

Obligation and necessity

الإجبار والضرورة

must

have to / has to / has to

need



is , am , are

obliged to V.1

was , were

required to V.1

1. You have to make your bed at a youth hostel.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a- duty

b-prohibition

c- necessity

d-ability

2. My friend has to study harder.

-The sentence that has the same meaning is:

a- My friend is supposed to study harder.

b- My friend is required to study harder.

c- My friend is permitted to study harder.

d- My friend is allowed to study harder.

Duty and advice

الواجب والنصيح

should / shouldn't



is , am , are **supposed to** V.1

ought to/ oughtn't

1-You really ought to be an expert.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a- duty b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

2-Animals **shouldn't** suffer like this.

-The sentence that has the same meaning is:

a- My friend isn't supposed to study harder.

b- My friend isn't required to study harder.

c- My friend isn't permitted to study harder.

d- My friend isn't allowed to study harder.

No obligation / no necessity

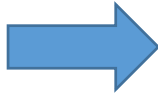
لا إجبار/غير ضروري

don't have to

doesn't have to

didn't have to

needn't / don't need to



is , am , are not obliged to V.1

was , were not required to V.1

1-You don't have to switch on the light-it's automatic.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a-no necessity b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

2-In the UK, you don't have to carry an ID card.

-The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) You are supposed to carry an ID card in the UK.
- b) You succeeded in carrying an ID card in the UK.
- c) Am I allowed to carry an ID card in the UK?
- d) You are not obliged to carry an ID card in the UK.

Ability

القدرة / الاستطاعة

can / could (ability)

can't / couldn't (lack of ability)

could



managed to V.1

succeeded in V.ing

be able to V.1

1-The police managed to find the child in time.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a-no necessity b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

I was able to pick up the language quickly.

-The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) I am supposed to pick up the language quickly.
- b) I am not required to pick up the language quickly.
- c) I succeeded in picking up the language quickly.
- d) Am I allowed to pick up the language quickly?

Permission

السماح

can

could

may



is , am , are allowed to V.1

is , am , are permitted V.1

1-We can use our mobile .

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a-no necessity b-prohibition c- permission d-ability

How many bags can I take on the aeroplane?

-The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) How many bags are not required to take on the aeroplane?
- b) How many bags are supposed to recycle on the aeroplane?
- c) How many bags am I allowed to take on the aeroplane?
- d) How many bags succeeded in taking on the aeroplane?

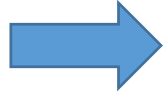
Prohibition

المنع

mustn't

can't

couldn't



is , am , are **not** allowed to V.1

is , am , are **forbidden to** V.1

1. You must not take room keys out of the hotel.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

a-duty b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

2.Students **are not allowed to** go there.

The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) Students are permitted to go there.
- b) Students are supposed to go there.
- c) Students mustn't go there.
- d) Students shouldn't go there.

Possibility

الإمكانية

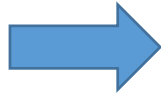
Can



things which are generally possible.

1) It can rain heavily in winter.

could/might



a specific thing is possibly true.

1) There could/might be life on other planets.

might



an uncertain future intention.

1) We might go for a meal later.

is , am , are **likely to / bound to / sure to**

Q1: Complete these extracts from the recording with suitable words. (SB; p. 5)

1. I've settle in pretty well.

a- required to b- succeeded in c- managed to d- allowed to

2. I've making quite a few friends.

a- permitted to b- succeeded in c- managed to d- forbidden to

3. Even my younger brother, who's only 15, is stay out until eleven or later.

a-allowed to b- permitted to c- managed to d- forbidden to

4. Obviously, we're have an adult with us.

a- forbidden to b- permitted to c- managed to d- required to

5. It's.....to chew gum.

a- required b- forbidden c- managed d- succeeded

6. At home, I'm not to stay out after 10 p.m.

a- required to b- permitted to c- succeeded in d- managed to

7. Alia **could/was able to** pass her driving test.

8. Huda **could/ was able to** speak four languages.

9. My cousin didn't want to move to Germany at first, but his parents **could/managed to** persuade him.

10. How **did you manage to / could you** stay so slim when living at your grandma's? She's an excellent cook!

11. I somehow **managed to / could** make him believe me.

12. We only moved in a week ago and we've already get to know the neighbours.

a-permitted to b- forbidden c-managed to d- succeeded in

13. Only local residents are park in the streets here.

a-required to b- forbidden c-managed to d- permitted to

14. You are sort your recycling carefully.

a-permitted to b- allowed to c-managed to d- supposed to

15. The city has reducing the traffic significantly.

a-permitted to b- obliged to c-managed to d- succeeded in

16. Glass is strictly in the swimming pool area.

a-permitted b- forbidden c-managed d- succeeded

17. Unfortunately, we see the new flat because they'd lost the key.

a-don't have to b- weren't able to c- didn't have to d- will be able to

18. Good news! Grandma come next weekend.

a-don't have to b- weren't able to c- didn't have to d- will be able to

19. We..... pay for the garage; it was for free.

a-don't have to b- weren't able to c- didn't have to d- will be able to

20. Don't worry! You..... book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

a-don't have to b- weren't able to c- didn't have to d- will be able to

21. Only paying guests are in the hostel.

a- allowed b- forbidden c- supposed to d-obliged

22. Use of portable audio speakers is completely..... throughout the hostel.

a) permitted b) required c) forbidden d) must

23. All guests are.....to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.

a) forbidden b) obliged c) permitted d) mustn't

24. Guests..... leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions.

a) must b) permitted c) forbidden d) required

25. Animals are not.....in the hostel.

a) obliged b) must c) permitted d) required

26. Guests..... leave food behind when they check out of the hostel .

a) must b) mustn't c) permitted d) required

27. You should recycle your rubbish.

The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) You are not required to recycle your rubbish.
- b) You are supposed to recycle your rubbish.
- c) You succeeded in recycling your rubbish.
- d) Am I allowed to recycle your rubbish?

28. I was able to pick up the language quickly.

The sentence that has the same meaning is:

- a) I am supposed to pick up the language quickly.
- b) I am not required to pick up the language quickly.
- c) I succeeded in picking up the language quickly.
- d) Am I allowed to pick up the language quickly?

29. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card.

The sentence that has the same meaning is...

- a) You are supposed to carry an ID card in the UK.
- b) You succeeded in carrying an ID card in the UK.

- c) Am I allowed to carry an ID card in the UK?
- d) You are not required to carry an ID card in the UK.

30. How many bags can I take on the aeroplane?

The sentence that has the **same meaning** is:

- a) How many bags are not required to take on the aeroplane?
- b) How many bags are supposed to recycle on the aeroplane?
- c) How many bags am I allowed to take on the aeroplane?
- d) How many bags succeeded in taking on the aeroplane?

31. We have to arrive exactly on time.

The sentence that has the **opposite meaning** is:

- a) We must arrive exactly on time.
- b) We don't have to arrive exactly on time.
- c) We can arrive exactly on time.
- d) We may arrive exactly on time.

32. You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant.

The sentence that has the **opposite meaning** is:

- a) You must wear jeans in the restaurant.
- b) You can wear jeans in the restaurant.
- c) You don't have to wear jeans in the restaurant.
- d) You should wear jeans in the restaurant.

33. Customers may park here.

The sentence that has the **opposite meaning** is:

- a) Customers must park here.
- b) Customers can't park here.
- c) Customers should park here.
- d) Customers are not permitted to park here.

34. I **couldn't** find my glasses.

The sentence that has the **opposite meaning** is:

- a) I was able to find my glasses.
- b) I can find my glasses.
- c) I managed to find my glasses.
- d) I should find my glasses.

35. You **have to** make your bed at a youth hostel.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

- a-duty b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

36. You **must not** take room keys out of the hotel.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

- a-duty b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

37. I **could** swim like a fish at the age of four.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

- a-duty b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

38. If there's a fire, you **must** use the stairs, not the lift.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

- a-no necessity b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

39. You **don't have to** switch on the light-it's automatic.

-the underlined verb in the above sentence is used to indicate.....

- a-no necessity b-prohibition c- necessity d-ability

key answers :

الاجابات النموذجية

1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-b, 7-was able to, 8-could,
9-managed to, 10-manage to, 11-managed to, 12-c, 13-d, 14-d,
15-d, 16-b, 17-b, 18-d, 19-c, 20-a, 21-a, 22-c, 23-b, 24-a,
25-c, 26-b, 27-b, 28-c, 29-d, 30-c, 31-b, 32-b, 33-b, 34-a,
35-c, 36-b, 37-d, 38-c, 39-a

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Articles

الأدوات

The indefinite article – (a/an)

أداة التنكير

<p>The indefinite articles are used with</p> <p>1) specific jobs: Examples : A teacher/a designer / an engineer</p> <p>2) singular countable noun</p>	<p>تستخدم أدانا التنكير مع وظائف المحددة. الاسم المعدود المفرد</p>
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The definite article - the

We use the (with any noun) when it is known which particular item is being referred to.

نستخدم أداة التعريف the مع أي اسم عندما يُعرف عما نتكلم، هذا لأن الشخص أو الشيء:

1) We use the with something mentioned before

قد تم ذكره من قبل

I'm reading a really good article. The article talks about 1000

2) We use the with unique

فريد من نوعه

(capital / earth / sun / moon / sky)

Half of the population live in the capital.

3) We use the with something is defined specifically by the words that follow :

معرف تحديداً بالكلمات التي تتبعه

My grandmother is still the head of the family.

3) We use the with superlatives:

صيغ التفضيل

(most - least / adjective + est)

The largest city in Jordan is....

4) We use the with comparatives (when identifying one of a pair):

صيغ المقارنة عند تحديد واحد من زوج

I have two **brothers**. The **older brother** lives in Egypt.

5) We use the **with** ordinal numbers:

الأرقام الترتيبية

(first , Second , third)

The **first** time I went there was in 2018.

6) We use the **with** decades, centuries:

مع العقود والقرون

in the 1950s; in the 18th **century**

7) We use the **with** rivers, seas, oceans: الأنهار البحار المحيطات

Nile river / red sea / pacific ocean

7) We use the **with** ranges (chains) of mountains:

سلاسل الجبال

The **Alps**/The **Himalayas** /

8) We use the **with** seasons:

الفصول

The **summer** / The **winter** / The **spring** / The **autumn (fall)**

9) We use the **with** groups of people:

مجموعات من الناس

The **rich**/The **poor**

Zero article (Ø)

1) We use no article with **plural and uncountable nouns** when we make general statements:

لا نستخدم أي أداة مع الأسماء الجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة عندما نقوم ببيان عام

2) We use no article with words like **prison, hospital, school, college, etc.** when we are talking about their purpose as an **institution**.

لا نستخدم أي أداة مع كلمات مثل المذكور أعلاه السجن والمستشفى (...) عندما نتحدث عن هدفهم كمنشأة.

- I go to school every day.

-He's been in hospital for two weeks now.

3) We also **no article** with

Mountains, islands, lakes and continents : مع الجبال والجزر والبحيرات والقارات

e.g. Everest, (Easter Island), (Lake Ontario /Loch Ness), (Asia/ Africa)

4) **We use Zero articles with** days, months and years: مع الأيام والشهور و السنوات

e.g. Friday, March, 2003

5) **We use Zero articles with** regions in the world: مع مناطق في العالم

6) **We use Zero articles with** with deserts: مع الصحارى

The Sahara (Desert)

7) **We use Zero articles with** with forests: مع الغابات

The New Forest

1. We use with the names of people, places and most countries.

2. We use with singular countable nouns.

3. We use with uncountable nouns.

4. We usually use with seasons.

5. We use with names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers

6. We use before superlative adjectives.
7. We use with regions in the world.
8. We use for something we have mentioned before.
9. We use with groups of people.
10. We use with specific jobs.

Answers:

1 - 0 2 - a/an 3 - 0 4 - the 5 - the 6 - the 7 - 0

1. I live in a flat near city centre in Amman.

a- the /the b- the / Ø c- a/ the d- Ø/ Ø

2. I have dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.

a- a / Ø b- a / an c- the/ Ø d- Ø/ the

3. I once went to hospital for operation.

a- the /the b- the / an c- a/ the d- Ø/ an

4. I live near River Thames which flows through London.

a- the /the b- the / Ø c- a/ Ø d- Ø/ an

5. Have you ever been to United Arab Emirates or Egypt?

a- the /the b- a / Ø c- the/ Ø d- Ø/ an

6. You should spend less on clothes and more on healthy food.

a- Ø / Ø b- a / Ø c- the/ Ø d- Ø/ the

7. I love hot drinks like tea or coffee.

a- the / a / Ø b- Ø / Ø / Ø c- the/ Ø / Ø d- Ø/ the/ a

8. If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose Amman.

a- the b- a c- an d- Ø

9. moon shone down on Wadi Rum that night.

a- Ø / Ø b- the/ Ø c- a / Ø d- Ø/ the

10. Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.

a- the b- a c- an d- Ø

11. sea in the Caribbean is bluest sea I've seen since I was in Thailand .

a- The / the / the b- Ø / Ø / a c- a / Ø / Ø d- the/the / Ø

12. fastest way to get toAmman is to fly directly into Queen Alia International Airport.

a- the / Ø / Ø b- Ø / Ø / Ø c- the/ a / Ø d- Ø/ the/ a

13- Spending time in..... hospital is especially difficult for children

a- the b- a c- an d- Ø

14- hospital is an important landmark in our town.

a- the b- a c- an d- Ø

15- I went to the..... college next to the hospital.

a- the / Ø b- Ø / the c- an / a d- a / the

16- Students go tocollege when they leaveschool.

a- the / the b-a/ Ø c- an/ the d- Ø / Ø

17- Turn right when you see the gates of university.

a- the b- Ø c- an d- a

18- Hala's father works near college.

a- the b- Ø c- an d- a

key answers :

الاجابات النموذجية

1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-b, 8-d, 9-b, 10-a, 11-d, 12-a,
13-d, 14-a, 15-a, 16-b, 17-a, 18-b

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