"Did you find **the** key?"

\* You should also use **the** when you have already mentioned the thing you are talking About.

أيضا نستخدم ( The ) عندما نتحدث عن الشيء أو الشخص للمرة الثانية أي أن الشيء قد سبق ذكره

قبل وقت قليل.

### For example

She's got two cars ; a blue car and a red car . **The** blue car is long and **the** red car is small."

\* **We use the to talk about geographical points on the globe.** تستخدم للحديث عن المناطق الجغرافية

### For example

**the** North Pole, **the** south pole

\* **We use the to talk about rivers, oceans and seas.** تستخدم للحديث عن الأنهار والمحيطات و البحار.

### • For example

**the** Nile, **the** Pacific, **the** Atlantic

We also use **the** before certain nouns when we know there is only one of a particular thing. تستخدم قبل الأسماء التي نعرف انه لا يوجد إلا واحد فقط منها

### For example

**the** rain, **the** sun, **the** wind, **the** world, **the** earth, **the** White House etc

However if you want to describe a particular instance of these you should use **a/an**.

### For example

ما إذا أردت تتحدث عن جزء معين من هذه الكلمات فيجب استخدام **a/an**

"I could hear **the** wind." / "There's **a** cold wind blowing."

"What are your plans for **the** future?" / "She has **a** promising future ahead of her."

## No article

## حالات لا تستخدم فيها أدوات التعريف

- \* **We usually use no article to talk about things in general.** الحديث عن الأشياء بشكل عام

**farmers** are worried about rain. (Note! farmers generally, so no article)

- \* **You do not use an article when talking about sports.** الحديث عن الرياضة

### *For example*

My school team play **football**.

- \* **You do not use an article before uncountable nouns when talking about them generally.**

\*قبل الأسماء الغير معدودة إذا تحدثت عنها بشكل عام

### *For example:*

**Milk** is good for you

- \***You do not use an article before the names of countries *except*** where they indicate multiple areas or contain the words (state(s), kindom, republic, union). Kingdom, state, republic and union are nouns, so they need an article.

لا تستخدم أدوات تعريف قبل أسماء الدول ( ايطاليا ، اسبانيا ) باستثناء الأسماء التي تعبر عن عدة مناطق أو تحتوي كلمات مثل ( مملكة ، جمهورية ، اتحاد ) فهذه بحاجة إلى استخدام أداة تعريف .

### *For example*

**No article** - Italy, India, Spain.

**Use the** - the UK (United *Kingdom*), the USA (United *States* of America).

**multiple areas!** the Netherlands, **the** moon islands.

## Try to do this exercise

\* Use one of these( x a an the ) to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1- I live in ..... ( Jordan )
- 2- Do you visit .....united states.
- 3- .....Nile is in Eygept.
- 4- Aqaba is in .....south of Jordan.
- 5- Last week I bought .....new computer.
- 6- For breakfast I have .....apple .
- 7- .....gold is very expensive.

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# Be able to

**be able to** is **not** a modal verb. It is simply the verb **be** plus an adjective (able) followed by the infinitive. Some times we use **be able to** instead of **can** and **could**.

We use **be able to**

تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء ما

\* **to talk about ability**

## Structure of Be able to

The structure of **be able to** is:

**subject + be + able + infinitiv**

**be** → ( is, am, are , was, were)

	subject	be main verb	able adjective	infinitive
+	I	am	able	to climb a tree
-	He	is not isn't	able	to climb a tree
?	Are	you	able	to climb a tree

Notice that **be able to** is possible in all tenses, for example:

تستخدم في جميع الأزمنة الماضي/المضارع والمستقبل.

- I **was able to** climb a tree.
- I **will be able to** climb a tree.
- I **have been able to** climb a tree.

Notice too that **be able to** has an infinitive form:

- I would like **to be able to** speak French.

## Use of Be able to

**Be able to** is **not** a modal auxiliary verb. We include it here for convenience, because it is often used like "can" and "could", which **are** modal auxiliary verbs.

### be able to: ability

We use **be able to** to express ability. "Able" is an adjective meaning: having the power, skill or means to do something. If we say "I **am able to** swim", it is like saying "I **can** swim". We sometimes use "be able to" instead of "can" or "could" for ability. "Be able to" is possible in all tenses - but "can" is possible only in the present and "could" is possible only in the past for ability. In addition, "can" and "could" have no infinitive form. So we use "be able to" when we want to use other tenses or the infinitive. Look at these examples:

تستخدم **Be able to** للتعبير عن القدرة وهي مناسبة لجميع الأزمنة ( الماضي ، المضارع والمستقبل )

بينما تستخدم **Can** فقط للمضارع و **Could** للماضي

- I **have been able to** draw since I was three. (present perfect)
- You **will be able to** speak perfect English very soon. (future simple)
- I would like **to be able to** drive a car . (infinitive)

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# Can

**Can** is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use **can** to:

- talk about possibility and ability
- make requests
- ask for or give permission

## Structure of Can

subject + can + main verb

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to")

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb	
+	I	can	play	tennis.
-	He	Cannot Can't	play	tennis.
?	Can	you	play	tennis?

**Notice that:**

ملاحظة

\* Can ليس لها عدة أشكال بل هو شكل واحد فقط

- **Can** is invariable. There is only one form of **can**.

\* الفعل الأساسي دائما مجرد ولا يسبقه (to)

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to"). We cannot say:

~~I can to drive a car~~ But we say I can drive a car

## Use of Can

تستخدم للحديث عن الأشياء الممكن حدوثها والتي نملك القدرة والحرية لعملها .

### can: Possibility and Ability

We use **can** to talk about what is possible, what we are able or free to do:

- She **can** drive a car.
- Ali **can** speak English.
- I **cannot** write this sentence. (I **can't**.)
- **Can** you play piano?

Normally, we use **can** for the present. But it is possible to use **can** when we make present decisions about future ability.

قد علمت أنها تستخدم فقط في زمن المضارع ولكن من الممكن استخدامها عند اتخاذ قرارات في الزمن الحاضر حول القدرة على عمل شيء ما في المستقبل.

- A. **Can** you help me with my homework? (present)
- B. Sorry. I'm busy today. But I **can** help you tomorrow. (future)

### **can: Requests and Orders**

للطلب من شخص ما تنفيذ شيء معين

We often use **can** in a question to ask somebody to do something. This is not a real question - we do not really want to know if the person is able to do something, we want them to do it! The use of **can** in this way is informal (mainly between friends and family):

- **Can** you make a cup of coffee, please.
- **Can** you put the TV on.
- **Can** you come here a minute.
- **Can** you be quiet!

### **can: Permission**

طلب أو إعطاء الإذن لشيء ما

We sometimes use *can* to ask or give permission for something:

- A. **Can** I play this computer game ?
- B. You **can't** play this game, but you **can** play chess.

# Could

**Could** is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use **could** to:

- talk about past possibility or ability
- make requests

## Structure of Could

subject + could + main verb

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to").

	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb
+	My grandmother	could	swim
-	She	could not couldn't	walk
?	Could	your grandmother	swim?

### Notice that:

- **Could** is invariable. There is only one form of *could*.
- The main verb is **always** the bare infinitive.

The main verb is always the bare infinitive. We cannot say:

~~I could to play tennis.~~

I could play tennis

## Use of Could

### could: Past Possibility or Ability

We use **could** to talk about what was possible in the past, what we were able or free to do:

- I **could** read when I was 5 years old.
- My father **could** speak English.
- When we arrived school, we **could not** open our classroom.
- **Could** you understand what he was saying?

We use **could** (positive) and **couldn't** (negative) for general ability in the past

but when we talk about one special occasion in the past, we use **be able to** (positive) and **couldn't** (negative). Look at these examples:

<b>Past</b>		
	<b>General</b>	<b>Specific Occasion</b>
+	My grandmother <b>could</b> cook mansaf.	A boy fell into the lake yesterday. The police <b>were able to</b> save him.
-	My grandmother <b>couldn't</b> cook pizza.	A boy fell into the lake yesterday. The police <b>couldn't</b> save him.

### **could: Requests**

We often use **could** in a question to ask somebody to do something. The use of **could** in this way is fairly polite (formal):

- **Could** you tell me where the school is, please?
- **Could** you send me a dictionary, please?

# Conditional sentences - type I

الجمل الشرطية – النوع الأول

Conditional sentences (if-clauses, main clauses)

## Use

It is **possible** to fulfill a **condition** which is given in the if-clause.

## Form

if clause	main clause
Simple Present	will-future or infinitive or Modal + infinitive

## Examples

If I <b>study</b> ,	I <b>will pass</b> the exams.
If you <b>see</b> Sami tonight,	<b>tell</b> him to call me.
If Ali <b>gets up</b> early,	he <b>can catch</b> the bus.

The if-clause can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

If I <b>study</b> ,	I <b>will pass</b> the exams.
I <b>will pass</b> the exams	if I <b>study</b> .

## Conditional sentences - type II

Conditional sentences (if-clauses, main clauses)

### Use

It is **theoretically possible** to fulfill a **condition** which is given in the if-clause.

### Form

if clause	main clause
Simple Past	<b>would</b> + infinitive or <b>could</b> + infinitive or <b>might</b> + infinitive

### Examples

If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>would pass</b> the exams.
If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>could pass</b> the exams.
If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>might pass</b> the exams.

The if-clause can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

If I <b>studied</b> ,	I <b>would pass</b> the exams.
I <b>would pass</b> the exams	If I <b>studied</b>



## Conditional sentences - type III

Conditional sentences (if-clauses, main clauses)

### Use

It is **impossible** to fulfill a **condition** which is given in the if-clause.

### Form

if clause	main clause
Past Perfect	would + have + past participle or could + have + past participle or might + have + past participle

### Examples

If I had studied,	I would have passed the exams.
If I had studied,	I could have passed the exams.
If I had studied,	I might have passed the exams.

The if-clause can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

If I had studied,	I would have passed the exams.
I would have passed the exams	If I had studied

# Exercise page

## Conditional Sentences Type I, II or III

1) Complete the Conditional Sentences with the correct form (Type I, II or III).

- If I ..... stronger, I'd help you carry the box.
- If we'd seen you, we .....
- If we ..... her tomorrow, we'll say hello.
- He would have repaired the car himself if he ..... the tools.
- If you drop the vase, it .....
- If I hadn't studied, I ..... the exam.
- I wouldn't go to school by bus if I ..... a driving licence.
- If she ..... him every day, she'd be lovesick.
- I ..... to London if I don't get a cheap flight.
- We'd be stupid if we ..... him about our secret.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Conditional Sentence Type I or II

2) Complete the sentences with the correct form (Type I or II)

- If you need the car in the afternoon, I ..... shopping in the morning.
- If I ..... a hat, I would look like an old woman.
- I'll buy this card if they ..... it in blue.
- She wouldn't take a bus if she ..... a car.

## Countable / Uncountable Nouns

A noun can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be "counted", they have a singular and plural form. الاسم يكون معدودا أو غير معدود. الاسم المعدود له مفرد وجمع.

**For example:**

\* A car, two cars, three cars.....

\* An orange, two oranges, three oranges....

- A book        books
- A table       tables
- A bag         bags
- A pencil      pencils
- A chair       chairs
- A plane       planes
- A computer   computers

Uncountable nouns (also called mass nouns or noncount nouns) cannot be counted, they are not separate objects. This means you cannot make them plural by adding -s, because they only have a singular form. It also means that they do not take a/an or a number in front of them.

الاسم غير المعدود ليس له جمع فشكل الاسم يبدو كالمفرد فلا يسبقه حروف أو أرقام ويعامل معاملة المفرد

**For example:**

- Water
- oil
- Information
- Coffee
- Sand
- Rice
- Sugar
- Cheese
- Cream

<b>Countable</b>	<b>Uncountable</b>
<b>1-(use a/an or a number in front of countable nouns)</b>	<b>(there is no a/an or number with uncountable nouns)</b>
An Apple / 1 Apple	Rice
I eat an apple every day.	I eat rice every day. (not I eat a rice every day.)
<b>2-Add (s) to make a countable noun plural</b> أضف (s) لجعل الاسم المعدود جمع	<b>There is no plural form for an uncountable noun</b> ليس له جمع
<b>Apples</b>	<b>milk</b>
I eat <b>an apple</b> every day. <b>Apples</b> are good for you.	I drink milk every day. <b>milk is</b> good for you.
A computer= Computers are useful.	To make uncountable nouns countable add a counting word, such as a unit of measurement, or the general word piece. We use the form "a ..... of ....."
An elephant=Elephants are heavy.	Rice=a <u>grain</u> of rice
	Water=a <u>glass</u> of water
	Rain=a <u>drop</u> of water
	Music=a <u>piece</u> of music
<b>3-You can use some and any with countable nouns.</b>	<b>You can use some and any with uncountable nouns.</b>
Some dogs can be dangerous. I don't use any computers at work.	I usually drink some water with my meal. I don't usually drink any water with my meal.
<b>4- You only use many and few with plural countable nouns.</b>	<b>You only use much and little with uncountable nouns.</b>
So many tigers have been hunted . There are many cars in the park. There are few elephants in England.	I don't usually drink much coffee. I drink Little cola .
<b>5- You can use a lot of and no with plural countable nouns.</b>	<b>You can use a lot of and no with uncountable nouns.</b>
No shops were opened last week. A lot of restaurants were opened the week before.	A lot of cola is drunk in Jordan . No cola is drunk in my house.

## Making uncountable nouns countable

تحويل الاسم الغير معدود  
إلى اسم معدود

You can make most uncountable noun countable by putting a countable expression in front of the noun. نستطيع جعل الأسماء الغير معدودة تبدو معدودة بوضع احد تعبيرات المعدود أمام الاسم

For example:- مثلا

- A piece of information. جزء من المعلومات
- 2 glasses of water. كوبان من الماء
- 10 litres of coffee.
- Three grains of sand.

## Sources of confusion with countable and uncountable nouns

The notion of countable and uncountable can be confusing.

Some nouns can be countable or uncountable depending on their meaning. Usually a noun is uncountable when used in a general, abstract meaning (when you don't think of it as a separate object) and countable when used in a particular meaning (when you can think of it as a separate object).

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تكون معدودة أو غير معدودة اعتمادا على المعنى. غالبا يكون الاسم غير معدود إذا استخدم بشكل عام أي لا نقصد به شيئا محددًا .

For example:-

glass - A glass of water. (Countable) | A window made of glass. (Uncountable)

معدود

غير معدود

! **Note** - In good monolingual dictionaries, uncountable nouns are identified by [U] and countable nouns by [C].

## Exercise

Choose the suitable answer for each of the following?

1) last week my dad bought me .....wonderful mobile.

a     an     a piece of

2) we drink ..... milk every week.

Many     any     a lot of

3) I went to a party and I ate .....of the cake they had made.

a piece     any     many

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# Future Continuous

Future Continuous has two different forms: "will be doing " and "be going to be doing." Unlike **Simple Future** forms, Future Continuous forms are usually interchangeable.

## FORM Future Continuous with "Will"

[will b e + present participle ]

### Examples:

- + you **will be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening.
- ? **Will you be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening?
- You **will not be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening.

## FORM Future Continuous with "Be Going To "

[am/is/are + going to be + present participle]

### Examples:

- + You **are going to be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening.
- ? **Are you going to be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening?
- You **are not going to be waiting** for your uncle when he arrives this evening?
  - **REMEMBER:** It is possible to use either "will" or "be going to" to create the Future Continuous with little difference in meaning.

## USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Future



Use the Future Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the future will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

### Examples:

- I **will be watching** TV when my father arrives tonight.
- I **will be waiting** for my sister when her bus *arrives* .

- I **am going to be surfing the net** at my house, so I will not complete the project.
- He **will be buying clothes** at the shop tonight, so he will not see Zaid when he *leaves*.

Notice in the examples above that the interruptions (*marked in italics*) are in **Simple Present** rather than **Simple Future**. This is because the interruptions are in **time clauses**, and you cannot use future tenses in time clauses.

## USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption in the Future



In USE 1, described above, the Future Continuous is interrupted by a short action in the future. In addition to using short actions as interruptions, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

### Examples:

- Tonight at 6 PM, I **am going to be eating** dinner.  
I WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF EATING DINNER.
- At midnight tonight, we **will still be watching the world cup matches**.  
WE WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF WATCHING THE MATCHES.

## REMEMBER

In the Simple Future, a specific time is used to show the time an action will begin or end. In the Future Continuous, a specific time interrupts the action.

### Examples:

- Tonight at 5 PM, I **am going do my home work**.  
I AM GOING TO START DOING HOME WORK AT 5M.
- Tonight at 5 PM, I **am going to be doing my home work**.  
I AM GOING TO START EARLIER AND I WILL BE IN THE PROCESS OF DOING HOME WORK AT 5 PM.

## USE 3 Parallel Actions in the Future



When you use the Future Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions will be happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.



### Examples:

- I **am going to be studying** and he **is going to be surfing the net**.
- Tonight, my family **will be eating** dinner, **watching TV**, and **talking to each other**.
- While Zaid is playing chess, Sami **will be reading in the garden**.

### USE 4 Atmosphere in the Future

In English, we often use a series of Parallel Actions to describe atmosphere at a specific point in the future.

#### Example:

- When I arrive school, my friends **are going to be working in groups** . Some **will be making a project**. Others **are going to be cleaning** . A few of them **will be watching**, and several teachers **are going to be watching**. They always do the same thing.

### REMEMBER No Future in Time Clauses

Like all future tenses, the Future Continuous cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. Instead of Future Continuous, Present Continuous is used.

#### Examples:

- While I **am going to be finishing** my homework, she is going to visit me. **Not Correct**
- While I **am finishing** my homework, she is going to visit me. **Correct**

### AND REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Future Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Future.

#### Examples:

- Salma **will be being** at my house when you arrive. **Not Correct**
- Salma **will be** at my house when you arrive. **Correct**

## ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

### Examples:

- I will **still** be waiting for her when she arrives.
- Will you **still** be waiting for her when she arrives?
- You are **still** going to be waiting for her when she arrives.
- Are you **still** going to be waiting for her when she arrives?

## ACTIVE / PASSIVE

### Examples:

- At 10:00 PM tonight, Zaid **will be washing** the dishes. *ACTIVE*
- At 10:00 PM tonight, the dishes **will be being washed** by Zaid. *PASSIVE*
- At 10:00 PM tonight, Zaid **is going to be washing** the dishes. *ACTIVE*
- At 10:00 PM tonight, the dishes **are going to be being washed** by Zaid. *PASSIVE*

**NOTE:** Passive forms of the Future Continuous are not common.

Eman Yassein Rawashdeh / 2011

# Past Continuous

## FORM

The past continuous tense is form by the past tense of the verb

to be+ present participle

[Was/were + present participle]

## Examples:

Plural ( were+ present participle)	Singular ( was+ present participle)
They <b>were working</b> when I came.	He <b>was working</b> when I came.
<b>Were</b> they <b>working</b> when I came?	<b>Was</b> he <b>working</b> when I came?
they <b>were not working</b> when I came	He <b>was not working</b> when I came.

## USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للدلالة على أن حدثًا طويلًا في الماضي تمت مقاطعته بحدث مدته أقصر في الماضي البسيط.

## Examples:

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was drinking water**.
- While we **were washing the car**, it started to rain.
- What **were** you **doing** when the teacher came?

## USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption



In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption. هنا يمكن استخدام زمن محدد كعامل مقاطعة للحدث.

### Examples:

- Last night at 9 PM, I **was doing** my home work.
- At midnight, we **were still watching** the film.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was helping** my mum in kitchen.

## IMPORTANT

In the Simple Past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the Past Continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.

تعلم كيف تميز بين زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر :  
في زمن الماضي البسيط يستخدم وقت محدد للدلالة على وقت بدء الحدث أو انتهائه بينما الماضي المستمر هناك زمن محدد فقط يقاطع الحدث

### Examples:

- Last night at 5 PM, I **ate** dinner.  
*I STARTED EATING AT 5 PM.*
- Last night at 5 PM, I **was eating** dinner.  
*I STARTED EARLIER; AND AT 5 PM, I WAS IN THE PROCESS OF EATING DINNER.*

## USE 3 Parallel Actions



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel. إذا توافق حدث أمرين معا في الماضي نكتبها معا باستخدام الماضي المستمر.

### Examples:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Eman **was reading**, her sister **was watching** television.
- **Were you listening** while he **was talking**?
- What **were you doing** while you **were waiting**?

## USE 4 Atmosphere

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

في اللغة الانجليزية تستخدم سلسلة من الأحداث المتزامنة لوصف الجو العام في فترة محددة في الماضي

**Example:**

- When I went to school, many students **were** busily **cleaning**, some **were talking** to the teachers and the principle **was giving** directions.

## USE 5 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The Past Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression "**used to**" but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

استخدام الماضي المستمر مع كلمات مثل **constantly or Always** يعبر عن تكرار حدوث الفعل في الماضي فهو يشبه استخدام **used to** ولكن بإحساس سلبي .

**Examples:**

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

## While & When

. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when the phone rang or "when I came." Other clauses begin with "while" such as "while I was sleeping" and "while he was studying." When you talk about things in the past, "**when**" is most often followed by the verb tense **Simple Past**, whereas "**while**" is usually followed by Past Continuous. "While" expresses the idea of "during that time." Study the examples below. They have similar meanings, but they emphasize different parts of the sentence.

تستخدم **when** مع جمل الماضي البسيط بينما تستخدم **While** مع جمل الماضي المستمر.

**Examples:**

- I was sleeping **when the phone rang**.
- **While I was sleeping**, the phone rang

## REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that **Non-Continuous Verbs** cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for **Mixed Verbs** cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Continuous with these verbs, you must use **Simple Past**.

### Examples:

- Rania **was being** at my house when I arrived. **Not Correct**
- Rania **was** at my house when I arrived. **Correct**

## ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

### Examples:

- You were **just** studying when she called.
- Were you **just** studying when she called?

## ACTIVE / PASSIVE

### Examples:

- The boy **was helping** his father when the thief came into the house.  
*ACTIVE*
- The father **was being helped** by the boy when the thief came into the house. *PASSIVE*

## Past Perfect Simple

The past perfect simple expresses an action taking place before a certain time in the past.

الماضي التام يعبر عن شيء ما حدث في الماضي بحيث يكون التركيز على الحدث وليس على وقت الحدوث.

### Form of Past Perfect Simple

Subject + had + past participle

Positive	Negative	Question
He <b>had seen</b> a film.	He <b>had not</b> seen a film.	<b>Had</b> he <b>seen</b> a film?

For irregular verbs, use the past participle form (see [list of irregular verbs](#), 3rd column). For regular verbs, just add *ed*.

### Exceptions in Spelling when Adding *ed*

Exceptions in Spelling when Adding <i>ed</i>	Example
after final <b>e</b> , only add <b>d</b>	love – loved
final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or <b>l</b> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled	admit – <b>admitted</b> travel – <b>travelled</b>
final <b>y</b> after a consonant becomes <b>i</b>	hurry – <b>hurried</b>

### Use of Past Perfect

\* action taking place before a certain time in the past  
(putting emphasis only on the fact, not the duration)

Example: Before I came here, I **had visited** my aunt.

\* **Conditional Sentences** Type III (condition that was not given in the past)

Example: If I **had seen** him, I would have phoned you.

# Present Perfect

## FORM

The present perfect tense is formed with the present tense of to have +the past participle.

[ subject +Has/have + past participle]

	Plural جمع	Singular مفرد
	( I , we, you, they ) أي اسم جمع أو	( she , he , it ) أي اسم مفرد أو
+	They <b>have watched</b> the match	He <b>has watched</b> the match.
-	They <b>have not watched</b> the match	He <b>has not watched</b> the match
?	<b>Have</b> they <b>watched</b> the match?	<b>Has</b> he <b>watched</b> the match?

## USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now



We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث وقع في زمن غير محدد قبل الآن. تحديد الزمن ليس مهما ولا تستطيع استخدام المضارع التام مع التعابير الزمنية مثل : يوم أمس قبل سنة ، الأسبوع الماضي عندما كنت طفلا ، في تلك اللحظة .. الخ . ولكن تستطيع استخدام التعابير التالية : مرة واحدة ، عدة مرات ، قبل... الخ .

Examples: أمثلة

- I **have seen** that film twenty times.
- There **have been** many volcanoes in Japan .
- People **have travelled** to the Moon.
- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- I **have** never **swum** in the red sea.



## How Do You Actually Use the Present Perfect?

The concept of "unspecified time" can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

### TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

لتمييز المضارع التام عن غيره يجب التركيز على عدة أمور

١- انه يستخدم للتعبير عن التجارب الشخصية التي مر بها الشخص فهو لا يصف حدثا محددًا.

#### Examples:

- I **have been** to Mecca.  
*THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING IN MECCA. MAYBE YOU HAVE BEEN THERE ONCE, OR SEVERAL TIMES.*
- I **have been** to Mecca three times.  
*YOU CAN ADD THE NUMBER OF TIMES AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.*
- I **have never been** to France.  
*THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE NOT HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF GOING TO FRANCE.*
- I think I **have seen** that movie before.
- He **has never travelled** by train.
- Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.
- A: **Have** you ever **met** him?  
B: No, I **have not met** him.

### TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

٢- يستخدم للتعبير عن تغيير ما حدث خلال فترة زمنية

#### Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- our school **has become** more interested in sport classes.
- My English **has** really **improved** since I studied at university.

### TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

٣- يستخدم للتعبير عن انجازات الأفراد أو البشرية دون تحديد وقت معين .

#### Examples:

- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- My child **has learned** how to write the alphabets.
- Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- Scientists **have found** great discoveries.

### TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

٤- يستخدم للتعبير عن شيء كنا نتوقع حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث . استخدام المضارع التام يدل على أننا ننتظر حدوثه

#### Examples:

- Sami **has not finished** his homework yet.
- Susan **hasn't completed the book** , but she can do it soon.
- Ali **has still not arrived**.
- The rain **hasn't stopped**.

### TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

٥- يستخدم للحديث عن عدة أحداث مختلفة وقعت في أوقات مختلفة في الماضي ولكنها غير مكتملة ويمكن حدوث المزيد منها.

#### Examples:

- The wolf **has attacked** that farm five times.
- I **have had** four tests this semester.
- We **have had** many problems while working on this project.
- Sally **has talked** to several doctors about her problem, but nobody knows why she has this headache.

## Time Expressions with Present Perfect

When we use the Present Perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.

علمت أن المضارع التام لا يهتم بزمن الحدث ولكن يهتم بالحدث نفسه الذي يفترض انه حدث في وقت ما قبل الآن .



Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: **in the last week, in the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.**

ولكن إذا أردت حصر زمن الحدث يمكنك أن تستخدم أحد التعابير الآتية .



### Examples:

- **Have you been** to Amman **in the last week**?
- I **have seen** that movie three times **in the last month**.
- We **have had** two tests **in the last week**.
- My brother graduated from Yarmouk university less than two years ago. He **has worked** for different companies **so far**.
- My father's car **has broken** down three times **this week**.

### NOTICE

ملاحظة

هناك اختلاف كبير في المعنى بين "Last year" and "in the last year"

"Last year" and "in the last year" are very different in meaning. "Last year" means the year before now, and it is considered a specific time which requires Simple Past. "In the last year" means from 365 days ago until now. It is not considered a specific time, so it requires Present Perfect.

- I **went** to Mecca **last year**.  
*I WENT TO MECCA IN THE CALENDAR YEAR BEFORE THIS ONE.*
- I **have been** to Mecca **in the last year**.  
*I HAVE BEEN TO MECCA AT LEAST ONCE AT SOME POINT BETWEEN 365 DAYS AGO AND NOW.*

## USE 2 Duration From the Past Until Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect.

### Examples:

- I **have had** a cold for two weeks.
- She **has been** in England for six months.
- Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.

Although the above use of Present Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

### ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

### Examples:

- I have **just** seen that film one time.
- Have you **just** seen that film one time?
- He has **always** done his home works.
- Has he **always** done his home works?
- I have **never** visited Petra .

# Simple Present \*

## FORM

Subject +[VERB] + s/es in third person

### Plural

{ I, we, you, they or any plural noun

+ verb}

{ **Do** for questions }

{**Do not** for negatives}

### singular

{ he, she, it or any singular noun

+ verb + **s/es**}

{ **Does** for questions }

{ **Does not** for negatives}

## Examples:

You **speak** English.

**Do** you **speak** English?

You **do not speak** English.

She **speaks** English.

**Does** she **speak** English ?

She **doesn't speak** English.

**USE 1 Repeated Actions** يستخدم للتعبير عن الإحداث المتكررة بشكل روتيني كالهواية أو الأحداث اليومية كالذهاب للمدرسة مثلا.



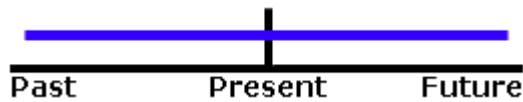
Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

## Examples:

- I **go to school by car**.
- She **does not play** tennis .
- **Does** he **eat breakfast**?
- My father **leaves** home every morning at 7:30.
- My father **does not leave** at 9 :30.
- When **does** the bus usually **leave**?
- She always **forgets** her snack.

## USE 2 Facts or Generalizations

٢- يستخدم للتعبير عن الحقائق الثابتة



The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact.

### Examples:

- Sun **rises** every day .
- Birds **do not like** milk.
- Amman **is** the capital of Jordan
- Cairo **is not** in Jordan.
- tables **are** made of wood. .

## USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future

٣- يستخدم للتعبير عن أحداث ضمن برنامج معين في المستقبل القريب



Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

### Examples:

- The bus **leaves** tonight at 6:30.
- The bus **does not arrive** at 8:00, it **arrives** at 9:30.
- The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.
- When **does** English class **begin** tomorrow?

## USE 4 Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)

٤- يستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء تحدث الآن أو لا تحدث ونستخدم فقط الأفعال الغير مستمرة أو الأفعال المختلطة كما مر معنا سابقا.



Speakers sometimes use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Non-Continuous Verbs and certain Mixed Verbs.

### Examples:

- I **am** here now.
- She **is not** here now.
- He **needs** help to do his project.
- He **does not need** help now.
- He **has** his bag on his back.
- **Do** you **have** your book with you?

### ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

### Examples:

- I **only** speak English.
- Do you **always** go to school by bus?

### ACTIVE / PASSIVE

### Examples:

- Once a week, salma **cleans** the windows. *ACTIVE*
- Once a week, the windows are **cleaned** by salma. *PASSIVE*

# Simple Future

Simple Future has two different forms in English: "will" and "be going to." Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. Both "will" and "be going to" refer to a **specific time in the future**.

المستقبل البسيط له نوعان **Going to & Will** و بالرغم من إنهما يستخدمان للمستقبل إلا أن معنى

الجملة سيكون مختلفا في الحالتين ومع ذلك فهما يستخدمان للتعبير عن زمن محدد في المستقبل



## FORM Will

Subject + will + verb

### Examples:

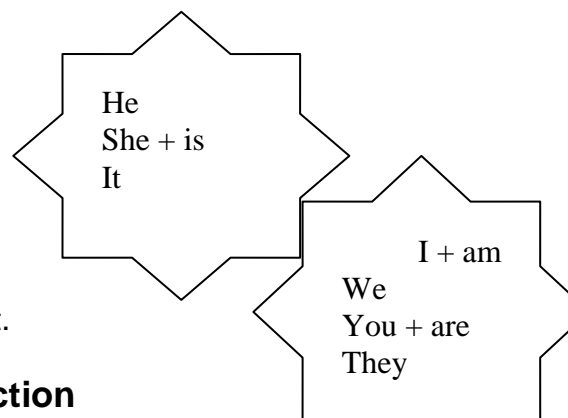
- You **will help** him later.
- **Will you help** him later?
- You **will not help** him later.

## FORM Be Going To \*\*\*\*\*

Subject + am /is /are + going to + verb

### Examples:

- + You **are going to sleep early** tonight.
- **Are you going sleep early** tonight?
- ? You **are not going to sleep early** tonight.



## USE 1 "Will" to Express a Voluntary Action

"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help.

نستخدم **Will** للتعبير عن عمل تطوعي أي عندما يعرض الشخص تقديم خدمة لشخص آخر أو عند

الاستجابة لطلب شخص ما للمساعدة.



### Examples:

- I **will send** you the information when I get it.
- I **will translate** the question, so you can answer it.
- **Will** you **help** me open this heavy door?
- **Will** you **make** tea?
- I **will not do** your homework for you.
- A: I'm really hungry.  
B: I'**ll make** some sandwiches.
- A: I'm so thirsty.  
B: I'**ll get** you some water.
- A: The phone is ringing.  
B: I'**ll answer** it.

### USE 2 "Will" to Express a Promise

"Will" is usually used in promises.

٢- تستخدم Will لتقديم الوعود

### Examples:

- I **will call** you when I finish my home work. .
- Don't worry, I'**ll be** careful.
- I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

### USE 3 "Be going to" to Express a Plan

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

٣- نستخدم Going to للتعبير عن وجود خطة لعمل شيء ما في المستقبل

### Examples:

- He **is going to visit** Aqaba next week..
- She **is not going to visit** Aqaba next week
- I'**m going to be** a doctor when I grow up.
- Ali **is going to begin** a summer club next month.
- They **are going to play** a football match next Monday.
- Who **are you going to invite** to the party?
- A: Who **is going to make** Sara's birthday cake?  
B: Mum **is going to make** Sara's birthday cake.

Eman Yassein Rawashdeh / 2011

# Simple Past:

## Regular Verbs

### Introduction

The *simple past tense* is one of the most common tenses in English. Its form is the same with all subjects. It is usually formed by adding **-ED** to the verb. This page will explain the rules for forming the tense with regular verbs.

### 1. Forming the simple past tense

With most verbs, the simple past is created simply by adding **-ed**. However, with some verbs, you need to add **d** or change the ending a little. Here are the rules:

Verb ending in....	How to make the simple past	Examples
e	Add <b>-D</b>	live → lived <b>walk</b> → walked
Consonant + <b>y</b>	Change <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , then add <b>-ED</b>	cry → cried
One vowel + one consonant (but NOT <b>w</b> or <b>y</b> )	Double the consonant, then add <b>-ED</b>	tap → tapped commit → committed
anything else including <b>w</b>	Add <b>-ED</b>	visit → visited fill → filled hand → handed show → showed

### How to make questions & negatives

- + Ali **played** tennis with his friends last week.
- Ali **didn't** play tennis with his friends last week.
- ? **Did** Ali play tennis?  
Yes he **did** / No he **didn't**.

---

### Irregular Verbs

- +Ali **saw** a film.
- Ali **didn't see** a film.
- ? **Did** he **see** a film? Yes, he did / No,he didn't

# Types of Verbs

# أنواع الأفعال

Before you begin the verb tense lessons, it is extremely important to understand that NOT all English verbs are the same. English verbs are divided into three groups: Normal Verbs, Non-Continuous Verbs, and Mixed Verbs.

## 1- Group I Normal Verbs

Most verbs are "Normal Verbs." These verbs are usually physical actions which you can see somebody doing. These verbs can be used in all tenses.

### 1-المجموعة الأولى – الأفعال العادية

أغلب الأفعال المستخدمة أفعال عادية وهذه الأفعال غالبا تعبر عن حركات جسدية تستطيع رؤية الشخص وهو يقوم بها . وهذه الأفعال تستخدم في جميع الأزمنة .

### Normal Verbs

to run, to walk, to eat, to fly, to go, to say, to touch, etc.

### Examples:

- I eat dinner every day.
- I am eating dinner now.

## 2- Group II Non-Continuous Verbs

The second group, called "Non-Continuous Verbs," is smaller. These verbs are usually things you cannot see somebody doing. These verbs are rarely used in continuous tenses. They include:

### 2-المجموعة الثانية – أفعال غير مستمرة

وهي مجموعة أصغر من مجموعة الأفعال العادية وهي تعبر عن أشياء لا تستطيع رؤية شخص ما وهو يقوم بها وهي نادرا ما تستخدم في أزمنة المستمر وتتضمن الآتي

### Abstract Verbs

الأفعال المجردة

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

### Possession Verbs

أفعال الملكية

to possess, to own, to belong...

## Emotion Verbs

أفعال تعبير عن المشاعر

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

### Examples:

- He **is needing** a blanket now. **Not Correct**
- He **needs** a blanket now. **Correct**
- He **is wanting** to leave now. **Not Correct**
- He **wants** to leave now. **Correct**

## 3- Group III Mixed Verbs

The third group, called "Mixed Verbs," is the smallest group. These verbs have more than one meaning. In a way, each meaning is a unique verb. Some meanings behave like "Non-Continuous Verbs," while other meanings behave like "Normal Verbs."

### المجموعة الثالثة – الأفعال المختلطة

تعتبر هذه المجموعة هي الأصغر. هذه الأفعال لها أكثر من معنى وكل معنى هو فعل فريد. بعض المعاني تعمل كأفعال غير مستمرة بينما البعض الآخر يعمل كأفعال عادية.

### Mixed Verbs

to appear, to feel, to have, to hear, to look, to see, to weigh...

### List of Mixed Verbs with Examples and Definitions: قائمة بالأفعال المختلطة

to appear: يظهر / يبدو

- Laila **appears** tired. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
LAILA SEEMS TIRED
- My favorite singer **is appearing** at the theatre tonight. *Normal Verb*  
MY FAVORITE SINGER IS GIVING A PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE TONIGHT.

to have: يمتلك

- I **have** a mobile phone now. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
I POSSESS A MOBILE PHONE
- I **am having** fun now. *Normal Verb*  
I AM EXPERIENCING FUN NOW.

to hear: يسمع

- She **hears** the music. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
SHE HEARS THE MUSIC WITH HER EARS.
- She **is hearing** voices. *Normal Verb*  
SHE HEARS SOMETHING OTHERS CANNOT HEAR. SHE IS HEARING VOICES IN HER MIND.

**to look:** يبدو / ينظر

- Ali **looks** tired. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
HE SEEMS TIRED.
- Farah **is looking** at the pictures. *Normal Verb*  
SHE IS LOOKING WITH HER EYES.

**to miss:** / يفتقد

- Laila **misses** her friend. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
SHE IS SAD BECAUSE SHE IS NOT THERE.
- Laila **is missing** her favorite TV program. *Normal Verb*  
SHE IS NOT THERE TO SEE HER FAVORITE PROGRAM.

**to see:** يرى

- I **see** her. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
I SEE HER WITH MY EYES.
- I **am seeing** the doctor. *Normal Verb*  
I AM VISITING OR CONSULTING WITH A DOCTOR.

**to smell:** يشم / ذو رائحة

- The flower **smells** good. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
THE FLOWER HAS A GOOD SMELL.
- I **am smelling** the flowers. *Normal Verb*  
I AM SNIFFING THE FLOWERS TO SEE WHAT THEIR SMELL IS LIKE.

**to taste:** يتذوق / ذو مذاق

- The ice cream **tastes** good. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
THE ICE CREAM HAS A GOOD TASTE.
- I **am tasting** the cake. *Normal Verb*  
I AM TRYING THE CAKE TO SEE WHAT IT TASTES LIKE.

**to think:** يعتقد / يفكر

- He **thinks** the test is easy. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
HE CONSIDERS THE TEST TO BE EASY.
- She **is thinking** about the question. *Normal Verb*  
SHE IS PONDERING THE QUESTION, GOING OVER IT IN HER MIND.

**to weigh:** ذو وزن / يزن

- The sofa **weighs** a lot. *Non-Continuous Verb*  
THE SOFA IS HEAVY.
- She **is weighing** herself. *Normal Verb*  
SHE IS DETERMINING HER WEIGHT.

# Used To

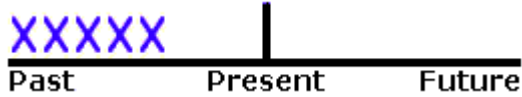
## FORM

[used to + VERB]

**Example :** I **used to help** my parents every day.

It is better not to use "used to" in questions or negative forms; however, this is sometimes done in informal spoken English. It is better to ask questions and create negative sentences using Simple Past.

## USE 1 Habit in the Past



"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

تستخدم **Used to** للدلالة على عادة قديمة وتوقفت في الماضي وأنه كان يتكرر غالباً ولكنها لا يتم الآن

### Examples:

- I **used to study** English.
- My father **used to go** to Amman in the weekend.
- She **used to start** work at 8 o'clock.
- My teacher **used to walk to school**; but now she has a car.

## USE 2 Past Facts and Generalizations



"Used to" can also be used to talk about past facts or generalizations which are no longer true.

تستخدم **Used to** للحديث عن حقائق كانت في الماضي ولكنها الآن غير صحيحة

### Examples:

- She **used to live** in a village. But now she lives in a city.
- Sara **used to be fat**, but now she is thin.

# Would Always

## FORM

[would always + VERB]

### Examples:

- You **would always take** your gitar with you when you went to the school.
- **Would you always take** your gitar with you when you went to the school?
- You **would not always take** your gitar with you when you went to the school.

### USE 1 Habit in the Past



Like "used to" and Simple Past, "would always" expresses the idea that something was an old habit which stopped in the past. It says that an action was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now. Unlike "used to" and Simple Past, "would always" suggests that someone willingly acted that way and sometimes expresses annoyance or amusement at the habit. It also often suggests the habit was extreme. To express the opposite idea, we can say "would never" to indicate that someone never did something in the past, but now they do.

### Examples:

- Zaid **would always send** me strange gifts.
- Sami **would not always arrive** early to class. he came late once or twice.
- Nader **would always visit us** without calling first.
- Mary **would not always walk** to school. Sometimes, she took a taxi.
- Kamal **would always come** late to the matches.
- Zaid **would never buy snacks** when we went out together with our friends.

*REFUSING TO DO SOMETHING OR NORMALLY NOT DOING SOMETHING IS ALSO A FORM OF HABIT.*



## REMEMBER "Would Always" is Different

"Would always" is not exactly the same as "**used to**" or the **Simple Past**. "**Would always**" cannot be used to talk about past facts or generalizations. It can only be used for repeated actions.

### Examples:

- Salma **was** lazy, but now she is very energetic. **Correct**
- Salma **used to be** lazy, but now she is very energetic. **Correct**
- Salma **would always be** lazy, but now she is very energetic. **Not Correct**

## Forms Related to "Would Always"

In addition to "would always," English speakers often use "would constantly," "would often," "would forever" or simply "would." Although the last form "would" is correct, it is not suggested because it can easily be confused with other verb forms such as the Conditional or Future in the Past. Similarly, speakers can use "would rarely," "would occasionally" and "would seldom" to express the idea that an action was not often repeated.

### Examples:

- Ahmad **would visit** his grandparents every weekend.
- Ahmad **would constantly bring** lunch to his grandparents.
- Laila **would often bring** all her books to the school.
- Laila **would occasionally bring** snacks to the school.
- Laila **would seldom bring** her sister to the school.
- Laila **would never bring** her younger brother to the school.

## ACTIVE / PASSIVE

### Examples:

- My mother **would always make** bread. *ACTIVE*
- Bread **would always be made** by my mother. *PASSIVE*

# Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

## One-syllable adjectives.

Here are some of the one-syllable adjectives.

Long            light  
tall             young  
short            old  
big              high  
heavy           low  
small            fast ....

One-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
short	shorter	shortest
Young	Younger	Youngest
long	longer	longest
High	Higher	Highest
Small	Smaller	Smallest

You can form the **comparative** forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding **-er**

### Examples

- 1-Osama is **taller** *than* lyad
- 2-Saad is **faster** *than* Ahmad.
- 5-My hair is **longer** *than* your hair.
- 6-cats are **smaller** *than* dogs

You can form the **superlative** forms of a one-syllable adjective by adding – est

- 1-Osama is the **tallest** in the class.
- 2-Saad is **the fastest** of all the students.
- 5-My hair is the **longest** of all my sisters.
- 6-Ammar is the **youngest in the family**.

If the one-syllable adjective ends with an e, just add –r for the comparative form and –st for the superlative form.

Large      largerer      largestest

### Examples

- 1-My shirt is **larger** than yours.
- 2-Sami is **wiser** than his brother.
- 3-Sami is **the wisest** person in my friends.

If the one-syllable adjective ends with a single consonant with a vowel before it, double the consonant and add –er for the comparative form; and double the consonant and add –est for the superlative form.

One-Syllable Adjective Ending with a Single Consonant with a Single Vowel before It	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest

### Examples

- 1-A bear is **bigger** than a dog.
- 2-Elephants are **the biggest** of all the animals.
- 3-Katie is **thinner** than Sally.
- 4-Jane is **the thinnest**.
- 5-Aqaba is **hotter** than Amman .
- 6-Aqaba is the **hottest** city in Jordan

### Two-syllable adjectives.

Now lets learn about the two-syllable adjectives, you form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **most**.

Two-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
Colorful	more colorful	most colorful
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
careful	more careful	most careful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous

- 1-My parrot is **more** colorful *than* yours.
- 2-Sharks are **more** dangerous than whales.
- 3- Sharks are the **most** dangerous creatures in the sea.
- 4-My dad is **the most careful** driver.

Notice that , If the two-syllable adjectives ends with –y, change the y to i and add –er for the comparative form. For the superlative form change the y to i and add –est.

Two-Syllable Adjective Ending with -y	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
happy	happier	Happiest
angry	angrier	Angriest
busy	busier	Busiest

### Examples

- 1-John is **happier** today *than* he was yesterday.
- 2-John is **the happiest** boy *in* the world.
- 3-Zaid is **angrier** *than* Naser.
- 3-Of all my friends Zaid is **the angriest**.
- 4-My mum is **busier** *than* me.
- 5-Mum is **the busiest** woman *in* our village.

Two-syllable adjectives ending in –er, -le, or –ow take –er and –est to form the comparative and superlative forms.

Two-Syllable Adjective Ending with -er, -le, or -ow	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
narrow	narrower	Narrowest
gentle	gentler	Gentlest

### Examples

- 1-The streets in my village are **narrower** *than* the streets in the city.
- 2-This street is the **narrowest** *in* my village.
- 3-Cats are **gentler** *than* dogs.
- 4-My brown cat is **the gentlest**.

## Adjectives with three or more syllables.

For adjectives with three syllables or more, you form the comparative with **more** and the superlative with **most**.

Adjective with Three or More Syllables	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
generous	more generous	most generous
important	more important	most important
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

### Examples

- 1- Zaid is **more generous** *than* his bother.
- 2-Zaid is **the most generous** *of* all the people I know. .
- 3-Ninth grade students are **more intelligent** *than* sixth grade students.
- 4-Sally is **the most intelligent** *girl in the class*

### Exceptions. استثناءات

#### Irregular adjectives. صفات غير منتظمة

Irregular Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least
many	more	most

### Examples

- 1-fresh fruit is **better** *than* canned fruit. .
- 2-My teacher is **the best** teacher *in* the world.
- 3-My cooking is **worse** *than* my mother's cooking.
- 4-Of all the students in the class, Saad is **the worst**.

Two-syllable adjectives that follow two rules. These adjectives can be used with -er and -est and with more and most.

هناك صفات ذات مقطعين تتماشى مع القاعدتين ، فهي تستخدم مع **er-est-** وأيضاً مع **more / most**

Two-Syllable Adjective	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
clever	cleverer	cleverest
clever	more clever	most clever
gentle	gentler	gentlest
gentle	more gentle	most gentle
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
friendly	more friendly	most friendly
quiet	quieter	quietest
quiet	more quiet	most quiet
simple	simpler	simplest
simple	more simple	most simple

### Examples

- 1-girls are **quieter** *than* boys.
- 2-Of all the students in the mixed schools, girls are the **quietest**.
- 3-girls are more **quiet** *than* boys.
- 4-Of all the students in the mixed schools, girls are the most **quiet** .

Eman Yassein Rawashdeh / 2011

# Reported Speech

\* direct and indirect speech ( or reported speech ) .

There are two ways of relating what a person has said : **direct** and **indirect**.

## In direct speech

we repeat the original speakers exact words – we don't make any changes -.

- Zaid , I have lost my car.
- He said , ' I have lost my car'
  
- Eman, I am a teacher.
- She said ' I am a teacher'.

## In indirect speech

we give the exact meaning without necessarily using the speaker's exact words- we make some changes on the verbs and pronouns.

- Zaid , I have lost my car.
- He said that he had lost his car'
  
- Eman, I am a teacher.
- She said that she was a teacher'.

**Remember :** active → Passive

- 1- Use **said (that)**
- 2- Change the tense.
- 3- Change the pronouns and possessive adjective.
- 4- Change adverbs of time and place.

**Indirect speech** is usually introduced by a verb in the **past tense**. Verbs in the direct speech have then to be changed into past tense. The changes are shown in the following table .

## Verbs changes

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<b>Simple present</b> →  'I play basket ball, ' he explained	<b>Simple past</b>  He explained that he played basket ball .
<b>Present continuous</b> →  'I am waiting for my friend , she said	<b>Past continuous</b>  She said that she was waiting for her friend.
<b>Present perfect</b> →  ' I have climbed a tree, ' he said	<b>Past perfect</b>  He said that he had climbed a tree.
<b>Present perfect continuous</b> →  He said, 'I have been reading about'	<b>Past perfect continuous</b>  He said he had been reading a book.
<b>Simple past</b> →  ' I did my home work,' he said	<b>Past perfect</b>  He said that he had done his home work.
<b>Future</b> →  He said , 'Amal will be in Jordan'	<b>Conditional</b>  He said that Amal would be in Jordan .
<b>Future continuous</b> →  ' I will be surfing the net my self tomorrow evening' he said	<b>Conditional continuous</b>  He said that he would be surfing the net himself tomorrow evening'

### Adverbs and adverbial phrases of time change as follow :

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next day
The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
Next week/ year etc.	The following week/year etc.
Last year / week etc.	The previous week /year etc
A year etc. ago	A year before / the previous year.
This evening	That evening
These (days)	Those (days)
Now	Then



## Pronouns change as follow

Direct	Indirect
I	He / she
Me	Him / her
Mine	His / hers
We	They
Our	Their
Us	Them

## Reported questions

When we turn direct questions into indirect speech, the following changes were necessary

\* Tenses, pronouns and possessive adjectives, and adverbs of time and place change as in statements.

\* The interrogative form of the verb changes to the affirmative form.

\* The question mark ( ? ) is omitted in indirect questions.

عند تحويل الأسئلة من مباشر إلى غير مباشر يجب تحويل الأفعال من المضارع إلى الماضي تماما كما في

تحويل الجمل كما يتم تحويل الضمانر والظروف وحذف علامة السؤال ثم يعاد ترتيب السؤال على شكل جملة.

Yes / No questions(direct)	→ Indirect
Zaid "Do you <b>play</b> football?"	He asked if / whether I <b>played</b> football.
Mary 'is she <b>playing</b> tennis?	She asked if / whether <b>she was playing</b> tennis.
Sami " <b>did</b> you <b>travel</b> to Aqaba last month?"	Sami asked if / whether I <b>had travelled</b> to Aqaba.

Wh / questions(direct)	→ Indirect
Zaid , ' where <b>does</b> she <b>live</b> ?	He asked where <b>she lived</b> .
Sami , ' where <b>is</b> the station?	He asked where the station <b>was</b> .
Sami " what <b>are</b> you <b>doing</b> ?	Sami asked what I <b>was doing</b> .

# Present Continuous

## FORM

[ subject +am/is/are + present participle]

## Examples:

### Singular

- Zaid **is watching** TV.
- **Is** he **watching** TV?
- He **is not watching** TV.

### plural

- They **are watching** TV. I → am
- Are** they **watching** TV?
- They **are not watching** TV.

## USE 1 Now



Use the Present Continuous with **Normal Verbs** to express the idea that something is happening now, It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

1- يستخدم للدلالة على أن أمرا يحدث الآن أو لا يحدث

## Examples:

- I **am learning** English now.
- You **are not swimming** now.
- **Are** you **sleeping**?
- She **is sitting**.
- I **am not playing**.
- **Is** he **playing** or **sleeping**?
- They **are doing** a project.
- They **are not watching** television.
- What **are** you **doing**?
- Why **aren't** you **doing** your homework?

## USE 2 Longer Actions in Progress Now أحداث قيد التنفيذ وهي طويلة المدى



In English, "now" can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on. Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

**Examples:** (All of these sentences can be said while talking to a friend )

- I **am studying** to become a teacher.
- I **am not studying** to become a doctor
- I **am reading** a book *a bout the solar system..*
- I **am not reading** any books right now.
- **Are you doing** any special projects at work?
- **Aren't you studing** at the university now?

## USE 3 Near Future

٣- للدلالة على أن أمرا سيحدث في المستقبل القريب



Sometimes, speakers use the Present Continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.

**Examples:**

- I **am meeting** some friends after the party.
- I **am not going** to the party tonight.
- **Is he visiting** Aqaba next weekend?
- **Isn't she coming** to our party tonight?

## USE 4 Repetition and Irritation with "Always" ٤- للدلالة على التكرار



The Present Continuous with words such as "always" expresses the idea that something often happens. Notice that the meaning is like **Simple Present**, but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

٥- يستخدم للتعبير عن أن هناك أمرا يحدث بشكل متكرر . بالرغم انه يشبه استخدام المضارع البسيط ولكن المعنى يختلف حيث يستخدم المستمر للمشاعر السلبية .

#### Examples:

- She **is always coming** to class late.
- He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would respect his friends.
- She doesn't like her friend because she **is always complaining**..

#### REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

You can't use **Non-Continuous Verbs** in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for **Mixed Verbs** cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Continuous with these verbs, you must use **Simple Present**.

#### Examples:

- Salma **is loving** chocolate. **Not Correct**
- Salma **loves** chocolate. **Correct**

#### ADVERB PLACEMENT

You can use adverbs such as always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc. The examples below show the placement for these grammar adverbs

#### Examples:

- I am **still** watching TV.
- Are you **still** watching TV?

#### ACTIVE / PASSIVE

#### Examples:

- Now, Zaid **is doing** a project. ACTIVE
- Now, the project **is being done** by Zaid. PASSIVE

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