

توجيهي

ومن نافلة القول أن تفوقك - بفضلك - محقق

مكتف مادة اللغة الإنجليزية

2006 طلاب النظامي (الفروع الأكاديمية)

مناات التماوين والتدريبات

تمكين
في شرح الإنجليزي التوجيهي
متين

تذكر ان تستخدم أسلوب استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة

لمن هذا المكثف؟

- ★ الطالب الذي أنهى دراسة المقرر وبجاجة لتجميع المادة ومراجعتها والتركيز على اهم جوانبها.
- ★ الطالب الذي لم يتمكن من دراسة المادة وبجاجة لإنجازها بأقصر وقت وأقل جهد.

على ماذا يحتوي المكثف؟

كل قواعد المادة (3م + 4م)

كل الكلمات (E-E)، (PHRASAL Vs)، (IDIOMS)، (SYNONYMS)،

(FUNCTIONS)، (COLLOCATIONS)، (ANTONYMS)

(INFINITIVES / GERUNDS)، (SUFFIXES / PREFIXES)

(PREPOSITIONS)، (RHETORICAL DEVICES)

كل الاشتقاق (DERIVATION) والمعاني

الأدب (القصة، والقصيدة)

الكتابة (حرة، وتحرير)

أسئلة متنوعة

لا يحتوي على قطع، وانما كلمات تساعدك للتعامل معها، وفهم اسئلتها
والاجابة عليها، وتساعدك أيضًا بالكتابة!

تنويه..

ترتكز دراستك للمادة على خمسة مبادئ رتبتهها لك حسب أولويتها وهي:

أولاً: دراسة القطع وأسئلتها (لا تخرج عن الكتاب وامتحانات الوزارة)

ثانياً: دراسة المعاني (كل ما ورد بالكتاب)

ثالثاً: دراسة القواعد

رابعاً: دراسة المعاني (الاضافية التأسيسية)

خامساً: دراسة الكتابة

SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR القسم الأول: القواعد
اضفت ما بين القواعد كلمات تساعد بفهم القطع

تذكر الأفعال المساعدة وتصاريدها وتذكر أن (verb 1 للمضارع) و (verb 2 للماضي)

PRONOUN	الشكل المجرد BARE INFINITIVE	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3
I	be	am	was	been
he, she, it		is		
we, you, they		are	were	
I, we, you, they	do	do	did	done
he, she, it		does		
I, we, you, they	have	have	had	had
he, she, it		has		

تذكر شكل جمل الأزمنة وكيفية نفيها وصياغة السؤال فيها

PERFECTS (x3) (HAVE + v3)

- Fatin **has eaten** Mansaf.
 - Fatin **hasn't eaten** Mansaf.
 - Has** Fatin **eaten** Mansaf?

مضارع تام
PRESENT PERFECT

1. **Students all day.**
have studied had studied

will have studied

- Fatin **had eaten** Mansaf.
 - Fatin **hadn't eaten** Mansaf.
 - Had** Fatin **eaten** Mansaf?

ماضي تام
PAST PERFECT

2. **I to Alkarak before you called me.**
have moved had moved

will have moved

- Fatin **will have eaten** Mansaf.
 - Fatin **won't have eaten** Mansaf.
 - Will** Fatin **have eaten** Mansaf?

مستقبل تام
FUTURE PERFECT

3. **By 2033, they finished the project.**
will have will had have had

CONTINUOUS (x3) (BE + v(ing))

- Riham **is eating** Maqloubah.

مضارع مستمر
PRESENT CONTINUOUS

4. **Mazin** **always** **me.**
was/ calling will/ call is/ calling
-

- Riham **was eating** Maqloubah.

ماضي مستمر
PAST CONTINUOUS

5. **When they came, I** **a novel.**
was reading is reading will be reading
-

- Riham **will be eating** Maqloubah.

مستقبل مستمر
FUTURE CONTINUOUS

6. **This time next year, my family and I** **fun in Paris.**
are having were having will be having
-

PERFECT- CONTINUOUS (x2) (HAVE + BE + v(ing))

- Ahmad **has been eating** an orange.

مضارع تام مستمر
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

7. **Students** **all day.**
have been studying had been studying will have studied
-

- Ahmad **had been eating** an orange.

ماضي تام مستمر
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

8. **Before 2002, I** **on this project for five years.**
had work had been working have worked have been working
-

SIMPLES (x3)

- Falha **eats** an apple.
 - Falha **doesn't eat** an apple.
 - Does** Falha **eat** an apple?

مضارع بسيط
SIMPLE PRESENT

9. **Every now and then, Salim** **me.**
visit visited visits will visit
-

- Falha **ate** an apple.
 - Falha **didn't eat** an apple.
 - Did** Falha **eat** an apple?

ماضي بسيط
SIMPLE PAST

10. **Earlier, I** **this issue.**
solved solves will solve solve
-

Falha **will eat** an apple.

- Falha **won't eat** an apple.
 - **Will** Falha **eat** an apple?

مستقبل بسيط
SIMPLE FUTURE

- Falha **is going to eat** an apple.
 - Falha **isn't going to eat** an apple.
 - **Is** Falha **going to eat** an apple?

11. Soon, I this issue.

solved solves will solve solve

ANSWERS: 1 have studied 2 had moved 3 will have 4 is/ calling 5 was reading 6 will be having 7 have been studying 8 had been working 9 visit 10 solved 11 will solve

ثبت المعلومات التالية في أعماقك

الفعل الذي يأتي بعد **BE**، يكون إما **V ing** أو **V3** (مالم يكن سؤال اشتقاق / معاني)

1) **Infrastructure is in order to make life running smoothly.**

A. make B. makes C. made D. maked

2) **Police are to community safety.**

A. contribute B. contributes C. contributings D. contributing

إذا جاء الفعل **HAVE** مساعدًا، سيتبعه **V3**

3) **In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.**

A. has B. will have C. is going to D. will

4) **During these decades, a student better teaching.**

A. found B. finds C. find D. have found

(المثال (3+4) بدأ بكلمة أو عبارة انتهت بفاصلة (المظللة بالأصفر)، وهي هنا ظرفية متعلقة (بوقت/ مكان) ولا تظهر

الفاعل إذا كان مفرد أو جمع) (تم تحديد الفاعل انه مفرد من خلال الفاعل (a student / my brother))

5) **People who have the chairman recently are happy now.**

A. elects B. elected C. elect D. electing

كل أفعال **DO**، وكل ال **MODALS**، و **TO**، يأتي الفعل بعدها مجرد (يجب ان تكون قد اطلعت على معاني E-E لحل هذا السؤال)

6) **Farmers have to land with natural ingredients such as cow dung.**

A. fertilise B. fertiliser C. fertilization D. fertile

الجملة التي تبدأ ب (**V + ing**) حكمها انها مفرد

7) **Making regular exercises why I am in a good health.**

A. is the reason B. are the reason C. were the reason D. have been the reasons

التمرين (6) لا يشمل الجمل التي تبدأ بكلمات مثل (including, during)

ميّز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع (الجمع باللون الأحمر والمفرد باللون الأزرق)

S + {in, of, at, from} + P = S

P + {in, of, at, from} + S = P

- 8) Infrastructure **in** our cities in order to make life running smoothly.
A. are made B. is made C. were made D. was make
- 9) Each one **of** the students his own tablet computer.
A. has B. have
- 10) Students **from** Jordan how to reach information about studying.
A. knows B. know C. has known D. is knowing

ANSWERS: 1 C 2 D 3 B 4 B 5 B 6 D 7 A 8 B 9 A 10 B 11 A

دلالات ووظائف الأزمنة (الكلمات الدلالية باللون الأحمر تتكرر مع أكثر من زمن)

SIMPLE PRESENT (Ali eats Mansaf.) /// (They eat Mansaf.)

حقائق عامة أو علمية /// عادات وتكرارات /// مستقبل (تاريخ/ وقت)

always/ every day (year) (month)/ each year (day) (month)/ often/ **these days/ nowadays/**
usually/ sometimes/ yearly/ weekly/ daily/ at 07:00 AM/ On 23rd of June
وأي عبارة تدل على التكرار والحقائق الدائمة

- 11) **Today**, each one of the students his name on the list.
A. registers B. registered C. register D. are registering
- 12) Among all students, only Ahmad likes apples, and he three apples a day.
A. is eating B. was eating C. eats D. eat

انظر للسؤال 24 المتعلق بالمستقبل عند ذكر التاريخ والوقت

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Ali is eating Mansaf.) /// (They are eating Mansaf.) /// (I am eating Mansaf.)

تكرارات (always) /// يحدث وقت الكلام ///

now, right now, at the moment, **always**, listen, look, look out, watch out, be careful, **these days, nowadays.**

- 13) Many students **always** in the class.
A. are / shout B. is / shouted C. was / shouting D. are / shouting
- 14) They **now**. Don't you hear them?
A. are singing B. are sung C. was singing D. is shouting
- 15) I come from Ajloun, but I in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
A. am staying B. stay C. stayed D. have stayed

المثال رقم 15 مثال كتاب مهم

PRESENT PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS)

(Ali **has eaten** Mansaf.) /// (They **have eaten** Mansaf.)

(Ali **has been eating** Mansaf.) /// (They **have been eating** Mansaf.)

المقصود هنا المضارع التام العادي والمضارع التام المستمر (لا فرق بينهما عند استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة)

بدأ بالماضي وما زال حتى الحاضر أو أثره ملموس بالحاضر

for, since, today, this month, this week, this day, **already**, just, recently, yet, all his life, all day, so far, lately, ever, (**be** للمستمع المستمر)

16) It is 12:00 PM now, and I am at the bookshop. I agreed with Ali to meet him here at 11:00 AM. He didn't show up! That means I **for** him for one hour.

A. have waiting B. have been waiting C. had been waiting D. have been waited

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAST SIMPLE

(Ali **ate** Mansaf.)

كل ما وقع وانتهى بالماضي /// يتقاطع مع الماضي المستمر /// يتتابع مع الماضي التام والماضي المستمر

كل الكلمات التي تدل على الماضي (باستثناء الكلمات الخاصة بالمضارع التام)

previous, earlier, ancient, past, **when**, yesterday, ago, (last) day, month, year
أو أي عبارة تدل على الماضي

17) My father from Italy **yesterday**.

A. came B. come C. comes D. was coming

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAST CONTINUOUS (Ali **was eating** Mansaf.) /// (They **were eating** Mansaf.)

يتقاطع مع الماضي البسيط

when, while, as, Past Simple Tense

18) I **when** you phoned me.

A. am sleeping B. was sleeping C. sleep D. have slept

19) **As/ While** it **yesterday**, I reached my accommodation completely wet.

A. was raining B. will be raining C. rains D. has been raining

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAST PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS) مهم

(Ali **had eaten** Mansaf.) /// (Ali **had been eating** Mansaf.)

المقصود هنا الماضي التام العادي والماضي التام المستمر (لا فرق بينهما عند استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة)

يتتابع، (يقع وينتهي قبل الماضي البسيط)

after, before, (**be**), **when**, **by**, **already**, because, **for**, **since**, Past Simple Tense

وكل العبارات التي تدل على التتابع

يأتي بعد **before** ماضي بسيط / يأتي بعد **after** ماضي تام / الماضي التام يقع أولاً والماضي البسيط يقع ثانياً

- 20) Hatim his work **before** I called him.
 A. check B. was check C. checks D. had checked
- 21) **Because** Amjad came late, I submitted the project at 04:00PM.
 A. I submitted the project at 04:00PM before Amjad had come late.
 B. I had submitted the project at 04:00PM after Amjad came late.
 C. I submitted the project at 04:00PM after Amjad had come late.
 D. Amjad submitted the project at 04:00PM after I had come late.
- 22) We felt tired **because** we
 A. ran B. will run C. have run D. had run
- 23) **Before** 2000, I a translator.
 A. had been B. have been C. were D. am
- * * * * *

FUTURE SIMPLE

(Ali **will** eat Mansaf.) /// (Ali **is going to** eat Mansaf.)

will: للحديث عن أمور **غير أكيدة** وأمور **بدون دليل** •
 أو أي عبارة تدل على عدم التأكد وعدم وجود دليل I think, I hope perhaps, probably, probable, maybe.

be going to: للحديث عن أمور **أكيدة** وأمور **يرافقها دليل** •
 أو أي عبارة تدل على التأكد أو دليل no doubt, sure, surely, it's confirmed

انظر الاسئلة 25+26

* * * * *

FUTURE CONTINUOUS **مهم**

(Ali **will be eating** Mansaf.)

سيكون مستمراً عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل
 (at) this time **tomorrow/ tonight/ next week/ next year**, etc./ in (two) years' time

* * * * *

FUTURE PERFECT **مهم**

(Ali **will have eaten** Mansaf.)

يكون قد تم عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل
 By / **tomorrow/ next year/ week...**// By this time **tomorrow/ tonight**

انظر الاسئلة 27+28

ANSWERS: 11A 12C 13D 14A 15A 16B 17A 18B 19A 20D 21C 22D 23A

تستخدم كلمة **soon** كدلالة للمستقبل

* * * * *

حالات المستقبل

- 24) The substitute teacher on 23rd of July 2023.
A. are going to come B. will come C. come D. comes
- 25) I think I Petra. (visit)
A. am visiting B. am going to visit C. visit D. will visit
- 26) I am sure that I Petra.
A. will visit B. am going to visit C. visit D. may visit
- 27) This time next year, I for Google.
A. will be working B. will work C. am working D. will have work
- 28) By 2033, I for ten years in The UK. (live)
A. will be lived B. will live C. am living D. will have lived
- 29) Ali to Amman tomorrow. (أكثر من حل ممكن (لا يأتي السؤال الوزاري بهذا الشكل)
A. is going B. is going to go C. will go D. will be going
- 30) Look at the black sky! It's soon! (جملة كتاب (اعتمد حل الكتاب)
A. raining B. going to rain C. will rain D. rained
- * * * * *

حالات كلمة WHEN

إذا وردت (when) وأحد طرفي الجملة مضارع، يكون الجواب إما مضارع او مستقبل.
إذا وردت (when) وأحد طرفي الجملة ماضي، يكون الجواب ماضي.

- 31) I was writing an email when my laptop itself off.
switch will switch switched switching
- 32) She when the phone rang.
was crying is crying cries were crying
- 33) She was crying when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
- 34) She cried when the phone
was ringing ring rings will ring
- 35) She cries when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
- 36) Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
are captured capture had been captured has captured
- 37) Nadia her homework for two hours!
has been doing have been doing had been doing will be doing
- 38) Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She tired when she finishes.
is will be was had been

- 39) I already when the thief entered my house.
had/ slept have/ slept were/ slept were/ sleeping
- 40) Nadia had been doing her homework for two hours! She tired when she finished.
A. is B. will be C. was D. has been

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

حالات كلمة BY

إذا وردت (by) متبوعة بـ مضارع، يكون الجواب مستقبلي تام.
إذا وردت (by) متبوعة بـ مستقبل، يكون الجواب مستقبلي تام.
إذا وردت (by) متبوعة بـ ماضي، يكون الجواب ماضي تام.

- 41) By the time your plane lands, I at the airport waiting for three hours.
A. will be B. will have been C. will be being D. have been
- 42) By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
sell sold had sold have sold
- 43) By 2030, the man for ten years.
will have worked will have work had worked has worked
- 44) By 2000, I in Amman for 20 years.
have lived had lived has lived will have lived
- 45) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
will finish will have finished will be finished will be finishing

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

حالات كلمة ALREADY

إذا وردت (already) وأحد طرفي الجملة ماضي، يكون الجواب ماضي تام.
إذا وردت (already) لوحدها، يكون الجواب مضارع تام.

- 46) I already for three hours before you played.
had/ play had/ played have/ play have/ played
- 47) I already for three hours.
had/ play had/ played have/ play have/ played

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

حالات كلمة ALWAYS

تشارك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر. حتى وان وردت مع فراغين، تأكد ان لا يكون هنالك فعل مساعد قبلها. (انظر التمارين)

- 48) Their teacher always
are/ argued are/ arguing will/ argued is/ arguing
- 49) Our teacher is always
argues arguing argue is arguing
- 50) Our teacher always
argues arguing argue is arguing

NOW حالات كلمة

تشارك مع زمني المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر.

- 51) Adam now. He has been running for half an hour.
runs running will run is running
- 52) Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them.
are/ translated are/ translating were/ translated were/ translating

FOR حالات كلمة

إذا وردت (for) وأحد طرفي الجملة ماضي، يكون الجواب ماضي تام.
إذا وردت (for) وأحد طرفي الجملة مستقبل، يكون الجواب مستقبل تام.
إذا وردت (for) لوحدها، يكون الجواب مضارع تام.
بكل الأحوال يجب ان تكون متبوعة بكمية وقت، (ان كانت متبوعة باسم، فهي ليست دلالة أزمنة).

- 53) The boy for three hours.
has run had run ran runs
- 54) The boy for three hours.
has been running had been running ran runs
- 55) The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had run will run will be running were running
- 56) The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had been running will run will be running were running
- 57) By the end of next year, I single for forty years.
A. will have been B. have been C. had been D. am

THERE كلمة

ما يأتي بعد الفراغ يحدد ان كانت مفرد أم جمع.

- 58) There smartphones before the First World War.
was not were not had not been have not been
- 59) In 1940s CE, the chairman of the company was wrong! Since then, there many technological revolutions.
A. have been B. has been C. was D. were
- 60) There three books on my desk yesterday! Where are they?
was were is are

كلمة STILL

تدل على الاستمرار.

- 61) Ali started running at 5 PM It's 6 AM, and he's still running.
A. He has been running since 5 PM.
B. He had been running since 5 PM.
C. He will have been running since 5 PM.
- 62) The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, which was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, still
are/ standing is/ standing will/ standing have/ standing
- 63) Will it still this evening?
be raining have rained rain rained
- * * * * *

كلمة THEN

تأتي بمعنى (بعد ذلك). وتأتي بمعنى (حينها)

- 64) The criminal, and then the police arrived.
escape escapes will escape had escaped
- 65) It eight o'clock I had finished my letter then.
will be is had been was
- 66) in 2002, I was a translator. I many novels since then.
translated have translated translate will translate
- كلمة (then) بالمثل 66 تعود ل 2002
- * * * * *

(HOPE, INTEND, PLAN)

الكلمات (hope, intend) لا تأتي بصيغة الاستمرار. بينما يمكن استخدام كلمة (plan) بصيغة الاستمرار.
كل الكلمات أعلاه، تستخدم للحديث عن المستقبل وهي بصيغة المضارع.
لا تستخدم كل الكلمات أعلاه بصيغة المستقبل (will hope).

- 67) He a teacher one day in the future.
A. hopes to become B. will hope to become C. hope to become D. is hoping to become
- 68) I apply for a job when I finish university.
A. intend B. intend to C. am intending D. was intended
- 69) Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future.
A. is planning to use B. plans to use C. plan to use D. are planned to use
- 70) Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
A. Ali is going to intend to finish his job tonight.
B. Ali is intending to finish his job tonight
C. Ali is hoping to finish his job tonight
D. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
- * * * * *

كلمة SINCE

إذا وردت (since) وأحد طرفي الجملة ماضي، يكون الجواب ماضي تام.

إذا وردت (since) لوحدها، يكون الجواب مضارع تام.

بكل الأحوال، يجب أن تكون متبوعة بوقت، عدا عن ذلك فهي ليست دلالة أزمنة

- 71) I in Alkarak since 2000, and I moved to Amman in 2018.
A. live B. lived C. had lived D. have lived
- 72) I in Alkarak since 2000.
A. live B. lived C. had lived D. have lived

Since we are together now. Let's have some coffee.

تعني كلمة since هنا (بما أنه) وهي ليست دلالة زمن...

كلمة BEFORE

للأزمنة التامة وتشكل نقطة زمنية

- Before 2000, I had been a translator. متوقع وزاري
- Before 2040, I will have moved to Irbid. غير متوقع وزاري

BECAUSE

كل ما يُذكر بعدها يكون سبب وبالتالي قد وقع أولاً

- Because you had notified me, I moved to a safer place.
- I moved to a safer place because you had notified me.

had notified وقعت قبل moved

SO/ SO THAT/ THAT'S WHY/ THEREFORE/ AS A RESULT

كل ما يُذكر بعدها يكون نتيجة وبالتالي قد وقع تاليًا

- You had notified me, so I moved to a safer place.

had notified وقعت أولاً و moved وقعت تاليًا

وبيقاس على ذلك باقي الكلمات (هذا مهم لقاعد الماضي التام وقاعدة الجمل الشرطية الحالة الثالثة)

A N S W E R S: 24 comes 25 will visit 26 am going to visit 27 will be working 28 will have lived 29 all answers accepted 30 going to rain 31 switched 32 was crying 33 rang 34 was ringing 35 rings 36 are captured 37 has been doing 38 will be 39 had/ slept 40 was 41 will have been 42 had sold 43 will have worked 44 had lived 45 will have finished 46 had/ played 47 have/ played 48 is/ arguing 49 arguing 50 argues 51 is running 52 are/ translated 53 has run 54 has been running 55 had run 56 had been running 57 will have been 58 had not been 59 have been 60 were 61 He has been running since 5 PM. 62 are/ standing 63 be raining 64 had escaped 65 was 66 have translated 67 hopes to become 68 intend to 69 plan to use 70 Ali is planning to finish his project tonight. 71 had lived 72 have lived

PASSIVE VOICE حالات المبني للمجهول

القاعدة العامة للمبني للمجهول هي: (V3) + BE + (H.V.) + OBJECT

الأزمنة المطلوبة ضمن الكتاب هي أربعة أزمنة فقط / يكون لهذه الأزمنة نفس الدلالات التي وردت بحالة المبني للمعلوم.

SIMPLE PRESENT ★

Ali eats apples every day. → Apples are eaten every day.

Ali always eats apples. → Apples always

Ali eats three big apples every day. → Three big apples are eaten every day.

I see him. → He is seen.

SIMPLE PAST ★

Our security members caught the thief two ours ago.

The thief was caught two ours ago. (by Our security members)

لا مانع من إضافة الفاعل
الأصلي بكل الأزمنة

Ali sent me an email.

I was sent an email.

An email was sent to me.

وجود مفعولين به

PRESENT PERFECT ★

Salim has killed the enemy.

The enemy has been killed.

وجود فعل مساعد أصلي
H.V.

She has changed the passwords.

The passwords have been changed.

MODALS ★

Ali will eat an orange.

An orange will be eaten.

Ali can eat an orange.

An orange can be eaten.

Ali might eat an orange.

An orange might be eaten.

Ali is going to eat an orange.

An orange is going to be eaten.

شكل ال MODAL ثابت
وشكل الفعل BE بعده مجرد دائمًا

OTHER TENSES

I am killing the enemy. → The enemy is being killed.

I was killing the enemies. → The enemies were being killed.

مطالعة فقط

I had killed the enemies. → The enemies had been killed.

I will have killed the enemies. → The enemies will have been killed.

- 73) In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer لاحظ عدم وجود مفعول به
A. is produced B. was produced C. produces D. produced
- 74) Many years ago, a metal machine on the seabed in Greece. that
was more than 2,000 years old. لاحظ وجود حرف جر بعد الفراغ
A. were found B. was found C. found D. founded
- 75) In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, so information between computers.
A. must be share B. could be shared C. could share D. share
- 76) One of the novels into Arabic. It is the only one that people read.
A. are translated B. translate C. was translated D. translates
- 77) My friends as members in the committee every year.
A. are elected B. were elected C. elected D. elect
- 78) Japan started producing animation films in the year 1917.
A. Producing animation films were started in the year 1917.
B. The year 1917 was started producing animation films.
C. Producing animation films was started in the year 1917.
D. Animation films was started in the year 1917.

A N S W E R S: 73 was produced 74 was found 75 could be shared 76 was translated 77 are elected 78 Producing animation films was started in the year 1917.

أسئلة متنوعة على جميع الأزمنة

- 79) Will the prime minister still the government for this year.
A. be running B. be run C. is running D. was running
- 80) I have just had my computer fixed, so I now able to use it.
A. am B. was C. have been D. would be
- 81) I for one hour, and I am still running until this moment.
A. have run B. have been running C. am running D. was running
- 82) In three years' time, my brother a doctor. ☹️
A. is B. will have been C. will have D. will be being
- 83) In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
wrote were written was written write

استبعد الخيارات الخاطئة أولاً

- 84) **Somebody has found my missing laptop.**
 A. My missing laptop has been found.
 B. My missing laptop have been found.
 C. My missing laptop had been found.
- 85) **We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.**
 watch be watching have watched would watch
- 86) **This time next month, my parents married for twenty years. ☹️**
 will be being will have been being will have been will
- 87) **By next year,..... You England?**
 will/ be visited will/ have visited do/ visit did/ visit
- 88) **What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography. ☹️**
 will study will have studied will be studying studied
- 89) **He started studying at 5 p.m. It was 10 p.m. when he finished.**
 A. He has been studying since 5 p.m. for five hours.
 B. He had been studying since 5 p.m. for five hours.
 C. He will have been studying since 5 p.m. for five hours.
- 90) **He will start studying at 5 p.m. It will be 10 p.m. when he finishes.**
 A. He has been studying for five hours.
 B. He had been studying for five hours.
 C. He will have spent five hours studying when he finishes.
- 91) **By the time you called, I the project. (finish)**
- 92) **By the time you call, I the project. (finish)**
- 93) **These days, millions of families at least one computer at home, and many people carry smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.**
 have had would have may had
- 94) **When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she**
 has passed had passed will have passed is passing
- 95) **Will it still this evening?**
 be raining have rained rain rained
- 96) **In 2010 CE, scientists the first tablet computer (produce).**
- 97) **King Abdulla II his Pakistani counterpart tomorrow at 07:00 PM in Amman. (meet)**
- 98) **At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smartphones.**
 are buying is buying will buy buy
- 99) **People types of computers for thousands of years.**
 A. have been using B. had been using C. will have using D. have been used
- 100) **A long time ago, a metal machine on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.**
 A. were found B. was found C. is found D. are found

- 101) The book into Arabic, so everyone is able to read.
are translated were translated is translated translates
- 102) I my driving license, so I can drive.
A. had got B. have got C. will get D. were getting
- 103) I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)
المثال (103) ورد حله بالكتاب على المضارع التام المستمر
- 104) We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
have been looked have been looking has been looking will be looking
- 105) Nadia her homework once I call her! 😊
will start doing has started doing had started doing will starting
كلمة once هنا تعني (عندما)، أي أنها بنفس معنى (when)
- 106) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company that the world only needed two or three computers.
says is saying said has said
- 107) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company wrong!
was is is being was being
- 108) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company was wrong! Since then, there a technological revolution.
have been has been was were
- 109) Mohammad checked his emails. Later, he started work. (before)
Mohammad
- 110) By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
sell sold had sold have sold
- 111) The criminal, and then the police arrived. (escape)
- 112) We felt tired because we (run)
- 113) It eight o'clock I had finished my letter then. (be)
- 114) Joazigner who runs many schools here.
A. is B. are
دراستك لقاعدة الوحدة الرابعة تساعدك بتمييز الفاعل مفرد ام جمع بالمثال 114
- 115) Theyin weeks. That's why they hurt so much afterwards. (not, exercise)
hasn't exercised will not have exercised hadn't exercised
- 116) There smartphones before the First World War. (be, not)
- 117) Ahmad had a Spanish course and later he travelled to Spain.
After
- 118) Khalid felt sick because he ate Mansaf.
Before

تذكر ان تميز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع

- 119) Expert thinks that one day soon we smartphones to our skin!
attach will attach attached are attached
- 120) In the near future, it that 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
estimate is estimated are estimated estimating
- 121) This time next year, they will for their final exams. (prepare)
- 122) Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.
are sold is being sold sold sell
- 123) Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone
- 124) People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s. 😊😄
invent invents have been invented were invented
- 125) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams.
will be finishing will have finished finish had finished
- 126) The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
will not have arrived will not be arriving didn't arrive haven't arrived
- 127) He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.
- 128) One of their brothers always
argues arguing argue argued

A N S W E R S: 79 be running 80 am 81 have been running 82 will have been 83 were written 84 My missing laptop has been found. 85 be watching 86 will have been 87 will/ have visited 88 will be studying 89 He had been studying since 5 p.m. for five hours. 90 C 91 had finished 92 will have finished 93 have 94 had passed 95 be raining 96 produced 97 meets 98 are buying 99 have been using 100 was found 101 is translated 102 have got 103 have been painting 104 have been looking 105 will start doing 106 said 107 was 108 has been 109 had checked his emails before he started work. 110 had sold 111 had escaped 112 had run 113 was 114 is 115 hadn't exercised 116 hadn't been 117 Ahmad had had a Spanish course, he travelled to Spain. 118 Khalid felt sick, he had eaten Mansaf. 119 will attach 120 is estimated 121 be preparing 122 are sold 123 might be broken. 124 were invented 125 will have finished 126 will not have arrived 127 has been studying 128 argues

الفعل الخبري stative verb هو الذي لا يمكن استخدامه بحالة الاستمرار
أنا بالبيت I am at home. أنا قاعد بكون بالبيت. I am being at home.

THE CAUSATIVE

HAVE + OBJECT + (v3) القانون العام

هيك بنحكي عن الأشياء اللي تنعمل النا (مش احنا نعملها)!!!

I HAD MY HAIR CUT. (حلقت شعري. (مش انا اللي حلقت لحالي!))

had → تستخدم دائمًا

my hair → مفعول به (اسم)

cut → فعل تصريف ثالث

1. I had my phone after I dropped it.
(A) repaired (B) had repaired (C) repair (C) repairing
2. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a photographer (take)
3. We had the computer because it had stopped working.
is repaired are repaired repaired repairing
4. Salim asked someone to fix his computer. (causative)
Salim
5. Heisenberg asked the man to program his old cellphone.
A. Heisenberg has his old cellphone programmed.
B. Heisenberg had programmed his old cellphone.
C. Heisenberg had his old cellphone program.
D. Heisenberg had his old cellphone programmed.

ANSWERS: 1 repaired 2 taken 3 repaired 4 had his computer fixed. 5 D

DIRECT SPEECH/ REPORTED SPEECH (هنالك ثلاثة تغييرات)

(1) الضمائر:

★ First Person Pronouns (ضمائر المتكلم)

I	→ he / she	we	→ they
me	→ him/ her	us	→ them
my	→ his/ her	our	→ their
mine	→ his/ hers	ours	→ theirs
myself	→ himself/ herself	ourselves	→ themselves

★ Second Person Pronouns (ضمائر المخاطب)

- ★ You كفاعل → I/ we/ they/ he/ she/ you
- ★ You كمفعول به → me/ us/ them/ him/ her/ you
- ★ your → my/ our/ their/ his/ her/ your
- ★ yours → mine/ ours/ theirs/ his/ hers/ yours
- ★ yourself → myself/ ourselves/ themselves/ himself/ herself/ yourself

★ Third Person Pronouns (ضمائر الغائب)

he → he she → she it → it they → they

(2) الزمن: ارجع دائمًا بالزمن خطوة للخلف

Simple Present	→ Simple Past
Simple past	→ Past perfect
Present perfect	→ Past perfect
Present Continuous	→ Past Continuous
Past perfect	→ Past perfect
Present perfect continuous	→ Past perfect continuous
Past perfect continuous	→ Past perfect continuous
Past continuous	→ Past perfect continuous

(3) ظرف الزمان والمكان:

ago → before

tomorrow → the following day/ the day after

next week → the following week مهم

these → those

this → that

this week → that week مهم

tonight → that night مهم

here → there

now → then

yesterday/ last day → the day before مهم

last week → the week before

بعض التحويلات بالأزمنة (قد تكون مربكة)

- "I **don't do** my job." → Salma said that she **didn't do** her job.
- "I **don't have** a car." → Naseem confirmed that he **didn't have** a car.
- "The password **is changed**." → Ali said that the password **was changed**.
- "I **did** my job." → Salma said that she **had done** her job.
- "I **didn't do** my job." → Mari said that she **hadn't done** her job.
- "This **was** my car." → Ahmad said that **had been** his car.
- "These **were** my buildings." → Ahmad said that those **had been** his buildings.
- "I **had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.
- "The password **was changed**." → Ali said that the password **had been changed**.
- "I **have had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.

MODALS

- ★ have to/ has to → had to
- ★ had to → had to
- ★ must → had to
- ★ is going to/ am going to → was going to
- ★ are going to → were/was going to
- ★ don't/ doesn't have to → didn't have to
- ★ will → would
- ★ shall → should
- ★ can → could
- ★ may → might

حالات خاصة

- ★ "On social media, you should only connect to people you **know** well."
 - He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they **know** well.
لم يتغير الزمن... ناقشناها سابقا وهي مثال كتاب لم يسبق أن ورد بالامتحانات الوزارية
- ★ "I **called** Ahmad after I **had eaten**." إذا احتوت على أي زمن ماضي تام، لا تجري أي تغيير على الأزمنة.
 - Sami stated that he **called** Ahmad after he **had eaten**.
غير متوقع أن يرد بالامتحان الوزاري
- ★ "I **was** happy." Madiha said happily! نقل ما هو داخل علامات الاقتباس فقط إلا إذا كان هنالك منادى منادى.
 - Madiha said that she **had been** happy.
مثال كتاب
- ★ "You **may eat** now, Ahmad." جاءت كلمة أحمد بعد الفاصلة، وهي "مُنادى"، وبالتالي لا ننقلها.
 - Aziz informed Ahmad that he **might eat** then.
قياس على مثال كتاب
- ★ "I'd **call** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل مجرد.
 - Samir said that (he'd) he **would call** Ahmad.
انماط وزارية سابقة
- ★ "I'd **called** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل تصريف ثالث.
 - Samir said that (he'd) he **had called** Ahmad.
انماط وزارية سابقة

Report the following statements:

1. I have some questions for you, Muna.
 - A. Nour told Muna that she has some questions for her.
 - B. Nour told Muna that she had some questions for she.
 - C. Nour tells Muna that she had some questions for her.
 - D. Nour told Muna that she had some questions for her.
2. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
 - A. Tareq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
 - B. Tareq said that he really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
 - C. Tareq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he finished that morning.
 - D. Tareq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished this morning.

3. 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
- A. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people see certain websites.
 B. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
 C. He said that many computers had filters which stops people seeing certain websites.
 D. He said that many computers have filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
4. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."
- A. The manager said that that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
 B. The manager said that that they would prepared a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
 C. The manager said that that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in that area.
 D. The manager said that that he would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
5. "I am going to need some help."
 Farida said that she need some help.
 (A) was going to (B) would (C) were going to (D) is going to
6. "I will be studying tomorrow".
 I told him that I the following day.
 (A) will be studying (B) would be studying (C) will study (D) would study
7. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."
- A) The manager said that the engineers was going to design the new highway the coming month.
 B) The manager said that the engineers were going to designed the new highway the coming month.
 C) The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the next month.
 D) The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the coming month.
8. "Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago."
This sentence can be rewritten as
- E) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour before.
 F) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed went to the stadium an hour an hour ago.
 G) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed has gone to the stadium before an hour.
 H) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour later.
9. "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."
The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is
- A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
 B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
 C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
 D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.
10. "You are going to visit Salma, Nadia."
- A) Fayez informed Nadia that she were going to visit Salma.
 B) Fayez informed Nadia that she was going to visit Salma.
 C) Fayez informed Salma that she were going to visit Nadia.
 D) Fayez informed Nadia that she were going to visit Salma.

ANSWERS: 1 D 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 was going to 6 would be studying 7 D 8 A 9 D 10 B

MODALS (modal + have + v3 = ماضي) (modal + v1 = مستقبل / مضارع)

not necessary = don't have to

not allowed = mustn't

1. Ali was walking home when the rain started. It was heavy, so he got very wet.
must can't have must have could
2. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.
A. You have to switch off the screen.
B. You didn't have to switch off the screen.
C. You must switch off the screen.
D. You don't have to switch off the screen.
3. You are not allowed to touch this machine.
A. You mustn't touch this machine.
B. You must touch this machine.
C. You have to touch this machine.
D. You had to touch this machine.

ANSWERS: 1 must have 2 D 3 A**قطع الوحدة الأولى****الكلمات التالية هي الأهم في قطع الوحدة الأولى والتي من خلالها ستتمكن من التعامل مع القطع**

possible	ممکن	known	معروف
able	قادر	language	لغة
above	فوق	large	كبير
accommodate	يستوعب	learn	يتعلم
according to	وفقًا لـ	likely	مرجح
add	يضيف	list	قائمة/ عدد
address	يخاطب بشكل رسمي / عنوان / يحدد	make	يعمل
agree	يوافق	mean	يعني
also	أيضًا	modern	حديث
create	ينشئ	monitor	يراقب
article	مقال	need	يحتاج
as if	كما لو	negative	سلبي
aspects	مظاهر	object	شيء
available	متوفر	observe	يراقب
between	بين	one day	في يوم ما
capable	قادر	opinion	رأي
check and compare	يتفقد ويقارن	pair	زوج (2)
communicate	يتواصل	paragraph	فقرة
complete	يكمل	part	جزء
connect	يتصل	perhaps	ربما
construct	يبني	place	مكان / ضع في مكان
contribute	يساهم	positive	إيجابي
decade	عقد (زمن)	present	يقدم / الحاضر

decrease	يقلل
develop	يطور
difference	اختلاف
disagree	لا يتفق
discussion	نقاش
during	خلال
each other	بعضهم الآخر (مفرد بعدها)
education	تعليم
either/ or	إما/ أو
everyone	أي أحد (مفرد بعدها)
example	مثال
write	يكتب
find	يجد
find out	يكتشف
follow	يتبع
for example	على سبيل المثال
formal	رسمي
found	اكتشف/ يؤسس
further	إضافي
help	يساعد
how do you think	كيف تعتقد
how far	لأي مدى
idea	فكرة
impossible	مستحيل
in bold	بخط غامق
in front of	مقابل
in your opinion	برأيك
including	بما في ذلك
increase	يزيد
increasingly	بشكل متزايد
informal	غير رسمي
invite	يدعو

produce	ينتج
provide	يزود
quote	يقتبس
refer to	يعود لـ
replace	يستبدل
research	يبحث
result	نتيجة
same	مشابه
search	يبحث
send	يرسل
share	يشارك
show	يعرض
similar	مشابه
size	نتيجة
such as/ like	مثل/ كـ
task	مهمة
teach	يدرس
text	نص
therefore	وبالتالي
think	يفكر
through/ via	عبر
type	نوع
under	تحت
underlined	تحت خط
until	حتى
use	يستخدم
useful	مفيد
what	ماذا
when	متى
where	أين
why	لماذا

1. USED TO: يتبعها فعل مجرد

تستخدم للحديث عن العادات القديمة التي لم يعد لها وجود الآن

- Didn't use to: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل النفي لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- Did (Ali) use to?: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل السؤال لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- Ali did use to: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل التأكيد لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها) (غير مذكورة بالكتاب) (use to) انتبه لتغير شكل (used to) إذا سُبقت بـ (did) أو (didn't) ... فانها تتغير من (used to) الى (use to)

2. BE USED TO: يتبعها اسم أو ضميره أو فعل يعمل كاسم (v+ing)

تستخدم للحديث عن الأمور المعتادين عليها بالوقت الحاضر

الكلمات التالية تدلنا على وجوب استخدامها: {normal, familiar, customary, accustomed, usual, ordinary}

كلمة (normal) هي الأهم

- is used to/ am used to/ are used to: كلها اشكال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقاً لضمير الفاعل
- isn't used to/ am not used to/ aren't used to: كلها اشكال نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقاً لضمير الفاعل
- was used to/ were used to: اشكال ماضي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- wasn't used to/ weren't used to: اشكال ماضي نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- Is (Ali) used to?: شكل سؤال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل

نستطيع في أحيان كثيرة أن نحل التمرين دون اللجوء للمعنى وكالتالي:

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان اسم، ضمير، أو فعل ing، حلها على be used to.

1. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.
is used to didn't use to is use to used to

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى، انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان فعل، حلها على used to

2. My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
are used to used to didn't used to are use to

★ إذا كان قبل الفراغ did/ didn't، حلها على use to

3. I didn't understand English, but now I do.
use to am used to used to be used to

4. Did Ali perform his role well in the play?
is used to used to use to using to

★ أمثلة اضافية

5. What do that you do not do any more?
are you used to did you use to you used to you use to

6. What new activities you now that you did not do in the past?
are/ use to doing is/ you used to do are/ you used to doing

7. Are the friends you spend time with different from your friends now?
used to are used to use to didn't used to

It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

8. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My friend is use to sending emails
- B. My friend used to sending emails
- C. My friend is used to send emails
- D. My friend is used to sending emails

It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

9. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My grandfather is used to having nothing to do all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to having nothing to do all day.
- C. My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.
- D. My grandfather aren't used to having nothing to do all day.

10. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
weren't used to don't used to used to didn't used to

11. I will attend this urgent meeting. I can handle it. I that.
used to am used to use to didn't use to

12. There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
didn't use to wasn't used to weren't used to used to

13. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
used to living used to live use to live didn't used to live

These days, it is unusual for my grandfather to do nothing all day. ☹️

14. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My grandfather is used to do nothing all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to do nothing all day.
- C. My grandfather is not used to doing nothing all day.
- D. My grandfather is not use to do nothing all day.

We are used to eating Mansaf every Friday.

15. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. We cooked Mansaf on Fridays.
- B. We cook Mansaf on Fridays.
- C. We have cooked Mansaf on Fridays.
- D. We had cooked Mansaf on Fridays.

ANSWERS : 1 is used to 2 used to 3 use to 4 use to 5 did you use to 6 are/ you used to doing 7 used to 8 D 9 C 10 weren't used to 11 am used to 12 didn't use to 13 used to living 14 C 15 B

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who/ people (object + subject) للناس (فاعل او مفعول به)

that/ people/ things (عاقل وغير عاقل) ناس (عاقل وغير عاقل)

where/ place مكان

which/ things اشياء + غير عاقل

when/ time وقت

whose/ possession ملكية

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives essential information.

- ممكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
- بدون فواصل

- The man **who/ that** runs this company gave me this money.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives non-essential/ extra information.

لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
ضع الجملة الوصفية بين فواصل

- My BMW car, **which** I like, is very expensive.

1. People love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding.

who which where whose

2. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

who which where whose

3. The time we spoke was 7:00 AM.

who when where whose

4. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.

who where that whose

5. The place was built last year is our restaurant.

who which where whose

6. The place I built last year is our restaurant. ⊗

who which where whose

7. The year witnessed our meeting was 2000.

which when where whose

8. The man car is BMW is Ahmad.

who which where whose

9. The man I spoke to was Ahmad. ممكن تجاهله، نمط غير مألوف.

whom which where whose

10. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

who when where whose

11. Ibn Sina, who is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.

The underlined sentence above is

Defining relative clause

non-defining relative clause

12. He wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book that became the most famous medical textbook ever.

The underlined sentence above is

Defining relative clause

non-defining relative clause

13. What relative pronouns do we use for (people)

which

when

where

who

14. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London,

ANSWERS: 1 who 2 which 3 when 4 where 5 which 6 which 7 which 8 whose 9 whose 10 when 11 non-defining relative clause 12 Defining relative clause 13 who 14 which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

CLEFT SENTENCE

(The thing/ The time/ The person/ The place) : (الأهم): الطريقة الأولى

مفتاح الطريقة الأولى: THE THING THAT I BRING IS RING.

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

The thing = بداية الجملة

الطريقة الثانية: (مهمة): ونستخدم معها غالبًا **that** مع **it**. (ولا يعني ان استخدام **who/ which** خطأ)

مفتاح الطريقة الثانية: IT IS RING THAT I BRING.

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

It = بداية الجملة

الطريقة الثالثة: (أقل أهمية): نفس الطريقة الأولى فقط يتم تبديل مواقع العبارتين (**ring**) / (**The thing**)

مفتاح الطريقة الثالثة: RING IS THE THING THAT I BRING.

Ring = المؤكد عليه بداية الجملة

I bring = الجملة

The thing = منتصف الجملة قبل ضمير الوصل

• Ahmad taught me English at my school.

The place where Ahmad taught me English was (⚡) my school. نحذف حرف الجر عند التركيز على المكان والزمان.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school in 2002.

The year when Ahmad taught me in English in my school was (⚡) 2002.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school.

It was my school where Ahmad taught me English **at**. يمكن وضع حرف الجر بالآخر.

It was **at** my school where Ahmad taught me English. ويمكن وضع حرف الجر بمكانه.

• تذكر حذف حرف الجر عند الحديث عن المكان والزمان بالطريقة الأولى والثالثة.

• بطريقة (It) يمكن استخدام حرف الجر بطريقتين.

• بكل الطرق، اختار (BE) مضارع او ماضي حسب زمن الجملة الأصلي. واختاره مفرد أو جمع بحسب

المطلوب التركيز عليه مفرد ام جمع. اما بالطريقة الثانية، فسيكون (BE) مفرد دائمًا لأننا استخدمنا (It).

• ستعرف ما هو المطلوب التركيز عليها لأنه سيكون بلون غامق او تحته خط

• ستعرف الطريقة المطلوب استخدامها بحسب ما ستبدأ به الجملة الجديدة.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (The) تكون الطريقة الأولى.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (It) تكون الطريقة الثانية.

○ اذا بدأت بالاسم المكتوب بلون غامق، أو تحته خط، فتكون الطريقة الثالثة.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was
2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.
The year
من الممكن استخدام عبارة (in which) بدلاً من (when)
3. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person
4. **Taha Hussain** is especially famous for his work in literature.
It is
5. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in **1948**.
The year
6. **Meeting new people** makes travelling an exciting experience.
The thing
7. The Second World War ended **in 1945** in Second World War.
A. The year when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945.
B. The Second World War when the year ended in Europe was 1945.
C. Europe when the Second World War ended in year was 1945.
D. The year where the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945.
8. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it
9. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by **Abd al-Rahman I.** ❌
A. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
B. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
C. Abd al-Rahman I was the thing who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
D. Abd al-Rahman I was the mosque who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

ANSWERS: 1 Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 2 (when/in which) Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 3 who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 4 Taha Hussain that is especially famous for his work in literature. 5 when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. 6 that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people 7 A 8 is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world. 9 A

استخدم المثال التاسع نمط مختلف عن قوانين (the thing that I bring) وهو مثال كتاب عليك تميزه

بكل الأحوال، عليك عزيزي الطالب حل أسئلة الامتحانات الوزارية الأخيرة لتمكين أكبر الامتحانات هي (نظامي 2004، تكميلي 2004، نظامي 2005، تكميلي 2005)

قطع الوحدة الثانية

الكلمات التالية هي الأهم في القطع أعلاه والتي من خلالها ستمكن من التعامل مع القطع

skeptical/ sceptical	متشكك	improve	يطور
abnormal	غير عادي	include	يتضمن
activities	نشاطات	individual	فرد
advantage	ميزة	influence	يؤثر
advice	نصيحة (غير معدود)	introduction	مقدمة
advise	ينصح	investigate	يتحقق
affect	يؤثر	kind	نوع
after	بعد	lack	نقص
against	ضد	last	أخير/ يمتد
alongside	جنبًا الى جنب	late	متأخر
although	بالرغم من	lifestyle	أسلوب حياة
among	ما بين	line	سطر
antonym	كلمة متضادة بالمعنى	locate	اوجد (امر)
anything	أي شيء	majority	الأكثرية
arrive	يصل	manage	يدير
attitude	موقف/ سلوك	maximum	الأكثر
author	الكاتب	medicine	دواء/ طب
average	معدل	mention	يذكر
based on	بالاعتماد على	minimum	الأقل
before	قبل	minority	الأقلية
believe	يصدق	miss	يضيع
benefit	فائدة	normal	عادي
case	حالة	offer	يعرض
change	يغير/ تغيير	optimistic	متفائل
choice	خيار	option	خيار
choose	يختار	outcome	مخرجات
common	شائع	patient	مريض / صبور
conclusion	نتيجة	perception	القبول
conditions	ظروف	pessimistic	متشائم
consider	يعتبر	popular	شائع
consult	يستشير	private	خاص
convince	يقنع	problem	مشكلة
cope with	يتماشى مع	protect	يحمي
critic	ناقد (اسم)	purpose	غاية
critical	ناقد (صفة)	reason	سبب
degree	درجة/ شهادة	receive	يتلقى
different	مختلف	recent	حديث
disadvantage	سلبية	recognise	يميز/ يعترف
dislike	يكره	recommend	يوصي
due to	نتيجة ل	reduce	يقلل
early	باكر	reference	مرجع
economic	اقتصادي	report	تقرير
effect	تأثير	risk	مخاطرة/ يخاطر

elaborate	يشرح
emotion	عاطفة
ensure	يؤكد
environment	بيئة
essay	مقال
essential	مهم
evidence	دليل (غير محدود)
explain	يشرح
extra	إضافي
facilities	مرافق
factor	عامل
figures	ارقام
findings	مخرجات
forms	نماذج
from	نموذج
give examples	اعط أمثلة
guess	يخمن
harm	يؤذي
heading	عنوان
hold	يمسك/ يحمل
however	الا ان
important	مهم
without	بدون

spend	يمنى / ينفق
study	يدرس / دراسة
sub-heading	عنوان فرعي
sub-title	عنوان فرعي
successful	ناجح
such as	ك/ مثل
suffer	يعاني
suggests	يقترح
suitable	ملائم
support	يدعم
sure	متأكد
symptom	أعراض
synonym	كلمة مرادفة
target	هدف
title	عنوان
treatment	علاج
useless	غير مفيد
valid	صالح
validity	صلاحية
want	يريد
way	طريقة
whether	فيما اذا
writer	الكاتب

stay	يبقى
ill	مريض
illness	مرض
decisions	قرار
because	من أجل
clean	نظيف
community	مجتمع
services	خدمة
areas	مناطق
country	بلد
medical	طبي
reputation	سمعة
statistics	إحصاءات
decline	انخفاض
ratio	نسبة/ معدل
as well as	بالاضافة الى
as well	أيضا
excellent	ممتاز
system	نظام

population	سكان
young	يافع
adult	بالغ
overweight	سمين
walk	يمشى
run	يركض
drive	يقود
leave	يفادر
aim	هدف/ يهدف
children	أطفال
teenager	مراهقون
target	هدف/ يهدف
in addition	بالإضافة لذلك
routine	روتين
main	رئيسي
amount	كمية
group	مجموعة
tell	يخبر
city	مدينة
too	أيضا

COMPARISONS صيغ المقارنة بالصفات والظروف

تقسم هذه القاعدة الى ثلاثة أقسام

القسم الأول (عمل مقارنات بين الأسماء باستخدام الظروف والصفات)

الصفات أو الظروف نوعان:

أولاً: مقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـ (y): يضاف لها **er** بالإضافة لـ **than** وذلك لعمل المقارنة

- A. Ali is taller **than** Zain.
- B. Ali works harder **than** Ahmad does.
- C. Arabic is eas**ier than** English. **y** صفة أكثر من مقطع لكن منتهية بـ **y**

لا يُسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) بالحالات أعلاه. ((خطأ **Zain isn't taller than Ali**)).
يكون النفي بتحويل الجملة لطريقة اللامساواة (ستراها بعد قليل) أو من خلال عكس الصفة (الأمثلة I+K)

ثانياً: أكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما (**more**) أو (**less**) بدلاً من (**er**)

- D. Zain is **more** beautiful **than** Sarah.
 - E. Sarah is **less** beautiful **than** Zain.
- ولا يسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) هنا أيضًا لكن من الممكن النفي باستخدام (**more, less**) أو من خلال عكس الصفة.

- F. Geography is **more** interesting **than** History. الجغرافيا ممتعة أكثر من التاريخ.
- G. ~~History is not more interesting than Geography.~~ خطأ
- H. History is **less** interesting than Geography. التاريخ أقل متعة من الجغرافيا.
- I. Ahmad is taller than Ali. أحمد أطول من علي.
- J. ~~Ali is not taller than Ahmad.~~ خطأ
- K. Ali is shorter than Ahmad. علي أقصر من أحمد.

الخلاصة

للمقارنة بين الأسماء نستخدم **er/ more/ less** بالإضافة لـ **than**
لا تسمح اللغة بإضافة **not** بوجود العبارات أعلاه (الأمثلة G+J)

تعتبر **er/ more** بنفس المعنى (أكثر) (الأمثلة A+D)

بحيث تستخدم (**er**) للمقطع اللفظي الواحد، بينما تستخدم (**more**) للأكثر من مقطع لفظي (الأمثلة A+D)

تعاكس **more** مع **less** وبالتالي ليس هنالك حاجة لاستخدام **not** (الأمثلة E+D)

ليس لـ **er** شيء يعاكسها، ولا يُسمح استخدام **not**، وبالتالي فليس هنالك الى حلين:

1. إما عكس بعض الصفات مثل **tall/ short**. (الأمثلة I+K)

2. او اللجوء لطريقة اللامساواة التي ستراها بعد قليل.

بما ان استخدام **not** غير مسموح، فبإمكانك إعادة كتابة الجمل إما من خلال تبديل **more** بـ **less** اذا كانت الصفة أكثر من مقطع. (الأمثلة E+D)

أما اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع لفظي واحد، فلا بأس من عكس الصفة اذا كان ذلك ممكناً. (الأمثلة I+K)
أو ان تستخدم طريقة اللامساواة والتي يُسمح فيها استخدام **not**. (ستراها بعد قليل)

تكون المقارنة بين أسماء. وعليه، فمن الممكن استخدام عبارات مثل (any one/ any thing) كبديل للاسم.
This cat is cute. It is cuter than any other cat.

ليس الزامياً إضافة (than) أو حتى ذكر الاسم الآخر بالمقارنة. بالأمثلة التالية، كان وجودهم ضمناً.
This place is noisy. However, your place is noisier than any place.
I felt lonely there, and here, I am lonelier than any one / many people.

لا يمكن عكس أي صفة

Maysoon is more intelligent than Sarah. ✓ Sarah is ~~more idiot~~ than Maysoon ✗

اليك بعض من الصفات التي يمكن عكسها:
(tall/ short), (big/ small), (early/ late)

القسم الثاني: قاعدة اللامساواة/ المساواة

as + صفة مجردة أو ظرف مجرد + as

Ali is as smart as Ahmad. يتساوى علي وأحمد بالذكاء.

Ali is not as smart as Ahmad. لا يتساوى علي وأحمد بالذكاء.

إذا اردنا استخدام (قاعدة اللامساواة/ المساواة)، فيجب أن تكون (لا مساواة) أي منفية باستخدام (not) أو أي عبارة أخرى مثل (neither/ no one/ nothing). والسبب ان القسم الأول بهذه القاعدة يناقش المقارنة بين اسمين مختلفين وبالتالي نستطيع التعبير عنه ب لا مساواة فقط.

يتم النفي من خلال إضافة (not) اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي (Be) ومن خلال إضافة (doesn't, don't, didn't) للأفعال الأخرى بأزمنة المضارع والماضي البسيطين.

1. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

English children ~~don't start~~ school a year later than Jordanian children. خطأ

ذكرنا سابقاً انه لا ننفي المقارنة باستخدام (not)

English children don't start school as late as Jordanian children. صحيحة

هنا استخدمنا اللامساواة ولاحظ كيف تم تجريد الظرف (later) ليصبح (late).

English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children. صحيحة

لاحظ كيف استخدمنا نفس قاعدة المقارنة لكننا عكسنا الظرف.

2. Neither Maths nor science is as popular as English.

ترجح كفة الصفة أو الظرف للاسم الموجود في آخر الجملة. بالرغم من عدم وجود (not) لأنه (neither) صنعت النفي وأصبحت الجملة لا مساواة)

English is more popular than Maths and science. صحيحة

Maths and science are less popular than English. صحيحة

★ **ترجح** كفة الصفة للاسم ببداية الجملة عند استخدام المقارنة بـ (er/ more)

- **Mansaf** is **tastier** than Maqluba.
- **Mansaf** is **more** delicious than Maqluba.

★ **ترجح** كفة الصفة للاسم بنهاية الجملة عند استخدام المقارنة بـ (less)

- Maqluba is **less** delicious than **Mansaf**.

★ **ترجح** كفة الصفة للاسم بنهاية الجملة عند استخدام اللامساواة.

- Maqluba is **not** as delicious as **Mansaf**

3. Studying physics is not as popular as studying biology in Britain.

- A. Studying Biology is less popular than studying physics in Britain.
- B. studying physics is more popular than Studying Biology in Britain.
- C. Studying Biology is most popular than studying physics in Britain.
- D. Studying Biology is more popular than studying physics in Britain.

4. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes

5. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

The ordinary newspapers

6. Silver is not as precious as gold.

Gold

7. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie

A N S W E R S: 3 D 4 My old shoes are more comfortable than these new shoes (ones). 5 are more acceptable than the electronic ones. 6 Gold is more precious than silver. 7 is more interesting than reading a novel.

* (تستخدم (many) للأسماء المعدودة بينما تستخدم (much) للأسماء غير المعدودة.

تذكر النفي ببعض الأزمنة

1. Ali **is** more sluggish than Ahmad. → Ahmad **is not** as sluggish as Ali.
2. Others **wake up** earlier than Ahmad. → Ahmad **does not wake up** as early as others.
3. Others **woke up** earlier than Ahmad. → Ahmad **did not wake up** as early as others.

القسم الثالث: التفضيل بالصفات

الصفات بمقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـ **y**: يضاف لها **est** بالإضافة لـ **the** وذلك لعمل التفضيل

Ali is **the tallest**. // Arabic **the easiest** subject.

الصفات ذات الأكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما **(most)** أو **(least)** بدلاً من **(est)** ويضاف أيضًا **(the)**

Zain is **the most** beautiful. // Sarah is **the least** beautiful

جدول الصفات الشاذة: استخدم صفة مجردة فقط بين **as..as**، سيساعدك هذا بالامتحان في استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة

ADJECTIVE الشكل المجرد	COMPARATIVE المقارنة	SUPERLATIVE التفضيل
good جيد	better أفضل	the best الأفضل
bad سيئ	worse أسوأ	the worst الأسوأ
little قليل	less أقل	the least الأقل
much/ many كثير	more أكثر	the most الأكثر
far بعيد	further/ farther أبعد	the furthest / the farthest الأبعد

- English is studied subject
most the most more much
- The studied subjects are Music and Art.
less little least more
- There are students studying Science as Maths.
not as many not as much not as more not as most
- Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.
as many as as much as as more as as less as
- My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
A) much/ less B) many/ more C) more/ little D) less /much
- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little
A) longer B) long C) the longer D) much
هكذا تستخدم باللغة، وهذا مثال كتاب. ف خذ كما هو.
- The you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be.
earliest earlier more early more earlier
حالة خاصة بحيث اذا كان احد طرفي الجملة مقارنة، يكون الثاني مقارنة حتى لو كان قبل الفراغ **the**
- Doing regular exercises in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Doing regular exercises in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
B) Doing regular exercises in the evening is more enjoyable as in the morning.
C) Doing regular exercises in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
D) Doing regular exercises in the morning is less enjoyable as in the evening.
- Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Khawala eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
B) Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
C) Khawala eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam.
D) Khawala doesn't eat as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.

10. We practice music in our free time possible.
 A) as many as B) as more as C) as often as D) as few as
11. Mr. Khalil's novels are..... ones this year, many people like them.
 A) the more attractive B) most attractive C) the most attractive D) more attractive
12. Old computers aren't as powerful as modern computers.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) Modern computers aren't as powerful as old computers.
 B) Old computers are less powerful than modern computers.
 C) Modern computers are less powerful than old computers.
 D) Old computers are more powerful than modern computers.
13. The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little
 A) Long B) the longest C) the longer D) longer
14. Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine.
 B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
 D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.
15. There is less information on the website than there is in the book.
 A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
 B) There is as many information in the book as on the website.
 C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
 D) There isn't as many information on the website as is in the book.
16. The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) The less expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 B) The most expensive cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 C) The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 D) The least expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
17. My watch is less attractive than yours.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
 B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
 C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
 D) My watch is the most attractive than yours.
18. Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. THIS MEANS
 A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
 B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English .
 C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology .
 D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.

19. Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
 B) Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
 C) Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
 D) Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.
20. Watching movies is not as good as reading books.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) Reading books is not as good as watching movies.
 B) Watching movies is better than reading books.
 C) Reading books is better than watching movies.
 D) Watching movies is as good as reading books.
21. I'm not interested in football asas you.
 A) many B) more C) much D) less
22. They want to interview as candidates as possible for the new position.
 A) much B) many C) the most D) more
23. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
 A) Learning English isn't as difficult as Learning Chinese.
 B) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
 C) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
24. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
 A) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
 B) Learning English is less difficult than Learning Chinese.
 C) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
25. I haven't got as much homework my brother.
 a so b than c as d like
26. I don't like running as as swimming. ☹️
 much often many more
27. We practice English as as possible. ☹️
 much often many more

ANSWERS: 1 the most 2 least 3 not as many 4 as much as 5 much/ less 6 longer 7 earlier 8 C 9 D 10 as often as 11 the most attractive 12 B 13 longer 14 C 15 A 16 D 17 B 18 D 19 C 20 C 21 much 22 many 23 A 24 B 25 as 26 much 27 often

قطع الوحدة الثالثة والرابعة

الكلمات التالية هي الأهم في القطع أعلاه والتي من خلالها ستتمكن من التعامل مع القطع

accident	حادث
achieve	ينجز
adult	بالغ
ago	ماضي
allow	يسمح
ancient	قديم
approximately	تقريبًا
attach	يرفق
begin	يبدأ
both	كليهما
cause	يسبب / سبب
concept	مفهوم
confidence	ثقة
confident	واثق
confirm	يؤكد
consist of	يتألف من
cope with	يتماشى مع
cost	تكلفة
course	دورة
criticise	ينتقد
cultural	ثقافة
current	حالي
deserve	يستحق
development	تطوير
disabled people	ناس عاجزة
dispute	خلاف
encourage	يشجع
expand	يوسع
expansion	توسعة
expect	يتوقع
famous	مشهور
far	بعيد
field	مجال
founder	مؤسس
true	صح

fund	يمول
guest	ضيف
how	كيف
implant	يزرع/ زرعة
in order	من اجل
income	الدخل
inside	بالداخل
inspire	يلهم
instructions	تعليمات
intelligence	ذكاء
interest	اهتمام
interview	يقابل/ مقابلة
involve	يتضمن/ يتورط
issue	قضية/ أمر
item	مادة/ صنف
near	قريب
operate	يشغل
opposite	ضد/ مقابل
organise	ينظم
outside	بالخارج
previous	سابق
prove	يبرهن
public	عام
revolutionise	يحدث ثورة
scientist	عالم
similarities	تشابهات
special	خاص
function	وظيفة
success	نجاح
supervise	يشرف/ يراقب
transport	نقل
vehicle	مركبة
wealthy	غني
False	خطأ
form	نموذج

لا تنسى البدء بمراجعة معاني الإنجليزي- انجليزي (مهمة جدًا جدًا)

خصص لها وقتًا من مراجعتك اليومية

ستجدها في نهاية قسم المعاني من صفحة 67-82

INDIRECT QUESTIONS: Function: Asking questions in a polite/ formal way.

يصاغ السؤال الغير مباشر بواحدة من الادوات التالية:

Could you tell me .../ Do you know .../ Could you explain .../ Do you mind ...

تنتهي كل الادوات اعلاه بعلامة سؤال باستثناء (I wonder...) والتي تنتهي بنقطة.

تأتي عبارة (Do you mind) متبوعة بـ (gerund).

أولاً: اسئلة (YES/ NO QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {BE, DO, HAVE, MODALS}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع بداية الحل واحدة من العبارات أعلاه، ونأخذ مثلاً هنا *Could you tell me*

2. ضع إما *if* أو *whether* (يفضل استخدام *whether* بالجملة التي تحتوي على *or*)

3. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال *do, does, did* تُحذف)

A. Please, *is* {there} a bank? → *Could you tell me whether there is* a bank please?

B. *Did you send* the report? → *I wonder if you sent* the report.

C. *Can you call* the police? → *Do you mind calling* the police?

Could you tell me if you can call the police?

يمكن كتابة الجملة التي تحتوي على *can* بطريقتين. المثال C.

ثانياً: اسئلة (WH QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {what, where, how, etc.}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع واحدة من العبارات *Could you tell me* بداية الحل.

2. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال *do, does, did* تُحذف)

What's the time please? → *Do you mind telling me what the time is*, please?

How many one will you invite? → *Do you mind telling me how many one you will invite?*
تعلم تمييز الاسم بعد عبارة (*how*)

ثالثاً: جمل الأمر والتي تُصاغ باستخدام فعل بداية الجملة.

Help me answer this question please. → *Do you mind helping* me answer this question?

1. لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال دائماً باستثناء عبارة (I wonder ...) ضع بعدها نقطة.

2. لا ترجع بالزمن ولا تغير فيه أي شيء.

3. عبارة (Do you mind) يأتي الفعل بعدها (gerund)

4. قد تأتي عبارة (Do you mind) بهذا الشكل (Do you mind telling me)

5. العبارات (Please, Well, Oh) تُحذف

1. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال

Could you tell me

2. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
 - A. Do you know if the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
 - B. Do you know if the bell does rings at eight or half past eight?
 - C. Do you know the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
 - D. Do you know if the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
3. How did you solve this puzzle?
 Could you explain
4. How much does the cotton shirt cost?
 - A. Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt costs?
 - B. Could you tell me how much if the cotton shirt costs?
 - C. Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt cost?
 - D. Could you tell me how much the cotton shirt if costs?
5. What should I do on the day before the meeting?
 Could you tell me
6. Do you know we can take water into the exam?
 whose how much how many who
7. Please tell me where you found that information.
 Do you mind

ANSWERS: 1 Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? 2 D 3 Could you explain how you solved this puzzle? 4 A 5 what I should do on the day before the meeting? 6 how much 7 telling me where you found that information

Back-shift the following indirect questions to direct ones. طريقة عكسية.
 الحالة التي لن تجد فيها الفعل المساعد سيكون الفعل المساعد فيها (do, does, did)

1. Could you tell me how much exercise I need? مضارع بسيط

2. Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

3. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

4. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

5. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

6. Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

ANSWERS: 1 How much exercise do I need? 2 How should I draw up a timetable please? 3 What do you mean by frequent breaks? 4 Is it too late to start revising now? 5 Give me some advice about diet. 6 Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

"Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh. "

1. The question which is answered by the text above is: معتمد عالمعنى

- A. Do you mind telling me how I should write a schedule?
- B. Could you tell me what you mean by frequent breaks?
- C. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?
- D. Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

"What is the best way to open a speech?"

2. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech is?
- B. Could you tell me what was the best way to open a speech?
- C. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech was?
- D. Could you tell me what is the best way to open a speech?

Is it possible to learn a new language online?

3. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B. Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C. Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D. Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online

4. How can I irrigate my plants?

- A. Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- B. Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- C. Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- D. Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

What should I do on the day before the exam?

5. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?
- B. Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- C. Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?
- D. Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam

6. Do you know?

- A. where are your classmates
- B. where classmates are your
- C. where your classmates are
- D. where classmates your are

Complete the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me

ANSWERS: 1 A 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 B 6 C 7 how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

(Function: A formal way to report thoughts, and sayings, beliefs opinions)

الأفعال التالية هي الأكثر استخدامًا وهي التي نطبق عليها المبني للمجهول الذي نعرفه من الوحدة الأولى: (لا بد ان تعرف تصاريفها)

{say → said → said } {think → thought → thought } {claim → claimed → claimed }

{believe → believed → believed } {assume → assumed → assumed }

{suppose → supposed → supposed }

ستحتاج لتطبيق المبني للمجهول بالأزمنة التالية: (مضارع بسيط / ماضي بسيط / مضارع تام) (يجب أن تعرف طريقة تحويل المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول والعكس).

هنالك طريقتين للحل، لكن يجب عليك أن تميز بعض الأمور بالجملة أولاً.

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

كلمة Scientists بداية الجملة هي الفاعل الأول. والفعل believe الذي يأتي بعد الفاعل الأول هو الذي سيطبق عليه المبني للمجهول. وكلمة that تفصل جملة عن جملة، والفاعل بعدها people هو الفاعل الثاني. والفعل بعد people لا نطبق عليه مبني للمجهول أبدًا وله طريقة خاصة للتعامل ستعرفها بعد قليل.

الطريقة الأولى للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

It

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الأولى لأنه بدأ الجملة باستخدام (it)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (it) هي المفعول به

It is believed

2. اكتب ما تبقى من الجملة

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

الطريقة الثانية للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

People

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الثانية لأنه بدأ الجملة باستخدام الفاعل الثاني (People)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (people) هي المفعول به

People are believed

2. بدل كلمة (that) ب (to)

People are believed to

3. نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة ونأخذ بعين الاعتبار الأمور التالية حول شكل الفعل بعد (to):

- تتحول جميع الأفعال (is, am, are) الى (be).
- اذا كان القسم الثاني من الجملة ماضي أو مضارع تام فيجب وضع (have) بعد (to) ونحول الفعل المتبقي من الجملة (الموجود بالقسم الثاني) الى (v3).
- اذا كان الفعل مضارع مجرد نبقية كما هو واذا معه (s) نجرده منها.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

الجملة الثلاثة التالية توضح شكل الحل بالطريقة الثانية بكل الحالات المتبوعة بـ (to)

People think that Rashid is rich. → Rashid is thought **to be** rich.

People think that Rashid collects money. → Rashid is thought **to collect** money.

People think that Rashid collected money. → Rashid is thought **to have collected** money.

الطريقة العكسية

★ ان وجود أفعال مثل **say, think, believe, claim**، يرشدنا الى انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE
الطريقة الأولى:

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

1. بما الجملة أعلاه بدأت بـ (it) واحتوت على (that) متبوعة باسم، فهي على الطريقة الأولى حتمًا.
2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثلًا.

Doctors

3. بما أن صيغة **is believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believe** وستجنب إضافة (s) لها لان الفاعل جمع (Doctors) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

Doctors believe

4. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. **Doctors believe that people are afraid of vaccine.**

الطريقة الثانية:

1. بما الجملة التالية بدأت بـ (مفعول به اسم متبوع بـ **be** وتصريف ثالث) فهذه صيغة مبني للمجهول. واضف لذلك انها احتوت على (to be) أو (to have) أو (to v1)، فهي على الطريقة الثانية حتمًا.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثلًا.

One doctor

3. بما أن صيغة **are believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believes** واضفنا (s) لها لان الفاعل مفرد (One doctor) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

One doctor believes

4. نستبدل (to) بـ (that) متبوعة بالفاعل (الاسم الثاني) الذي ذكر ببداية الجملة المراد ارجاعها (People).

One doctor believes that People

5. نرجع صيغة الفعل **to be** الى أصلها وهو **is**، أو **am**، أو **are**. وستكون هنا **are** والسبب هو الاسم **People** الذي ذكر بأول الجملة. **One doctor believes that are**

6. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. **One doctor believes that that people are afraid of vaccine.**

1. Educators have proved that taking frequent breaks after studying is useful.
Taking frequent breaks

2. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart diseases.

Eating almonds

ان لم تستطع تمييز الفاعل مفرد ام جمع من المعنى، اذا بدأ بـ **gerund** فهو مفرد حتى لو انتهى بجمع

3. Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.
People believe that
Doing regular exercises
4. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
Eating fresh vegetables
5. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.
Learning some languages
6. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
People claim
7. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
They believe

A N S W E R S: 1 Taking frequent breaks after studying has been proved to be useful. 3 Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases. 3 People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases. / Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases 4 Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach 5 Learning some languages has been proved to be helpful for the learners. 6 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. 7 They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

1. Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles.
- B) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles.
- C) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles.
- D) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.

2. Too much pastry affects health negatively.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively.
- B) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively.
- C) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively.
- D) It had believed that too much pastry will affect health negatively.

3. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
- D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

4. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active

5. People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way
B) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
C) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
D) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel

6. Linguists believe that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.

It is believed

7. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.

The heavy rainfall

ANSWERS: 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 D 6 that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works. 7 is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.

قطع الوحدة السادسة والسابعة والتاسعة والعاشر

الكلمات التالية هي الأهم في القطع أعلاه والتي من خلالها ستتمكن من التعامل مع القطع

acquire	يكسب
advertise	يعلن
agreement	اتفاقية
alternative	بديل
amazed	مندهبش
apartment	شقة
apply	يقدم
appreciate	يتمن
apprenticeship	فترة تدريب
arrange	يرتب
attribute	ميزة
audience	جمهور
avoid	يتجنب
awake	يستيقظ
behaviour	سلوك
beneficial	مفيد
big	كبير
blood circulation	الدورة الدموية
borrow	يقترض
brain	دماغ
business	عمل
buy	يشترى
calm	هادئ
career opportunities	فرص عمل

lecturer	محاضر
lesson	درس
local	محلي
long	طويل
master	يتقن / ماجستير
memorise	يحفظ
memory	ذاكرة
mental	عقلي
moment	لحظة
mother tongue	اللغة الام
motive	حافز / دافع
nation	أمة
negotiate	يفاوض
neighbourhood	الجوار
new	جديد
nutrition	تغذية
obligatory	الزامي
obtain	يحرز
occupy	يحتل
occur	يحدث
old	قديم
optional	اختياري
order	ترتيب
parents	الاهل

career paths	مساقات وظيفة
carry out	ينفذ
challenge	يتحدى
citizens	مواطنون
claim	يدعي
classify	يصنف
clear	واضح
clients	عملاء
closer	أقرب
colloquial	عامي
company	شركة
competition	منافسة
compromise	يساوم
compulsory	الزامي
concentration	تركيز
conference	مؤتمر
conflict	خلاف
contradictory	متناقض
correct	صحيح
curriculum	منهاج
deal	يتعامل
debt	دين
dehydrated	جفاف
department	إدارة
desire	رغبة
determine	يحدد
distance	مسافة
distract	يششت
dominate	يهيمن
due to	نتيجة لـ
each one	أي واحد
earn	يكسب
effective	فعال
efficiently	بفاعلية
elderly	كبار السن
error	خطأ
export	يصدر
express	يعبر
fact	حقيقة
familiar	معتاد
fast	سريع

participant	مشارك
pension	تقاعد
per year	كل سنة
period	فترة
phrase	عبارة
physical	بدني
poor	فقير
position	منصب
practice	يتمرن
prefer	يفضل
prepare	يحضر
process	عملية
promise	يعطي وعدًا
pronunciation	لفظ
qualifications	مؤهلات
quickly	بسرعة
quite	كثيرًا
realise	يدرك
recruit	يوظف
remote	بعيد
reply	يجيب
represent	يمثل
request	يطلب / طلب
respect	يحترم
responsibility	مسؤولية
responsible	مسؤول
return	يعود
reveal	يكشف
revising	مراجعة
rich	غني
rules	قواعد
satisfaction	رضي
school year	سنة دراسية
science	علوم
secondary	ثانوي
seek	يسعى
sell	يبيع
separate	يفصل
short	قصير
sign	يوقع
simulator	محاكي

feeling	شعور
fees	أجور
few	قليل
figure	رقم
financial	مالي
focus	يركز
fond of	مولع بـ
foreign	اجنبي
free	مجاني
goods	بضائع
government	حكومة
grew up	ترعرع
guide	دليل
heart rate	معدل خفقات القلب
hesitate	يتردد
hide	يخفي
holds the meaning	تحمل المعنى
huge	ضخم
humble	متواضع
identify	يميز
illustrate	يشرح
immediately	على الفور
immerse	ينغمس
impact	تأثير
import	يستورد
importance	أهمية
instead	بدلاً من
intend	ينوي
interpreter	مترجم
interrupt	يقاطع
introduce	يقدم
job	عمل
lecture	محاضرة

skills	مهارات
slow	بطيء
small	صغير
sort	يصنف
specific	محدد
speech	كلام
staff	موظفون
stage	مرحلة
standard Arabic	عربية فصحي
state	يعلن / يخبر
subject	مادة / موضوع
succeed	ينجح
summary	ملخص
survey	استطلاع
switch	ينتقل من وضع لآخر
topics	مواضيع
transfer	ينقل
translation	ترجمة
trip	رحلة
typical	نموذجي
unable	عاجز
understand	يفهم
utterance	لفظ
value	قيمة
variety	منوع
visit	يزور
vocabulary	مصطلحات
vocational	مهني
wait	ينتظر
want	يريد
what change	ما التغيير
willing	راغب
within	ضمن

WISH / IF ONLY التمني والندم

نستخدم مع هذه القاعدة **were** مع الضمائر **I, he, she, it** ولا مانع من استخدام **was**

- تأتي **If only** ببداية الجملة ويأتي بعدها فاعل: **If only she were taller.**
- تأتي **wish** ببداية الجملة مسبوقه بفاعل ومتبوعه بفاعل: **They wish they were taller.**
- ممكن أن تأتي **wish** على شكل **wishes**: **Salma wishes she were taller.**

نستخدم **الماضي البسيط** للحديث عن **التمني** ونستخدم **الماضي التام** للحديث عن **الندم**

التعليمات العامة لهذه القاعدة هي:

- نحول جملة المضارع البسيط **للماضي البسيط**
- نحول جملة الماضي البسيط **للماضي التام**
- نحول جملة المضارع التام **للماضي التام**
- **نفي المثبت ونثبت المنفي** (الا اذا تم عكس المعنى)
- بوجود كلمة **should** لا نغير النفي والاثبات (لان المعنى يخلت)
- بوجود كلمة **regret** نحول الجملة **للماضي التام**
- لا نعيد كتابة كامل الجملة إذا كانت من شقين ونترك الشق الذي يحتوي على التبرير (مثال 6 أدناه)
- يكون استخدام **الماضي التام للندم** ويكون استخدام **الماضي البسيط للتمني**

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.
Nader wishes
2. Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (**wish**)
.....
3. I don't have many friends.
If only
4. I regret living abroad for a long time. (**wish**)
.....
5. I regret speaking aloud in my house. (**wish**)
.....
6. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
If only
7. I always have to get home early, I wish my parents me stay out later.
A lets B won't let C would let D will let
8. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I early.
A wakes up B wake up C had waken up D have waken up
9. I'm sorry I made you angry last night, I wish I at you.
A hadn't shouted B hasn't shouted C am not shouting D don't shout
10. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! **المعنى يشير للندم**
A doesn't eat B hasn't eaten C hadn't eaten D haven't eaten
11. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he harder last year. (**study**)
12. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller!
(is / were / will be)

13. I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I

14. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (if only)

.....

ANSWERS: 1 Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 2 Mahmoud wishes he had consulted his career advisor. 3 If only I had many friends. 4 I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 5 I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my house 6 If only Jamal had prepared well for the exam. 7 C/ 8 C/ 9 A/ 10 C 11 had studied 12 were 13 had gone earlier to bed late last night / hadn't gone late to bed late last night 14 If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES الجمل الشرطية

العبارات التالية مستخدمة مع كل الحالات باستثناء (when) مستخدمة مع الحالة صفر

(إذا If) // (ما لم unless) // (بشرط provided that) // (لطالما as long as) // (حتى لو even if) (عندما when)

العبارات (إذا If) (بشرط provided that) (لطالما as long as)، متشابهة -تقريبًا- بالمعنى والاستخدام، بينما تختلف عنهم عبارة (حتى لو even if)

تستخدم (ما لم unless) مع كل الحالات بينما تستخدم (عندما when) مع الحالة صفر فقط.

ستحتاج لاستخدام (modals) التالية بالجمل الشرطية.

will حالة أولى

would حالة ثانية + ثالثة

would + might + could حالة ثالثة غالبًا

مش مطلوب منك تميز بين would / might / could واستخدمهم بحسب ما ينطلب منك.

الحالة صفر: If + Simple Present, Simple Present

الحالة الأولى: If + Simple Present, will + V1

الحالة الثانية: If + Simple Past, would + V1

الحالة الثالثة: If + Past Perfect, would + have + V3

لا بد وأن تكون حافظًا لشكل هذه الجمل
ويجب أن تكون ملماً لطريقة صياغة النفي
فيها

بناءً على فهم التراكيب أعلاه، سهل جدًا تحديد الحالة:

بعد الفاصلة مضارع بسيط، اذن اكيد الحالة صفر والحل مضارع بسيط

1. If plants enough sunlight, they die.

doesn't get

don't get

gets

got

قبل الفراغ في (will) اكيد اذن الحل فعل مجرد.

2. I'll the book **provided that** it isn't too expensive.

buy

buys

bought

buying

بما أنه أحد شقي الجملة ماضي بسيط، اذن الحل على الطريقة الثانية. فاكيد نستثني (C+D)، بس هذا مثال كتاب والحل المعتمد هو (B)

3. If Ali had his own computer, he to use his friend's computer.

A. would need

B. wouldn't need

C. needed

D. will need

بما انه احد طرفي الجملة (would + have + v3) فأكيد حالة ثالثة

4. I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend

hadn't invite

hadn't invited

will have invite

invites

تستخدم الحالة **صفر** للحديث عن الأمور الحقيقية والحتمية (**متوسط الأهمية**)
Something that always happens (the inevitable consequence)

تستخدم الحالة **الأولى** للحديث عن أمور نتوقع حدوثها بالمستقبل بناءً على شرط معين (**أقل أهمية**)

تستخدم الحالة **الثانية** للحديث عن أمور خيالية وحدثها غير محتمل
imaginary or unlikely events
نستخدم هنا الفعل **were** مع كل الضمائر بما في ذلك (**I, he, she, it**)
بالتوجيهي، يكون التركيز على استخدام هذه الحالة لعمل اقتراح/ نصيحة.

تستخدم الحالة **الثالثة** للحديث عن أمور حدثها مستحيل
impossible, and did not happen (**مهمة**)
ركز على امثلة اعادة الكتابة (**نفي المثبت / اثبات النفي**)

5. If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

Unless

عبارة (**unless**) تعني (**if not**) يعني انك ستستغي عن (**not**) ومن يدعمها مثل (**do**)

6. If plants hadn't grown properly, they might have died.

Unless

عبارة (**unless**) = (**if not**) يعني ستستغي عن (**not**) ومن يدعمها (لن تستغي عن (**had**) هنا لأنها اصلية بجملة الماضي التام)

7. If plants didn't get enough sunlight, they would die.

Unless

عبارة (**unless**) تعني (**if not**) يعني انك ستستغي عن (**not**) ومن يدعمها مثل (**did**)

يتم تبديل (**unless**) ب (**if not**) وليس لك علاقة بتغيير النفي والاثبات بشق الجملة الثاني.

8. Unless you called, I wouldn't come.

A. **Provided that** you didn't call, I wouldn't come. **صحيح**

B. **Provided that** you called, I would come. **مقبول منطقيًا**

الترم بزمن الجملة الماضي وانفيه باستخدام **did+ not**

بالحل **B** اضطررنا لتغيير النفي بالشق الثاني للحصول على معنى منطقي. (**الشغلة فهم مش حفظ**)

9. If you that button, the picture moves. (**press**)

10. If you an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry. (**got gets get would get**)

11. If I had stayed at home that day, I would the celebration. (**miss**)

12. I think I successful as long as I work hard.

won't be will be would be could be

13. Even if I a lot, I will still make time to speak to my friends.

travelled will travel would travel travel

14. do you get a huge feeling of satisfaction?

when if provided that even if

15. What are examples of jobs that you will not get you have a degree?

if provided that unless as long as

الأسئلة التالية (16+17+18) هي صيغ ممتدة من الصف العاشر والأول ثانوي والتوجيهي، وتستخدم لعمل اقتراح أو إعطاء نصيحة. لا يأتي عليها أسئلة عادة.

16. Before you find a full-time job, consider doing voluntary work?
you could if I were you why don't you

17., I'd find out about training courses.
you could if I were you why don't you

18. As you have a Geology degree, do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.
you could if I were you why don't you

19. you water to 100°C, it boils.
Unless/ heat When/ heat If/ don't heat If/ didn't heat

20. You will not pass your exams you hard.
as long as/ study unless/ study if/ study

21. Do you usually go home or meet your friends school?
when / finishes provided that/ finish if/ finish

22. Your new computer will last a long time you careful with it.
as long as / are even if/ are

23. We have to go to school, we're tired
when even if if provided that

24. You should practise the presentation several times. (if)

تستخدم (should) لإعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح، ونحولها هنا للحالة الثانية، لأنه من استخدامات الحالة الثانية هو إعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح. (هذا السبب الذي تتحول فيه (should) الى (would)). (الشغلة فهم مش حفظ)

25. I think you should send a text message.
If I were you,

26. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
are captured capturing had been captured has captured

27. During Ramadan, Muslims eat the sun sets.
as long as when unless even if

28. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.
as long as provided that unless if

29. you stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.
If even if unless provided that

30. Salma won't travel abroad unless she a new passport.
issue issues issued will issue

مهم جدًا الجمل التالية من (31-39) تصف حالات وقعت بالماضي وانتهت... ويطلب منك السؤال إعادة كتابتها بالجمل الشرطية. والجمل التالية تتحدث عن امرين قد وقعا بالماضي أحدهما كان سببًا والآخر نتيجة. وربط بينها باستخدام أداة ربط مثل (so) وقد يستخدم أدوات ربط أخرى مثل (and, but, because).

Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

مطلوب منك إعادة كتابة الجملة أعلاه باستخدام الجمل الشرطية. ولن يكون عمك صحيح إلا إذا استخدمت الحالة الثالثة التي وظيفتها الحديث عن أمور قد وقعت وانتهت ويستحال ادراكها.

طريقة الحل:

▪ ابدأ الحل باستخدام (if) واتبعها بشق الجملة السببي (سيكون الشق الأول غالبًا مع وجود فاصلة)
If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home,

▪ ضع **فاصلة** بدلًا من كلمة (so) والحقها بشق الجملة الثاني النتيجة (سيكون الشق الثاني غالبًا)
If Saeed **hadn't left** his camera at home, he **could have been able to take pictures of the parade.**
▪ **اثبت المنفي**، واستخدم (could) التي اعطاك إياها واضح السؤال. (اتبعها بـ (have + V3))

▪ هكذا جمل، **يتوجب عليك نفي المثبت واثبات المنفي** (بغض النظر عن مكان النفي والاثبات بالجملة)

31. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

32. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

33. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

لا يوجد فاصلة هنا (الجملة 33) ولا بد من تمييز السبب من المعنى

34. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

35. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if/ could)

36. I got top marks **because** I worked really hard the day before the exam. (might not)

If

هنا (بالجملة 36) تظهر لك النتيجة بالبداية، وبالتالي يجب ان تميز المعنى عند الحل. ما بعد كلمة because هو السبب.

37. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

38. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/might not)

39. I was unsure about the result. That's why I didn't take this step. (⊗)

الفكرة من هذا السؤال أن النفي بالشق الأول قد ورد بكلمة (unsure) وليس بعبارات النفي المعتادة (not)

40. If Ali had his own computer, he need to use his friend's computer.

is will would wouldn't

41. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you press that button,

42. I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!

even if as long as provided that when

ANSWERS: 1 don't get 2 buy 3 wouldn't need 4 hadn't invited 5 plants get enough sunlight, they die 6 plants had grown properly, they might have died 7 plants got enough sunlight, they would die 8 you didn't call, I wouldn't come./ you called, I would come. 9 press 10 get 11 have missed 12 will be 13 travel 14 when 15 unless 16 why don't you 17 if I were you 18 you could 19 When/ heat 20 unless/ study 21 when / finishes 22 as long as / are 23 even if 24 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times 25 I would send a text message 26 are captured 27 when 28 unless 29 unless 30 issues 31 I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday. 32 I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number. 33 If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd. 34 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 35 If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have got/gotten it. 36 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 37 If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items. 38 If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have got/gotten top marks. 39 If I had been sure about the results, I would have taken this step. 40. wouldn't 41 If you press that button, the picture moves 42 even if

VOCABULARY القسم الثاني: المعاني

DERIVATION (الصرف) الاشتقاق

Affixes: كل ما يأتي قبل وبعد الكلمة. Prefixes: كل ما يأتي قبل الكلمة. Suffixes: كل ما يأتي بعد الكلمة

educate	education	educational	educationally
verb	noun	adjective	adverb

المبدأ الأول: اسئلة الاشتقاق مميزة بخياراتها المتاحة، والتي تظهر فيها نفس الكلمة مشتقة كاسم، أو صفة، أو ظرف، أو فعل. وعليه، فإن كل المبادئ التالية هي خاصة بأسئلة اشتقاق المعاني فقط.

We need to this area, so people can enjoy.

A. beautify B. beauty C. beautiful D. beautifully

المبدأ الثاني: احفظ وافهم النمط التالي:

The extremely ugly duck moves quickly.

Adv.	Adj	N	V	Adv.
------	-----	---	---	------

1. تأتي الصفة غالبًا قبل الاسم وتصفه (**ugly duck**)
2. يأتي الظرف قبل الصفة ويحدد مقدارها (**extremely ugly**)
3. أصبحت مدرجًا للنمط التالي: ظرف، صفة، اسم (**extremely ugly duck**)
4. يأتي الفعل غالبًا بعد الاسم (**duck moves**)
5. يأتي الظرف قبل أو بعد الفعل (**moves quickly**) أو (**quickly moves**) كلاهما صحيح.
6. تعتبر كلمة (**duck**) اسم، وتعتبر (**ugly duck**) أو (**extremely ugly duck**) مجموعة اسم.
7. يأتي بعد (**the, an, a**):

1. اسم (**The duck**)، أو مجموعة اسم (**The ugly duck**)، (**The extremely ugly duck**)

ما ينطبق على (**the**) بالنقطة السادسة، ينطبق على كل الأدوات التي تأتي سابقة للاسم مثل صفات الملكية، أو حروف الجر، الخ... (ستراها بعد قليل)

المبدأ الثالث: احفظ نهايات الأفعال التالية:

participate strengthen classify capitalise (ize) encourage

كثير من الأفعال ليس لها نهاية تميزها وسنعمد هنا مبدأ أن الكلمة الأقل حروفًا = فعل مثل، (inform)

حفظ نهايات الأفعال هو الأهم لأنك تستطيع من خلاله في بعض الأحيان أن تعرف ما هي الخيارات المتبقية، مثل:

1. The best way to engage your kids is to play with them.

educational educate education educationally

المبدأ الرابع: تعرف على أشهر نهايات الأسماء والصفات:

educational accessible comfortable
successful cancerous creative
prosthetic childish sleepless
dependent



teacher translator extraction prosthetics equipment
importance appendage knowledge closure
privacy obesity acupuncture childishness
linguist enthusiasm childhood relationship
depth kingdom



النهاية (ic) للصفة والنهاية (ics) للاسم مهم (باستثناء مثال واحد بالكتاب)

المبدأ الخامس: أينما وجدت التصريف الثالث (V3) أو (V + ing) في خيارات أسئلة الاشتقاق فقط، فهما صفة. ادرس المثال التالي للتمييز بين صفة (V3) وصفة (V + ing):

All the plants are frozen because of this freezing weather.

2. We were that everyone loved our performance.

amazed amazement amazingly amaze

3. The party was that we all enjoyed.

interested interesting interest interestingly

(التمرين 2 + 3) تذكر أن موقع الصفة غالبًا هو قبل الاسم، لكن أضف لذلك انه بعد الفعل (be) تأتي صفة غالبًا.

4. This computer is so the criminal managed to access it easily.

accessed accessibly accessibility accessible

(التمرين 4) إذا ظهر لك بالخيارات صفة أصلية وأخرى غير أصلية، اختر الأصلية.

الصفة الغير أصلية: (اشتقت من خلال التصريف الثالث أو من خلال اضافة (ing) للفعل)، أما الأصلية، فهي باقي الصفات.

ادرس المثال التالي للتمييز بين الاسم الأصلي والاسم المنتهي بـ (V + ing):

5. My boss wrote me a letter of, and invited me to visit him at his office.

appreciate appreciating appreciated appreciation

(التمرين 5) إذا ظهر لك بالخيارات اسم أصلي وآخر غير أصلي، اختر الأصلي.

{function = V/N}

{succeed V1, succeeded V2/V3} مهمة

{remedy = V/N}

{proceed V1, proceeded V2/V3} مهمة

{prosthetic N/Adj.}

{recommend V1, recommended V2/V3} مهمة

{complement = V/N}

{expand v1, expanded V2/ V3}

{intend v1, intended v2/ v3}

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الاسم أو مجموعة الاسم

بعد أدوات التعريف والتنكير "a, an, the"

6. Fadi has now learned English well enough that he can perform interviews without an
interpret interpreted interpretable interpreter

بعد حروف الجر وأشهرها: "in, on, at, for, of, into, to, from, under, about, above, with, as, by"
حروف جر أخرى

"across, after, against, along, around, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, down, during, inside, near, until, via, within, without"

7. Since the success of her first play, she has gone from to strength.
strength strong strongly strengthen

بعد ضمائر الإشارة "this, that, those, these"

8. You should fill-in this before you leave.
clear clearance cleared clearing

بعد محددات الكميات (quantities) (يتعارض مع قاعدة الوحدة السادسة + خادع (مثال 10))

"little, a little, few, a few, much, many, more, most, less, least, plenty of, lots of, some, any, no, enough, several, all, half, a lot of"

9. All she wants is more to move on.
confident confidence confidently confidential

• ما هي أفعال الربط (Linking Verbs)؟ الخلاصة: بالتوجيهي، فعل الربط متبوع غالبًا بصفة.

smell = يشم/ تبدو رائحة =

taste = يتذوق/ يبدو طعم =

sound = صوت/ يبدو =

seem = يبدو

look = ينظر/ يبدو شكل =

appear = يبدو

قارن بين المثال

become = يصبح

be = يكون *

feel = يشعر/ يعطي شعور =

10 والمثال 88

معلومة إثرائية خارج اطار الاشتقاق

○ تتشابه أفعال الربط غالبًا مع ما يعرف بالأفعال الخبرية (Stative Verbs). أدرس المثالين التاليين:

→ The coffee **tastes** awesome. → The man **tastes** the coffee.

○ هل تعلم انه من غير الممكن ل(Stative Verbs) ان تأتي بحالة استمرار؟ ادرس المثالين التاليين:

→ The coffee **tastes** awesome. → The coffee **is-tasting** awesome.

→ I **am** at home now. → I **am-being** at home now.

→ My kid **looks** happy right now. → My kid **is-looking** happy right now.

10. Public areas and buildings are now more to people with disabilities.
access accesses accessibility accessible

بعد الأرقام (numbers) "one, two, three...etc"

11. We need to hire at least three in the new school.
teach teaching teachers taught

بعد صفات الملكية (possessive adjectives) "my, our, your, his, her, its, their"

12. Our has thrived lately.
investment invest invested investing

كفاعل أو مفعول به

13. We should prioritise in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.
sustainability sustained sustain sustainable

14. gives people the ability to resist the infection temporarily or permanently.
immunise immunised immunisation immune

بعد الـ (gerund) التي هي عبارة عن فعل + ing الذي يعمل كاسم

15. Mariam is in her second year of studying at the University of Jordan.
economics economical economically economic

16. In addition to teaching for students, Rasha teaches children's literature.
linguistics linguistically linguist linguistic

الاسم يصف الاسم الذي قبله

17. Japan has taken the lead in car
productional producer production productive

الحالات التي تستخدم فيها الصفة

لا تخلط بين قاعدة الوحدة السادسة ومبادئ الاشتقاق

smart → smarter → the smartest /// beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

قبل الاسم

18. We are looking forward to a long and partnership with your company.
succeed successful successfully successes

19. The 20th century brought about changes in our lifestyle.
revolutionarily revolutionary revolutionise revolutionist

بعد أفعال الربط (أشهرها BE) (become, seem, look, appear, sound, taste)

20. Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and were not
negotiator negotiable negotiation negotiate

21. Ali is practically much more than anyone in the class.
intelligence intelligent intelligently

22. Amer was much more successful than his older brother
academician academy academic academically

23. Because of traffic jam, it is impossible for me to get home in less than an hour.
practical practice practitioner practically
24. I avoid drinks which are prepared when having my main meals.
artifice artificially artificer artificial

The extremely ugly duck moves quickly لا تنسى هذا النسق

25. It's quite and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study. ★
recommend recommender recommendable recommendation

حالة المقارنة بالصفات (comparison) (ليس سؤال على قاعدة الوحدة السادسة فالخيارات متشابهة)

26. The new employee is as as me. He knows much about livestock.
know known knowledge knowledgeable

بعد الظرف

27. The land became wonderfully and produce more than enough food. ★
fertilise fertiliser fertilisation fertile

بعد being

28. Being very, she can solve any problem easily.
intelligent intelligence intelligently intelligencer

29. How do you deal with the knowledge of being than most people? مهارة اشتقاق + قواعد
smarter smart smartness smartly

30. Dinner is being by mother. مهارة اشتقاق + قواعد
cooked cooker cooking cook

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الفعل:

Your presence **will** highly motivate me.

Adv.

V

بعد الأفعال المساعدة التالية: (لست بحاجة لتحفظها، فأنت تعرفها وتعرف أن الفعل بعدها مجرد)

{can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, have to, don't have to, has to, doesn't have to, had to, used to, be going to, ought to, do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't}

31. Suha studied hard. I'm sure she will
success successfully successful succeed

32. Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily human bodies using ultrasound devices.
scan scanned scannable scanner

33. When do you to receive your test results?
expect expected expectancy expectantly

بعد {to} (بشرط ان لا تكون حرف جر)

34. Scientists around the world are working to a cure for cancer.
discoverable discover discoverer discovery

35. The way our teacher follows shall take me to (تركيز أقل)
smart smartness smartly smarter

بعد الفاعل

36. Most people nowadays on social media. (مهارة اشتقاق + قواعد)
blog blogging blogger blogged

بعد ظروف التكرار (adverbs of frequency)

usually, always, sometimes, often

37. The company I work for always total sales.
calculates calculator calculation calculating

قد يأتي الفعل ببداية جملة الأمر (imperative sentence)

38. your pencil so that your writing become legible.
sharp sharpen sharpener sharper

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الظرف

slow (adj.) + ly = slowly (adv.)

easy (adj.) + ly = easily (adv.)

في نهاية الجملة (يصف الفعل)

39. It is important to spend your time
produce production productively productive

قبل الفعل أو بعده

40. The students completed their science project.
success succeeded successful successfully

41. The doctors prevented the spread of the virus.
success succeeded successful successfully

حالة المقارنة بالظروف (comparison) (ليس سؤال على قاعدة الوحدة السادسة فالخيارات متشابهة)

42. Ahmad is a good man. He works as as possible.
hard hardness harden harder

يأتي الظرف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

43. A good advertisement (will/ is going to) attract customers.
certain certainly certainty certainness

يأتي الظرف ببداية الجملة (ستظهر لك فاصلة بعد الفراغ غالبًا)

44., I don't believe this story.
basically basic base based

تعلم ان تتجاهل (في بعض الأحيان) الظرف والمحددات

- All she wants **is more confidence** to move on. **9**
- Public areas and buildings **are now more accessible** to people with disabilities. **10**
- Ali **is practically much more intelligent** than anyone in the class. **21**
- Because of traffic jam, it **is practically impossible** for me to get home in less than an hour. **23**
- I avoid drinks which **are artificially prepared** when having my main meals. **24**
- It's **quite recommendable** and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study. **25**
- The land **became wonderfully fertile** and produce more than enough food. **27**
- Experienced Jordanian doctors **can easily scan** human bodies using ultrasound devices. **32**
- There **was some scepticism** among the participants about organic foods. **38**

تطلب تمارين الكتاب التالية منك أن تشتق الصفة بنفسك. (اسئلة مقالية لم تعد تأتي وازارتنا لكنها موجودة بالكتاب ومطلوبة، ادرس اشتقاقاتها)

45. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil. (**produce**)
46. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (**medicine**)
47. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (**nine**)
48. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
49. Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century. (**origin**)
50. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (**invent**)
51. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (**discover**)
52. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (**influence**)
53. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct (**qualify**)
54. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (**recommend**)
55. Congratulations on a very business deal. (**succeed**)
56. We should always be ready to listen to good (**advise**)
57. My father often talks about what he did in his (**young**)
58. It's important to have an of different countries' customs. (**aware**)

المبدأ السابع: ستضطرب في بعض الأحيان للجوء للمعنى (دراسة الاشتقاق تفيدك بحوالي 80% بالحل فقط):

59. Anyone with heart, lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice before flying.
circulate circulation circulated circulates

المبدأ التاسع: ان أسئلة الاشتقاق هي نفس أسئلة المعاني، والفرق بينهم هو أن خيارات سؤال الاشتقاق هي نفس الكلمة لكن باشتقاق مختلفة، بينما سؤال المعاني كلماته مختلفة عن بعضها:

60. Abeer teaches maths. She is a brilliant in my school. **سؤال اشتقاق**
mathematician mathematical mathematics mathematically

61. Ahmad's job doesn't pay very well, but it is very, so he doesn't want to leave it. **سؤال معاني**
seminar translation secure doctor



أفكار إضافية Additional issues

اعطف دائماً من نفس الجنس

- ★ Fortunately, our students are **smart** and **amazing**.
- ★ We live in this apartment where we **eat** and **sleep**.
- ★ You must do this job **perfectly** and **efficiently**.
- ★ At university, I studied **English** and **French**.

الأفعال {make, let, help} (يأتي مفعول به بعدها ومن ثم فعل مجرد)

62. I can make him
confession confessed confess confessing

63. She made him the exercise again.
do does doer did

64. She lets the students in class.
sing singer singing sings

65. I am trying to help him for a new bike.
look looking is looked looks

الأفعال {make, keep} (يأتي مفعول به بعدها ومن ثم صفة)

66. There are many ways to **keep our children** **engaged** when stuck at home.
academically academy academic academies

تعلم عن استخدام المحددات (معلومة إثرائية تراكمية من السنوات السابقة)

- ★ **few (C.Ns)**, insufficient small amount. ★ **a few (C.Ns)**, sufficient small amount.
- ★ **little (U.Ns)**, insufficient small amount. ★ **a little (U.Ns)**, sufficient small amount.
- ★ **much (U.N)**, I have much coffee. ★ **many (C.N)**, I have many friends.

Suffix	Type	Words
{al}	اسم وصفة أكثر	{arrival = n}/{natural, criminal, formal = adj.}
{ant}	اسم وصفة أكثر	{inhabitant = n}/{significant, important, dominant = adj.}
{ate}	صفة وفعل أكثر	{accurate = adj.}/{participate, calculate, dominate, negotiate = v}
{en}	صفة وفعل أكثر	{golden = adj.}/{encourage, enable, sharpen, strengthen = v}
{ry}	صفة واسم	{bakery, Chemistry = n}/{satisfactory, complementary = adj.}
{y}	صفة واسم	{lucky = adj.}/{academy = n}
{ing}	اسم وصفة وفعل مستمر	

أسئلة إضافية

67. Some universities offer difference-in-pronunciation courses that suit individual needs.
region regional regionalise regionally
68. I need a piece of on which computer to buy.
advise advice advisor advised
69. Have you read about the importance of Islamic in history
achieve achieved achieving achievements
70. Hani is a very competent worker. He looks also, and he can perform any task.
adaptable adaptation adapt adapted
71. 4 Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
viable alien skeptical conventional
72. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and
fertile fertilised fertilise fertilisers
73. In order to turn the deserts into and productive land, engineers built an 800-mile canal.
fertile fertilization fertilise fertiliser
74. Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
immunised immunisation immunise immune
75. How quickly does blood round the body?
circulate circulated circulation circulating
76. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
self-confidence waterproof inspire original
77. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
philosopher physician chemist polymath
78. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
an alarm clock a warning a telephone call a danger
79. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
sustainable sustainably sustainabilise sustainability
80. My manager wrote me a letter of to apply for the new position.
recommend recommended recommending recommendation
81. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
educate education educational educationally
82. If you work hard, I'm sure you will
succeed successful successfully successes

83. Congratulations! Not many people such high marks.
achievement achieve achieved achievable
84. My father works for an that helps to protect the environment.
organise organisation organised organiser
85. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life.
develop development developer developed

Ex. 4 (SB P42)

86. Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational / operate / operations)
87. When do you to receive your test results?
(expect / expectancy / expectantly)
88. There was some among the participants about organic foods, especially in one group of customers.
sceptical scepticism sceptically sceptic
89. The park is a series of pools and fountains made from shaped concrete.
geometrically geometrician geometry geometrist

(تعرف على الاشتقاقات الواردة بالجدول أدناه: (ركز على اللون الأحمر (قد يطلب منك ان تكتبها))

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
production	productive / produced	produce	productively
medicine	medical	-	medically
nine	ninth	-	ninthly
inheritance	inherited	inherit	-
origin	original		originally
invention	inventive invented	invent	inventively
discovery discoveries	discovered	discover	-
influence	influential	-	Influentially
qualification	qualified	qualify	-
recommendation	recommended	recommend	-
success	successful	succeed	successfully
advice	advised	advise	-
youth	young	-	-
awareness	aware	-	-

ANSWERS 1 educationally 2 amazed 3 interesting 4 accessible 5 appreciation 6 interpreter 7 strength 8 clearance 9 confidence 10 accessible 11 teachers 12 investment 13 sustainability 14 immunisation 15 economics 16 linguistics 17 production 18 successful 19 revolutionary 20 negotiable 21 intelligent 22 academically 23 practically 24 artificially 25 recommendable 26 knowledgeable 27 fertile 28 intelligent 29 smarter 30 cooked 31 succeed 32 scan 33 expect 34 discover 35 smartness 36 blog 37 calculates 38 sharpen 39 productively 40 successfully 41 successfully 42 hard 43 certainly 44 basically 45 production 46 medical 47 ninth 48 inheritance 49 original 50 invention 51 discoveries 52 influential 53 qualifications 54 recommendation 55 successful 56 advice 57 youth 58 awareness 59 circulation 60 mathematician 61 secure 62 confess 63 do 64 sing 65 look 66 academically 67 regional 68 advice 69 achievements 70 adaptable 71 viable 72 fertilisers 73 fertile 74 immunisation 75 circulate 76 waterproof 77 physician 78 a warning 79 sustainability 80 recommendation 81 education 82 succeed 83 achieve 84 organisation 85 development 86 operations 87 expect 88 scepticism 89 geometrically

وظائف الكلمات WORD FUNCTIONS

نتيجة / RESULT / CONSEQUENCE

in this way وبهذه الطريقة
as a consequence نتيجة لذلك
therefore وبالتالي
so لذا
as a result نتيجة لـ
consequently بناء عليه

CAUSE

because لأن
because of بسبب
since بما أن
due to بسبب

OPPOSITION

however إلا أن
although بالرغم من
despite بالرغم من
whereas بينما

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

1. The underlined phrase indicates/ suggests

consequence opposition agreement cause

ANSWER: consequence

IDIOMS

- ★ **feel blue** يحزن
- ★ **see red** يغضب
- ★ **have the green light** يسمح
- ★ **red-handed** بالجرم المشهود
- ★ **out of the blue** بشكل مفاجئ
- ★ **a white elephant** مكلف دون فائدة
- ★ **get cold feet** ان تفقد الثقة في آخر لحظة
- ★ **get it off (your) chest** (تشكي همك) انك تطلع اللي بصدرك
- ★ **play it by ear** سرعة البديهة بالتعامل مع المواقف بحسب ما تتطور
- ★ **keep your chin up** ان تبقى متماسكاً بالمواقف الصعبة
- ★ **have a head for figures** ان تمتلك استثنائية بالتعامل مع الأرقام والحسابات
- ★ **put (my) back into it** يكرس جهده في شيء ما

1. What feeling does the idiom (feel blue) represent?
happiness sadness fear anger
2. What idiom represents (anger)?
see red a white elephant out of the blue feel blue
3. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute.
get cold feet get it off my chest have a head for figures

ANSWERS: 1 sadness 2 see red 3 get cold feet

الأفعال المركبة / PHRASAL VERBS / VERB PHRASES

know about يعرف عن
give out يعطي
wake up يستيقظ
look around يلقي نظرة
focus on يركز على
fond of مولع بـ

connect with يتواصل مع
fill in يملأ
settle down يستقر
get started يبدأ / يستعد
bounce back ينهض مجددًا

turn on يُفَعِّل / يشغل
take place يقع / يحدث
meet up يلتقي
rely on يعتمد على
cope with يتماشى مع

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story take?
down up around place
2. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and down.
turn get look settle
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and
look around know about fill in meet up

ANSWERS: 1 place 2 settle 3 look around

COLLOCATIONS المتلازمات اللفظية

catch → **attention** يجذب انتباهه

get → **idea** يخطر له فكرة

take → **interest** يهتم

spend → **time** يمضي وقتاً

attend → **course** يحضر دورة

economic → **growth** نمو اقتصادي

draw up → **a timetable** يضع جدولاً

take → **a break** يأخذ استراحة

make → **a difference** يحدث تغييراً

ask → **questions** يطرح سؤالاً

earn → **respect** يكسب احترام

cause → **offence** يسبب إهانة

urban → **planning** تخطيط حضري

public → **transport** وسائل نقل عامة

biological → **waste** مخلفات بيولوجية

carbon → **footprint** آثار كربون

negative → **effect** تأثير سلبي

do → **exercise** يمارس تمرين (رياضة)

make → **a start** يبدأ

do → **a subject** يدرس مادة

make → **a mistake** يرتكب خطأ

shake → **hands** يصافح باليد

join → **a company** ينضم لمؤسسة

make → **small talk** يجري حديثاً قصيراً

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
make a mistake shake hands make a difference earn respect
2. The boy Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
got caught took spent
3. If you want to lose weight, you should exercise every day.
make do earn cause

ANSWERS: 1 make a mistake 2 caught 3 do timetable

SYNONYMS المترادفات

✳ **angry = cross = annoyed** غاضب

✳ **costs = charges = fees** اجور/ تكاليف

✳ **compulsory = obligatory** الزامي

✳ **appendage = limb** طرف

✳ **sponsor = fund** يمول

✳ **tablets = pills** أقراص دواء

✳ **signs of illness = symptoms** أعراض

✳ **unconscious state = coma** إغماء

✳ **growing warm = getting annoyed** يشتت غضباً

✳ **lessons = tuition** دروس

✳ **ailment = illness** مرض

✳ **speak = communicate** يتواصل/ يتكلم

✳ **apparatus = equipment** معدات

✳ **artificial = prosthetic** صناعي

✳ **swift = fast** سريع

✳ **special tests = medical trials** اختبارات/ تجارب طبية

✳ **smartphone = mobile phone** هاتف ذكي/ نقال

✱ **wealthy country = developed nation** دولة متقدمة

✱ **ground-breaking = new = innovative** رائد

✱ **car = vehicle** سيارة/ مركبة

Sami recites some verses from the Holy Quran whenever he feels cross.

1. What synonym can replace the underlined word in the sentence above?

ill happy angry hangry

He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

2. Find a synonym to the word "equipment" in the text above.

A N S W E R: 1 angry 2 apparatus

ANTONYMS المتضادات

✱ **natural** <> **artificial**

✱ **majority** <> **minority**

It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the text above.

A N S W E R: artificial

SUFFIXES / PREFIXES

What does the suffix "proof" mean in the word "waterproof"?

A. to provide protection. B. to provide water. C. to provide arms. D. to provide accidents.

A N S W E R: A

GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

1. أفعال متبوعة بـ **GERUNDS** : risk

2. أفعال متبوعة بـ **INFINITIVES** : agree/ afford/ want

3. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما دون أن يتغير المعنى (غير مهمة): love /hate /prefer /like

4. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما مع تغير المعنى: **start /stop** (الفعل start غير مهم)

1. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped.....

to work working work worked

2. I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.

getting to getting to get get

3. I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to one at the moment. انتبه

buy buying to buy will buy

4. Please hurry up. Let's not risk the bus.

miss to miss missing missed

A N S W E R S: 1 working 2 to get 3 buy 4 missing

RHETORICAL DEVICES

Simile: تشبيه

يستدل على هذا الاسلوب عندما نقول أن هذا الشيء يشبه هذا الشيء. والكلمات التالية تدل على ان الحل هو (Simile) **like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike** يشبه نفس بعض **resemble**

Metaphor: استعارة

يستدل على هذا الاسلوب عندما نعتبر أن شيء ما هو هكذا. فمثلاً نقول: الحياة رحلة. Life is a journey. هنالك تشابه وصعوبة أحيانا بالتمييز بين **Simile** و **Metaphor** لكن يسهل هذا الأمر عندما نجد الكلمات المفتاحية التالية: والتي تدلنا على ان الحل هو Simile. انظر للمثالين التاليين:

like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike يشبه نفس بعض **resemble**

★ Life is a journey. **Metaphor**

★ Life is like a journey. **Simile**

Onomatopoeia: أسماء الأصوات

سهلة جدًا وتتمثل بأن لكثير من الاشياء حولنا اصوات تمثلها كلمات مثل:

صوت الشيء وهو قادم من بعيد ويصل لعندك ومن ثم يتعد **Zooming** همهمة **Hum** طنين **Buzz**

تزمير **honk** ارتطام جسم صلب صغير بزجاج **Ping** صوت نزول المطر او قطرة الماء **Plop**

(نلاحظ انه حفظهم ليس صعبا والسبب انها تمثل نفس صوت الشيء)

Personification: تجسيد الجماد بصورة انسان

من السهل تمييزها عندما يشبه الجماد بسلوك بشري مثل:

- The sun shone warm and welcoming. اشرفت الشمس دافئة ومرحبة.

Study the following sentences and identify the type of rhetorical device used.

1. The world will be at your fingertips.
2. You were as brave as a lion.
3. The calm lake was a mirror.
4. The calm lake is like a mirror.
5. Ticktock, ticktock... the sound of the clock was all that could be heard in my room.
6. Lightning danced across the sky.
7. Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
8. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
9. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

ANSWERS:

1 metaphor 2 simile 3 metaphor 4 simile 5 onomatopoeia 6 personification 7 simile 8 onomatopoeia 9 personification:

هذا التمرين يطلب تمييز الفرق بين كل زوج **ادرسها وافهمها** **Explain/ Compare the difference in meaning**

- **share ideas** (يشارك الافكار): to give your ideas to another person
- **compare ideas** (يقارن الافكار): two or more people consider ideas if similar or different
- **create a website** (ينشئ موقع): to construct a website that currently does not exist
- **contribute to a website** (يشارك بموقع): offer your work to the website
- **research information** (يبحث عن معلومات): to use many sources to find the information
- **present information** (يقدم معلومات): to give the results of your research in a presentation
- **monitor what is happening** (يراقب ما يحدث): you know what is happening and following the developments
- **find out what is happening** (يستكشف ماذا يحدث): you don't know what is happening and want to discover it
- **give a talk to people** (يتحدث للناس): formal speech رسمي

- **talk to people** (يتحدث للناس): informal discussion غير رسمي
 - **show photos** (يعرض صورًا): show people photos
 - **send photos** (يرسل صورًا): send photos to people
 - is to construct a website that currently does not exist.
- A. monitor a website B. share a website C. create a website D. compare a website

ANSWER: C

PREPOSITIONS

about حول / عن **as** كما **at** عند / في **in** في **into** الى / داخل **on** على

1. Would you like to work a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic quotation English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good drawing and painting.

ANSWERS: 1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

معاني E-E مهمة جدًا جدًا (يكفي أن تحفظ المعنى العربي، وبالنسبة للمعنى E-E فيكفي قراءته وفهمه فقط)

calculation (n) calculate (v)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	حساب يحسب
computer chip (noun)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة كمبيوتر
floppy disk (noun)	a flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC (noun)	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.	كمبيوتر (حاسوب) شخصي
program (noun)		برنامج
smartphone (noun)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (noun)	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية (الإنترنت)
ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال
rely on (p. verb) reliable (adj.)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

sat nav system (noun)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة
blog (noun) blog (verb)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة يدون
email exchange (n) email (verb)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الإيميلات يرسل إيميل
social media (noun)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (noun)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي ما يعرف بـ(آيباد)
whiteboard (noun)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	سبورة إلكترونية
post (verb) post (noun)	to put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it	ينشر منشور
user (noun)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج انشاء مواقع إلكترونية
web hosting (noun)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة موقع على الانترنت
access (verb) access (noun) accessible (adjective)	to find information, especially on a computer	يصل وصول قابل للوصول
filter (noun) filter (verb)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	تصفية يصفى
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	احتيال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings (n)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان
complementary medicine (n) complement (verb)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي يتمم / يكمل
conventional (adj.) convention (noun) conventionally (adv.)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي تقليد (عُرف) بشكل تقليدي

acupuncture (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر (الإبر الصينية)
ailment (noun)	illness	مرض عادي
allergy (noun) allergic (adjective)	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية تحسس
arthritis (noun) arthritic (adjective)	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل التهاب مفصلي
herbal remedy (n) remedy (verb) remedial (adjective)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	تدوي بالأعشاب يعالج علاجي
homoeopathy (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	علاج الأعشاب والوصفات الطبيعية
immunisation (noun)	giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease	التلقيح
immunisation (noun) immunise (verb) immune (adjective)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	التلقيح يلقح / يحصن ملقح / محصن
practitioner (noun) practise (verb) practical (adjective) practically (adverb)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	ممارس يمارس عملي بشكل عملي
migraine (noun)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي (شديد)
viable (adjective) viability (noun)	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق قابلية
antibody (noun)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
option (noun) optional (adjective)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار اختياري
sceptical (adjective) sceptic (noun) scepticism (noun)	having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك شك شكوكية
malaria (noun)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
feel blue (idiom/ verb)	feel sad	يجزن
have the green light (idiom/ verb)	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح / يعطي إذنًا

out of the blue (idiom /adjective)	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	مفاجيء
white elephant (idiom/ noun)	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف دون فائدة
red-handed (idiom adj.)	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بجرم
bounce back (p. verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض مجددًا بعد انتكاسة
see red (idiom/ verb)	to be angry	يغضب
raise (verb)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير سؤال أو مسألة
setback (noun)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	فشل
optimistic (adjective) optimism (noun) optimist (noun)	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل تفاؤل الشخص المتفائل
focus on (phrasal verb) focus (noun) focused (adjective)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز تركيز مركز
cross (adj.)	angry or annoyed	غاضب
IPA	a set of phonetic symbols used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.	Ex. 7 (SB P17)
commitment (noun) commit (verb) committed (adjective)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام يلتزم ملزم
decline (verb) decline (noun)	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض انخفاض
healthcare (noun)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (noun) expect (verb) expectation (noun)	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (noun) mortal (noun/ adj.) mortally (adverb)	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات مमित على نحو قاتل
obese (adjective) obesity (noun)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	سمين سمنة
sanitation (n)	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
dental (adj.)	relating to teeth	متعلق بطب الاسنان
publicise (v) publicity (n)	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it	ينشر / يعلن

infant mortality (n)	deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل الوفاة عند حديثي الولادة
work force (n)	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
strenuous (adj.)	using or needing a lot of effort	شاق
apparatus (n) (s)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage (noun) append (verb)	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	ملحق يُلحق
artificial (adjective) artifice (noun) artificially (adverb)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي حيلة بشكل مصنع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	عضو (جسم)
prosthetic (adj.) (n) prosthetics (noun)	(noun) an artificial body part (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part	طرف صناعي صناعية (يد / قدم)
sponsor (verb) sponsor (noun) sponsored (adj.)	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى رعاية برعاية (ممول)
coma (noun)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia (noun)	a mental illness. its symptoms are problems with memory, personality changes and reasoning	مرض عقلي (الخرف)
drug (noun)	a medicine/ substance used for making medicines	عقار
implant (noun) implant (verb)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زرعة طبية يزرع
medical trial (n) trial (verb)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness { <i>effect(ive)(ness)</i> } and safety of medications	تجربة طبية يجرب
pill (noun)	small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	قرص دواء
scanner (noun) scan (verb)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح ضوئي يمسح
side effect (noun)	medicine effects on a body in addition to curing pain or illness	أعراض جانبية
stroke (noun)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	سكتة دماغية
symptom (noun)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	أعراض المرض

MRI (noun)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	تصوير الرنين المغناطيسي
cancerous (adj.) cancer (noun)	something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني سرطان
cope with (p. verb)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يواكب
expansion (noun) expand (verb)	the act of making something bigger	توسيع يوسع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	طرف جسم
outpatients (noun)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مرضى العيادات الخارجية
paediatric (adj.) paediatrics (noun) paediatrician (n)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال طب الأطفال اخصائي الأطفال
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	علاج إشعاعي
reputation (noun) repute (verb)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
ward (noun) ward (verb)	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح (مستشفى)
bionic (adjective)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	الالكتروني
career (noun)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	وظيفة
arithmetic (noun) ممکن صفة كلفة	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
geometry (noun) geometric (adjective) geometrically (adverb)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة هندسي بشكل هندسي
mathematician (noun) mathematics (noun) mathematical (adj.)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	مختص بالرياضيات رياضيات حسابي
philosopher (noun) philosophise (verb) philosophical (adj.)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	حكيم (فيلسوف) يتفلسف فلسفي
physician (noun)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب

polymath (noun)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	شخص ذو معرفة واسعة
ground-breaking (adj.) break (verb)	new, innovative	رائد
inheritance (noun) inherit (verb)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث يرث
revolutionise (verb) revolution (noun) revolutionary (adj.)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يحدث ثورة ثورة ثوري
composition (noun) compose (verb)	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف يؤلف
algebra (noun) algebraic (adjective)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
musical harmony (n) harmonious (adj.) harmonise (verb)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغم موسيقي متناغم ينسجم
camera obscura (n)	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	حجرة تصوير مظلمة
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم ريشة
minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مأذنة
windmills (noun)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طواحين الهواء
artificially-created (adj.) create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصطنع يصنع صناعة/ خلق
carbon-neutral (adj.) neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	خالي من الكربون يحاد حياد
criticise (verb) critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد نقد نقدي (انتقادي) / حرج
desalination (noun) desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية مياه البحر يزيل ملوحة
grid (noun)	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة (شبكة الطاقة)
inoculation (noun) inoculate (verb)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تلقيح يلقح

inoculable (adjective)		قابل للتلقيح
megaproject (noun)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adjective)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	صفر نفايات
outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else	يفوق / يرجح
pedestrian (noun)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة
pedestrian (adjective)		متعلق بالمشاة / تافه
vary (verb)	to differ according to the situation	يختلف
variation (noun)		اختلاف
variable (adjective)		متغير
restore (verb)	repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	يسترجع
restoration (noun)		استعادة
sustainability (noun)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة
sustain (verb)		يحافظ
sustainable (adjective)		مستدام
irrigate (verb)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	الري
irrigation (noun)		يسقي
botany (noun)	the study of plants, and agriculture	علم النبات
fertile (adj.)	agriculturally productive; "produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population"	خصب
legacy (noun)	what someone leaves to the world after their death	إرث
academic (adj./ n)	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
academy (noun)		أكاديمية
academically (adv.)		أكاديميًا
compulsory (adj.)	obligatory; required	إلزامي
contradictory (adj.)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
contradict (verb)		يتناقض
contradiction (n)		تناقض
developed nation (noun)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
fluently (adverb)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
fluency (noun)		طلاقة
fluent (adjective)		فصيح
tuition (noun)	teaching, in small groups a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس
tutorial (noun)		درس خصوصي
tutor (verb/ noun)		معلم خصوصي / يعلم
proficiency (noun)	a good standard of ability and skill	كفاءة
proficient (adj.)		كفؤ

astrophysics (noun)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
pioneering (adj.) pioneer (v/ n)	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائدة (فكرة) رائد / رائدة / يجعله رائدًا
undertake (verb) undertaking (n)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يأخذ على عاتقه (يتعهد) تعهد
qualification (n) qualify (verb) qualified (adj.)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	كفاءة / مؤهلات يؤهل مؤهل
increasingly (adv.)		بشكل متزايد
prospects (n)		آفاق
global (adj.)		عالمي
lifelong (adj.)	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
abroad (adv.)		خارج البلاد
colloquial (adj.)	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	لغة عامية
put (his) back into it (PV)/ (idiom)	to put a lot of effort into something	يكرس جهده في شيء ما
Maths (noun)		الرياضيات
Dentistry (noun)		طب الأسنان
Arabic Language and Literature (noun)		اللغة العربية وآدابها
Pharmacy (noun)	study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	الصيدلة
Marketing (noun) market (v/ n)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق يسوق / سوق
Geology (noun)		علوم الأرض
Psychology (noun) psychological (adj.)	the study of the human mind and how it works	علم النفس نفسى / نفسية
Translation (noun) translate (verb) translator (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another	الترجمة يترجم مترجم
Visual Arts (noun)	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون المرئية
Chemistry (noun)		الكيمياء
Sociology (noun) sociological (adjective)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع اجتماعي
Banking and Finance (n)		العلوم المالية والمصرفية
History (noun)		التاريخ
Nursing (noun)		التمريض

Agriculture (noun)	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Physics (noun)		الفيزياء
Engineering (noun) engineer (v/ n)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	الهندسة يهندس / مهندس
Linguistics (noun) (S) linguist (noun) linguistic (adjective)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات / اللسانيات لغوي (شخص) لغوي
Economics (noun) economical (adjective) economically (adverb)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الاقتصاد اقتصادي اقتصاديًا
Business Management (n) manage (verb) managerial (adjective)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning	إدارة الأعمال يدير إداري
Biology (noun)		العلوم الحياتية / الأحياء
Medicine (noun) (S) (U)		الطب (تخصص) / دواء
Geography (noun)		الجغرافيا
career (noun)		مهنة
advisor (noun)		مستشار
Law (noun)		القانون
halls of residence (noun)	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive (n/ v)	a reason for doing something	دافع / حافز
minority (n)	not many, the opposite of 'majority'	أقلية
fees (n)	costs, charges	رسوم
debt (n)	money you owe	دين
financial (adjective)	relating to money	مالي
get it off (your) chest (idiom)	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	انك تطلع اللي بصدرك (تشكي همك)
get cold feet (idiom)	to lose your confidence in something	ان تفقد الثقة في آخر لحظة
play it by ear (idiom)	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	سرعة البديهة بالتعامل مع المواقف بحسب ما تتطور
keep your chin up (idiom)	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ان تبقي متماسكًا بالمواقف الصعبة
have a head for figures (idiom)	to have a natural mental ability for maths/ numbers	ان تمتلك استثنائية بالتعامل مع الأرقام والحسابات

circulation (noun) circulate (verb)	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart. also air, the movement of air	دوران / جريان يعمم / يوزع
concentration (noun) concentrate (verb)	attention, or attention span	تركيز يركز
dehydration (noun) dehydrate (verb) dehydrated (adj.)	the state of having drunk too little water	تجفيف يجفف مجفف
diet (noun)/ (verb) dietary (adjective)	the kind of food that a person restricts themselves to eat each day	حمية / اتباع نظام غذائي (متعلق بالحمية)
memory (noun) memorise (verb) memorable (adj.)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة يحفظ لا يُنسى (جدير بالذكر)
nutrition (noun) nutritious (adjective)	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية مغذي (مفيد للجسم)
roleplaying (noun)	to rephrase what your partner says to others.	لعب الادوار
utterance (noun) utter (verb)	something that is said, such as a statement	الكلام / النطق يتكلم
simulator (noun) simulate (verb) simulation (noun)	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي يحاكي محاكاة
multilingual (adj.) multilingualism (n)	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات تعدد اللغات
multitask (verb)	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام
degree (noun)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة
diploma (noun)	a document given by an educational institution showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / دبلوم
Master's degree (n)	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	ماجستير
online distance learning (noun)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعليم عن بعد
PhD (noun)	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	دكتوراه / درجة دكتور
postgraduate (noun)	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	دراسات عليا
private university (n)	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة

public university (n)	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
undergraduate (n)	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational (adj.) vocation (noun)	providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job	مهني مهنة
experience (v/ n) experienced (adj.)		خبرة / تجربة خير
depend (verb) dependence (noun) dependent (adj.)		يعتمد اعتماد معتمد / مُعالم
repeat (verb) repetition (noun) repeated (adjective)		يكرر تكرار مكرر
correct (verb/ adj.) correction (noun)		صحيح / يصحح تصحيح
enrol (verb) enrolment (noun)	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل / يلتحق تسجيل
draw up a timetable		ينظم جدولاً زمنياً
make a difference		يحدث تغيير
do exercise		يتمرن
make a start		يبدأ
take a break		يأخذ قسطاً من الراحة
do (a subject)		يدرس (مادة)
immerse (verb) immersion (noun)	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينغمس انغماس
drop [a course] (verb)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يُسقط (مادة)
tailor-made (adj.)	made to fit exactly	مصمم بشكل ملائم
be prepared for detailed questions (verb phrase)	to be ready to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	أن تكون جاهزاً للإجابة على أسئلة تفصيلية
do a deal (verb)	to arrange an agreement in business	يبرم صفقة
give a business card (verb phrase)	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة أعمال
make small talk (verb phrase)	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يجري حواراً قصيراً
negotiate (verb) negotiation (noun) negotiable (adj.)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض مفاوضة قابل للتفاوض
shake hands [with someone] (verb)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يسلم باليد

tell a joke (verb)	to say something to make people laugh	يخبر طرفة "يُنكّت"
track record (noun)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الإنجازات والإخفاقات
agreement (noun) agree (verb)	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاقية يتفق
fertiliser (noun) fertilise (verb) fertilisation (noun) fertile (adjective)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد يسمد تسميد / تلقيح / تخصيب خصب
dominate (verb) dominance (noun) dominant (adjective)	to be the most important feature of something	يهيمن / يسيطر هيمنة / سيطرة مهمين / مسيطر
export (noun) export (verb) exportation (noun)	goods sold to another country	تصدير يصدر تصدير
extraction (noun) extract (verb)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج يستخرج
Gross Domestic Product (noun)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	النتاج المحلي الإجمالي
import (noun) import (verb) importation (noun) imported (adjective)	goods bought from other countries	استيراد يستورد استيراد مستورد
reserve (noun) reserve (verb)	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	احتياطي (الأشياء المخزنة) يخزن / يحفظ
knitwear (noun)	clothing made from wool	منسوجات صوفية
mineral (noun) mineral (adjective)	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معدن معدني
pharmaceuticals (plural noun) pharmaceutical (adj.)	companies which produce drugs and medicine /((fɑ:r mə su: tɪ kəl فقط)) /	شركات الأدوية / صناعات دوائية دوائي (متعلق بالأدوية)
gas (n) oil (n) vegetables (n)		غاز / بنزين نفط خضار
goods (n)	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
domestic (adj) domesticate (v) domesticity (n)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	محلي يجعله محليًا الجو المحلي / العائلي

sales pitch (noun)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	الترويج للمبيعات
machinery (noun)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	معدات / آلية (عمل)
extensively (adv.) extensive (adj.) extend (verb)	in a way to cover or affect a large area	على نطاق واسع نطاق شاسع يوسع
corporate (adjective) corporation (n)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation	تشاركي (من شركة) شركة
package holiday (n)	an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	عرض عطلة
sales pitch (noun)	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	التسويق
target market (n)	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group (noun)	a set of people of similar age	فئة عمرية
department store (n)	large shop sells different types of things	متجر ضخمة (نفس المول)
stand out (p.v)	(from the crowd) to be much better than other similar people or things	يتميز
headphones (plural noun)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
interpreter (noun) interpret (verb) interpretation (n)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري يترجم (فوريًا) ترجمة فورية
regional (adjective) region (noun)	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي إقليم
rewarding (adj.) reward (v/ n)	giving personal satisfaction	مُجزي (مفيد) يكافئ / مكافأة
secure (adjective) secure (verb) security (noun)	safe; free from danger	آمن يؤمن أمن / أمان
seminar (noun)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة / مؤتمر
translation (noun) translate (verb) translator (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another	ترجمة يترجم مترجم
fond of (adjective)	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مولع بـ
advertising (noun)		صناعة الإعلان

banking (noun)		الخدمات المصرفية
career advisor (n) advise (verb) advice (noun) U	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مستشار مهني ينصح نصيحة
doctor (noun)		طبيب (حامل دكتوراه)
lawyer		محامي
achievements (noun)		إنجازات
adaptable (adjective) adapt (verb) adaptation (noun)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	قابل للتكيف يتكيف تكيف
competent (adj.) competence (noun)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ كفاءة
conscientious (adj.) conscience (noun)	/kɒn-ʃɪ-ɛn-ʃəs /showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	منجز بضمير ضمير
contact details (n)		معلومات الاتصال
enthusiastic (adj.) enthusiasm (noun)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس حماسية
keen (adjective)	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something)	متحمس / حريص
attribute (n, v) attribu tion (n) personal attributes (n)	quality or features that is considered to be good or useful	السمات الشخصية
qualification (noun)		مؤهل
reference (noun) refer (verb)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع يرجع
training (noun)		تدريب
work experience (n)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرة العمل
curriculum vitae (n)	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	السيرة الذاتية
voluntary (adjective) volunteer (n/v)	done or given by choice	طوعي يتطوع / متطوع
enclosed (adjective) enclose (verb)	placed in an envelope with a letter	مرفق يرفق
surveyor (noun) survey (verb/ noun)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	مساح الأراضي يمسح / دراسة استقصائية
ambitious (adj.) ambition (noun)	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح طموح

full-time (adjective)	[of a job] happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	دوام كامل
intern (noun) intern (verb) internship (noun)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب يتدرب فترة التدريب
teacher (noun) restore (verb) restoration (noun)	repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	معلم يسترجع استعادة

أسئلة متوقعة على المعاني

- Find the word that is different.
A) track rugby court pitch
B) Journalist clerk playwright rink
C) confident tense upset worried
D) oars poet bat goggles
E) muscle eyelids skates heartbeat
F) wind coal gas paper
- I am studying hard because I want to be a
headlines helmet lawyer likely
- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
helmet lawyer likely navy
- Thank you so much! We are very
energy grateful headlines helmet
- Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?
helmet lawyer likely navy
- I always look at the newspaper, but I don't always read the articles.
energy grateful headlines helmet
- Solar panels generate from the sun.
energy grateful headlines helmet
- When you heat cheese, it
slice grills melts mixes
- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.
melt roast slice mix
- You need a sharp knife to the bread.
mix roast season slice
- Heat the water until it
boils fries grills melts
- Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.
boil fry grill melt
- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them.
boil/fry slice/sprinkle sprinkle/ season melt/mix
- the meat in the oven
melt mix roast boil

15. A mobile phone that connects to the Internet is know as a
 computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone
16. A very small piece found inside every computer is know as a
 computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone
17. A is a small square piece of plastic used for storing information from and into computers.
 computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone
18. A computer designed for one person to use is called a
 smartphone program PC World Wide Web
19. is when you use maths to work out an answer.
 calculation floppy disk smartphone program
20. is about all the information shared by computers through the Internet.
 smartphone program PC World Wide Web
21. Modern computers can run a lot of at the same time.
 programs modelstables mouses
22. You can move around the computer screen using a
 tablet mouse program model
23. A period of ten years is a
 decade generation laptop tablet
24. A doesn't need a keyboard.
 laptop tablet PC vehicle
25. The television was first by John Logie Baird.
 invented developed bought sold
26. Although they are pocket-sized, are powerful computers as well as phones.
 laptops smartphones programs PCs
27. My brother is learning how to write computer
 laptops smartphones programs PCs
28. I need to make a few before I decide how much to spend.
 computer chips calculations floppy disks smartphones
29. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early were as big as bricks!
 laptops models programs floppy disks
30. I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.
 laptop model program floppy disk
31. a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes
 homoeopathy ailment arthritis malaria
32. is a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.
 homoeopathy ailment arthritis malaria
33. An is an illness or disease which is not very serious.
 acupuncture homoeopathy ailment arthritis
34. Anis when you give a drug to protect against illness.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation
35.is an extremely bad headache.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation
36.is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.
 acupuncture homoeopathy ailment arthritis
37.are conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation

38. My grandfather has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
 acupuncture homoeopathy ailment arthritis
39. to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation
40. Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation
41. Headaches and colds are common, especially in winter.
 acupuncture homoeopathy ailments arthritis
42. If you have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
 malaria allergies migraine immunisation
43. I don't really believe that story – I'm very
 alien conventional sceptical complementary
44. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the approach.
 non-conventional alien conventional sceptical
45. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
 alien conventional sceptical complementary
46. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
 viable alien conventional sceptical
47. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is
 viable alien conventional malaria
48. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's
 seat belt self-confidence tiny waterproof
49. It's amazing how huge trees grow from seeds.
 big seat belt huge tiny
50. The Olympic Games often young people to take up a sport.
 helmet inspire monitor reputation
51. Please hurry up. Let's not missing the bus.
 risk do make have
52. You must always wear a in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
 helmet suit shirt seat belt
53. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special to his chest.
 reputation risk seat belt monitor
54. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop
 reputation risk seat belt self-confidence
55. Petra has a as a fascinating place to visit.
 reputation risk seat belt self-confidence
56. My father teaches Maths. He's a
 polymath chemist geometry mathematician
57. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
 chemist geometry mathematician physician
58. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study
 biology chemistry geometry mathematics
59. Mr Shahin is a true ,..... working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
 philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist
60. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in
 philosophy arithmetic chemistry biology

61. A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist
62. Replace the words and phrases in bold with the words given.
- A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
contradictory developed nation tuition optional
 - Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**?
compulsory contradictory optional tuition
 - You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.
developed nation tuition optional fluently
 - Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
contradictory developed nation tuition optional
 - Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.
compulsory contradictory developed nation tuition
63. You should study if you're interested in learning about the legal system.
Fine Arts History Physics Law
64. Studying lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
Banking and Finance Linguistics Fine Arts History
65. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
Linguistics Fine Arts History Physics Law
66. is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating.
History Physics Law biology
67. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose
Banking and Finance Linguistics Physics Law
68. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier
beneficial diet dehydration circulation
69. It's to take regular breaks when revising.
memory concentration beneficial diet
70. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid
concentration beneficial diet dehydration
71. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your
circulation memory dehydration beneficial
72. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her
concentration beneficial diet dehydration
73. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing
circulation memory concentration beneficial
74. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you
conflict negotiate patient prepared
75. When you are ready for something, you are for it.
conflict negotiate patient prepared
76. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a
patient prepared previous track record
77. When two sides disagree and argue, there is
settlement conflict agreement patient

78. When each side changes their position a little, they can agree, they have managed to
 compromise conflict negotiate disagree
79. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being
 cross translator negotiator patient
80. Please listen to the music through, so that you don't disturb anybody.
 career headphones interpret seminar
81. I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.
 Seminar regional rewarding translation
82. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also councils around the country.
 interpret regional rewarding translation
83. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.
 interpret regional rewarding translation
84. Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.
 career headphones interpret seminar
85. Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.
 seminar regional rewarding translation
86. Ali is thinking of a course in Agriculture.
 having taking painting drawing
87. I get a feeling of after a hard day's work.
 satisfaction secure warming cold
88. Make sure your online passwords are
 secure rewarding uploaded downloaded
89. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very person.
 successful responsible reckless irresponsible
90. My friend has just got a at our local bank.
 job work half happy
91. After a long, we managed to do a deal.
 agreement meeting disagreement timeless

Answers: 1 A) rugby B) rink C) confident D) poet E) skates F) paper 2 lawyer 3 helmet 4 grateful 5 likely 6 headlines 7 energy 8 melts 9 mix 10 slice 11 boils 12 fry 13 sprinkle; season 14 roast 15 smartphone 16 computer chip 17 floppy disk 18 PC 19 calculation 20 World Wide Web 21 programs 22 mouse 23 decade 24 tablet 25 invented 26 smartphones 27 program 28 calculations 29 models 30 laptop 31 malaria 32 arthritis 33 ailment 34 immunisation 35 migraine 36 acupuncture 37 allergies 38 arthritis 39 Allergies 40 immunisation 41 ailments 42 migraine 43 sceptical 44 conventional 45 complementary 46 viable 47 alien 48 waterproof 49 tiny 50 inspire 51 risk 52 seat belt 53 monitor 54 self-confidence 55 reputation 56 mathematician 57 physician 58 geometry 59 polymath 60 arithmetic 61 philosopher 62 A developed nation B compulsory C optional D tuition E contradictory 63 Law 64 Linguistics 65 Physics 66 History 67 Banking and Finance 68 diet 69 beneficial 70 dehydration 71 circulation 72 concentration 73 memory 74 negotiate 75 prepared 76 track record 77 conflict 78 compromise 79 patient 80 headphones 81 translation 82 regional 83 interpret 84 seminar 85 rewarding 86 taking 87 satisfaction 88 secure 89 responsible 90 job 91 meeting

LITERATURE SPOT B الأدب

Read the following lines from around the world in eighty days, then answer the questions that follow.

"Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused."

What idea do the above lines represent?

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطى لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWER: money

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

فكرة السؤال بنفس مبدأ فكرة الاقتباس (اقتبس الجملة أو السطر أو العبارة التي تمثل الأفكار التالية):

1 time 2 money 3 transport

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطى لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWERS:

1 ('Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.') ('No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.')

2 Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

3 Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find two examples. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

.....

2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, Who or what is this listener?

.....

3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

.....

4. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with the technique of alliteration?

.....

5. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

.....

ANSWERS **1** (singing speck), (listening long) **2** The two references are (I knew he had a nest unseen), (Perhaps his mate sat listening long) The listener is the female skylark. **3** She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did. This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing. **4** Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing). **5** The rhyme scheme is abab.

1. What kind of house is a **bungalow**?

2. How does the word **hamlet** suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

3. What form of transport is a **steamer**?

4. What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace** and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

5. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

ANSWERS 1 a house with one floor **2** A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses. **3** It's a ship powered by steam. **4** It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough. **5** enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

Complete the sentences with the correct word. أسئلة معاني متعلقة بفهم القصة.

calm confident enthusiastic unapologetic worried

1. The conductor is about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
2. Mr Fogg is that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
3. Passepartout feels about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
4. Mr Fogg remains while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
5. The guide is very about making the journey by elephant.

ANSWERS 1 unapologetic 2 confident 3 worried 4 calm 5 enthusiastic

احفظ المعاني التالية: (معرفتك للمعاني التالية ستساعدك بشكل كبير في فهم أسئلة الأدب والاجابة عليها)

speck بقعة	gay accord تناغم ايجابي	soared يحلق
sank يغوص	tender green اخضر يانع	nest عش
stalks ساق النبتة	swift سريع	slid ينزلق
mate رفيق	alliteration تكرر الحرف الأول	pattern نمط
content راض	visible مرئي	companion رفيق
stanza مقطع قصيدة	verse بيت شعر	rhythm ايقاع
palings سياج	bargain يساوم	hamlet قرية صغيرة
howdahs هودج	foreseen متوقع	obstacle عائق
fence سياج	hut كوخ	Kiouni اسم الفيل
Parsee فارسي	steamer باخرة	enclosed مغلق عليه
aggressive عدواني	wry grimace كآبة ساخرة	in accord متوافق
hidden مخفي	imagines يتخيل	notices يلاحظ
hamlet قرية صغيرة	bungalows بيت ذو طابق واحد	steamer باخرة
Kiouni (اسم الفيل)	parsee فارسي	howdahs هودج
Railway سكة حديد	cheat يغش	
means of conveyance وسيلة نقل	growing warm = getting annoyed يشتاط غضبًا	
facial expression تعبير الوجه	bungalow بيت ذو طابق واحد	
rhyming words كلمات بنفس القافية	rhyme scheme مخطط القافية	
agreement توافق	disagreement لا توافق	
alliteration تكرر الحرف الأول	means of transport وسيلة نقل	
* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.		
* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant		

القسم الثالث: الكتابة WRITING

بالنسبة لجيل 2006، فيركز امتحان الوزارة على نوع واحد من الكتابة وهو الكتابة الحرة وتشمل غالبًا، كتابة المقال (**Essay**)، والتقرير (**Report**). وأكثر شيء متكرر هو كتابة المقال (**Essay**) او (**article**) بكل الأحوال، ان معرفتك لكتابة فقرة قصيرة، هي المدخل الأساسي لكل ما ذكر أعلاه.

• كيف تكتب فقرة؟ (انظر للسؤال التالي):

Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. Try to discuss at least one advantage and one disadvantage. Write about 80 words.

- اعرف ماذا يطلب السؤال منك.
- اعمل فراغ بمقدار كلمتين ببداية السطر. (انظر نموذج الفقرة أدناه)
- اكتب جملة مفتاحية (**Topic Sentence**). (هذه جملة عامة جدًا عن موضوع الكتابة وستكون هذه الجملة مستقبلًا) هي المقدمة (**Introduction**) للمقال (**Essay**) والتقرير (**Report**) (انظر الجملة الأولى بالفقرة أدناه)
- التزم بالمضارع البسيط. (الا إذا كنت متمكن، فيإمكانك التنقل بين الأزمنة)
- التزم بأدوات الترفيم.
- ابدأ بسررد جمل مترابطة منطقيًا بالجملة المفتاحية. (ستكون هذه الجمل مستقبلًا هي المتن (**Body**))
- استخدم مرادفات بدلاً من تكرار الكلمة. (لا بأس من تكرار الكلمة ان لم تعرف مرادفات لها)
- وظّف معرفتك بالقواعد التي تعلمتها. (الترم على الأقل بالمضارع البسيط بشكل صحيح)
- ابدأ بحرف كبير بالبداية وبعد كل نقطة وعند الأسماء الصحيحة.
- استخدم كلمات الربط أينما احتجتها.
- استخدم أبسط الكلمات والتراكيب. (لا مانع من استخدام كلمات اقوى ان كنت متمكنًا)
- اختتم فقرتك بجملة عامة ختامية (**conclusion**). (ستستخدم هذه الجملة مستقبلًا بالمقال والتقرير)
- الفقرة التالية مكونة من 76 كلمة.

Technology is necessary (**essential**) in our life. Most of my tasks are depend on technology. This advantage allows (**allowed**) me to achieve my duties (**tasks**) easily. I am used to studying through distance learning, **and** that gives me more space of time. **Although** technology eases (our/ my) life, it has some disadvantages **such as** lack of movement. **Because** (**As**) I spend most of my time studying at home, I now suffer (**am now suffering**) of obesity. I advise every one to use technology carefully.

FREE WRITING

المقال / ESSAY / ARTICLE

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقرير وكل الكتابة.

يأتي السؤال بالامتحان بهذا الشكل غالبًا.

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

اكتب تعبير بدفتر الإجابة لغاية 120 كلمة بأحد المواضيع التالية.

1. Homework is supposed to help students retain information they have learnt during classroom hours. Write an article discussing the necessity of having homework, possible ways for making homework more helpful and examples of homework you like to do.
2. Every morning, so many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers for the same purpose. Write an essay expressing your point of view, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of each one

1. اختار الموضوع الاسهل لك من ناحية الأفكار والمعاني.

2. إذا طلب منك كتابة (**article**) اذن المقصود نفسه ال(**essay**). (لنفرض انه اخترنا المقترح الثاني)
3. نبدأ بالعنوان. وسهل اختياره هنا، فمممكن نكتب (**Internet and Newspapers**) أو مممكن نكتب العنوان على هيئة سؤال (**Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?**)
- (اعلم انه جزء كبير من العلامة متعلق بالتزامك بتضمين كل أفكار السؤال)
4. الآن نبدأ بالفقرة الأولى ولازم أن نبدأ بجملة عامة جدًا متعلقة بنفس الموضوع. ويفضل الاستفادة من كلمات السؤال في صياغة الجملة. مممكن نكتب:

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers.

5. اتبعها بجملة عامة ثانية مثل:

This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

- لاحظ كيف نأخذ الأفكار من السؤال ونزيد عليها لضبط الصياغة. (لا تنسخ وتكتب من السؤال دون تصرف)
6. الان ننتقل لكتابة فقرة جديدة وبإمكاننا هنا كتابة السلبيات (**disadvantages**) والايجابيات (**advantages**) بنفس الفقرة، او نقسمهم لفقرتين. ولنجعلهم فقرة واحدة.

Using internet has so many advantages **such as**, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. **However**, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. **On the other hand**, using newspapers **is not as cheap as** internet **because** you need to buy a newspaper every day. **Although** newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

- (لاحظ كيف تم تضمين كل أفكار السؤال وكيف استخدمنا القواعد اللي درسناها وكيف استخدمنا كلمات ربط مفيدة جدًا.)
7. والآن سنقوم بكتابة آخر فقرة وهي النتيجة او الخاتمة (**Conclusion**) وكونه نستطيع إعطاء رأينا بالمقال وهذا ما طلبه السؤال أساسًا منا، فمممكن أن نبدأ بعبارة (**I think...**)

I think using newspapers **is much better than** internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

(احتوت هذه المقالة على (143) كلمة).

النقاط التالية هي ما تميز المقال (**Essay/ Article**)

1. بإمكانك إعطاء رأيك. 2. لا يتم تضمين أرقام. 3. قسمها لثلاثة أجزاء (مقدمة و متن وخاتمة) مع العلم انه بإمكانك عمل أكثر من ثلاثة أجزاء 4. اعطي رأيك أو نصيحتك بالفقرة الأخيرة. انظر للمقال بشكلها كاملة:

Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers. This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

Using internet has so many advantages **such as**, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. **However**, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. **On the other hand**, using newspapers **is not as cheap as** internet **because** you need to buy a newspaper every day. **Although** newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

I think using newspapers **is much better than** internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

FREE WRITING

REPORT التقرير

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقرير وكل الكتابة

طبق كل ما تعلمته بالمقال باستثناء التالي: (النقاط التالية خاصة بالتقرير (Report))

1. استخدام عناوين فرعية (subheadings) (عنوان فرعي لكل فقرة)
 - a. فقرة المقدمة مثلاً (introduction)
 - b. ما بعد المقدمة أعط كل فقرة عنوان خاص بها مثل (Hospitals in Jordan)
 - c. أما الفقرة الأخيرة فممكّن تسميتها (conclusion)
2. استشهد بأرقام/نسب مئوية/كسور.
3. لا تعطي رأيك بأخر فقرة وإمكانك تضمين توصية، أو نتيجة، أو اقتراح لخطوات مقبلة واستخدم التعداد النقطي ان أردت. انظر لنموذج التقرير (Report) التالي:

Participation in the arts in London, England

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

INTRODUCTION

BODY

CONCLUSION

ورد السؤال التالي في امتحان جيل 2004 وكانت اجابته (An introduction)،،، ويعني ذلك ان عليك ان تحفظ شكل النموذج أعلاه لتتمكن من الإجابة على هكذا أسئلة. (السؤال مأخوذ من النص المظلل بالأصفر).

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts London, England.

- The above sentence in a report represents one of the following:

A) A recommendation B) A conclusion C) An introduction D) A report information

SUMMARY التلخيص

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة، لكن عليك الاطلاع عليه لتتفادى أي سؤال (ضع دائرة) قد يأتي كذلك

الذي ورد بالتقرير (Report) أعلاه.

التالي هو تلخيص لقطعة (مصدر) ومن الممكن استخدام عبارات مثل:

The author concludes that... some [people] argue that...; others insist that...;

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states

that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

EMAIL/ LETTERS الرسائل والبريد الإلكتروني

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة، لكن عليك الاطلاع عليه لتتفادي أي سؤال قد يأتي كذلك الذي ورد
بالتقرير (Report) أعلاه.

★ سواء كان الإيميل رسمي (formal) أو غير رسمي (informal)، ابدأ بعبارة مثل:

Dear {Name}/ Dear fellow students.

★ نستخدم غالبًا بالإيميل لغة أقل رسمية وعبارات مثل (Hello / Hi)

★ لا مانع من استخدام الاختصارات مثل (I'm/ don't)

★ من الممكن استخدام هكذا عبارات لإنهاء الإيميل.

★ Best wishes/ See you soon/ Looking forward to hearing from you.

بالرسائل الإقناعية Persuasive Letter نستخدم لغة رسمية وعبارات مثل:

★ To whom it may concern/ Yours sincerely/ Yours faithfully

استخدم بالرسائل الرسمية لغة رسمية

★ Dear [TITLE (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.) + SURNAME]

★ نستخدم الرسائل غير الرسمية مصطلحات (idioms) وأفعال مركبة (phrasal verbs) وتستخدم المبني للمعلوم

(active voice) أكثر من المبني للمجهول (passive voice).

أسئلة مقترحة

92. We always begin a letter with [name], whether it is formal or informal.

dear hello hi

93. In emails, we are less formal and tend to use [name], or hi!

dear hello hi

Answer: 1 dear 2 hello/ hi

المدونة BLOG

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة، لكن عليك الاطلاع عليه لتتفادي أي سؤال قد يأتي كذلك الذي ورد
بالتقرير (Report) أعلاه.

★ اكتب عنوان قصير وجاذب واذكر اسم المدون (اسمك)

★ ناشد القارئ بالمقدمة من خلال طرح سؤال او نصيحة

★ وفي المتن اطرح المشكلة وناقشها بعمق أكثر

★ وبالخاتمة أعد طرح سؤالك الذي قدمته بالمقدمة واطلب من القراء ان يتفاعلوا

★ بإمكانك الكتابة بنفس آلية الفيس وان تذكر مثلاً (you/ your)

Decisions, decisions

(Posted by: Hiba J)☺

CURRICULUM VITAE السيرة الذاتية

انظر السؤال أدناه، والذي ورد بامتحان جيل 2004.

عليك الاطلاع عليه لتتفادى أي سؤال قد يأتي عليه.

Name: [YOUR FULL NAME]

اجعل فراغ كاف بين العناوين

Address: [STREET NUMBER AND NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

اجعل العناوين بلون غامق

Education: Degree in English (2021) (Tawjihi 2004)

Work experience: Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

Skills and achievements: Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

Reference: [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/ TOWN NAME]

Fatima Khalid, Arabic teacher at my secondry school.

ورد السؤال التالي في امتحان جيل 2004 وكانت اجابته (reference)،،، ويعني ذلك ان عليك ان تحفظ شكل النموذج أعلاه لتتمكن من الإجابة على هكذا أسئلة. (السؤال مأخوذ من النص المظلل بالأصفر).

In a curriculum vitae, the above given information about Fatima represents one of the following headings:

(A) Personal attributes (B) contact details (C) reference (D) work experience

التحرير EDITING

صيغة السؤال التالية هي صيغة قديمة تطلب منك ان تتخيل انك موظف بوكالة الأنباء الأردنية (Jordan Times) وامامك نص تريد تحريره (تعديل الأخطاء فيه) ويخبرك أن الأخطاء تحتها خط

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have **four underlined mistakes**. Correct these mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

At international conferences, people from different countries talk to each other through interprters. They listen to the words which is said through headphones and then trenslate them into the listener's native language while the speaker is talking !

ANSWERS: 1 interpreters 2 are said 3 translate 4 (.) (نقطة وليس علامة تعجب)

وهذه صيغة أخرى للسؤال

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

ANSWERS: 1 will help 2 eyesight 3 device 4 sends 5 brain

وهناك صيغ موضوعية وهي المعتمدة حالياً، مثل:

1. After each lesson at the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
apparatus aparatos apperatus apparatus
2. Is it to do after-school activities in Japan and south Korea
compulsory/? campulsory/. compulsary/. cumpulsory/?

ANSWERS: 1 apparatus 2 compulsory/?

اسئلة متنوعة ومقترحة على الكتابة

1. In writing, using bullet points is listed under the criteria of writing a
report essay blog formal essay
2. In a report, using subheadings. citing percentages and fractions according to research represents one of the following headings.
informative paragraphs title introduction sub-title
3. In a report, using bullet points represents one of the following headings.
title recommendations/ conclusions introduction sub-headings
4. You do not write your own opinion when you are writing a
blog review essay report
5. Making a general statement, and stating your opinion represents one of the following headings.
body introduction sub-title sub-heading
6. Writing a short, catchy title, is considered a kind of writing a
report essay article blog

I hope you will consider this letter when deciding the future of our school. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Nawal Mohsen

7. In the a persuasive letter, the information above represents one of the following headings:

Sign-off

Request

Body

Introduction

Answers: 1 report 2 informative paragraphs 3 recommendations/ conclusions 4 report 5 introduction 6 blog 7 Sign-off

ينصح بالاطلاع على صفحات كتاب التمارين من رقم 71-80 لضمان تغطية جميع الأفكار الفرعية جدًا جدًا

LINKING WORDS تتضمن وظائف الكلمات أيضًا

الظاهر نجمة بجانبه هو من معلومات الكتاب وقد يرد عليه أسئلة، أما الباقي فهو اثرائي من اجل الكتابة.

اظهار التسلسل

First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc.

- There are two reasons why I'm angry. **Firstly**, you're late, and secondly, you've forgotten your homework.
- He came **first**. Therefore he got a good seat.
- After **months** of **looking** he **finally** found a job.

للإضافة

- All employees receive paid holiday and sick leave. **In addition**, we offer a range of benefits for new parents.
- The **whole** report is **badly** written. **Moreover**, it's **inaccurate**.
- The **house** is beautiful. **Furthermore**, it's in a **great** location.
- I can't afford to go to the concert. **Besides**, I don't really like classical music.
- We are unable to repair this watch. **Also**, this is the fourth time this has happened.
- We went to the park today. **As well as** we did some shopping.
- We went to the park today. We did some shopping **as well**.

لعمل الخاتمة

- **In conclusion**, I'd like to express my thanks to everyone who participated in this project.
- **To conclude**, I want to wish you all a very happy holiday season.
- **In summary**, this was a disappointing performance.

اظهار سبب (cause)

- We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left. ★
- **As / Since / Because** I was tired, I went to bed. ★
- We were late **because of / due to** the traffic. ★
 - We cancelled the trip because of the rain.
 - He sat down because he was feeling dizzy.

ورد السؤال التالي في امتحان جيل 2004 وكانت اجابته (because of) ،،،
أولاً: السؤال مقتبس من قطعة الكتاب نصًا حرفيًا باستثناء كلمة (due to)

استخدم واضح الأسئلة مرادف لكلمة (due to) وهو (because of) ،، والسبب بذلك، انه بوظائف الكلمات (مظلل بالأصفر انظر للأعلى) قد أعتبر هاتين الكلمتين مترادفتين ويمكن استبدالهما ببعضها البعض، وليس لذلك علاقة بالتفريق بين (because of) و (because) وعليه، ادرس الكلمات أعلاه (المبين نجمة بجانبها) وتوقع هكذا أسئلة عليها.

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

A) because B) although C) therefore D) because of

بكل الاحوال، فان الفرق بين (because of) و (because) هو:

Because: متبوعة بجملة تحتوي فعل

Because it rains here, I will use my umbrella.

Because of: متبوعة بجملة اسم لا تحتوي على فعل

I use my umbrella because of rain.

I talk to him because of his passion to learning every thing.

اظهار نتيجة (result)

- Leave the keys out **so (that)** I remember to take them with me.
- We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play. ★
- She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did well in her exams. ★
- They planned to reduce staff and **thus** to cut costs.
- The bus was delayed **due to** heavy snow.
- **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.
- **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
- His wife left him. **As a result**, he became very depressed.
- **For this reason**, they are not a good choice for exterior use.

اظهار التباين (opposition)

- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful. ★
- We all use social media; **however** it is time-consuming.
- He must be about 60, **whereas** his wife looks about 30.
- I still enjoyed the week **despite** the weather.

إعطاء الأمثلة

- In the electronics industry, **for instance**, 5,000 jobs are being lost.
- I prefer to wear casual clothes, **such as** jeans and a sweatshirt.
- We need to concentrate on our target audience, **namely** women aged between 20 and 30.

وبالتحديد

- I learned an important lesson when I lost my job, **namely** that nothing is a hundred percent guaranteed. وهو أنه
- I also make other jewellery **like** rings and bracelets.

متفرقة

- **On the one hand**, life would be easier. **On the other hand**, we would have less privacy. * من ناحية / ومن ناحية أخرى
 - It looks **as if** it's going to rain. وكأنها
 - **Even if** you take a taxi, you'll still miss your plane. حتى ولو
 - **Apart from** this paragraph, the report contains a large number of exaggeration. بصرف النظر عن
 - **Undoubtedly**, stress has contributed to her health problems. مما لا شك فيه
 - My thoughts will be with you **wherever** you go. أينما
 - I try to use olive oil whenever possible. وقتما
 - **On the other hand**, most people tend to trust their experience. من ناحية أخرى
- Unlike** most systems, this one is very easy to install.

- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
A) because B) although C) therefore D) because of

FORMAL LANGUAGE / INFORMAL LANGUAGE

- Formal language doesn't have contractions. (~~isn't~~ / **is not**)
اللغة الرسمية (FORMAL LANGUAGE) لا تحتوي على هكذا اختصارات (~~isn't~~)
- Formal language's sentences are quite long, with **relative pronouns**, etc.
جمل اللغة الرسمية (FORMAL LANGUAGE) أطول وفيها ضمائر وصل مثل: who/ that/ which
- Formal language's vocabulary has **no phrasal verbs**. ولا تحتوي الرسمية على أفعال مركبة.
▪ The balloon was ~~blown up~~. / The balloon was **inflated**.
- Formal language has linking expressions such as (**As a result** of, **According to** and **Although**).
تحتوي اللغة الرسمية على كلمات ربط مثل المذكورة أعلاه.
- Including **statistics** adds formality. إضافة الأرقام للكتابة يجعلها رسمية.
- Formal language uses **passive voice** more.
يستخدم المبني للمجهول والمبني للمجهول غير الشخصي باللغة الرسمية

أسئلة متنوعة

احتمالية ورودهم ضئيلة ولم يردوا من قبل

1. Jaber looked as if / **only** he hadn't slept very well.

أسئلة على نفس القطعة الثانية USING TECHNOLOGY IN CLASSROOMS

2. Read the talk and find the following:

- A) A sentence that acts as an introduction. جد جملة تمثل مقدمة.
جاء هذا السؤال على القطعة الثانية بالوحدة الأولى (SB Page 8) واجابته هي الجملة الأولى... وهذا ما اعطيتمكم سابقا فيما يتعلق بجملة الموضوع في بداية كتابة الفقرة Topic Sentence.
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- B) A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.

- C) Two sentences which end the talk.

3. How many planes did Royal Jordanian airline have in 1964 CE?

4. What was the former name of “Royal Jordanian Airlines”?
 A. It was called Alia, after the King’s daughter.
 B. It was called Samia, after the King’s daughter.
 C. It was called Arabia.

5. What is an IPA?
 A. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.
 B. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are written.
 C. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are shaped.

6. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

7. What is the function of the “opening sentence”?
 هي نفسها جملة ال topic sentence التي نبدأ الكتابة فيها.

8. How many syllables does each word below have?
 {secondary/ compulsory/ organization/ development/ tuition/ achievement/ academic/ contradictory}

9. Which subject fit into the category Sciences?
 Physics Translation Marketing Economics

10. Which option is more formal?
 A. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
 B. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

The teacher said, ‘It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well.

11. **What does the pronoun in bold refer to?**
 A) the reason why you shouldn’t study late at night. B) good idea
 C) night D) The teacher

12. **Why don’t you call after 12:00?**
 Could you tell me

13. are words or letters added to the beginning of a word.
 prefixes suffixes

14. **suffixes (words or letters added to the end of a word)**
 prefixes suffixes

15. **Which one of these questions shows puzzlement? Which one shows encouragement?**
 a How can I get work experience without getting a job first?
 b Before you find a full-time job, why don’t you consider doing voluntary work?

ANSWERS: 1 if 2 A) Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. **B)** (Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.) **C)** (Thank you for listening. does anyone have any questions?) **3 Two 4 A 5 A 6** They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read. **7** It tells the listener what you are going to talk about. **8** {secondary(4)/ compulsory(4)/ organisation(5)/ development(4)/ tuition(3)/ achievement(3)/ academic(4)/ contradictory(5)} **9 Physics 10 A 11 A 12** why don't you call after 12:00? **13** prefixes **14** suffixes **15 a** puzzlement **b** encouragement

معاني مفيدة ومهمة

punctuation أدوات الترميم	spelling إملاء	editing تحرير
recall يتذكر	introduction مقدمة	inappropriate غير ملائم
keep an eye/ (يُنْتَبِه) يخلي عينه	occupation وظيفة	contrast تناقض
opposition تعارض	cause سبب	side جانب
find/ locate اوجد	due to نتيجة لـ	replace استبدل
misused اسيء استخدامه	appropriate ملائم	overcome يتغلب على
convince يقنع	alongside جنباً الى جنب	among ما بين
neglect تجاهل	figures ارقام	statistics احصائيات/ أرقام
consist of يحتوي على	rather than بدلاً من	exaggerate يبالغ
facilities مرافق	similarity تشابه	per لكل
concerned متعلق بـ	recognize يعترف/ يميز	vivid واضح
concept مفهوم	prioritise يعطي الأولوية	arrange يرتب
indicate يشير لـ	related to متعلق بـ	name اذكر
cite استشهاد (اذكر)	determine يحدد	element عنصر
distinguish يميز	classify يصنف	exclude يستثني
vary يختلف	explicit صريح/ واضح	implicit ضمني
chunks' قطع	intonation نبرة	criteria معايير
spelling mistake (املاء) اخطاء بالهجاء	feature/ characteristic مزايا	gesture ايماءة
answer booklet دفتر الاجابة	thesis اطروحة	
What does the word (....) suggest? ؟ (.....)؟	لماذا تشير الكلمة (.....)؟	
IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet	الابجدية اللفظية/ الصوتية العالمية	
factual information معلومات واقعية		
find (v1) (فعل شاذ) يجد // found (v1) (فعل منتظم) يؤسس		

معلومات مهمة

everyone / each / each one / anyone / someone / no one / nobody جميعها يتبعها مفرد

There متبوعة بمفرد او جمع (There are apples) (There is an apple)

evidence / advice / information / homework / money / news / time كلها غير معدودة

تذكر انه بالتوجيهي الفعل بعد **to** يأتي مجرد دائماً

تذكر انه أفعال **have** اذا سبقت الفعل، فيجب ان يكون الفعل بعدها **v3**

تذكر انه **BE+V3** هي صيغة مبني للمجهول وهي نفسها تشبه مبتدأ وصفة.

The project is limited by the manager. مبني مجهول

The project is limited. مبتدأ وصفة

إذا استصعبت فهم عبارة وبدأت بـ (**gerund**) فستكون مفردة وليست جمع مثل **eating almonds**

IRREGULAR VERBS أهم الأفعال الشاذة

become	became	become	.....
break	broke	broken	.....
bring	brought	brought	.....
build	built	built	.....
buy	bought	bought	.....
choose	chose	chosen	.....
come	came	come	.....
cut	cut	cut	.....
eat	ate	eaten	.....
feel	felt	felt	.....
find	found	found	.....
get	got	got/gotten	.....
go	went	gone	.....
have	had	had	.....
hurt	hurt	hurt	.....
keep	kept	kept	.....
know	knew	known	.....
leave	left	left	.....
lose	lost	lost	.....
make	made	made	.....
mean	meant	meant	.....
meet	met	met	.....
pay	paid	paid	.....
put	put	put	.....
read	read	read	.....
run	ran	run	.....
say	said	said	.....
see	saw	seen	.....
sell	sold	sold	.....
send	sent	sent	.....
sleep	slept	slept	.....
speak	spoke	spoken	.....
spend	spent	spent	.....
swim	swam	swum	.....
take	took	taken	.....
teach	taught	taught	.....
tell	told	told	.....
think	thought	thought	.....
understand	understood	understood	.....
win	won	won	.....
write	wrote	written	.....
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	.....
show	showed	showed/shown	.....
prove	proved	proved/proven	.....
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	.....
rise	rose	risen	.....
ring	rang	rung	.....

التالي، هو جميع المعلومات التي وردت بالكتب فيما يتعلق بالوظائف اللغوية والقواعدية... وقد اردت لك بهذا المكثف جميع الأفكار المهمة التي قد ترد عليها... وها هي هنا امامك فيما اذا اردت الاطلاع عليها

ALL FUNCTIONS

1. Read the talk (USING TECHNOLOGY IN CLASSROOMS) and find the following
 - A sentence which acts as an introduction.
(Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.)
 - A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
(Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.)
 - Two sentences which end the talk.
(Thank you for listening. does anyone have any questions?)
2. The function of the following linking words is (Indicating consequence):
In this way / As a consequence / Therefore
3. The function of the following linking words is (Indicating opposition):
However / Whereas / Despite
4. What is the (IPA)? a set of phonetic symbols used to transcribe words to know how they are pronounced.
5. In writing, the phrases (The aim of this report is to) / (This report examines) / (In this report, [***] will be examined), consider as **introduction**
6. In writing, the phrases (There are more than [***] well-equipped health centres in [name of town]. / Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of [***] / The number of [***] has declined/increased since [date]), consider as **reporting information**
7. In writing, the phrases (It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...), consider as **Conclusion / Recommendations**
8. Introducing a topic in the **first sentence** of each paragraph, this is called the (**topic sentence**).
9. To write a **summary**, you need to become adept at **skimming** for important material.
10. We always begin a **letter** with **Dear [name]**, whether it is formal or informal.
11. In **emails**, we are **less formal** and tend to use **Hello [name]**, or **Hi!**
12. In **open letters**, use a group noun to address people, such as **Dear fellow students**.
13. In (**letters, emails, open letters**), **it is fine to use abbreviations such as I'm, and don't.**
14. When you write an **informal letter**, use language that is similar to spoken English. **Use abbreviations instead of full forms.**
15. **Informal letters** usually have **idioms** and **phrasal verbs**, and **use active rather than passive verbs.**
16. We can end **emails** and **letters** (not open letters) with **Best wishes/See you soon/Looking forward to hearing from you.**
17. A (**prefixes**) is (**words or letters added to the beginning of a word**)
18. A (**suffixes**) is (**words or letters added to the end of a word**)
19. In order to **persuade someone** to do something, you need to know your audience. • **Be polite. Be direct. Suggest a solution or two.**
20. These sentences in **open letters** (**Have you thought about ...?**) (**You should ..., no doubt about it.**) (**If I were [***]**), consider as **Giving advice.**
21. In a **review**, you need to develop different ways of showing how the event/restaurant/hotel affected you. Try using a **spider diagram**. **Reviews** are **not formal** writing.
22. These **linking words show (cause)** (**because / as / since / because of / due to**)
23. These **linking words show (result)** (**therefore / as a result / because of that / consequently**)
24. A curriculum vitae (CV), has **adequate line space**, and **headings are in bold.**
25. We use the **Present Simple** to talk about (1) **something that is true in the present.** (2) **things that are always true.** (3) **things that happen as a routine in the present.** (4) **scheduled or fixed events in the future.**
26. We use the **Present Continuous** (1) to talk about **something that is happening at the moment of speaking.** (2) to **describe something temporary.** (3) **actions that happen repeatedly in the present.** We use it with **always.** (4) **to talk about the future**, where something has been planned.
27. We use the **Present Perfect** to (1) **talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.** (2) **discuss our experience up to the present.** (3) **talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.**

28. We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about (1) something that began in the past and continues in the present. (2) an action repeated many times from the past until the present. (3) a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.
29. We use the **Past Simple** to (1) talk about something that started and finished in the past. (2) describe a routine in the past. (3) talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.
30. We use the **Past Continuous** to (1) talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past. (2) show that something happened for a long time in the past.
31. We use the **Past Perfect** to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.
32. We use **will** to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. We use it to express spontaneous decisions.
33. We use **going to** to talk about (1) future plans. (2) predictions that are based on evidence.
34. We use **be used to** to describe things that are familiar or customary.
35. We use **used to** to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.
36. We use the **Past Perfect Continuous** to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.
37. We use the **Future Continuous** to talk about a continuous action in the future.
38. We use the **Future Perfect** to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.
39. A **cleft sentence** is a **complex sentence** (one with a main clause and a dependent clause).
40. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.
41. We use **cleft sentences** in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.
42. **Defining relative clauses** are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.
43. **Non-defining relative clauses** are used to give more detail about a particular person,
44. place or thing that is being talked about.
45. A **non-defining relative clause** differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives
46. additional, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.
47. **Non-defining relative clauses** follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.
48. We can use **more/less ... than, as ... as** and **the most/least** to compare adjectives and adverbs.
49. We use **as much/as many** to compare quantities and numbers.
50. We can use **indirect questions** to ask questions in a polite, formal way.
51. The **impersonal passive** is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
52. We use **wish** or **If only + Past Perfect** to express regrets about the past.
53. We use **wish** or **If only + Past Simple** to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
54. We use the **zero conditional** to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence).
55. We use the **first conditional** to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.
56. We use the **third conditional** to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.
57. We use the **second conditional** to talk about imaginary or unlikely events.

تم بحمد الله

انشره بين زملائك بنية الخير وتقديم المساعدة

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هذه النسخة مجانية وغير مخصصة للبيع