

الوحدة الأولى

كورس الليث

توجيهي كافة الفروع الأكاديمية - المستوى الثالث

Action Pack 12
E **ENGLISH**
LANGUAGE

مهارات في اللغة الانجليزية

2018/19

LEVEL
3
UNIT ONE



إعداد المعلم :

أسامة محاسنة

٠٧٩٦٦٧٧٨٠٣ / ٠٧٩٨٢٣٣٥٥٥



مكتبة الوسام

ALWESAM

tawjihi center & service store

قائمة تصاريف الأفعال الشاذة (غير المنتظمة)

التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث	المعنى باللغة العربية	التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث	المعنى باللغة العربية
١ - قائمة الأفعال التي يتشابه تصريفها الثاني والثالث							
	+ t	+ t	نضيف (t)	i	u	u	i → u
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	cling	clung	clung	يمسك ب
leap	leapt	leapt	يقفز	fling	flung	flung	يدفع بقوة
mean	meant	meant	يعني	sting	stung	stung	يلدغ / يلسع
ee	e	e	نحذف (e)	swing	swung	swung	يؤرجح / يهز
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف دما	dig	dug	dug	يحفر
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
meet	met	met	يقابل	i	o	o	i → o
eep	ept	ept	eep = ept	shine	shone	shone	يشرق / يلمع
creep	crept	crept	يزحف	win	won	won	يربح
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	i	ou	ou	i → ou
sleep	slept	slept	ينام	find	found	found	يجد
sweep	swept	swept	يزيل / يكنس	grind	ground	ground	يطحن
weep	wept	wept	يبكي / يندب	y	id	id	y → id
نحذف الحرف المكرر ونضيف (t)	eel/ell=elt			lay	laid	laid	يضع / يمد
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
kneel	knelt	knelt	يركع	say	said	said	يقول
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	أفعال عشوائية			
spell	spelt	spelt	يهجئ	flee	fled	fled	يهرب
spill	spilt	spilt	يسكب	forget	forgot	forgot forgotten	ينسى
end	ent	ent	d → t	get	got	got gotten	يحصل على
build	built	built	يبني	have/has	had	had	يملك
bend	bent	bent	يثني	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
lend	lent	lent	يقرض	hold	held	held	يمسك
send	sent	sent	يرسل	lead	led	led	يقود
spend	spent	spent	يصرف	leave	left	left	يترك
أول حرف	+ old	+ old		light	lit	lit	يضئ / يشعل
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	lose	lost	lost	يخسر
tell	told	told	يخبر	make	made	made	يعمل
أول حرف	+ ought	+ ought		shoot	shot	shot	يطلق على
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
fight	fought	fought	يقاتل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
seek	sought	sought	يبحث عن	strike	struck	struck	يضرب
bring	brought	brought	يحضر	under-stand	under-stood	under-stood	يفهم
think	thought	thought	يفكر				
أول حرف	+ aught	+ aught					
catch	caught	caught	يمسك				
teach	taught	taught	يعلم				

التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث	المعنى باللغة العربية
٢ - قائمة الأفعال التي تتشابه تصاريفها الثلاثة			
burst	burst	burst	ينفجر
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
thrust	thrust	thrust	يدفع / يقحم
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
put	put	put	يضع
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
let	let	let	يترك / يدع
set	set	set	ينصب/يهيئ
read	read	read	يقرا
spread	spread	spread	ينشر
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
٣ - قوائم عشوائية			
i	a	u	
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
shrink	shrank	shrunken	يتقلص
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
ring	rang	rung	يرن / يفرع
sing	sang	sung	يغني
spring	sprang	sprung	يقفز / يثب
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
ear	ore	orn	القاعدة تكفي
bear	bore	born	يتحمل/يعاني
swear	swore	sworn	يحلف
tear	tore	torn	يمزق
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
ow	ew	الأول+n	القاعدة تكفي
blow	blew	blown	ينفخ/ ينسف
grow	grew	grown	يزرع
know	knew	known	يعرف
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
التصريف الأول نفس التصريف الثالث			
become	became	become	يصبح
come	came	come	يأتي
run	ran	run	يركض
أي فعل غير موجود في هذه الورقة هو فعل منتظم ونضيف إليه (d / ed) في التصريفين الثاني والثالث			
التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث	المعنى باللغة العربية
i	o	n + الأول	
drive	drove	driven	يسوق
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
ride	rode	ridden	يسوق
write	wrote	written	يكتب
i	a	n/en + الأول	
give	gave	given	يعطي
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
bid	bade	bidden	يأمر/ يطلب
forbid	forbade	forbidden	يمنع
الأول	الثاني	n/en + الأول	
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
see	saw	seen	يشاهد
shake	shook	shaken	يهز
take	took	taken	يأخذ
beat	beat	beaten	يضرب/يهزم
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
الأول	الثاني	n/en + الثاني	
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
break	broke	broken	يكسر
freeze	froze	frozen	يجمد
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
bite	bit	bitten	يعض
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
أفعال عشوائية			
is / am / are / be	was / were	been	يكون
do/does	did	done	يفعل
fly	flew	flown	يطير
go	went	gone	يذهب
lie	lay	lain	يستلقي
التصاريف التالية تعتبر أفعال منتظمة وغير منتظمة			
burn	burnt / burned (2 + 3)		يحرق
dream	dreamt / dreamed (2 + 3)		يحلم
learn	learnt / learned (2 + 3)		يتعلم
hang	hung / hanged (2 + 3)		يشنق

الحروف الصحيحة هي باقي الحروف

e + d	y + حرف صحيح + ied	ed + باقي الأحرف
close + d = closed	cry + ed = cried	play + ed = played

حروف العلة a, e, i, o, u

الأسماء المفردة والأسماء الجمع

١- الاسم الجمع هو الاسم الذي ينتهي ب (s) الجمع :-

اسم مفرد	اسم جمع	اسم مفرد	اسم جمع
boy	boys	book	books
girl	girls	computer	computers

٢- الأسماء التالية جمع :-

1-people ناس	2-police شرطه	3-youth شباب	4-children أطفال
5-feet أقدام	6-teeth أسنان	7-men رجال	8-women نساء
9-fish سمك	10-mice فئران	11-oxen ثيران	12-cattle قطيع
13-clergy كهنة	14-folk قوم	15-gentry جماعة	16-vermin حشرات

٤- كلمة (a number) جمع .

٣- كلمة (news) مفردة .

حروف الجر

1-about حوالي	2-above فوق	3-after بعد	4-alongside جانب
5-around حول	6-at عند ، على	7-before قبل	8-behind خلف
9-below تحت	10-beside بجانب	11-by بواسطة	12-down أسفل
13-during خلال	14-for لمدة	15-from من	16-in في
17-in front of أمام	18-inside داخل	19-into في داخل	20-near بجانب ، قرب
21-of عن / في	22-off بعيد عن	23-on على	24-out of خارج
25-outside خارج	26-over فوق	27-since منذ	28-through خلال
29-to إلى	30-toward باتجاه	31-under تحت	32-up فوق
33-with مع	34-without بدون	=====	=====

أجزاء الزمن (Time)

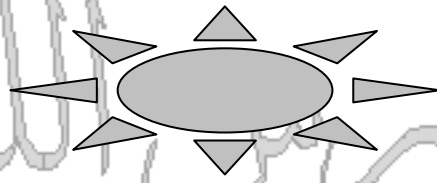
second , minute , hour , day , week , month , year , decade , century	١- الأوقات
morning , noon , afternoon , evening , night , midnight , ...	٢- أجزاء اليوم
Saturday , Sunday , Monday , Tuesday , Wednesday , Thursday , Friday	٣- الأيام
January , February , March , April , May , June , July , August , September , October , November , December	٤- الأشهر
summer , autumn , winter , spring	٥- فصول السنة

قاعدة الحرف (y)	happy + er = happier
قاعدة تضعيف الحرف الأخير	big + er = bigger

كورس الليث

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الوحدة الأولى

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1 أولا :- الأزمنة Tenses

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-a true action in the present

أشياء صحيحة في المضارع

b-things that are always true

أشياء دائما صحيحة (حقائق)

c-things that happen as a routine in the present

أشياء تحدث كروتين في المضارع (عادة)

d-scheduled or fixed events in the future

أحداث مجدولة أو مقررة في المستقبل

سؤال الاستخدام :- (What is the function of the present simple)

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

always / often / usually / sometimes / never / rarely / seldom / normally

every + زمن :- every second , every minute , every hour , every day , ...

ly + الأوقات :- secondly , minutely , hourly , daily , weekly , monthly , ...

once a day , twice a week , three times a month , ... :- زمن + عدد من المرات

generally / occasionally / frequently / hardly / scarcely / now and then / from time to time

٣- الصيغة القواعدية :-

١ ت فاعل جمع (I , we , you , they)

١ ت + s / es فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)

متى نضيف (s) أو (es)

(s , z , o , x , sh , ch) + es :- goes , fixes , ..

cry → cries , fly → flies :- + حرف صحيح + ies

plays , writes , drinks , :- باقي الأحرف + s

٤- قاعدة النفي :-

فاعل جمع (I , we , you , they)

do

(مجرد + not)

فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)

does

٥- قاعدة السؤال :-

do

+ فاعل جمع +

(مجرد)

?

does

+ فاعل مفرد +

٦- قاعدة الفعل (be) أو (not be) :-

الفاء	(be)	(not be)
مفرد (he , she , it)	is	is not
جمع (we , you , they)	are	are not
أنا	am	am not

٧- قاعدة الفعل (have) :-

فاعل جمع (I , we , you , they)	have
فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)	has

- 1-Ali usually poems . (write)
- 2-She rarely cola . (drink)
- 3-Rawan usually in weddings . (cry)
- 4-Sami always football . (play)
- 5-They often in picnics . (go)
- 6-Hani always to Amman to visit his friend . (go)
- 7-My father usually the roof . (fix)
- 8-Muna her house weekly . (not clean)
- 9-They their homework daily . (not do)
- 10- Shadi football from time to time ? (play)

ملاحظة مهمة جدا

إذا كانت الجملة حقيقة، عادة متكررة، تعبير عن الآراء والمشاعر أو جدول مواعيد رسمي يكون الجواب مضارع بسيط حتى لو لم يكن هناك ظروف

- 1-Irbid in the north of Jordan . (lie)
- 2-The Sun from the east . (rise)
- 3-Schools at 7:45 . (start)
- 4-I a clever man . (be)
- 5-She a nice girl . (not be)
- 6-We the future of this country . (be)
- 7-She a car . (have)
- 8-Sawsan a beautiful house . (not have)

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

- a-to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking
فعل يحدث لحظة الكلام
- b-to describe something temporary
لوصف شيء مؤقت
- c-for actions that happen repeatedly in the present (always)
أحداث تحدث بشكل متكرر في المضارع (**repeated action in the present**)
- d-to talk about the future , where something has been planned
للتحدث عن المستقبل ، حيث تم التخطيط لفعل ما (**planned action in the future**)

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

always / now / tonight / nowadays / at this moment / at this time / still

look ! / listen ! / stop ! / be quite ! / be careful ! / watch out ! / look out ! /
hurry up ! / excuse me ! / at present / at the time being

can / could + مجرد :- can you turn off the light , can you help me , ...

Don't + مجرد :- Don't make noise , Don't shout , Don't laugh , ...

٣- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)	is	+ Ving
فاعل جمع (we , you , they)	are	
I	am	

ملاحظة مهمة جدا

- ١- قاعدة النفي العامة :- نضع (not) بعد أول فعل مساعد .
٢- قاعدة السؤال العامة :- نضع أول فعل مساعد قبل الفاعل .

- 1-Ali still (work)
- 2-Rami always TV . (watch)
- 3-Look ! They football (play) .
- 4-Be quite ! Osama his exams . (study)
- 5-Sami in the Dead Sea now . (swim)
- 6-Watch out ! I the house . (paint)
- 7-He his parents at the time being . (not visit)
- 8-Listen ! Rami ? (sing)

المضارع التام Present Perfect

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-to talk about something that was true in the past and continued to be true in the present
التحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي واستمر صحيحا في المضارع

b-to discuss our **experience up to the present**

لمناقشة تجربة مستمرة حتى المضارع

c-to talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present

(**an action that happened in the past with results in the present**)

للتحدث عن نشاط حدث في الماضي ولكن النتائج مهمة في المضارع

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

lately / recently / already / so far / yet / just / once / ever / **never** / at last

this + زمن :- this hour , this day , this week , this year , ... today

these + جمع :- these hours , these days , these weeks , ...

in that time / over the past

٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

فاعل جمع (I , we , you , they)	have	ت ٣ +
فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)	has	

1-Ahmad a short story at last . (write)

2-I already the questions . (answer)

3-Students just their homework . (write)

4-They never TV . (watch)

5-Ali a house yet . (**not** buy)

6-I all the dishes so far . (**not** wash)

7- Ali cards with Rami so far ? (play)

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-something that began in the past and continues in the present

شيء حدث في الماضي واستمر في المضارع

b-an **action repeated** many times **from the past until the present**

حدث تكرر عدة مرات في الماضي حتى المضارع

c-a longer action recently finished the result of which are visible in the present

حدث طويل انتهى مؤخرا ونتائجه مرئية في المضارع

d-when an **action (still occurring in the present)** started

عندما يبدأ حدث ويبقى مستمرا في المضارع

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

for / since / all + زمن / (فعل , be) as long as / How long

جملتان :- ١- إحداهما تحتوي على فراغ وخالية من الظروف
٢- والأخرى فعلها (ت ١) / أثر في المضارع

٣- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

فاعل جمع (I , we , you , they)	have	+ been Ving
فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)	has	

- 1-We here since 2 o'clock . (swim)
 2-Workers all day . (work)
 3-Ola poems since she was eighteen . (write)
 4-They TV all night . (be , watch)
 5-Sami since last week . (not study)
 6- Salwa dishes for four hours ? (wash)
 7-Karam is wet . He here . (swim)
 8-Muna seems tired . She hard . (work)

قاعدة (for / since)

زمن	second , minute , hour , day , week , month , year , decade , century , ..
for	1-ان hour / ages / ever / a long + زمن / a short + زمن 2-a / one + زمن :- a second , one second , a minute , one minute ,
since	3-ساعات / أجزاء اليوم / أيام / أشهر / فصول السنة / سنوات / زمن / فاعل ثم فعل (ت ٢) 3-زمن + s :-seconds , minutes , hours , days , weeks , months , years ,

- 1-I have been living in Amman **1971** .
 2-I have been living in Amman **a long time** .
 3-I have been living in Amman **a year** .
 4-I have been living in Amman **one year** .
 5-I have been living in Amman **ten years** .
 6-I have been living in Amman **last year** .
 7-I have been living in Amman **I was ten years old** .
 8-She has been watching TV **morning** .
 9-She has been watching TV **an hour** .

10-She has been watching TV..... **last hour** .

11-She has been watching TV..... **hours** .

12-Osama has been waiting **one o'clock** .

13-Osama has been waiting **one hour** .

كيفية ربط جملتين باستخدام (for / since)

+ فاعل	have been	Ving	+ مفعول به + (تكلمة)	for +	قاعدتها
	has been			since +	قاعدتها

نحول الجملة التي لا تحتوي على قواعد (for / since)

1-We **watch** TV at nine o'clock . (since)

-We

2- My uncle **lives** in Canada . He stayed there fifteen years . (for)

- My uncle

3- Muna **is fasting** in Ramadan .
She started fasting when she was 12 years old . (since)

-Muna

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الماضي البسيط Past Simple

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-to talk about something that started and finished in the past

(**finished action in the past**)

للتحدث عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي

b-describe a routine in the past

وصف روتين في الماضي

c-to talk about something that was true for an extended period time in the past

للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا لفترة طويلة في الماضي

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

yesterday / ago / in the past
last + زمن : -last week , last year , last summer , last June , ...
2017 , 2016 , 2015 , 2014 , 2013 , 2012 , : -تاريخ ماضي
in the old / in the ancient
before + زمن : -before two days , before three years ,

٣- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

٢ ت	مهما كان الفاعل
-----	-----------------

٤- قاعدة النفي :-

did	(مجرد + not)
-----	----------------

٥- قاعدة السؤال :-

?	(مجرد)	+ فاعل +	did
---	----------	----------	-----

٦- قاعدة الفعل (be) أو (not be) :-

الفاعل	(be)	(not be)
مفرد (he , she , it , I)	was	was not
جمع (we , you , they)	were	were not

1-Rula a letter to her friend last night . (write)

2-She a postcard three days ago . (send)

3-I all the questions in the exam yesterday . (answer)

4-Shadi a car last year . (have)

5-Sara her parents last week . (**not** visit)

6-Where Sami cola before two hours ? (drink)

7-I tired yesterday . (be)

8-We tired yesterday . (be)

9-Muna so clever three years ago . (**not** be)

10- Ali tired last Tuesday ? (be)

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-to talk about **something** which **was happening** before and after another action **in the past**
 للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد نشاط آخر في الماضي

b-to show that something happened for a long in the past
 لإظهار أن شيء حدث لفترة طويلة في الماضي

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

when , while , as

٣- الصيغة القواعدية :-

فاعل مفرد (I , she , he)	was	+ Ving
فاعل جمع (they , you , we)	were	



1-When Ihome , Ali **was sleeping** . (arrive)

2-While I my exam , I **felt** sick . (study)

3-I the crash while I **was sitting** outside my home . (hear)

4-As he home , he **bought** a notebook . (walk)

5-When I Muna , she **was walking** along the sea . (meet)

كيفية ربط جملتين باستخدام (when / while / as)

ماضي بسيط , ماضي مستمر While / As

ماضي مستمر while / as ماضي بسيط

ماضي مستمر , ماضي بسيط When

ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر

1-Sami was watching TV . Omar came in . (while)

- While

- Omar

2-Muna was cooking Mansaf . Rula phoned her . (when)

- When

- Muna

الماضي التام Past Perfect

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

to talk about **actions that happened before a specific moment in the past**

للتحدث عن نشاطات حدثت قبل لحظة معينة في الماضي

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

after / before
by + { yesterday } :-by yesterday
{ last + زمن } :-by last week , by last year , ...
{ تاريخ ماضي } :-by 2017 , by 2016 , by 2015 , ...
before + تاريخ ماضي :-before 2017 , before 2016 , ...

٣- الصيغة القواعدية :-

ت ٣ + had مهما كان الفاعل



القاعدة	الظروف
ت ٣ + had	by + { yesterday } { last + زمن } { تاريخ ماضي }

- 1-After Sami **had finished** his job , he home . (go)
- 2-The thief **killed** the woman after he her money . (steal)
- 3-Before he along the street , he **had visited** his friend . (walk)
- 4-Rula her hands before she **had** her food . (wash)
- 5-By 2009 , Sami a new book . (publish)
- 6-Tareq **felt** nervous because he never before . (fly)

كيفية ربط جملتين باستخدام (after / before)

ماضي بسيط , ماضي تام After

ماضي تام after ماضي بسيط

ماضي تام , ماضي بسيط Before

ماضي بسيط before ماضي تام

1-Rami had finished his work . He visited Omar . (after)

- After

- Rami

2-Salwa had brushed her teeth . She slept early . (before)

- Before

- Salwa

3-Mazen ate his breakfast , and then he went to school . (after)

- After

- Mazen

المستقبل البسيط Future Simple باستخدام (مجرد + will)

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

a-to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence
(predicting the future without evidence)

للتحدث عن المستقبل عندما نتوقع حدوثه بدون دليل

b-to express spontaneous decisions

للتعبير عن قرارات عفوية

٢- الظروف المصاحبة :-

tomorrow / soon / in the future

2020 , 2050 , 2100 , 2150 , ... :- تاريخ مستقبل

next + زمن :- next hour , next day , next week , ...

perhaps / maybe / probable / possible / look like / I think / I hope / I suppose

sure / certain / unsure / uncertain

after + زمن مستقبل :- after two days , after three hours , ...

at the end of this + زمن :- at the end of this day , at the end of this week , ...

٣- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

(مجرد + will) مهما كان الفاعل

- 1-I to Irbid tomorrow . (go)
- 2-Rami the head master in 2025 . (be)
- 3-I you next Monday . (meet)
- 4-I think Ali fine. (be)
- 5-She a new poem soon . (**not** write)
- 6- you to Paris next week ? (travel)
- 7-The phone is ringing . I it . (answer)

المستقبل البسيط Future Simple (مجرد + be going to) باستخدام

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :-

- a-to talk about **future plans** . it doesn't have to be for the near future
 للتحدث عن خطط مستقبلية . لا يشترط أن تكون في المستقبل القريب
- b-**predictions** that are **based on evidence** تنبؤات مبنية على دليل

٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

فاعل مفرد (he , she , it)	is	+ going to + (مجرد)
فاعل جمع (we , you , they)	are	
I	am	

- 1-I a new house **when I get older** . (buy)
- 2-**The sky is full of clouds** . It (rain)
- 3-**Omar exercises very hard** . He a footballer . (be)
- 4-**The class is dirty** . The teacher us . (punish)

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

- أولا :- لا علاقة للاسم المجرور بالفعل .
- 1-The boys in the garden my brothers . (is , are)
 - 2-The chair with three legs broken . (is , are)

ثانيا :-

Ving (فاعل)	فعل مفرد +
----------------	------------

- 1-Reading very useful . (is , are , were)
- 2-Reading a book very useful . (is , are , were)
- 3-Reading books very useful . (is , are , were)

ثالثاً :- هناك أفعال لا تقبل الأزمنة المستمرة وهذه الأفعال هي :-

feel	hear	look	see	smell	sound	taste	أفعال الحواس
adore	care	dislike	hate	hope	like	love	أفعال العاطفة
admit	agree	believe	doubt	imagine	know	mean	أفعال النشاط العقلي
prefer	realize	remember	suppose	think	understand	want	
appear	be	belong	have	contain	come from	include	أفعال الملكية والكينونة
need	seem	possess	own	resemble	wish		

ويكون قاعدة هذه الأفعال كالتالي :-			
٢ - نحول الفعل من تام مستمر إلى تام		١ - نحول الفعل من مستمر إلى بسيط	
إلى	من	إلى	من
مضارع تام	مضارع تام مستمر	مضارع بسيط	مضارع مستمر
ماضي تام	ماضي تام مستمر	ماضي بسيط	ماضي مستمر
مستقبل تام	مستقبل تام مستمر	مستقبل بسيط	مستقبل مستمر

1-Ali good right now . (feel)

2-Rami played football while Omar tired . (be)

3-Ali to America since 2010 . (be)

ظروف الأزمنة

الظن	روف	القاعدة	الزمن
		ت	المضارع البسيط
		+s / es	

ly+الأوقات/ زمن+ **always /often /usually /sometimes/never/every** /
/rarely/seldom/normally/generally/occasionally/
frequently/hardly/scarcely/now and then /from time to time /

الظن	روف	القاعدة	الزمن
		am	المضارع المستمر
		are	
		is	
		+ Ving	

always /now /tonight /nowadays /at this moment /at this time /still / look ! /listen ! /stop ! /be quite ! /watch out ! / look out ! /be careful ! /hurry up ! /excuse me ! /at present /at the time being
فعل مجرد + Don't / مجرد + Can / could

الظن	روف	القاعدة	الزمن
		have	المضارع التام
		has	
		+ ٣ ت	

lately /recently /already /so far /yet /just /once /ever /never /at last /
in that time /over the past / today / this + زمن / these + زمن جمع

الظن	روف	القاعدة	الزمن
		have	المضارع التام المستمر
		has	
		+ been Ving	

for / since / all + زمن / as long as / How long

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	ت ٢	الماضي البسيط
yesterday / ago / in the past / last + زمن / in the old / in the ancient / before + زمن		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	was were	الماضي المستمر
+ Ving		
when , while , as		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	had + ت ٣	الماضي التام
after / before / by + زمن ماضي /		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	had been Ving	الماضي التام المستمر
(for / since / all + زمن) + ظرف أو فعل ماضي		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	will + مجرد	المستقبل البسيط
tomorrow / soon / in the future / next + زمن / perhaps / maybe / probable / possible / look like / I think / I hope / I suppose / sure / certain / unsure / uncertain after + زمن مستقبل / at the end of this + زمن		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	will be Ving	المستقبل المستمر
this time + زمن مستقبل / at + ساعة + زمن مستقبل / s' time + زمن		

الظروف	القاعدة	الزمن
_____	_____	_____
_____	will have + ت ٣	المستقبل التام
by + زمن مستقبل + ساعة / before + زمن مستقبل + for + زمن مستقبل		

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قائمة بالظروف المتشابهة

always =	مضارع بسيط
..... always =	مضارع مستمر
never =	مضارع بسيط
..... never =	مضارع تام
now =	مضارع مستمر
now and then =	مضارع بسيط
from now + زمن =	مستقبل بسيط
X + (yesterday / last + زمن / ماضي) =	ماضي بسيط
since + (yesterday / last + زمن / ماضي) =	مضارع تام مستمر
by + (yesterday / last + زمن / ماضي) =	ماضي تام
by + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل تام
since + زمن ماضي	مضارع تام مستمر
since + زمن ماضي	ماضي تام مستمر
before + زمن =	ماضي بسيط
before + زمن =	ماضي تام
before + تاريخ ماضي =	ماضي تام
before + ساعة + زمن مستقبل =	مستقبل تام
after + زمن =	مستقبل بسيط
after + زمن =	ماضي تام
تاريخ ماضي	ماضي بسيط
تاريخ مستقبل	مستقبل بسيط
زمن + this	مضارع تام
at the end of this + زمن	مستقبل بسيط
at this moment / at this time	مضارع مستمر
at this moment / at this time + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل مستمر
this time + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل مستمر

for / since / all + زمن	مضارع تام مستمر
for/since/all + زمن (فعل ماضي أو ظرف ماضي)	ماضي تام مستمر
{ for , since } + (be , see , think , have , ...) =	مضارع تام
for + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل تام

زمن مستقبل	مستقبل بسيط
by + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل تام
for + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل تام
at + ساعة + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل مستمر
before + ساعة + زمن مستقبل	مستقبل تام

(فعل , be) =	مضارع تام مستمر
= فعل ماضي / ظرف ماضي بسيط + (فعل , be)	ماضي تام مستمر

الجمل الخالية من الظروف	
حقيقة (جملة واحدة مكونة من فاعل وفعل)	مضارع بسيط
جملتان :- ١- إحداهما تحتوي على فراغ وخالية من الظروف ٢- والأخرى فعلها (ت ١) / أثر في المضارع	مضارع تام مستمر
جملتان :- ١- إحداهما تحتوي على فراغ وخالية من الظروف ٢- والأخرى فعلها (ت ٢) / أثر في الماضي	ماضي تام مستمر
تنبؤ أو توقع مبني على دليل / خطة مستقبلية	مجرد + be going to

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بالأزمة

- 1-Our neighbor sometimes (leave) his house and goes to the country . (1997)
- 2-As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news ,
he (not discuss) our problem at that time . (1997)
- 3-Don't disturb Shorouq now , She (listen) to a radio programme . (1998)
- 4-I once (meet) the minister . (1998)
- 5-This coat is quite cheap . It (not coast) a lot of money . (1998)
- 6-While the boys (go) to school , it began to rain heavily . (1998)
- 7-Do you see those people on the hill ?They (wave)...handkerchiefs for an hour. (1998)
- 8-After he the letter, he posted it . (writes , has written , had written) (1998)
- 9-The light through the curtains (keep) us awake last night . (1999)
- 10-Randa (finalise) the report when I left the office . (1999)
- 11-The heart (alter) its rate of pumping according to how active a person is . (1999)
- 12-The committee members (be) out since seven o'clock . (1999)
- 13-After the guests (leave) , we arrived. (1999)
- 14-Laila usually (play) the piano well. (1999)
- 15-Sami (graduate) from the university last summer. (1999)
- 16-While the teacher (explain) the lesson, someone knocked at the door . (1999)
- 17-I was writing a letter when the bell (rings , rung , rang , ring) . (2000)
- 18-I with my brother at the moment . (lived , am living , was living) (2000)

- 19-**Writing short sentences** interesting .(are , is , were , be) (2000)
- 20-**Look! The boy** (feed) the loin. (2000)
- 21-**The film** (start) a few minutes ago. (2000)
- 22-**The woman** (prepare) her children's meals daily. (2000)
- 23-**That man** (wait) for an hour to get a taxi. (2000)
- 24-**Don't shout here ! Students** their English final exam . (take) (2001)
- 25-**My research paper** of four parts . (consist) (2001)
- 26-A year ago , **Hamdan**a scholarship to continue his higher studies in Canada . (win) (2001)
- 27-**The old man** to music when the police opened the door . (listen) (2001)
- 28-**A number of car accidents** taken place in Jordan recently.
(has , has been , had to , have) (2001)
- 29-**Water** at zero degree centigrade. (freeze) (2001)
- 30-Maha met two of her friends while she to school. (go) (2001)
- 31-I him since June. (not see) (2001)
- 32-**The results of the final examinations** announced within
a few weeks from now.(be) (2001)
- 33-**The police** the robbers last night . (catch) (2001)
- 34-Where did you go yesterday ? (2001)
- We** not go out because it was raining . (do , does , did , done)
- 35-While he the essay , the computer stopped working . (2001)
(is typing , was typing , typing , typed)
- 36-**Look** at them ! **they** the thieves . (2001)
(to catch are going , going are to catch , are going to catch , catch are going to)
- 37-**We** **writing** to you with regard to the post of English teacher . (2001)
(am , is , are , was)
- 38-**My father** five countries so far . (visit) (2001)
- 39-**He** for Aqaba last night . (leave) (2001)
- 40-**Look ! the tree** down . (fail) (2001)
- 41-I arrived while he the garden . (water) (2001)
- 42-**The mother of those young children** 12 hours a day .
(work , works , have worked , are working) . (2001)
- 43-The Indians spices before the European came . (use) (2002)
- 44-**A desert** most of the natural resources needed for survival . (lack) . (2002)
- 45-**Watch out ! That blue car** you . (approach) . (2002)
- 46-**Nuha** has in England since 1999 . (**be, study**) (2002)
- 47-I have (be) reading an interesting book for three hours. (2002)
- 48-**Water** (consist) of two elements Oxygen and Hydrogen . (2002)
- 49-**Listen ! The secretary** your name now . (call) (2003)
- 50-.....**water** evaporate at 150 C ? (Do) (2003)
- 51-**The Franks and Muslims**in a great battle at the Homs of Hittin on 4th
July 1187 . (meet) (2003)
- 52-**SARS** is a **problem** which the people all over the world . (2003)
a-threaten b-threatens c-have threatened d-are threatening
- 53-It is a fact that **career breaks** advantageous to women. (2003)
a-is b-are c-was d-am
- 54-**My younger brother** last year . (graduate) (2003)
- 55-**Listen ! She** at the moment . (sing) (2003)
- 56-**He has** in London since the last three years. (be) (2003)
- 57-**Sami** a letter when the bell rang, (write) (2003)

- 58-In Ramadan, **Muslims** eat or drink during daytime . (do , not) (2003)
- 59-Laila a polite pupil .(be) (2003)
- 60-The **class** **their** exercise now . (do) (2003)
- 61-She works as a teacher, but **she** as a counselor when I met her. (works, was working, worked) (2003)
- 62-**Some journalists**this incident in next week's magazine . (report) (2003)
- 63-**My research paper** of five chapters . (consist) (2004)
- 64-The **film** a few minutes ago . (start) (2004)
- 65-Look ! **The young boy** the lion . (feed) (2004)
- 66-After she the report, she posted it. (2004)
a-writes b-writing c-has written d-had written
- 67-While the boys **studying** at school, it began to rain heavily . (2004)
(were , was , are)
- 68-I **staying** with my brother for the time being . (are , am , is) (2004)
- 69-**Salma graduated** year. (next , last , ago) (2004)
- 70-The **secretary is** your curriculum vitae now . (type) (2004)
- 71-Two weeks ago I and my classmatesin community work in our village (participate) (2004)
- 72-I **am** with my grandmother at the moment . (stay) (2004)
- 73-They were looking for the lost document when they.....the treasure. (discover) (2004)
- 74-**Our English book**of 16 unites . (consist) (2004)
- 75-**Reading weekly journals**interesting . (2004)
a-am b-is c-are d-were
- 76-**A number of volunteers**ready to help the community work in the country . (be , is , are , am) (2004)
- 77-Look ! **The students** The school yard now . (2005)
a-is cleaned b-are cleaning c-is cleaning d-are cleaned
- 78-**Mr.Masri**a physical fitness programme two years ago . (2005)
a-join b-joins c-joining d-joined
- 79-I **had read** the book twice I **summarized** it . (2005)
a-before b-to c-despite d-in spite of
- 80-Look ! **That little boy** the street at the moment . (2005)
a-were crossing b-is crossing c-had been crossing
- 81-Nowadays , **the number of computer users in Jordan** (2005)
a-is increasing b-are increasing c-were increasing
- 82-While the child wasthe bicycle , he fell off . (2005)
a-riding b-rides c-rode
- 83-**Mr. Azmi**a component teacher . (2005)
a-are b-is c-be
- 84-**Rich people** charitable projects to help poor countries . (2005)
a-fund b-funds c-funded
- 85-I was reading a story when the phone (2005)
a-ring b-rang c-rings
- 86-Usually , we those whom we love and respect . (2006)
a-supports b-support c-supporting
- 87-**This book** of three chapters. (2006)
a-consist b-consists c-to consist
- 88-**We** with my parents at the moment. (are living , lived , were living) (2006)

- 89-For the past ten minutes , I for my friend . He hasn't arrived yet . (2006)
(am waiting , was waiting , have been waiting)
- 90-I am sure I my work . (will finish , would finish , will have finished) (2006)
- 91-**My mother** the newspaper when I entered the room . (2006)
a-is reading b-was reading c-be reading
- 92-Listen ! **Someone** on the door. (knock , knocks , is knocking) (2007)
- 93-You **look** a bit tired . What **have** you **doing** ? (be) (2008)
- 94-I **haven't** my friend since the last meeting . (see) (2008)
- 95-**We** mere players last year . (were , was , will use , win) (2008)
- 96-**He** **not** able to produce good bananas at the beginning . (2009)
(was , have been , will use , going to , has been)
- 97-Ifor a job as a nurse and went for an interview yesterday . (2009)
(have , applied , apply)
- 98-How long **have** you **been** Hotel Management ? (learn) (2009)
- 99-How long **have** you for this company ? (2009)
(working , been working , work)
- 100-Basic education in Jordan **has been** to ten years . (extend) (2009)
- 101-He was not able to produce good bananas at the beginning , but **he** **working** hard since then . (2009)
(was , have been , will use , going to , has been)
- 102-Bayan **looks** sleepy now .
She **has** her science project all night . (**be** , **do**) (2010)
- 103-My friend **has** a headache . He **has been** too much TV . (watch) (2010)
- 104-Muna **has** all her exams . (passed , renew , pass) (2010)
- 105-A month ago , my friend **Fadi** his older car . (sell) (2010)
- 106-**Hatem's father** last year . He had worked for the same company all his life . (retire) (2011)
- 107-**Fatima** her homework three hours ago . (finish) (2011)
- 108-Maher felt nervous because he never in the Dead Sea before . (swim) (2011)
- 109-**Maher** his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car . (pass) (2011)
- 110-**Nour** an essay all morning . (**be** , **write**) (2011)
- 111-Asma **has been playing** the piano **she was thirteen** . (2011)
(for , since , from)
- 112-Hatem **looks** tired . He his science project all night . (**be** , **do**) (2011)
- 113-Khalid **hasn't seen** his friends two **weeks** . (since , for , from) (2011)
- 114-**Aqaba** **in** the south of Jordan . (2011)
(locates , is located , are located)
- 115-The **detectives** people all week . (**be** , **interview**) (2012)
- 116-The kids **have been playing** computer games two **hours** . (2012)
(for , since , from)
- 117-The **children** already the sandcastle on the beach . (build) (2012)
- 118-The **child** has all night . (**be** , **sleep**) (2012)
- 119-Our **neighbours** recently to Aqaba . (move) (2012)
- 120-Hatem **has had** a driving license he was eight . (for , since , from) (2012)
- 121-Hatem had saved his document before **viruses** his computer . (crash) (2012)
- 122-The **plane** a few minutes ago . (land) (2012)
- 123-After we had finished our dinner , we into the garden . (go) (2013)
- 124-Sultan a book of mine yesterday . (borrow) (2013)

- 125-Jamal and Fawaz **have** evening classes for a few weeks now .
(**be , take**) (2013)
- 126-Laila recently learning English . (start) (2013)
- 127-Manal **has been** in her room this morning . (for , from , since) (2013)
- 128-Fadia **has** to be a nurse since 2010 . (**be , train**) (2013)
- 129-My friends already preparing for their trip to Aqaba . (finish) (2013)
- 130-My grandparents have been on holiday two **weeks** . (for , from , since) (2013)
- 131-Hassan looks very pale . He **has** very well recently . (not , **be , sleep**) (2014)
- 132-Zaid lately the prize of the champion so he can participate in it
again . (win) (2014)
- 133-The government recently new laws to try to reduce the
crime rate in the country . (announce) (2014)
- 134-The documentary film was interesting thus I it so much . (enjoy) (2014)
- 135-Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he good marks in his
exams . (get) (2014)
- 136-How nice to sit down ! I'vefor three hours non-stop . (**be , walk**) (2015)
- 137-Amer slept deeply last night after he five hundred kilometers
without a break . (drive) (2015)
- 138-Asem :-I think the waiter has forgotten us . We (a)..... (**be , wait**) here
for over half an hour and nobody (b)..... (take) our order yet .
Salma :-I think you're right . He has been walking by us at least twenty times .
He probably thinks we (c) already (order) (2015)
- 139-While Dana her story , she took a short rest .(reading) (2016)
- 140-I never any one as cheerful as Amal . (meet) (2016)
- 141-By the end of 2011 , my younger sister from the university .(graduate) (2016)
- 142-My brother at the university for three years . (**be , study**) (2016)
- 143-The government **has** hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human
rights .(**be , work**) (2016)
- 144-Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to
Britain to study medicine.
-Before Tala (2016)
- 145-My parents have the living room all day . (**be , decorate**) (2016)
- 146-Muna has to the invitation yet . (not , reply) (2016)
- 147-By the end of 2010 , my friend for the USA to study medicine.(leave) (2016)
- 148-While Salma in Aqaba, she visited the castle . (stay) (2016)
- 149-Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah according
to the Islamic Calendar . (begin) (2017)
- 150-Before Mohammad bought his new bike, he enough money. (save) (2017)
- 151-Salma gained a lot of weight while **she** on holiday .(be) (2017)
- 152-Ali became a doctor after he the certificate . (acquire) (2017)
- 153-How long had you studied French before you a translator ? (become) (2017)
- 154-**The students** in my class about their achievements in science when
the bell suddenly rang . (talk) (2017)
- 155-**The workers** at the moment . They're on a break . (not , work) (2018)

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1-leaves | 2-did not discuss | 3-is listening |
| 4-have met | 5-doesn't coast | 6-were going |
| 7-have been waving | 8-had written | 9-kept |
| 10-was finalising | 11-alters | 12-have been |
| 13-had left | 14-plays | 15-graduated |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 16-was explaining | 17-rang | 18-am living |
| 19-is | 20-is feeding | 21-started |
| 22-prepares | 23-has waited/has been waiting | 24-are taking |
| 25-consists | 26-won | 27-was listening |
| 28-have | 29-freezes | 30-was going |
| 31-have not seen | 32-will be | 33-caught |
| 34-did | 35-was typing | 36-are going to catch |
| 37-are | 38-has visited | 39-left |
| 40-is failing | 41-was watering | 42-works |
| 43-had used | 44-lacks | 45-is approaching |
| 46-been studying | 47-been | 48-consists |
| 49-is calling | 50-Does | 51-met |
| 52-threatens | 53-are | 54-graduated |
| 55-is singing | 56-been | 57-was writing |
| 58-don't eat | 59-is | 60-is doing |
| 61-was working | 62-will report | 63-consists |
| 64-started | 65-is feeding | 66-had written |
| 67-were | 68-am | 69-last |
| 70-typing | 71-participated | 72-staying |
| 73-discovered | 74-consists | 75-is |
| 76-are | 77-are cleaning | 78-joined |
| 79-before | 80-is crossing | 81-is increasing |
| 82-riding | 83-is | 84-fund |
| 85-rang | 86-support | 87-consists |
| 88-are living | 89-have been waiting | 90-will finish |
| 91-was reading | 92-is knocking | 93-been |
| 94-seen | 95-were | 96-was |
| 97-applied | 98-learning | 99-been working |
| 100-extending | 101-has been | 102-been doing |
| 103-watching | 104-passed | 105-sold |
| 106-retired | 107-finished | 108-had ... swum |
| 109- has passed / passed | 110-has been writing | 111-since |
| 112-has been doing | 113-for | 114-locates |
| 115-have been interviewing | 116-for | 117-have built |
| 118-been sleeping | 119-have .. moved | 120-since |
| 121-crashed | 122-landed | 123-went |
| 124-borrowed | 125-been taking | 126-has started |
| 127-since | 128-has been training | 129-have ... finished |
| 130-for | 131-has not been sleeping | 132-has won |
| 133-has announced | 134-enjoyed | 135-had got |
| 136-have been walking | 137-had driven | |
| 138-a-have been waiting | b-has taken | c-have ordered |
| 139-was reading | 140-have met | 141-had graduated |
| 142-has been studying | 143-been working | |
| 144-Before Tala <u>went</u> to Britain to study medicine , she <u>had taken</u> three English courses in the British Council | | |
| 145-been decorating | 146-not replied | 147-had left |
| 148-was staying | 149-begins | 150-had saved |
| 151-was | 152-had aquired | 153-became |
| 154-were talking | 155-are not working | |

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1

ثانيا :- الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

- ١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :- لإخبار شخص ما حول ما قاله شخص آخر في الماضي
(To tell someone what someone else said in the past)
- التحويلات الضرورية من المباشر إلى غير المباشر

جدول (١) :- تحويل ضمائر المخاطب		
ضمائر المخاطب	جدول (٢) :- تحويل ضمائر المتحدث	
you فاعل	me	مذكر مؤنث
you مفعول به	I	he she
your	me	him her
yours	my	his her
yourself	mine	his hers
yourselves	myself	himself herself
	-----	-----
	ourselves	themselves

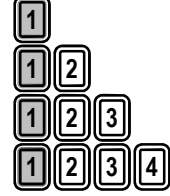
جدول (٤) :- تحويل الأفعال			جدول (٣) :- تحويل الظروف	
القاعدة	المباشر	غير المباشر	المباشر	غير المباشر
الأولى	تصريف أول (أول الفعل) do / does + مجرد	تصريف ثاني	this	that
الثانية	تصريف ثاني (رئيسي) did + مجرد	تصريف ثالث + had	these	those
الثالثة	Modals (ت ٢) → had + ت ٣ → had been Ving → to + مجرد →	Modals (ت ٢) had + ت ٣ had been Ving to + مجرد	today	that day
الرابعة	shall →	would	tonight	that night
			at the moment	at that moment
			ago	before
			nowadays	those days
			here	there
			now	then / at that time
			yesterday	that day / the day before
			tomorrow	the day after / the following day
			tomorrow + زمن next + زمن	the + زمن + after the following + زمن
			yesterday + زمن last + زمن	The + زمن + before the previous + زمن

الأفعال (Ving / ت ٣ / مجرد) لا تحول

تحويل الأفعال من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر

تصريف أول (أول الفعل)
do / does + فعل مجرد → تصريف ثاني

- play →
visit →
write →
eat →
is →
are →
am reading →
has washed →
have been eating →
will play →
can visit →
may write →
must eat →
will be watching →
will have built →
will have been eating →
do →
does →
don't sing →
doesn't wash →
do eat →
does visit →



تصريف ثاني (رئيسي)
did + فعل مجرد → تصريف ثالث + had

- played →
visited →
wrote →
ate →

was →

were →

was reading →

had →

did →

didn't drive →

did swim →

Modals (٢ ت) →	Modals (٢ ت)
had + ٣ ت →	had + ٣ ت
had been Ving →	had been Ving
to + مجرد →	to + مجرد

would play →

should sit →

could visit →

might eat →

had to drink →

ought to swim →

would be watching →

had drunk →

had been reading →

to swim →

did	had done
did + مجرد	had + ٣ ت
had	had had
had + ٣ ت	had + ٣ ت
had been Ving	had been Ving

shall →	would
---------	-------

shall visit →

متى يكون الضمير (you) فاعل أو مفعول به

you	فاعل
you	مفعول به

you	فاعل
you	مفعول به

الصيغة القواعدية لجملته غير المباشر

مخاطب	+ فعل نقل +	متحدث
(you)		(you)

أفعال النقل said , told , denied , asked , wondered , enquired , wanted to know

كيفية التحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر

- ١- نحول الضمائر (ج ١ / ٢) ، الظروف (ج ٣) والأفعال (ج ٤)
- ٢- نضع (that) بعد المخاطب أو بعد فعل النقل في الجمل الخبرية فقط ويجوز عدم وضعها .
- ٣- إذا كان الفعل بعد التحويل (were) فإنه يصبح كالتالي :-

فاعل جمع	we / you / they	were
فاعل مفرد	he / she / it / I	was

- ٤- إذا كانت الجملة بدون مخاطب فإننا نعتبر أن المخاطب هو (me) .
- ٥- بعد التحويل إلى غير مباشر فإن النتيجة تكون جملة خبرية (أي فاعل ثم فعل)

أولا :- تحويل الجمل الخبرية

1- " I am watching this film now "

-Karam said

2- " I will go with you tomorrow . "

-Jana told Karam

3-" I have seen you in the garden . "

-Osama told Hala

4-" You are my best friend . "

-Manar told me

5-" I saw you cheating yesterday . "

-The teacher told his students

6-" I was studying hard when you arrived . "

-Sameer said

7-" You can drive my car if you want . "

-Rawan told Yamen

الافعال المساعدة

Be

Do

Have

Modals

ثانيا :- تحويل أسئلة Wh

..... ؟ فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + Wh / How

١- نعكس الفاعل و الفعل المساعد الأول (واللذان يكونان ملتصقان ببعضهما) .

٢- ؟ ←
٣- نطبق جميع القواعد السابقة .

1-" When did you buy this new bag ? "

-Hamzah asked me

2-" What do you eat on Fridays ? "

-Hana'a asked us

ثالثا :- تحويل أسئلة Yes / No

..... ؟ فعل + فاعل + فعل مساعد + Wh / How

١- نعكس الفاعل و الفعل المساعد الأول (واللذان يكونان ملتصقان ببعضهما) .

٢- ؟ ←

٣- نضع (if) أو (whether) بعد فعل النقل أو بعد المخاطب إذا كان موجودا .

٤- نطبق جميع القواعد السابقة .

1-" Can I give you a gift ? "

-Malak asked Omar

2- " Did you visit your uncle last week ? "

.....

-Heba asked her brothers

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

أولا :- إذا كان المتحدث في جملة غير المباشر (I / we) فإننا نبقى ضمائر المتحدث كما هي دون تحويل .

" I will give you my pen " .

- I told Muna

ثانيا :- عند التحويل فإننا نحذف المخاطب أينما وجد ونضعه بعد فعلي النقل (told / asked) .
" I am reading your diaries , Manal . "

-Waleed told

-Waleed said

ثالثا :- أفعال النقل نوعان :-

١- أفعال يتبعها مخاطب وأهمها :-

told	أخبر	مع الجمل الخبرية
asked	سأل	مع الأسئلة

٢- أفعال لا يتبعها مخاطب وأهمها :-

said	قال	replied	رد	denied	أنكر	مع الجمل الخبرية
wondered	استغرب	enquired	استفسر	wanted to know	أراد أن يعرف	مع الأسئلة

..... said + that
..... told + مخاطب + that
..... asked + مخاطب + (wh / how / if / whether)
asked / enquired / wondered / wanted to know + (wh / how / if / whether)

- 1-Rasheed that he was watching TV then . (said , told , asked)
- 2-Saleh Hanan that he had visited Petra lately . (said , told , asked)
- 3-Ra'ed Jana where she would go . (told , wondered , asked)
- 4-Ameer if he could use that pen . (said , told , asked)

رابعاً :- إذا كانت الجملة ضع دائرة أو صرف الفعل فإن الجواب يجب أن يكون تصريف ثاني أو (ت + ٣ + had) .

- 1-Asma said that she write a new poem .
(has to , have to , had to)
- 2-" I am studying hard these days . "
- Wa'el said that he hard those days . (study)
- 3-" I slept early last night . "
- Osama said that he early the night before . (sleep)

خامساً :- إذا كان فعل النقل في غير المباشر هو (denied) فإننا نحذف النفي .



" I did not eat this sandwich . "

-Ali denied that

سادساً :- يجوز عدم تحويل الأفعال في حالة واحدة فقط وهي لتجنب الغموض (ambiguity)

- " You should only **connect** to people you **know** well . "
- He said that they should only **connect** to people they **know** well .

سابعاً :- إذا كان فعل النقل مضارع

(say / tell / deny / ask / wonder / enquire / want to know)

فإننا نحول الضمائر فقط (ج ٢+١)

ولا نحول الظروف والأفعال (ج ٣+٤) مع تطبيق باقي القواعد .

" I have some problems these days ."

-Omar says

كيفية التحويل من غير المباشر إلى المباشر

١- إعادة تحويل الظروف (ج ٣) .

٢- إعادة تحويل الأفعال حسب الظرف المستخدم .

ت ١ → ت ٢ (Be / M)

ت ١ → ت ٢ (رئيسي)

{ مجرد + do / does } ?

ت ٣ + had

ت ٣ + have / has 1-

ت ٢ 2-

ت مجرد + did (not / ?) 3-

ت ٣ + had 4-

ت ٣ + have / has	for / since / lately / <u>recently</u> / already / so far / yet / just / once / ever / never / at last / in that time / over the past
ت ٢ ت مجرد + did (not / ?)	تاريخ ماضي / زمن + before / <u>last</u> + زمن / yesterday / ago
ت ٣ + had	زمن ماضي + after / before / by

٣- حذف عبارات غير المباشر :-

أ- المتحدث وفعل النقل والمخاطب .

ب- (that / if / whether) التي تتبع فعل النقل أو المخاطب .

٤- تطبيق قواعد الأسئلة (wh / how / if / whether) :-

أ- وضع أول فعل مساعد قبل الفاعل (واللذان يكونان ملتصقان ببعضهما) .

ب- ← ؟

٥- ملائمة أول فعل سواء رئيسي أو مساعد مع الفاعل من حيث المفرد والجمع .

فاعل جمع	+ تصريف أول s	are	were	have	do
فاعل مفرد	+ تصريف أول s	is	was	has	does

٦- وضع فواصل علوية في بداية ونهاية جملة المباشر .

1-Moneer told Sahar that he had visited Petra the week before .

""

2-Mohammed asked Renad if she wrote poems .

" "

" "

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بالكلام المنقول

- 1-" Did Fadwa see the doctor ? " He asked .
-He wanted to know (1998)
- 2-" What are you doing , **girls** ? "
-The headmistress asked (1998)
- 3-" Children go to the parks with their parents . " He said .
-He said that (1998)
- 4-" The trainees made satisfactory progress within the time allotted . "
-The owner of the factory said that (1998)
- 5-" Can the newly appointed doctor deal with such an urgent case ? "
-The patient's wife asked (1999)
- 6-" I have done all the exercises," She said.
-She said (1999)
- 7-" Where is Ali going ? "
-She wanted to know (1999)
- 8-" I am the richest woman in town . "
-The woman said that (2000)
- 9-" Are you listening ? "
-My friend asked me (2000)
- 10-" The English language examination has four parts . "
-The teacher said that..... (2000)
- 11-" Do you have an anti-virus programme on your computer ? "
-He asked me (2001)
- 12-" Do you know the correct answer ? "
-The teacher asked Sami (2001)
- 13-The police said that I go with them .
(has to , have to , must , had to) (2001)
- 14-" Which car do you prefer ? "
-He asked his sister (2001)
- 15-" Food from other countries can carry disease . "
- He said (2001)
- 16-" Does the secretary make the necessary arrangements for the visit ? "
-The principal wanted to know (2002)
- 17-Ali asked **his brother** , " Do you get the answers to the questions ? "
-Ali wanted to know (2003)
- 18-" I am typing the question paper . "
-Ali said that (2003)
- 19-" Did you go to the right address ? " , the man asked .
-The man asked if..... (2003)
- 20-" Maha must visit Amra Castle with us "
-My cousins said (2004)

- 21- " Are you going to buy the printer ? " the salesman asked the customer .
-The salesman asked the customer (2005)
- 22-My father to **me** : " You may study science at the university but you may not become a scientist . "
-My father said that (2005)
- 23- " Did you meet your friend at the party ? "
-My mother asked me (2005)
- 24- " Where do you live ? "
-He asked me (2005)
- 25-The manager : " Sameer , you must go with us at the proper time . "
-The manager told Sameer (2005)
- 26-Jumana :- " We are trying to decide on how to spend time . "
-Jumana said (2006)
- 27-The man actually said , " what do you want ? "
-The man asked Omar (2006)
- 28- " How much does it cost to park here ? "
-The man wanted to know (2007)
- 29- " Fresh food from other countries can carry diseases . "
-The health authorities said (2007)
- 30-Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter ?
-Ali wanted to know (2008)
- 31-My teacher me that I would be a good football player . (2008)
- due to , said , luckily , if , told
- 32-I told him that I worked in different hospitals in Amman . (2009)
- had , have , is , apply
- 33-The stranger **asked** Rami **where** (2009)
(is the post office , was the post office , the post office was)
- 34-**Mum** , ' I have been working in the garden all the morning . '
-Samer told (2009)
- 35- " Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour please ? "
-Huda asked Sami (2009)
- 36-Ahmad : " Have you ever worked during the summer holiday ? "
-Ahmad asked Sami (2010)
- 37-Amjad said that he two sport competitions last year .
(has won , win , had won) (2010)
- 38-Fadi :- " I am writing a letter to my friend . "
-Fadi said that he a letter to his friend .
(write , writes , was writing) (2011)
- 39- " Can I use your pen ? "
-Anwar asked his friend (2011)
- 40-Maha :- " I am looking after my little brother . "
-Maha said that she after her little brother .
(look , looked , was looking) (2011)
- 41- " Can you check the prices of the goods ? "
-The manager asked Rashed (2011)
- 42-Anwar :- " I am drinking a lot of coffee these days . "
-Anwar said that he a lot of coffee those days .
(drink , drank , was drinking) (2012)
- 43- " Can you speak any foreign language ? "
-Hatem asked Muna (2012)

- 44-Zein :- " I am studying hard to become a teacher . "
-Zein said that she hard to become a teacher .
(study , studied , was studying) (2012)
- 45-" Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight ? "
-The stewardess asked Muna (2012)
- 46-Nour :-" What are you doing at the weekend ? "
-Nour asked Amani what she at the weekend .
(doing , was doing , were doing) (2013)
- 47-The guide :- " The tourists have visited the museum . "
-The guide said that the tourists the museum .
(had visited , has visited , visit) (2013)
- 48-" Do you enjoy doing online exercises ? "
-The teacher asked the students (2013)
- 49-" Ramzi likes science fiction books . "
-Anwar said that Ramzi science fiction books . (like , likes , liked) (2013)
- 50-" What is your favourite subject ? "
-Marwa asked Rami what his favourite subject (are , was , were) (2013)
- 51-" Do all children use computers at schools ? "
-Rashed asked Tahani (2013)
- 52-The engineers are going to design the new highway next month .
-The manager said that (2014)
- 53-What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties ?
-John asked Kareem (2014)
- 54-Majed asked Saif what kind of books bookshops sold .
-Majed :- " " (2014)
- 55-" My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend . "
-Rami said that (2014)
- 56-" Is there a wireless network available in the library ? "
-Rakan asked Khaled (2015)
- 57-Rawan is sitting in the cafe where Ahmad works . He tells her , "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now. "
-Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that... in the following new paragraph:-
A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the cafe last week". Ahmad said that (2015)
- 58-" Have you ever been on holiday ? "
-Adam asked Rami (2016)
- 59-" The students are very happy about the English exam in my school. "
-Safwan said that (2016)
- 60-" I was writing my English assignment when you called . "
-Yousef told Muna that (2016)
- 61-" You should visit the historical sites in your country. "
-I told him (2016)
- 62-" How long does it take to get to Petra? "
-Mahmoud asked Manal..... (2016)
- 63-" Have you ever visited the Jordan Archeological Museum in Amman ? "
-Majed asked Ali (2016)
- 64-" How long has it taken you to complete your project ? " .
-Our teacher asked Rami (2016)

- 65-"I have been working very hard in the office ."
-Marwan told Huda that (2016)
- 66-" Does Mahmoud send the CV to the company ? "
-Fadi asked his brother (2016)
- 67-" Where can I find old antiques ? "
-Muna asked him (2016)
- 68-" We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area . "
-The students said..... (2016)
- 69-" We will win the coming world cup."
-The players told us (2017)
- 70-" Is the patient allowed to leave the hospital without the doctor's permission?"
-Rania asked the nurse (2017)
- 71-" Which countries introduced sign language in the 18th century ?"
-Mahmoud asked Manal (2017)
- 72-" How much is the rent of your flat ? "
-Kareem asked Rashed (2017)
- 73-" Did the students have enough time to do their homework ? "
-The principle asked the teacher (2017)
- 74-" I will visit the national museum this week . "
-Mahmoud said that (2017)
- 75-" Schools provide children with basic education. "
-Safwan said (2018)

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-He wanted to know if Fadwa had seen the doctor .
- 2-The headmistress asked the girls what they were doing .
- 3-He said that Children went to the parks with their parents .
- 4-The owner of the factory said that the trainees had made satisfactory progress within the time allotted .
- 5-The patient's wife asked if the newly appointed doctor could deal with such an urgent case .
- 6-She said that she had done all the exercises.
- 7-She wanted to know where Ali was going.
- 8-The woman said that she was the richest woman in town .
- 9-My friend asked me if I was listening.
- 10-The teacher said that the English language examination had four parts.
- 11-He asked me if I had an anti-virus programme on my computer .
- 12-The teacher asked Sami if he knew the correct answer.
- 13-The police said that I had to go with them .
- 14-He asked his sister which car she preferred .
- 15-He said that food from other countries could carry disease .
- 16-The principal wanted to know if the secretary made the necessary arrangements for the visit
- 17-Ali wanted to know if he got the answers to the questions .
- 18-Ali said that he was typing the question paper .
- 19-The man asked if I / we had gone to the right address
- 20-My cousins said that Maha had to visit Amra Castle with them .
- 21-The salesman asked the customer if he / she was going to buy the printer .
- 22-My father said that I might study science at the university but I might not become a scientist.
- 23-My mother asked me if I had met my friend at the party .
- 24-He asked me where I lived .
- 25-The manager told Sameer that he had to go with them at the proper time .

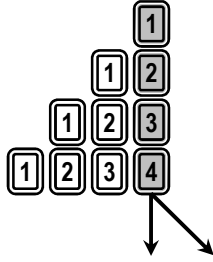
- 26-Jumana said that they were trying to decide on how to spend time .
- 27-The man asked Omar what he wanted .
- 28-The man wanted to know how much it cost to park there .
- 29-The health authorities said that Fresh food from other countries could carry diseases
- 30-Ali wanted to know if Huda's grandfather worked in his farm during winter .
- 31-told 32-had 33-the post office was
- 34-Samer told his mum that he had been working in the garden all the morning .
- 35-Huda asked Sami if he could lend her the dictionary for an hour please .
- 36-Ahmad asked Sami if he had ever worked during the summer holiday .
- 37-had won 38-was writing
- 39-Anwar asked his friend if he could use his pen .
- 40-was looking
- 41-The manager asked Rashed if he could check the prices of the goods .
- 42-was drinking
- 43-Hatem asked Muna if she could speak any foreign language .
- 44-was studying
- 45-The stewardess asked Muna if her child needed any special kind of food during the flight .
- 46-was doing 47-had visited
- 48-The teacher asked the students if they enjoyed doing online exercises .
- 49-liked 50-was
- 51-Rashed asked Tahani if all children used computers at schools .
- 52-The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the month after
- 53-John asked Kareem what Jordanian people ate at wedding parties .
- 54-Majed :- " What kind of books **do** bookshops **sell** ? "
- 55-Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after .
- 56-Rakan **asked** Khaled if there was a wireless network available in the library .
- 57-Ahmad **said** that he worked in that café almost every day. But that day he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where I was sitting then .
- 58-Adam asked Rami if he had ever been on holiday .
- 59-Safwan said that the students were very happy about the English exam in his school.
- 60- Yousef told Muna that he had been writing his English assignment when she had called .
- 61- I told him he should visit the historical sites in his country.
- 62- Mahmoud asked Manal how long it took to get to Petra
- 63-Majed asked Ali if he had ever visited the Jordan Archeological Museum in Amman .
- 64-Our teacher asked Rami how long it had taken him to complete his project .
- 65-Marwan told Huda that he had been working very hard in the office .
- 66-Fadi asked his brother if Mahmoud sent the CV to the company .
- 67-Muna asked him Where she could find old antiques .
- 68-The students said they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area .
- 69-The players told us that they would win the coming world cup .
- 70-Rania asked the nurse if the patient was allowed to leave the hospital without the doctor's permission .
- 71-Mahmoud asked Manal which countries had introduced sign language in the 18th century .
- 72-Kareem asked Rashed how much the rent of his flat was .
- 73-The principle asked the teacher if the students had had enough time to do their homework.
- 74-Mahmoud said that he would visit the national museum that week .
- 75-Safwan said schools provided children with basic education.

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1 ثالثا :- المجهول Passive

تحويل الفعل من معلوم إلى مجهول

:- تطبق القاعدة التالية على الفعل الرئيسي الذي يسبق المفعول به .

الطريقة الأولى



فعل

ت ٣ be

تصريف أول	is / are / am
تصريف ثاني	was / were
تصريف ثالث	been
فعل مجرد	be
Ving	being

ت ٣ + have/has/had

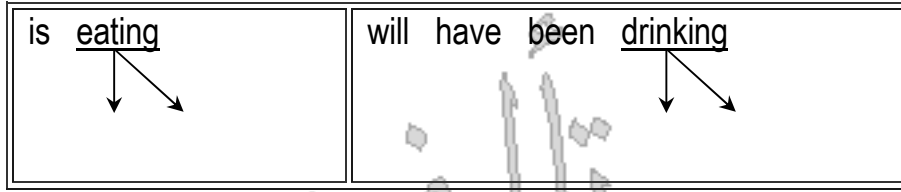
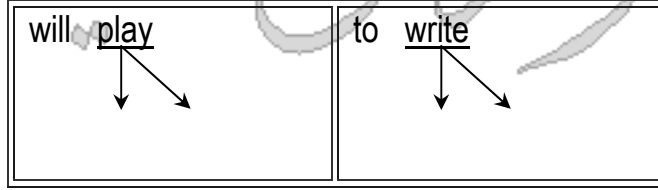
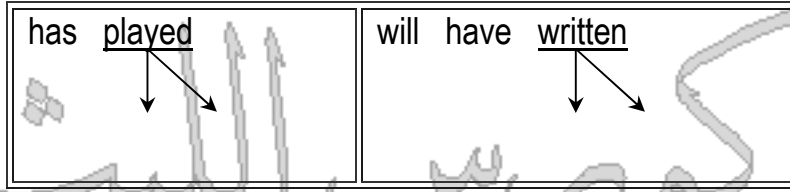
مجرد + Modals/to/فعل

الطريقة الثانية

الفاعلة	الفعل في المعلوم	الفعل في المجهول
الأولى	تصريف أول مجرد + do / does + not	تصريف ثالث + is / are / am + not +
الثانية	تصريف ثاني مجرد + did + not	تصريف ثالث + was / were + not +
الثالثة	تصريف ثالث	been + تصريف ثالث
الرابعة	فعل مجرد	be + تصريف ثالث
الخامسة	Ving	being + تصريف ثالث

play	writes	don't eat	doesn't drink
------	--------	-----------	---------------

played	wrote	didn't eat
--------	-------	------------



التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول

- ١- تحويل الفعل .
- ٢- إذا كان هناك أكثر من فعل فإننا نحول الفعل الذي يسبق المفعول به مباشرة :-

فعل أول	فعل ثاني
فعل عادي	فعل مجرد + to

- ٣- حذف الفاعل أو وضعه في نهاية الجملة بعد (by) . --- (جاهزة)
- ٤- وضع المفعول به مكان الفاعل . --- (جاهزة)
- ٥- ملائمة أول فعل مساعد مع المفعول به من حيث المفرد والجمع والأفعال التي يتم ملائمتها:-

مفعول به جمع	+ s تصريف أول	are	were	have
مفعول به مفرد	+ s تصريف أول	is	was	has
		I am		

1-Hussam plays football daily .



-Football

2-Omar doesn't eat Mansaf at all .



-Mansaf

3-Samia visited Petra last week .



-Petra

4-Sawsan didn't write a poem yesterday .



-A poem

5-Shadi has played cards lately .



-Cards

6-Samer will buy a car next week .



-A car

7-They are watching TV now .



-TV

8-They are going to visit Jerash .



-Jerash

9-Mahmoud wants to buy some shirts .



-Some shirts

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

أولا :- الأسماء التي تبدأ بكلمتي (no) و (any) مفردة وتأخذ فعلا مفردا
مثل (no one , nobody , nothing , anyone , anybody , anything)

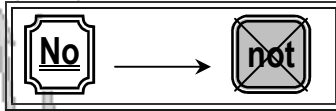
عند تغيير موقعها

No

any



ثانيا :- إذا كان المفعول به في جملة المجهول يبدأ بكلمة (No) فإننا نحذف النفي .

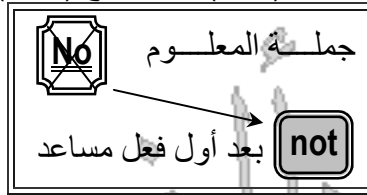


-Moneer didn't invite anyone to the party .



-No one

ثالثا :- بعد حذف الفاعل الذي يبدأ بكلمة (No) فإننا نضع (not) بعد أول فعل مساعد .

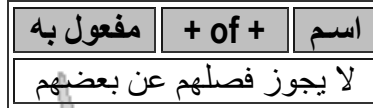


-No one will visit Omar tomorrow .



-Omar

رابعا:- إذا كان المفعول به متبوعا بحرف الجر (of) ثم اسم فانه لا يجوز فصلهم عن بعضهم . (أو أي حرف جر يدل على الملكية / وجمل الوصل)



-Mohannad is fixing the legs of the chair .



-The legs

خامسا :- عند التحويل فإننا نحول ضمائر المفعول به إلى ضمائر فاعل والعكس . --- (جاهزة)

her	him	them	us	me	ضمائر المفعول به
she	he	they	we	I	ضمائر الفاعل

-He must phone her now .



-She

كورس الليث تأليف :- أسامة محاسن خولي :- ٠٧٩٦٦٧٧٨٠٣ / ٠٧٩٨٢٣٣٥٥٥

سادسا :- ١- إذا كانت الجملة أكمل الفراغ ولم يكن هناك مفعول به (اسم) بعد الفراغ فلا بد من ترجمة الفاعل والفعل (ماضي) .

مفعول به	فاعل
ضممة	←	جملة مجهول
فتحة	←	جملة معلوم

٢- أو إذا كان هناك (فاعل + by) فإن الجواب يكون (تصريف ثالث + be)

1-Football in the garden every day . (play)

2-Mansaf yesterday . (cook)

3-TV is daily by my family . (watch)

4-A snake **was** here by a brave man . (kill)

5-BMW **can** by Osama . (drive)

6-Cards **have** lately by Rula . (play)

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بالمعلوم والمجهول

- 1-Someone was cooking **the dinner** when I got home .
-**The dinner** (1997)
- 2-The government is building **many hospitals** all over the country .
-**Many hospitals** (1998)
- 3-Farmers don't grow **rice** in Jordan .
-**Rice** (1998)
- 4-My neighbor Painted **the doors** white .
-**The doors** (1998)
- 5-Some engineers are going to update **the whole project** for improvement purpose .
-**The whole project** (1999)
- 6-The researchers recommended **adopting certain approaches** .
-**Adopting certain approaches** (1999)
- 7-We have posted **the letters** .
-**The letters** (1999)
- 8-The boys are collecting **stamps** .
-**Stamps** (1999)

- 9-Jordan introduced **Al-Sabilah** in 1990 .
-**Al-Sabilah** (1999)
- 10-The Ottoman Turks captured **Constantinople** in 1453 .
-**Constantinople** (2000)
- 11-You should not take **this medicine** without a prescription .
-**This medicine** (2000)
- 12-Farmers grow **bananas** in the Jordan Valley .
-**Bananas** (2000)
- 13-They did not clean **the room** last night .
-**The room** (2000)
- 14-Students didn't write **the answers** in ink .
-**The answers** (2001)
- 15-The librarian is arranging **the books** on shelves at the moment .
-**The books** (2001)
- 16-*Nobody* invited **us** to the party .
-**We** (2001)
- 17-The Indians speak **more than two hundred languages** .
-**More than two hundred languages** (2001)
- 18-Doing Al-Sabilah Award has increased **my confidence** .
-**My confidence** (2001)
- 19-We expect **our guests** to arrive soon .
-**Our guests** (2001)
- 20-The government supported **farmers** with seeds and fertilizers .
-**Farmers** (2001)
- 21-We should keep **our city** clean and tidy .
-**Our city** (2001)
- 22-*Nobody* has told **me** the truth .
-**I** (2001)
- 23-*No one* has accepted **Salem** as a manager for that company .
-**Salem** (2002)
- 24-The newly-appointed teacher will meet **the demands of the job** .
-**The demands** (2002)
- 25-The researcher mustn't leave **the result of the investigation** unexplained .
-**The result of the investigation** (2003)
- 26-Someone was cooking **the dinner** when I got home .
-**The dinner** (2003)
- 27-Jordan introduced **Al-Sabelah** in 1990 .
-**Al-Sabelah** (2003)
- 28-They are expanding **the programme** .
-**The programme** (2003)
- 29-The experts have written **the report** .
-**The report** (2003)
- 30-We don't grow **cotton** in Jordan .
-**Cotton** (2003)
- 31-We have posted **all letters** .
-**All letters** (2003)
- 32-Someone was cooking **the dinner** when I got home .
-**The dinner** (2004)
- 33-Jordan introduced **Al-Sabelah** in 1990 .
-**Al-Sabelah** (2004)

- 34-The secretary has posted the letter .
-The letter..... (2004)
- 35-The publisher gave me the last edition of this book .
-I (2004)
- 36-The journalists surrounded Mr.Taylor after the accident .
-Mr.Taylor (2004)
- 37-The TV presenter confirmed information about the cultural competition .
-Information (2005)
- 38-The Award offers young people the best opportunity to increase their confidence .
-Young people (2005)
- 39-The gardener watered the plants .
-The plants (2005)
- 40-Someone smashed the plaster statue of Napoleon .
-The plaster (2005)
- 41-The incident in the local newspaper tomorrow .
a-will report b-will be reporting c-will be reported (2005)
- 42-The experts were discussing the shortage of water in the Badia .
-The shortage of water (2006)
- 43-The police searched the thief and forced him to lie on the ground .
-The thief (2006)
- 44-The secretary didn't finish typing the research papers .
-Typing the research papers (2007)
- 45-Our school is so proud of Nour . She for her participation in the
' Reading Competition ' . (2008)
a-has rewarded b-has been rewarded c-rewards
- 46-Our teacher can make a good artist of every student .
-Every student by our teacher . (2008)
- 47-Nobody has told the children where to put the keys .
-The children (2008)
- 48-The company will deliver the final report to all the new officers .
-The final report (2009)
- 49-Omar will invite me to his graduation party next week .
-I (2009)
- 50-The police fined the driver for speeding .
-The driver (2010)
- 51-The director has cancelled the meeting .
-The meeting (2010)
- 52-Nests from grass, twigs or feathers .
(made , is made , are made) (2011)
- 53-The Ministry of Health has built many new hospitals in our country .
-Many new hospitals (2011)
- 54-People saw smoke coming out of the forest .
-Smoke (2011)
- 55-The company has delivered the final report to all the new officers .
-The final report (2011)
- 56-The government must save the historical sites .
-The historical sites (2011)
- 57-Most of the old houses by the storm .
(destroy , is destroyed , are destroyed) (2012)
- 58-People have hunted elephants for their tusks .
-Elephants (2012)

- 59-The farmer must water **the plants** in order to grow .
- **The plants** (2012)
- 60-Some **plants** **with** a sticky substance .
(cover , is covered , are covered) (2012)
- 61-The farmer has already watered **the plants** in order to grow .
-**The plants** (2012)
- 62-Hatem should send **the car** to the garage .
-**The car** (2012)
- 63-The gardener should water **the flowers** .
The flowers by the gardener .
(watered , should water , should be watered) (2013)
- 64-The patient must take **the medicine** on time .
-**The medicine** (2013)
- 65-Stress can cause **heart disease** .
-**Heart disease** by stress . (causes , can be caused , can cause) (2013)
- 66-Samer must fill in **the job application form** .
-**The job application form** by Samer . (2013)
- 67-Everyone must save **the natural resources** .
-**The natural resources** (2014)
- 68-Different goods among countries can **be** **by traders** . (transport) (2014)
- 69-Children mustn't leave **bicycles** in the driveway .
-**Bicycles** (2014)
- 70-Parents must not give **their children** everything they want .
-**Children** (2015)
- 71-Jordan imports **96% of its energy** from the neighboring Arab countries .
-**96% of Jordan's energy**..... (2015)
- 72-The government should support the construction of infrastructure facilities.
-The construction of infrastructure facilities (2016)
- 73-Many Jordanian poems **now**..... into English, and people all over the world are able to read them . (translate) (2016)
- 74-A new vocational school **has** **recently** in my area . (build) (2016)
- 75-Schools should allow **students** to study subjects that interest them .
-**Students** (2016)
- 76-My parents have saved **enough money** to fund our university courses .
-**Enough money** (2016)
- 77-Mr. Tareq **will** a more responsible post **by the manager** . (offer) (2016)
- 78-Our final science project **has** as the best project . (be , choose) (2017)
- 79-Ibn Rushed who **in** Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath .(born) (2017)
- 80-Safwan usually discharges **my laptop** .
-**My laptop** (2017)
- 81-The ruins **by thousands of tourists** every day . (view) (2018)
- 82-Sign language **in the** 16th century .(invent) (2018)

- الإجابة الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

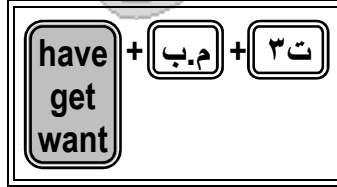
- 1-The dinner **was being cooked** when I got home by someone .
- 2-Many hospitals **are being built** all over the country by the government .
- 3-Rice **isn't grown** in Jordan by farmers .
- 4-The doors **were painted** white by my neighbor .
- 5-The whole project **is going to be updated** for improvement purpose by some engineers .
- 6-Adopting certain approaches **was recommended** by the researchers .
- 7-The letters **have been posted** by us .

- 8-Stamps **are being collected** by the boys .
- 9-Al-Sabilah **was introduced** in 1990 by Jordan .
- 10-Constantinople **was captured** in 1453 by the Ottoman Turks .
- 11-This medicine **should not be taken** without a prescription by you .
- 12-Bananas **are grown** in the Jordan Valley by farmers .
- 13-The room **was not cleaned** last night by them .
- 14-The answers **weren't written** in ink by students .
- 15-The books **are being arranged** on shelves at the moment by the librarian .
- 16-We **were not invited** to the party by anybody .
- 17-More than two hundred languages **are spoken** by the Indians
- 18-My confidence **has been increased** by doing Al-Sabilah Award .
- 19-Our guests **are expected** to arrive soon by us .
- 20-Farmers **were supported** with seeds and fertilizers by the government
- 21-Our city **should be kept** clean and tidy by us .
- 22-I **haven't been told** the truth by any body .
- 23-Salem **hasn't been accepted** as a manager for that company by anyone .
- 24-The demands of the job **will be met** by the newly-appointed teacher .
- 25-The result of the investigation **mustn't be left** unexplained by the researcher .
- 26-The dinner **was being cooked** when I got home by someone .
- 27-Al-Sabelah **was introduced** in 1990 by Jordan .
- 28-The programme **is being expanded** by them .
- 29-The report **has been written** by the experts .
- 30-Cotton **isn't grown** in Jordan by us .
- 31-All letters **have been posted** by us .
- 32-The dinner **was being cooked** when I got home by someone .
- 33-Al-Sabelah **was introduced** in 1990 by Jordan .
- 34-The letter **has been posted** by the secretary .
- 35-I **was given** the last edition of this book by the publisher .
- 36-Mr.Taylor **was surrounded** after the accident by the journalists .
- 37-Information **was confirmed** about the cultural competition by the TV presenter .
- 38-Young people **are offered** the best opportunity to increase their confidence by the Award .
- 39-The plants **were watered** by the gardener .
- 40-The plaster statue of Napoleon **was smashed** by someone .
- 41-will be reported
- 42-The shortage of water in the Badia **was being discussed** by the experts .
- 43-The thief **was searched** and **forced / was forced** to lie on the ground .
- 44-Typing the research papers **wasn't finished** by the secretary .
- 45-**has been rewarded**
- 46-Every student **can be made** a good artist by our teacher .
- 47-The children **haven't been told** where to put the keys .
- 48-The final report **will be delivered** to all the new officers .
- 49-I **will be invited** to his graduation party next week .
- 50-The driver **was fined** for speeding .
- 51-The meeting **has been cancelled** .
- 52-are made
- 53-Many new hospitals **have been built** in our country by the Ministry of Health .
- 54-Smoke **was seen** coming out of the forest .
- 55-The final report **has been delivered** to all the new officers .
- 56-The historical sites **must be saved** by the government .
- 57-are destroyed
- 58-Elephants **have been hunted** for their tusks .
- 59-The plants **must be watered** in order to grow .
- 60-are covered
- 61-The plants **have already been watered** in order to grow .

- 62-The car **should be sent** to the garage
 63-should be watered
 64-The medicine **must be taken** on time .
 65-can be caused
 66-must be filled in
 67-The natural resources **must be saved** by everyone .
 68-transported
 69-Bicycles **mustn't be left** in the driveway .
 70-Children **must not be given** everything they want by their parents
 71-96% of Jordan's energy **is imported** from the neighboring Arab countries .
 72-The construction of infrastructure facilities **should be supported**
 73-are being translated / are translated
 74-been built
 75-Students **should be allowed** to study subjects that interest them .
 76-Enough money **has been saved** to fund our university courses .
 77-will be offered
 78-been chosen
 79-was born
 80-My laptop is **usually** discharged by Safwan .
 81-are viewed
 82-was invented

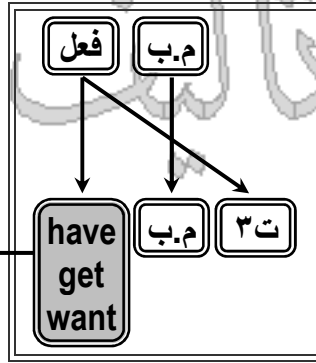
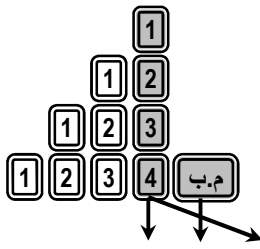
Unit 1 الوحدة الأولى Causative رابعا :- الجملة السببية

- ١- الاستخدام :- عندما نسأل شخص ليقوم بنشاط ما بدلا منا
- ٢- القاعدة العامة :-



كيفية تحويل جملة عادية إلى جملة سببية

- ١- نطبق القاعدة التالية على آخر فعل رئيسي في الجملة :-



فعل مجرد / تصريف أول	➡	have / get / want
تصريف أول + s	➡	has / gets / wants
تصريف ثالث / تصريف ثاني	➡	had / got / wanted
Ving	➡	having / getting

- ٢- إذا تم تغيير الفاعل فإننا نلائمه مع أول فعل مساعد من حيث المفرد والجمع .

1-He is going to repair his car .

-He

2-Ali mends his phone .

-Ali

3-Sara fixed her car .

-Sara

4-Mazen is cutting his hair .

-Mazen

قاعدة تحويل الفعل (ask)

		ask + اسم + to	م.ب	مجرد
ask	→	have/get/want		
asks	→	has/gets/wants		
asked	→	had/got/wanted		
asking	→	having/getting		
			have	م.ب
				ت

1-Rami asked a mechanic to repair his car .

-Rami

2-Omar will ask a builder to build his house .

-Omar

ملاحظة مهمة جدا :- إذا كانت الجملة صرف الفعل يكون الحل كالتالي :-

have
get } (فعل) . تصريف ثالث + مفعول به +
want

1-I will **have** my dishes (clean)

2-Yamen **has** his car (fix)

3-Marwan **had** it (repair)

4-We are **having** them (build)

ملاحظة مهمة جدا

إذا كان من سيقوم بالفعل هو نفسه فاعل الجملة فإننا نعكس الفعل حسب قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية .	
not ← → not	
بعد أول فعل مساعد	
تصريف أول	⇒ don't + have / get / want
تصريف أول + s	⇒ doesn't + have / get / want
تصريف ثاني	⇒ didn't + have / get / want
مجرد + don't	⇒ have / get / want
مجرد + doesn't	⇒ has / gets / wants
مجرد + didn't	⇒ had / got / wanted

-Builders build their houses .

-Builders
=====

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بالجملة السببية

- 1-Sameer is going to **have** the gate next week . (2008)
a-repair b-repairs c-repaired
- 2-Jmeel :-" I don't have a valid passport . How can I **have** it ? " (renew) (2008)
- 3-Rula :-" My watch has stopped . How can I **have** it ? " (fix) (2009)
- 4-My car broke down . How can I **have** it ? (repair) (2010)
- 5-Majed didn't repair his computer himself . He **had** it (repair) (2011)
- 6-Do you like this photograph of our family ?
We **had** it by a photographer . (take) (2011)
- 7-Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves ?
No , we **had** them (plant) (2012)
- 8-Rawan didn't type the report herself . She **had** it (type) (2012)
- 9-Muna didn't write the email . She **had** it (write) (2013)
- 10-Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself . She **had** it (send) (2013)
- 11-Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary . She **had** it (buy) (2014)
- 12-We didn't want to cook so we **had** a pizza (deliver) (2014)
- 13-I didn't deliver the flowers by myself . I **had** them (deliver) (2015)
- 14-Many people have **had** their lives (3)..... (2015)

forcibly , reservoir , divert, profitable, extends , disrupted

- 15-Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you **have** your old one.....? (fix) (2015)
- 16-Muna didn't design her wedding dress . She **had** it (design) (2016)
- 17-Go and **check** your car engine, it's very noisy.
-Go and (2016)
- 18-I want to **build** my new house near my old school.
-I want..... (2016)
- 19-Maher didn't edit the article . He **had** it (edit) (2016)

- 20-I'm going to cut my hair tonight .
- (have) (2016)
- 21-I need to mend the air conditioning unit .
- (get) (2016)
- 22-Someone arranged flowers for my brother's wedding .
-We (2017)
- 23-Khalil picked the fruit from the tree for my children .
-My children (2017)
- 24-My friend who is an electrician is going to repair my laptop tomorrow . (get)
-I (2017)
- 25-Hani was receiving strange calls , so he had to change his phone number .(have)
-Hani (2017)

- الإجابة الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1-c | 2-renewed | 3-fixed | 4-repaired |
| 5-repaired | 6-taken | 7-planted | 8-typed |
| 9-written | 10-sent | 11-bought | 12-delivered |
| 13-delivered | 14-disrupted | 15-fixed | 16-designed |
- 17-Go and **have your car engine checked** , it's very noisy .
- 18-I want to **have my new house built** near my old school .
- 19-edited
- 20-I'm going to **have my hair cut** tonight .
- 21-I need to **get the air conditioning unit mended** .
- 22-We **had flowers arranged** for our brother's wedding
- 23-My children **had the fruit picked** from the tree .
- 24-I am going to **get my laptop repaired** tomorrow
- 25-Hani had to **have his phone number changed**

أسامة محاسنة

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Unit 1 الوحدة الأولى Possibility الاحتمالية خامسا :-

sure certain believe know

المجموعة الأولى

not sure not certain unsure
uncertain possible probable
maybe perhaps look like

المجموعة الثانية

كيفية تحويل جملة عادية إلى جملة لشرح الاحتمالية

أولا :- نختار الفعل المناسب من الأفعال المشروطة (Modals) :-

المجموعة الأولى + not = can't

المجموعة الأولى + not = must

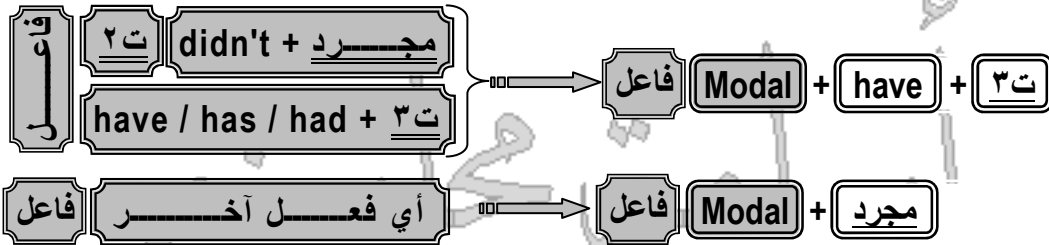
المجموعة الثانية + not = might not

المجموعة الثانية + not = might

أو

ثانيا :- نحذف كلمة المجموعة مع النفي (not) .

ثالثا :- نختار القاعدة بناء على آخر فعل في الجملة التي تحتوي كلمة المجموعة :-



رابعا :- إذا كان الحل من خلال المعنى يكون الحل كالتالي :-

١- أكيد - آه = must

٢- أكيد - لا = can't

٣- ممكن - آه / لا = might not / might

1-I'm certain that she was exhausted yesterday .

-She

2-You know it is not your pen .

-It

3-It looks like that he **has visited** Petra recently .

-He

4-Maybe Muna **didn't study** hard .

-Muna

5-Faisal's car lights were on all night .

-Faisal **have forgotten** to switch the lights off.(must ,can't ,might)

6-Rabab has a very good English accent .

-She **have lived** in England . (must , can't , might)

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بالاحتمالية

1-I'm **sure** Khaled **is** more active than his friend .

-Khaled (2009)

2-I'm **sure** Ahmad **is** more active than his brother .

-Ahmad (2010)

3-Rami is not usually this late . He got stuck in heavy traffic .

(might have , must have , can't have) (2011)

4-Ali's journey took more than 11 hours . He been exhausted after

such along journey . (must have , can't have , shouldn't have) (2013)

5-Emad has got the golden medal for his creative project .

I'm **sure** that his parents **are** proud of him .

Emad's parents..... proud of him . (must be , can't be , shouldn't be) (2013)

6-In the sentence , " The children are putting balloons outside their house ;

they **must** be having a party . " The speaker is

(almost **sure** that the children **are** having a party ,

almost **sure** that the children **are not** having a party ,

unsure whether the children are having a party or not) (2013)

7-The ground is wet here . That means this **was** almost **certainly** a lake once .

(must have) (2014)

8-These people are very thin , that's why I'm **certain** they **haven't** eaten much

food lately . (can't have) (2014)

9-Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8:45 and he is not here yet . I am **unsure**

whether he **has missed** the bus **or not** . (must have , can't have , might have)

-Ahmad (2014)

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

(must have , can't have , might have) (2014)

-Salma (2014)

11-Saleem has been sneezing and coughing a lot today .

I am almost **sure** he **has caught** a cold . (can't have , might have , must have)

- (2015)

12-My white shirt has now green lines in it .

I am almost **sure** I **haven't** washed it properly . (can't have , might have , must have)

- (2015)

- 13-The twins have guilty expressions on their faces . I am almost **sure** they have done something naughty.(must have, might have, can't have) (2015)
- 14-Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost **sure** that it wasn't an easy situation for him.(must have, might have, can't have)(2015)
- 15-Rashed has prepared to give a convincing presentation to his class.
I am almost **sure** that he **has gathered** all the necessary information and facts.
(must have, might have, can 't have)
-Rashed..... (2016)
- 16-The firm hasn't offered Renad the job. I am **unsure** that she didn't do very well in the interview. (must have, might have, can 't have)
-Renad..... (2016)
- 17-My neighbors decided to move. I am almost **sure** that they have bought a new house (must have) (2016)
- 18-Khaled's tablet is lost . I am almost **sure** that he hasn't kept it safely.
(can't have) (2016)
- 19-Sami has chosen to participate in the Marathon . I am **unsure** whether he has trained very well **or not** . (must have , might have , can't have) (2016)
- 20-The Minister of Trade attended a meeting abroad .
I am almost **sure** that he has discussed the strategies for trade and investment .
(must have , might have , can't have) (2016)
- 21-The instructions were confusing.
I am almost **sure** that the students didn't understand them.
- (can't have) (2016)
- 22-The tourists didn't know the area .
I am almost **sure** that they have asked for directions.
-(must have) (2016)
- 23-The tourists visited Petra . I am almost **sure** that they have heard about it .
-(must have) (2017)
- 24-Maher has lost his notebook. I am almost **sure** that he hasn't known the time of the meeting.
- (can't have) (2017)
- 25-The guests only started eating five minutes ago.
I am almost **sure** that they didn't finish their lunch yet .
- (can't have) (2017)
- 26-My friends attended the same movie three times.
-I am almost **sure** that they admired the story of the movie .
-(must have) (2017)

- الإجابة الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-Khaled must be more active than his friend .
2-Ahmad must be more active than his brother. 3-might have 4-must have
7-This **must have been** almost a lake once . 8-They **can't have eaten** much food lately .
9-Ahmad **might have missed** the bus 10-Salma **can't have watered** them
11-He **must have caught** a cold . 12-I **can't have washed** it properly .
13-They **must have done** something naughty . 14-It **can't have been** an easy situation
15-Rashed **must have gathered** all the necessary information and facts.
16-Renad **might have done** very well in the interview.
17-They **must have bought** a new house . 18-He **can't have kept** it safely.
19-He **might have trained** very well
20-He **must have discussed** the strategies for trade and investment
21-The students **can't have understood** them 22-They **must have asked** for directions .

- 23-They **must have heard** about it .
24-He **can't have known** the time of the meeting
25-They **can't have finished** their lunch yet
26-They **must have admired** the story of the movie

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الوحدة الأولى Unit 1 سادسا :- جمل الشرط Conditionals

ترتيب جمل الشرط :- لا نحتاج إلى ترتيب جملة الشرط إلا عند وجود مضارع بسيط فقط
١- في بداية الجملة (أسجد) :-

الجواب , السؤال + الأداة

٢- في وسط الجملة (جاسر) :-

السؤال + الأداة + الجواب

أدوات الشرط :-

If	provided that	as long as	unless	even if	When
إذا	إذا	طالما	إذا لم (ما لم)	حتى إذا (حتى لو)	عندما

النوع صفر

١- الاستخدام :- لوصف شيء يحدث دائما (نتيجة مؤكدة/أكيد/حقيقة)
٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

مضارع بسيط	سؤال الشرط
مضارع بسيط	جواب الشرط

1-Water **turns** to ice **if** the temperature below zero. (fall)

2-If plants **don't get** enough sunlight , they (die)

النوع الأول

١- الاستخدام :- لوصف نتيجة في المستقبل لفعل أو حدث مستقبلي (ممكن حدوثه) .
٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

مضارع بسيط	سؤال الشرط
will + مجرد	جواب الشرط

1-If it raining , we **will go** in a journey . (stop)

2-She **if she studies** hard . (pass)

سؤال الشرط	ماضي بسيط
جواب الشرط	مجرد + would

- 1-If Sami in his exams , he **wouldn't enjoy** his journey . (fail)
2-Rula a new car **if she had** enough money . (buy)

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بجمل الشرط

- 1-More tourists (come)to this town **if it had** better climate . (1997)
2-The couple **would live** in a village **if they**enough money to hire a suitable house in the city .(don't have , didn't have , hadn't had) (1998)
3-I **will read** the book **if** I it.(finds , found , find , founded) (1999)
4-**If** every citizen a car, our streets **would be** too crowded . (own , owns , owned , had owned) (2000)
5-Your kids **would stay** with me **if** theytoo much noise (not make) . (2001)
6-**If you** the house, who **will look** after the baby? (leaves, leave, left, had left) (2001)
7-We in the city **if** we **had** the choice . (will live , would live , would have lived) (2001)
8-They **will come** in time **if** they troubles . (not meet) (2002)
9-**If** Hamdan (not leave) at nine, he **will miss** the plane. (2002)
10-**If** you smoking your health **will** never **get** better. (hadn't stopped , haven't stopped , didn't stop , don't stop) (2003)
11-**If** students well-prepared for exam , they **will have** confidence in themselves (be) (2003)
12-More touriststo this village , **if it had** a better climate . (come) (2003)
13-If the new engineerhow the machine worked , he **would be** able to start the work immediately .(know) (2004)
14-**If** the climate in the Jordan Valley , we **would be** able to grow new kinds of fruit .(change) (2004)
15-**If** the climate in this area , the farmer **would be** able to grow rice (2005)
a-are changing b-changed c-have changed d-were changing
16-Provided that it , we **will have** a picnic next week . (not, rain) (2016)
17-**If** a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it **is** zero waste. (recycle) (2016)
18-The bus is late . **If** it soon , we **will get** a taxi . (not , arrive) (2017)
19-Rawan always **takes** her mobile **when** she (go out) (2017)
20- Ali **will be** upset , **if** you him to your party . (not , invite) (2018)

- الأجوبة الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-would come 2-didn't have 3-find 4-owned
5-didn't make 6-leave 7-would live 8-don't meet
9-doesn't leave 10-don't stop 11-are 12-would come
13-knew 14-changed 15-changed 16-doesn't rain
17-recycles 18-doesn't arrive 19-goes out 20-don't invite

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1

سابعاً :- Infinitive (to+V1) and Gerund (Ving)

هناك بعض الأفعال إما أن يتبعها (to + V1) أو (Ving) أو كلاهما على النحو التالي :-

المجموعة الأولى

الفراغ	قب ل الف راغ
Ving	avoid / consider / dislike / enjoy / finish / practice / suggest / spend time

البعض	يستمتع	وهو	يقضي وقتاً	في	التمرين	ويكره	أن	ينهي	باكراً	ويقترح
	enjoy		spend time		practice	dislike		finish		suggest

أن	تتجنب	الكسل	وأن	نعتبره	مرضاً
	avoid			consider	

1-He enjoys football . (play)

2-Omar talking with strangers . (avoids , asks , agrees)

المجموعة الثانية

الفراغ	قب ل الف راغ
مجرد + to	<u>afford</u> / agree / ask / attempt / be able / choose / decide / expect / <u>hope</u> / manage / offer / <u>plan</u> / prepare / promise / seem / <u>want</u>

البعض	يسأل	هل	سيكون قادراً	أن	يختار	ويقرر	ماذا	يمنح	و يحاول	أن	يحضر	خطة	ويأمل
	ask		be able		choose	decide		afford	attempt		prepare	plan	hope

أن	يتدبر	وقته والبعض	يوافق	و	يريد	أن	يعرض	حلا و	يعد	بأن	يبدو	كما	يتوقعون
	manage		agree		want		offer		promise		seem		expect

1-We agreed at 3:00 . (meet)

2-Omar to study medicine . (decided , enjoyed , suggested)

ملاحظة مهمة :- الأفعال التالية قد يتبعها مفعول به ثم (to) وفعل مجرد

مجرد + to + مفعول به + (ask / choose / offer / promise / want)

Sami promised Rula her . (visit)

المجموعة الثالثة

الـفـرـاغ	قـبـل الفـرـاغ
مجرد + to	begin / continue / hate / <u>intend</u> / like / love / prefer / start / remember / forget / try / <u>stop</u>
Ving	

أحب	و أفضل	أن	أبدأ	بفعل الخير و	أكره	الشر و	أحب	الناس و	أنوي	أن	أكمل	ما	أبدأه
like	prefer	begin			hate		love		intend		continue		start

أحاول	أن	أتذكر	ولا	أنسى	أن	أقف	عند حدي
try		remember		forget		stop	

- 1-We began at 12:00 . (eat , eating , ate)
 2-Omar to visit Petra . (intended , enjoyed , finished)
 3-Rawan training for the final match . (continued , asked , wanted)

لتصبح القاعدة النهائية كالتالي :-

الـفـرـاغ	قـبـل الفـرـاغ
Ving	المجموعة الأولى
	المجموعة الثالثة

الـفـرـاغ	قـبـل الفـرـاغ
مجرد + to	المجموعة الثانية
	المجموعة الثالثة

الفعل (stop)

مجرد + to	stop +	حدث توقف تام عن المشي للقيام بفعل ما
Ving	stop +	توقف وامتنع عن فعل شيء ما

- 1-Ali likes smoking so he stopped a cigarette . (smoke)
 2-The doctor told me that smoking is really bad so I stopped (smoke)

الفعل (remember)

مجرد + to	remember +	يتذكر ما سيفعله في المستقبل
Ving	remember +	يتذكر ما فعله في الماضي

- 1-I have to remember my parents tomorrow . (phone)
 2-I remembered here when I was twelve . (come)

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة ب (Ving) و (to +V1)

- 1-He **managed** the summit of the mountain . (1998)
a-reach b-to reach c-reaching
- 2-Children should **avoid** violence on TV . (1998)
a-watch b-watching c-to watch
- 3-I have **decided** for a job . (1999)
a-to apply b-applying c-apply d-applied
- 4-My friend **promised**me financially if necessary . (2001)
a-to help b-helps c-helped d-helping
- 5-My brother **enjoys** detective stories . (2002)
a-read b-to read c-reading d-reads
- 6-Good citizens should **attempt** nottheir neighbors . (2003)
a-annoy b-annoying c-to annoy d-annoyed
- 7-My little daughter **enjoys** books about animals. (2003)
a-read b-to read c-to reading d-reading
- 8-We **managed** on time. (2003)
a-arrive b-to arrive c-arrived d-arriving
- 9-The guests are **expected**at the station soon . (2004)
a-to arrive b-arrive c-arrived d-arriving
- 10-He **managed**the summit of the mountains . (2004)
a-reaching b-preach c-to reach d-reaches
- 11-Marwan **enjoys**with young people . (2005)
a-working b-to work c-worked
- 12-They **decided** married in June . (2005)
a-get b-to get c-getting
- 13-Fuad and Naji **attempt** the summit . (2005)
a-to reach b-reaching c-reach
- 14-Grandparents **enjoy** about old times . (2006)
a-to talk b-talk c-talking
- 15-We **asked** him on time, as we had a lot of work to do. (2006)
a-arrive b-to arrive c-to arriving
- 16-Last week, Noor **managed** the summit of the mountain. (2007)
a-to reach b-reaching c-reach
- 17-Many drivers **avoid**during winter, especially at night . (2007)
a-drive b-drove c-driving
- 18-Do you **remember** Aqaba when you were ten years old ? (2007)
a-visiting b-visit c-to visit
- 19-Would you ever **consider** ebooks from the internet . (download) (2016)
- 20-I **promised** my younger sister her to the children museum . (take) (2016)
- 21-Many visitors to Amman **enjoy** around the lovely shops and markets
in the city . (look) (2016)
- 22-Maha **wants** some books from the library to read in her leisure
time . (take) (2016)
- 23-I want to get a new apartment but I can't **afford** money at the
moment . (borrow) (2017)
- 24-Experienced drivers **avoid** stuck in traffic jams by taking back roads.(get) (2017)
- 25-Have you ever **considered** to Art School .
I really think you have a lot of talent . (go) (2017)

- الأجوبة الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-b	2-b	3-a	4-a	5-c	6-c
7-d	8-b	9-a	10-c	11-a	12-b
13-a	14-c	15-b	16-a	17-c	18-a
19-downloading	20-to take	21-looking	22-to take	23-to borrow	24-getting
25-going					

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1 ثامنا:- الإيجار Obligation

أولا :- must / mustn't

- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :- تستخدم للتعبير عن إجبار من قبل الشخص نفسه .
أ- (must) :- بمعنى (يجب) وتستخدم للتعبير عن إجبار من قبل الشخص نفسه .
ب- (mustn't) :- بمعنى (لا يجب) وتستخدم إذا كان الشخص غير مجبر على فعل شيء ما من تلقاء نفسه .
٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

مجرد + must / mustn't مهما كان الفاعل

- 1-I bring a present to my mum . (must , mustn't , don't have to)
- 2-I talk bad about others. (must , mustn't , doesn't have to)

ثانيا :- have to / don't have

- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :- وتستخدم للتعبير عن إجبار من قبل شخص آخر .
أ- (have to) :- بمعنى (ملزم) وتستخدم إذا كان شخص ملزم بالقيام بفعل ما .
ب- (don't have to) :- بمعنى (غير ملزم) وتستخدم إذا كان شخص غير ملزم بالقيام بفعل ما .
٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

فاعل جمع	have to	مجرد +
فاعل مفرد	has to	
فاعل جمع	don't have to	
فاعل مفرد	doesn't have to	

- 1-You stop at traffic lights . (must , have to , don't have to)
- 2-She go to school on Fridays . (mustn't , have to , doesn't have to)

ثالثا :- can / can't

- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :- وتستخدم للتعبير عن الاستطاعة والقدرة .
أ- (can) :- بمعنى (يستطيع) وتستخدم إذا كان الفعل ممكنا أو مسموحا .
ب- (can't) :- بمعنى (لا يستطيع) وتستخدم إذا كان الفعل غير ممكنا أو غير مسموحا .

٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

مجرد + can / can't مهما كان الفاعل

1-You sit wherever you want . (must , have to , can)

2-She park here . It's mine . (must , have to , can't)

رابعا :- should / shouldn't

١- الاستخدام (Use / Function) :- وتستخدم لتقديم النصيحة .

أ- (should) :- بمعنى (يجب) وتستخدم لتوصي أو تنصح أحدا ما للقيام بشيء ما .

ب- (shouldn't) :- بمعنى (لا يجب) وتستخدم لتنصح أحدا ما بعدم القيام بشيء ما .

٢- الصيغة القوا عدية :-

مجرد + should / shouldn't مهما كان الفاعل

1-You drive carefully all the time . (mustn't , should , shouldn't)

2-You point at people . It's rude . (mustn't , should , shouldn't)

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1
تاسعا :- استخدامات (in , on , at)

استخدامات (on)

١- قبل اليوم الوحيد والذي ينتهي غالبا بكلمة (Day) مثل :-

عيد الفطر (on Eid-Fitr Day) / يوم الميلاد المجيد (on Christmas Day)

٢- قبل الأيام :- on Thursday , on Monday

٣- قبل اليوم والشهر (إذا جاء اليوم مع الشهر والسنة يكون على شكل رقم) :- on 15th April

٤- قبل اليوم والشهر والسنة :-

on April 6, 1990 / on 6 April 1990 / on the 6th of April 1990 / on April 6th 1990

استخدامات (in)

١- قبل الجزء من اليوم المسبوق ب (the) :- in the evening , in the morning , ...

٢- قبل فترة الأسبوع أو أكثر مثل عطلة نهاية الفصل الصيفي (in the summer holiday)

٣- قبل الأشهر :- in April , in May

٤- قبل فصول السنة :- in winter , in autumn , in summer , in spring

٥- قبل السنوات :- in 1999 , in 1987 , in 1879

استخدامات (at)

١- قبل الساعة :- at two o'clock , at four o'clock , at half past eight

٢- قبل وجبات الطعام :- at breakfast , at lunch , at dinner

٣- قبل فترة الیومین أو الثلاثة مثل عطلة نهاية الاسبوع وهي یومین (at the weekend)

٤- قبل عبارة (رقم + at the age of)

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٦)

6-Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .

أكمل النص بالصيغة الصحيحة للأفعال بين الأقواس .

People (1) (use) smartphones **since** they (2)(invent) in the early **2000s**. During the early **2000s** , people (3)(buy) phones in different colours and different designs . In **2010 CE** , the first tablet computer (4) (produce) . **By the end of 2010 CE** , companies (5)(sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time . **Now** , about one billion smartphones (6)(sell) around the world **each year** . **In the near future** , it (7) (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone . It is **probable** that this market (8)(expand) **in the future**. **At the moment** , people aged 16–30 (9)(buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones **in the future** .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1-have been using (Present Perfect Continuous) | 2-were invented (Past Simple <u>Passive</u>) |
| 3-bought (Past Simple) | 4-was produced (Past Simple <u>Passive</u>) |
| 5-had sold (Past Perfect) | <u>6</u> -are sold (Present Simple <u>Passive</u>) |
| <u>7</u> -is estimated (Present Simple <u>Passive</u>) | 8-will expand (Future with will) |
| 9-are buying (Present Continuous) | 10-will be (Future with will) |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥) تمرين (٦)

6-Circle the correct words .

ضع دائرة حول الكلمات الصحيحة .

- 1-We're going to Aqaba again in / on the summer . I have / had been looking forward to it since last year .
- 2-We had the computer repaired / repairing because it had stopped to work / working .
- 3-Mahmoud was walking home when the rain was starting / started .
It was very heavy , so he must / can't have got very wet .
- 4-In the past , most letters wrote / were written by hand , but these days they are usually typed / typing .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1-in ; have | 2-repaired ; working |
| 3-started ; must | 4-were written ; typed |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٤)

4-Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets . The first one is done for you .

أكمل النص بالصيغة الصحيحة للأفعال بين الأقواس . الفعل الأول محلول .

In **1943 CE** , the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) (say) that the world only (2) (need) two or three computers . He (3) (be) wrong ! **Since** then , there (4) (be) a technological revolution . **These days** , millions of families (5) (have) at least one computer at home , and many people (6) (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere . A few people even (7) (wear) them – either on their wrists , round their necks or on their belts . There's even more : experts say that one day **soon** we (8) (attach) them to our skin !

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1-said | 2-needed | 3-was | 4-has been |
| <u>5</u> -have | <u>6</u> -carry | <u>7</u> -wear | 8-will attach |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٥)

5-Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you .

اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للفعل من الأسفل . الفعل الأول محلول .

1-Children often use / **are using** computers better than their parents .2-If you **will play** / play computer games all day , you won't have time to study .3-I want **to get** / getting a tablet , but I can't afford **to buy** / buying one at the moment .4-Look at the black sky ! It's **raining** / going to rain soon !5-I'm **coming** / come from Ajloun , but I'm **staying** / stay in Irbid for a few months . I will return to Ajloun in the spring .6-Nadia has **been doing** / done her homework for two hours ! She **is** / will be finished very soon .7-If Ali **had** / has his own computer , he **wouldn't** / doesn't need to use his friend's computer .8-I **was writing** / wrote an email when my laptop **was switching** / switched itself off .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-use

2-play

3-to get; to buy

4-going to rain

5-come; 'm staying

6-been doing; will be

7-had; wouldn't

8-was writing; switched

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٦)

6-Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets . The first one is done for you .

اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام الكلمات بين الأقواس . الفعل الأول محلول .

1-Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . (might – possibility)

-Issa's

2-Somebody has found my missing laptop . (been – passive)

-My

3-I asked someone to fix my computer . (had – causative)

-I

4-It is not necessary to switch off the screen . (don't have to)

-You

5-You are not allowed to touch this machine . (mustn't)

-You

6-I think you should send a text message . (would)

-If I were you ,

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

-If you press

8-Mohammad checked his emails and then he started work . (before)

-Mohammad had checked

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-Issa's phone might be broken.

2-My missing laptop has been found.

3-I had my computer fixed.

4-You don't have to switch off the screen.

5-You mustn't touch this machine.

6-If I were you, I would send a text message.

7-If you press that button, the picture moves.

8-Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work .

ملخص تحويل الجمل من ٤ حتى ٨

4-isn't necessary to	→	don't have to
5-are not allowed to	→	mustn't
6-I think you should	→	If I were you, I would
7-to make	→	(النوع صفر) ,
8- , and then	→	ماضي بسيط + <u>and then</u> + ماضي تام

أسئلة الوزارة الخاصة بهذا التمرين

1-I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

-If I (2017)

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-If I were you , I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary .

كتاب (AB) صفحة (١٦) تمرين (٧)

7-Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box . The first one is done for you .
أكمل النص بالصيغة الصحيحة للفعل من الصندوق . الفعل الأول محلول .

going to + do	going to + miss
going to + take	will + have
will + stay	will + tell

Rami has broken his leg . It (1) a long time to get better . He (2) in hospital for at least two weeks , and he (3) his leg in plaster for much longer . Rami (4) a lot of lessons at school , but he (5) some work while he's in hospital , and he also hopes his friends (6) him about the lessons he has missed .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-'s going to take

2-will stay

3-will have

4-'s going to miss

5-'s going to do

6-will tell

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٤٢) تمرين (٥)

5-Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first .

أكمل الجملة الثانية لتعطي نفس معنى الجملة الأولى .

2-He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying .

-He since 5 p.m.

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

2-has been studying

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٣٠) تمرين (٦)

6-Write one sentence that means the same .

اكتب جملة واحدة تعطي نفس المعنى .

2-Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

-Ali is

Intends = is planning

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

2-Ali is planning to finish his project tonight .

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٣٠) تمرين (٧)

7-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .

أكمل الجمل بالصيغة الصحيحة للفعل بين الأقواس .

1-Are you planning shopping tomorrow ? (go)

2-Where have you been ? I for ages . (wait)

5-Before she went to the library , Huda her mother to prepare lunch . (help)

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

1-to go

2-have been waiting

5-had helped

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٢٣) تمرين (٥)

5-Make correct sentences about the future . كون جملا صحيحة عن المستقبل .

- 1-He / hope / become a teacher one day .
- 2-I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university .
- 3-Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future .
- 4-How / you / intend / solve the problem ?
- 5-Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library .
- 6-you / intend / buy tickets for the play ?

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-He hopes to become a teacher one day .
- 2-I intend to apply for a job when I finish university .
- 3-Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future .
- 4-How do you intend to solve the problem ?
- 5-Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library .
- 6-Do you intend to buy tickets for the play ?

كتاب (AB) صفحة (١٦) تمرين (٦)

6-Read the following sentences, then talk about yourself . Use *hope, plan and intend* .

اقرأ الجمل التالية ثم تحدث عن نفسك . استخدم (hope / plan / intend) .

- I intend to study Medicine at university . Then I hope to work in hospital near my home town .
- I hope to be an engineer one day . I'm planning to get some work experience before I go to university .
- I hope to do well in my exams this year . Then I intend to go to university and study Archaeology .
- I plan to go abroad when I leave school . I intend to improve my English . Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job .

كتاب (SB) صفحة (١٠) تمرين (٤)

4-Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech .

اكتب الجمل التالية من المسجل باستخدام الكلام المنقول .

- 1-' Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites . '
- 2-' If they share information on social media with their friends , it might be accessed by other people , too . '
- 3-' On social media , you should only connect to people you know well . '
- 4-' Later we will give you , our dear listeners , information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety . '

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites .
- 2-He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends , it might be accessed by other people , too .
- 3-He said that on social media , they should only connect to people they know well .
- 4-He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety .

كتاب (SB) صفحة (١٠) تمرين (٥)

5-Report what these people are saying . Pay attention to the time phrases .

انقل ما يقوله هؤلاء الأشخاص . انتبه إلى عبارات الوقت .

- Saleem :-We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week , so I'll need to prepare it this week .

Farida :-Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday . I have to write an essay about it tonight . I think I'm going to need some help .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week , so he would need to prepare it that week .
- 2-Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before . She said that she had to write an essay about it that night . She thought she was going to need some help .

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٤) تمرين (٣)

3-Report the following statements .

انقل العبارات التالية .

- 1-I have some questions for you , Muna .
-Nour told Muna
- 2-I've lived in Amman for six years .
-Sami said
- 3-Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake .
-Huda told me.....
- 4-I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning .
-Tareq said
- 5-My favourite subject this year is Chemistry .
-Hussein told me

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-that she had some questions for her
- 2-that he had lived in Amman for six years
- 3-that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
- 4-that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
- 5-that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry .

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥٩) تمرين (A)

Complete the text with the correct form of each word in brackets. You may need to use more than one word to fill in the gaps.

أكمل النص بالشكل الصحيح للكلمات بين الأقواس . قد تحتاج أكثر من كلمة لمليء الفراغات .

- a-The bullet train or Shinkansen is a high-speed rail system that (1) (serve) as the core of Japan's rail transportation network. Shinkansen (2) (link) the major cities of Japan **since** it (3) (first introduce) in 1964 CE. **At the moment**, the network (4) (expand) with newer, faster and more environmentally-friendly trains navigating through the country's mountains.
- b-The London Underground, which (5) (know) as *The Tube*, is one of the most famous underground rail systems in the world. *The Tube*, which (6) (get) its name from the shape of the system's tunnels, (7) (serve) commuters **since** 1863 CE. It is also one of the biggest networks, as it (8) (currently run) over 408 km and 275 stations across London. There are plans to build at least 10 more stations in the near future!
- c-The Shanghai Maglev Train is one of the fastest trains in the world; its speed (9) (record) as 431 km per hour! The train takes only seven minutes and 20 seconds to bring travellers from Pudong International Airport to Longyang Road Station, which (10) (be) about 30 km away.

- الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 1-serves | 2-has linked | 3-was first introduced | 4-is expanding |
| 5-is known | 6-got | 7-has served/has been serving | |
| 8-currently runs/is currently running | 9-has been recorded | 10-is | |

معاني كلمات الوحدة الأولى

المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة
كتاب (SB) صفحة (٦) تمرين (٢)			
كمبيوتر شخصي	أ	حساب	أ
PC	أ	حساب	أ
هاتف ذكي	أ	قرص مرن	أ
smartphone	أ	قرص مرن	أ
نموذج	أ	برنامج	أ
model	أ	برنامج	أ
رقاقة كمبيوتر	أ	شبكة الانترنت العالمية	أ
computer chip	أ	شبكة الانترنت العالمية	أ
كتاب (SB) صفحة (٩) تمرين (٣)			
تبادل رسائل الكترونية	أ	موقع الكتروني شخصي	أ
email exchange	أ	موقع الكتروني شخصي	أ
كمبيوتر لوحي	أ	وسائل تواصل اجتماعي	أ
tablet computer	أ	وسائل تواصل اجتماعي	أ
كمبيوتر محمول	أ	لوحة ابيض	أ
laptop	أ	لوحة ابيض	أ
كتاب (SB) صفحة (١٠) تمرين (١)			
فلتر / ينقي	الف	مدخل / يدخل	الف
filter	الف	مدخل / يدخل	الف
إعدادات الخصوصية	أ	إعدادات الأمان	أ
privacy settings	أ	إعدادات الأمان	أ
		تزوير هوية	أ
		تزوير هوية	أ
كتاب (SB) صفحة (١٠) تمرين (٣)			
يعطي	ف	يعرف عن	ف
give out	ف	يعرف عن	ف
يعبئ	ف	يتصل مع	ف
fill in	ف	يتصل مع	ف
		يشغل	ف
		يشغل	ف
كتاب (AB) صفحة (٤) تمرين (١)			
لعبة ريجبي	أ	مسار	أ
rugby	أ	مسار	أ
ملعب	أ	ملعب	أ
pitch	أ	ملعب	أ
كاتب	أ	صحفي	أ
clerk	أ	صحفي	أ
حلبة تزلج	أ	كاتب مسرحي	أ
rink	أ	كاتب مسرحي	أ
توتر	أ	واثق	ص
tense	أ	واثق	ص
قلق	ص	قلق	ص
worried	ص	قلق	ص
شاعر	أ	مجاديف	أ
poet	أ	مجاديف	أ
نظارات واقية	أ	مضرب	أ
goggles	أ	مضرب	أ
جفون	أ	عضلة	أ
eyelids	أ	عضلة	أ
نبض القلب	أ	تزلج / يتزلج	الف
heartbeat	أ	تزلج / يتزلج	الف
فحم	أ	رياح	أ
coal	أ	رياح	أ
ورق	أ	غاز	أ
paper	أ	غاز	أ
كتاب (AB) صفحة (٤) تمرين (٢)			
ينظر / يكتشف	ف	يبدأ	ف
look around	ف	يبدأ	ف
يسكن / يستقر	ف	يلتقي	ف
settle down	ف	يلتقي	ف
يستيقظ	ف	يحدث / يقع	ف
wake up	ف	يحدث / يقع	ف

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كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥) تمرين (٥)					
energy	أ	طاقة	grateful	ص	ممتن / شاكر
headlines	أ	عناوين	helmet	أ	خوذة
lawyer	أ	محامي	likely	ص	على الأرجح
navy	أ	سلاح البحرية			

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥) تمرين (٧)					
boil	ف	يغلي	fry	ف	يقلّي
grill	ف	يشوي	melt	ف	يذيب
mix	ف	يخلط	roast	ف	يشوي
season	ف	يتبل	slice	ف	يقطع
sprinkle	ف	يرش			

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٩) تمرين (٤)		
الكلمة		المعنى باللفظ الإنجليزي
share ideas يشارك الأفكار	ف	to give your ideas to another person or to a group لتعطي أفكارك إلى شخص آخر أو إلى مجموعة
compare ideas يقارن الأفكار	ف	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different حينما يقرر شخصان أو أكثر إذا كانت أفكارهم متشابهة أو مختلفة
create a website يصمم موقع الكتروني	ف	to construct a website that currently does not exist يصمم موقع الكتروني غير موجود حاليا
contribute to a website يساهم في موقع الكتروني	ف	offer your writing and work to the website تعرض كتابتك أو عملك على الموقع الإلكتروني
research information يبحث عن معلومات	ف	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need لاستخدام مجموعة من المصادر لإيجاد المعلومات التي تحتاجها
present information يعرض معلومات	ف	to give the results of your research in a presentation لإعطاء نتائج بحثك في عرض
monitor what is happening يراقب ما يحدث	ف	you know what is happening and you are following the developments أنت تعرف ما يجري وتتابع التطورات
find out what is happening تعرف ما الذي يحدث	ف	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it أنت لا تعرف ما يجري وتريد اكتشاف الأمر
give a talk to people تخطب بالناس	ف	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it أنت أعدت خطاب وستعطي هذا الخطاب إلى مجموعة من الناس الذين يتوقعوه
talk to people تتحدث إلى الناس	ف	an informal discussion نقاش غير رسمي
show photos يعرض صوراً	ف	you show people photos that you have in person تعرض للناس صوراً موجودة عندك بشكل شخصي
send photos يرسل صوراً	ف	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post ترسل صور إلى شخص ما على الإنترنت أو بالبريد

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٦) تمرين (١)		
الكلمة		المعنى باللغة الإنجليزية
Smartphone هاتف ذكي	أ	a mobile phone that connects to the Internet هاتف خلوي يرتبط بشبكة الانترنت
computer chip رقاقة كمبيوتر	أ	a very small piece found inside every computer قطعة صغيرة جدا داخل كل حاسوب
floppy disk قرص مرن	أ	a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers قطعة مربعة صغيرة من البلاستيك كانت تستخدم لتخزين معلومات من أجهزة الحاسوب
PC كمبيوتر شخصي	أ	a computer designed for one person to use حاسوب صمم لشخص واحد ليستخدمه
Calculation حساب	أ	when you use maths to work out an answer عندما تستخدم الرياضيات لمعرفة جواب
World Wide Web شبكة الانترنت	أ	all the information shared by computers through the Internet كل المعلومات التي يتم مشاركتها عبر اجهزة الحاسوب من خلال الانترنت

معاني الوحدة الأولى

الكلمة		المعنى باللغة الإنجليزية
access يجد معلومة / يدخل	ف	to find information, especially on a computer لإيجاد معلومات ، خاصة على حاسوب
blog موقع الكتروني شخصي	أ	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style / online diary موقع أو صفحة الكترونية شخصية يتم تحديثها باستمرار ، وغالبا مكتوبة بطريقة غير رسمية / مذكرات الكترونية
Calculation حساب	أ	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value طريقة لاستخدام الأرقام من أجل إيجاد كمية ، سعر أو قيمة
computer chip رقاقة كمبيوتر	أ	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current قطعة صغيرة داخل حاسوب والتي تخزن المعلومات بواسطة تيار كهربائي
email exchange تبادل رسائل الكترونية	أ	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one سلسلة من الرسائل الالكترونية بين شخصين أو أكثر ، كل رسالة عموما هي رد للرسالة السابقة
filter فلتر / مصفاة	أ	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer برنامج يفحص إذا كان محتوى معين على صفحة نت يجب أن تعرض للمشاهد
floppy disk قرص مرن	أ	a flexible , removable magnetic disk that stores computer information قرص مغناطيسي متحرك مرن يخزن معلومات الحاسوب
ICT تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال	أ	Information and Communication Technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال
identity fraud تزوير هوية	أ	illegal actions using the identity of someone else , normally to buy things أفعال غير قانونية تستخدم هوية شخص آخر ، غالبا لشراء أشياء
PC كمبيوتر شخصي	أ	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time اختصار لكلمة حاسوب شخصي ، حاسوب يستخدم من قبل شخص واحد

Post ينشر رسالة	ف	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it وضع رسالة أو وثيقة على الانترنت ليراها الناس
privacy settings إعدادات الخصوصية	أ	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information أدوات تحكم موجودة على مواقع انترنت اجتماعية والتي تجعلك تقرر من يستطيع رؤية المعلومات
rely on يعتمد على	ف	to have trust or confidence in something or someone ليكون لديك ثقة أو إيمان بشيء ما أو شخص ما
sat nav system الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية	أ	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 الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية :- نظام من أجهزة الحاسوب والأقمار الصناعية تستخدم في السيارات والأماكن الأخرى تخبرك أين مكان شيء ما ، أين أنت أو كيف تصل لمكان ما
security settings إعدادات الأمان	أ	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses أدوات تحكم موجودة على برامج حاسوب تجعلك تحمي حاسوبك من الفيروسات
smartphone هاتف ذكي	أ	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology هاتف خلوي مع تكنولوجيا حاسوبية متقدمة
social media وسائل تواصل اجتماعي	أ	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs تفاعل اجتماعي بين الناس والمجتمعات على مواقع الانترنت أو المذكرات الإلكترونية
tablet computer كمبيوتر لوحي	أ	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit حاسوب نقال ، مع شاشة لمس ، معالج وبطارية كلها في جهاز واحد
user مستخدم	أ	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine شخص يستخدم منتجاً أو خدمة، خاصة حاسوب أو آلة أخرى
web-building program برنامج لبناء شبكة انترنت	أ	a software that helps you to create a website برامج الكترونية تساعدك على عمل موقع الكتروني
web hosting مضيف شبكة الانترنت	أ	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites تسكين ، خدمة وصيانة الملفات لموقع الكتروني أو أكثر
whiteboard لوح ابيض	أ	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students برنامج حاسوب يعمل بلمس الشاشة ويمكنك من رسم مخططات ، كتابة وتقديم الأفكار والتحدث مع الزملاء والطلاب
World Wide Web شبكة الانترنت العالمية	أ	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 نظام معلومات ، يعرف بأنه انترنت ، والذي يسمح للوثائق أن تكون متصلة مع وثائق أخرى ، ومع الناس من أجل البحث عن معلومات بالتنقل بين وثيقة وأخرى

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كيفية حل أسئلة القطع

أولا :- سؤالين تعداد

- أ- إذا احتوى السؤال على رقم غير رقم الفقرة وغالبا الرقم (two) .
 ب- خاتمة السؤال مهمة (ركز على الاسم الجمع الذي يتبع الرقم) .
 ج- يكون الجواب على النحو التالي :-

..... and/or
 and/or ,

د- يتم التلميح في كثير من أسئلة الوزارة على رقم الفقرة التي تحوي الجواب مثل :-

in paragraph one	in the first paragraph	في الفقرة الأولى
in paragraph two	in the second paragraph	في الفقرة الثانية
in paragraph three	in the third paragraph	في الفقرة الثالثة
in paragraph four	in the fourth paragraph	في الفقرة الرابعة
in paragraph five	in the fifth paragraph	في الفقرة الخامسة
in the last paragraph		في الفقرة الأخيرة

ثانيا :- سؤال الاقتباس (ركز على الكلمات التي تتبع صيغة السؤال مباشرة)

Write down the sentence	which indicates / shows	مضمون السؤال
Quote the sentence		

حيث يجب كتابة جملة الحل كاملة (التي تحتوي على مضمون السؤال)
 من النقطة إلى النقطة دون زيادة أو نقصان (. C.....)

ثالثا :- سؤال معنى كلمة (E - E)

- 1-Find a word in the paragraph which means "...." .
 جد كلمة في الفقرة معناها (معنى ← كلمة)
- 2-What does the underlined word "...." mean ?
 ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟ (كلمة ← معنى)
- 3-**Replace** the underlined word with

استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط بكلمة تعطي نفس المعنى أو بالكلمة الصحيحة
 رابعا :- سؤال الضمير :- حيث يجب كتابة الاسم والمحدد الذي يسبقه .

- ١- الضمائر التالية :- (he , his , him , himself) تعود على اسم عاقل ، مفرد و مذكر .
- ٢- الضمائر التالية :- (she , her , hers , herself) تعود على اسم عاقل ، مفرد و مؤنث .
- ٣- الضمائر التالية :- (it , its , itself) تعود على اسم مفرد غير عاقل .
- ٤- الضمائر التالية :- (they , them , their , theirs , themselves)
 تعود على اسم جمع سواء عاقل أو غير عاقل .

٥- ضمائر الوصل تعود على الاسم الذي يسبقها مباشرة وضمائر الوصل هي :-

(that , who , whom , whose , which , where , when , why)

٦- أ- الضمائر (this / that) يعود على اسم مفرد .

ب- الضمائر (these / those) يعود على اسم جمع .

ج- الضمائر (here / there) يعود على اسم مكان .

كورس الليث تأليف:- أسامة محاسنة خلوي :- ٠٧٩٦٦٧٧٨٠٣ / ٠٧٩٨٢٣٣٥٥٥

خامسا :- سؤال اشرح (Explain) وعلل (justify) :- وهو أشبه باقتباس جملتين نكتب الجملة التي تحتوي على مضمون السؤال والجملة التي تتبعها .

سادسا :- سؤال اقترح (Suggest / Mention / Name) :- نقترح من خارج القطعة (**رد عليه**) (**فعل مجرد ثم تنمة**)

سابعا :- سؤال التفكير الناقد (Critical Thinking) وهو على النحو التالي :-

Think of this statement الجملة الأولى

ويكون الجواب بذكر أسباب ، نتائج ، حلول ، توصيات ، تحليل ، أمثلة أو اقتراحات **والأفضل ذكر أمثلة واقتراحات** مع مراعاة كتابة جملتين منفصلتين .

اسم / Ving + such as + الجملة الأولى + I think that

ثامنا :- أسئلة (Wh) وكيفية الإجابة عليها :-

أداة السؤال	معناها	كيفية التعرف على الجواب المطلوب من السؤال
Where	أين	يجب أن يكون الجواب اسم مكان
When	متى	يجب أن يكون الجواب اسم زمان
What	ماذا	يجب أن يكون الجواب شيء غير عاقل
Who	من	يجب أن يكون الجواب إنسان عاقل
Whom	من	يجب أن يكون الجواب إنسان عاقل
Which	أي	يجب أن يكون الجواب شيء غير عاقل
Why	لماذا	يجب أن يكون الجواب سبب والذي يبدأ ب :- because , as , so , to , hence ,
How	كيف	يجب أن يكون الجواب حرف الجر ثم اسم أو ظرف
What Kind	ما نوع	يجب أن يكون الجواب نوع لشيء ما .

كلمات مفيدة في حل أسئلة القطع أو حتى الإنشاء

similarities	تشابه	differences	اختلافات	difficulties	صعوبات
purposes	أهداف	reasons	أسباب	benefits	فوائد
qualities	مواصفات	advantages	مميزات	disadvantages	سببآت
ways	طرق	effects	تأثيرات	characteristics	صفات
factors	عوامل	signs	إشارات	steps	خطوات
materials	مواد	things	أشياء	threats	تهديدات
parts	أجزاء	kinds	أنواع	aspects	مظاهر
features	مواصفات	stages	مراحل	results	نتائج
impacts	تأثيرات	tasks	مهام	elements	عناصر
uses	استخدامات	examples	أمثلة	procedures	إجراءات

The history of computers

تاريخ الكمبيوتر

الفقرة الأولى (تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر / استخدامه منذ آلاف السنين / الآلة المعدنية / الاعتقاد السائد)

When **you (1)** are using a computer, think about the technology that (2) is needed for it **(3)** to work.

عندما تستخدم جهاز كمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة من أجله حتى يعمل .

People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.

الناس تستخدم عدة أنواع من أجهزة الكمبيوتر لآلاف من السنين .

A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that (4) was more than 2,000 years old.

تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من ٢٠٠٠ سنة .

It (5) is believed that this (6) was the first ever computer.

يعتقد أنها كانت أول كمبيوتر على الإطلاق .

الفقرة الثانية (الجيل الأول / أول كمبيوتر / أول برنامج / مدة العملية الحسابية / الرقاقة)

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers.

في ١٩٤٠، تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين لصناعة الجيل الأول من الكمبيوترات الحديثة .

One such model was so large that it (7) needed a room that (8) was 167 square metres to accommodate it **(9)**.

أحد النماذج كان كبيرا جدا والذي احتاج إلى غرفة بمساحة ١٦٧ متر مربع لاستيعاب ذلك .

During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program.

خلال ذلك العقد، العلماء في انكلترا طوروا أول برنامج كمبيوتر .

It (10) took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

استغرق الأمر ٢٥ دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة .

In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في ١٩٥٨ م، تم تطوير رقائق الكمبيوتر .

الفقرة الثالثة (أول لعبة / الفارة / القرص المرن / الكمبيوتر الشخصي)

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse.

أنتجت أول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام ١٩٦٢، وبعدها بعامين أنتجت فأرة الكمبيوتر .

In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which (11)** meant that information could be shared between computers.

في عام ١٩٧١ م، تم اختراع القرص المرن والذي يعني أن المعلومات يمكن أن تكون مشتركة بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر .

The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

أول كمبيوتر شخصي تم إنتاجه في عام ١٩٧٤ م، ولذلك يستطيع الناس شراء أجهزة الكمبيوتر لاستخدامها في المنزل .

الفقرة الرابعة (الكمبيوتر المحمول / شبكة الويب العالمية وتيم / الهواتف الذكية / الخليويات)

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.

في عام ١٩٨٣ م، استطاع الناس شراء جهاز كمبيوتر محمول لأول مرة .

Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

ثم، في عام ١٩٩٠ م، طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي شبكة الويب العالمية .

It (12) was not until 2007 CE that (13) the first smartphones appeared.

لم يكن قبل عام ٢٠٠٧ م عندما ظهرت الهواتف الذكية .

Today, most people use their (14) mobile phones every day.

اليوم، معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم المحمولة كل يوم .

الفقرة الخامسة (المستقبل / الساعات / النظارات)

What will happen in the future ?

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل ؟

1] You (15) can already buy watches which (16) can do the same as mobile phones.

يمكنك بالفعل شراء الساعات التي يمكن أن تقوم بنفس عمل الهواتف المحمولة .

2] Scientists have also developed glasses that (17) are capable of doing even more than

this (18) . وقد طور العلماء أيضا النظارات القادرة على القيام بالمزيد من الجهد أكثر من ذلك .

الفقرة السادسة (تغير الحياة في المستقبل / المظاهر المعتمدة على الكمبيوتر)

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

الحياة في المستقبل سوف تشهد المزيد من التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب .

It (19) is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program. 1] from how

we (20) travel to 2] how our (21) homes are heated.

ومن المرجح أن جميع مظاهر الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج كمبيوتر ، ابتداء من كيف نسافر إلى كيف يتم تدفئة بيوتنا .

الضمائر

الضمير	رقمه	الاسم الذي يعود عليه
you	1	readers / people
that	2	technology
it	3	a computer
that	4	A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece
it	5	that this was the first ever computer
this	6	A metal machine
it	7	one such model
that	8	a room
it	9	one such model
it	10	program
which	11	the floppy disk was invented
it	12	that the first smartphones appeared
that	13	until 2007 CE
their	14	people
you	15	readers / people
which	16	watches
that	17	glasses
this	18	buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones.
it	19	that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program
we	20	readers / people
our	21	readers / people

أسئلة القطعة

- 1-How many years have people been using computers ?
- 2-Write down the sentence which indicates that computers have been being used for a long time .
- 3-Write down the sentence which indicates what was found on the seabed in Greece .
- 4-Write down the sentence which indicates when the metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece .
- 5-Write down the sentence which indicates that the metal machine maybe was the first computer in the world .
- 6-What did inventors make in 1940s after technology had developed ?
- 7-Write down the sentence which indicates the year of inventing the first generation of modern computers .
- 8-Write down the sentence which indicates that the first generation of modern computers was so large .
- 9-When did scientists in England develop the first computer program ?
- 10-How long did the program take to complete one calculation ?
- 11-Write down the sentence which indicates when the computer chip was developed ?
- 12-Write down the sentence which indicates when the first computer game was produced ?
- 13-Write down the sentence which indicates when the floppy disk was invented ?
- 14-Write down the sentence which indicates when people could buy a laptop for the first time
- 15-Write down the sentence which indicates who developed the World Wide Web .
- 16-Write down the sentence which indicates when the World Wide Web was developed .
- 17-Write down the sentence which indicates what Tim Berners-Lee developed in 1990 .
- 18-When did the first smartphones appear ?
- 19-Write down the sentence which indicates that every one use mobile phones these days .
- 20-There will be some inventions in the future . Write down two of them .
- 21-Write down the sentence which indicates the new function of watches .
- 22-Write down the sentence which indicates the new function of glasses .
- 23-Write down the sentence which indicates that there will be a lot of changes in our life .
- 24-All aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program , write down two of these aspects .

الإجابات

- 1-for thousands of years
- 2-People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
- 3 / 4-A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece 2,000 years old.
- 5-It is believed that this was the first ever computer
- 6-make the first generation of modern computers.
- 7-In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for invent of modern computers.
- 8-One such model was so large that it needed a room accommodate it .
- 9-During that decade (1940s)
- 10-It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 11-In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed
- 12-The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, computer mouse.
- 13-In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented , which meant that information could be shared between computers.
- 14-In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- 15/16/17-Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

- 18-In 2007 CE
 19-Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.
 20-watches and glasses
 21-You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones.
 22-Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this .
 23-Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.
 24-from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٤)

أسئلة الكتاب على هذه القطعة

- 1-Where was the first ever computer found?
 2-What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
 3-List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
 4-How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future?
 How far do you agree with the article?
 5-We rely more and more on computer technology.
 How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-

- 1-It was found on the seabed in Greece.
 2-A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.
 3-the computer chip, the first computer game ,the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer
 4-Suggested answer :-I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
 5-Suggested answer :-I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٧) تمرين (٧)

أسئلة الكتاب على هذه القطعة

- 1-Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?
 2-What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?
 3-What would life be like without computers?
- الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-
- 1-I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net , listening to music, reading a book, watching a film, keeping up-to-date with social media, etc.
 2-The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.
 3-It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

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أسئلة الوزارة ٢٠١٧ / ٧

- 1-Different inventions were completed between 1958CE - 1964CE.
Write down two of these inventions. (2 points)
- 2-The writer specifies two aspects of everyday life that will depend on technology in the Future . Write them down . (4 points)
- 3-Quote the sentence which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk . (2 points)
- 4-Find a word in the text which means "**a set of instructions enabling a computer to Function .**" (2 points)
- 5-What does the underlined word "**this**" refer to? (2 points)
- 6-Computers have enabled us to do many great things but we are becoming overly-reliant on technology. Suggest three negative consequences of depending on technology. (3 points)
- 7-Some people believe that computers will replace books one day.
Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

الإجابات

- 1-the computer chip , The first computer game and the computer mouse
- 2-from how we travel to how our homes are heated.
- 3-In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
- 4-program
- 5- metal machine
- 6 / 7- الإجابة مفتوحة / أي إجابة صحيحة

أسامة محاسنة

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Using technology in class استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

الفقرة الأولى (حب الناس للتعلم / تكنولوجيا التعليم في الاردن)

Young people love learning, but **they (1)** like learning even more **if they (2)** are presented with information in an **1** interesting and **2** challenging way .

الشباب يحبون التعلم ، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم معلومات بطريقة مثيرة وفيها تحدي .

Today, I **(3)** am going to give a talk about how **you** can use technology in Jordanian classrooms . أنا ذاهب لإلقاء محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الفصول الدراسية الأردنية .

الفقرة الثانية (الألواح البيضاء / استخدام المعلمين للألواح البيضاء / استخدامهم للنت)

Here are some ideas :- وإليك بعض الأفكار :-

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen .

العديد من الفصول الدراسية الآن يستخدمون السبورة كشاشة كمبيوتر .

As a consequence, **A** teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للمدرسين إظهار المواقع الالكترونية على اللوح في أمام الصف .

B Teachers can then use the Internet to **1** show educational programmes .

2 play a educational games, **b** music, **c** recordings of languages, and so on.

يمكن للمعلمين بعد ذلك استخدام شبكة الإنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ، وتشغيل الألعاب التعليمية ، الموسيقى وتسجيلات اللغات ، وهكذا .

الفقرة الثالثة (الكمبيوتر اللوحي / استخدامات الكمبيوتر اللوحي / متى يكون مثالي)

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class .

في بعض البلدان ، أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحية متاحة للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف .

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as **1** showing photographs .

2 researching information, **3** recording interviews and **4** creating diagrams .

ولذلك، يمكن للطلاب استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور، البحث عن المعلومات، تسجيل المقابلات وإنشاء الرسومات البيانية .

Tablets are ideal for **1** pair and **2** group work .

الأجهزة اللوحية مثالية للعمل المكون من اثنين أو مجموعة .

الفقرة الرابعة (ماذا يفعل المعلمون للطلاب / المذكرات الالكترونية / الموقع الالكتروني)

Teachers can perhaps **1** ask their (4) students to start writing a blog (an online diary),

either **a** about their own lives or **b** as if they were someone famous .

المعلمين يمكن أن يسألوا طلابهم لبدء كتابة البلوج (مدونات الكترونية) ، إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا شخصا مشهورا .

2 They (5) can also create a website for the classroom .

يمكنهم أيضا ابتكار موقع على شبكة الانترنت للفصل الدراسي .

Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they** can post **1** work, **2** photos and

3 messages .

يمكن للطلاب أن يساهموا في الموقع ، لذلك وعلى سبيل المثال يمكنهم إرسال عملهم ، الصور والرسائل .

الفقرة الخامسة (التواصل عبر وسائل الإعلام / الرسائل وعدد الأحرف / تلخيص المعلومات)

Most young people communicate through social media , by **which (6) they (7) send** each other 1 photos and 2 messages via the Internet.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون من خلال وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية ، والتي من خلالها يرسلون لبعضهم الصور والرسائل الأخرى عن طريق الإنترنت .

Some students like to send messages that (8) are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

بعض الطلاب يحبون إرسال الرسائل الأقل من ١٤٠ حرف لأي احد ليقرأها .

Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what **they (9)** have learnt in class in the same way.

المعلمون يمكنهم أن يطلبوا من الطلاب تلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة .

If students learn to summarise quickly, **they (10) will be able to use this (11) skill** in future.

إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة ، يمكنهم استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل .

الفقرة السادسة (البريد الإلكتروني / لمن يتم إرساله / فوائده)

We all like to send emails, don't we ? ؟ السنا كذلك ؟

Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom .

تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيد جدا في الفصول الدراسية .

Teachers can ask students 1 to email what they (12) have learnt to students of a similar age at another school .

يمكن للمدرسين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب إرسال ما تعلموه بالبريد الإلكتروني إلى الطلاب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى .

They (13) could even 2 email students in another country .

ويمكنهم أن يرسلوا بالبريد الإلكتروني طلابا في بلد آخر .

As a result , students can then a share information and b help each other with tasks.

ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للطلاب بعد ذلك تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في المهام .

الفقرة السابعة (الاتصال عبر الكمبيوتر / أهمية الكاميرا / الضيوف)

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer.

هناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى وهي من خلال التحدث إلى الناس على جهاز الكمبيوتر .

Most computers have cameras, so

أجهزة الكمبيوتر فيها كاميرات ، لذلك معظم

1 you can also see the people you are talking to.

١- يمكنك أن ترى أيضا الأشخاص الذين تتحدث إليهم .

In this way, students who (14) are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they (15) are speaking to them (16)**.

بهذه الطريقة ، الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن يستطيعون رؤية ما يفعله الطلاب في انكلترا في الفصول الدراسية أثناء تحدثهم معهم .

2 You can also use this (17) system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

٢- يمكنك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء محادثات من خلال جهاز كمبيوتر .

For example, a scientists or b teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

على سبيل المثال، العلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر يمكنهم إعطاء درسا لصفك .

If **you had this (18) type of lesson**, the students would be very excited.

إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس ، فإن الطلاب سوف يكونون في غاية السعادة .

0798233555

الفقرة الثامنة (الكمبيوتر في المنزل / استخدام وسائل الإعلام في الدراسة / دور المعلم)

Students often use computers at home if they have them (19).

الطلاب غالبا يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المنزل إذا كان لديهم احدها .

Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including

- 1 asking other students to a check and b compare their work, 2 asking questions and 3 sharing ideas.

الطلاب يمكنهم استخدام وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم ، بما في ذلك مطالبة بعض الطلاب لفحص ومقارنة أعمالهم ، طرح الأسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار .

The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

المعلم يجب أن يكون جزءا من المجموعة ، أيضا ، لرصد ما يحدث .

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? هل هناك أي أسئلة ؟

الضمائر

الضمير	رقمه	الاسم الذي يعود عليه
(you / we)	كل ضمائر (you / we)	readers / people / teachers
they	1 / 2	Young people
I	3	the writer
	كل ضمائر الجمع في الفقرة الرابعة	students
their	4	Teachers
they	5	teachers
which	6	social media
they	7	Most young people
that	8	messages
they	9 / 10	students
this	11	to summarise quickly
they	12 / 13	students
who	14	students
they	15	students in Jordan
them	16	students in England
this	17	speaking over a computer
this	18	a lesson over a computer
	كل ضمائر الجمع في الفقرة الثامنة	students
them	19	computers

أسئلة القطعة

- 1-Young people love learning if they are presented with information in two ways . Write them down .
- 2-Write down the sentence which indicates the use of whiteboard in classrooms .
- 3-Where can teachers show websites in their classrooms .
- 4-Teachers use whiteboards many reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
- 5-Teachers can use the Internet for many reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
- 6-Write down the sentence which indicates that tablet computers is essential in class in some countries
- 7-According to the text , students can use the tablets to do some tasks . Write down two of these tasks .
- 8-According to the text , Tablets are ideal for two kinds of work . Write them down .
- 9-Teachers can ask their students to write a blog about two things . Write them down .
- 10-Write down the sentence which indicates what teachers can create for the classroom .
- 11-Students can contribute to the website to post many things . Write down two of them .
- 12-Most young people communicate through social media and send each other a lot of things via the Internet. Write down two of them .
- 13-Write down the sentence which indicates that students like to write messages with specific number of letters .
- 14-According to the text , summarizing information about what students have learnt can be really useful . Explain this statement , justifying your answer .
- 15-According to the text , email exchanges are very useful in the classroom . Explain this statement , justifying your answer .
- 16-Sending emails has many benefits . Write down two of these benefits .
- 17-Write down the sentence which indicates that there is another way of communicating with other schools by using computer.
- 18-Why do most computers have cameras ?
- 19-Communicating with people through computers that have cameras has two benefits . Write them down .
- 20-People from another country could give a lesson to the class to make them excited . Write down two of these people .
- 21-Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies in many ways . Write down two ways .

الإجابات

- 1-an interesting and challenging way
- 2-Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
- 3-on the board in front of the class
- 4-teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
Teachers can then use the Internet
- 5-to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on
- 6-In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.
- 7-showing photographs , researching information, recording interviews and creating Diagrams
- 8-pair and group work
- 9-their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
- 10-They can also create a website for the classroom.
- 11-they can post work, photos and messages.
- 12-photos and messages

- 13-Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
- 14-Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.
- 15-Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom .Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school . They could even email students in another country .
- 16- share information and help each other with tasks
- 17-Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer.
- 18- a-so you can also see the people you are talking to
b-You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
- 19- a-so you can also see the people you are talking to
b-You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
- 20-scientists or teachers
- 21-asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas

أسئلة الكتاب على هذه القطعة

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٨) تمرين (١)

- 1-In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?
2-Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?

- الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-

- 1-Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.
- 2-Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

AB

8

The Internet of Things

إنترنت الأشياء

الفقرة الأولى (ماذا يربط الإنترنت / تواصل أجهزة الكمبيوتر / أمثلة على التواصل)

ما هو "إنترنت الأشياء"؟
Everyone knows that the Internet 1 connects people, but now it (1) does more than that –
it (2) 2 connects objects, too.

الجميع يعلم أن الإنترنت يربط الناس ، ولكن الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك - أنه يربط الأشياء أيضا .

These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example,

في هذه الأيام ، تتواصل أجهزة الكمبيوتر غالبا مع بعضها البعض ؛ على سبيل المثال ،

1 your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show,

جهاز التلفزيون الخاص بك يقوم تلقائيا بتحميل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل ،

2 or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.

أو يخبرك " نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية " أين أنت .

This (3) is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

يعرف هذا باسم "إنترنت الأشياء"، وهناك الكثير في المستقبل.

الفقرة الثانية (ربط الآلات / أجهزة الكمبيوتر تدير حياتنا مع أمثلة)

An easy life!

حياة سهلة

!

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected 1 to each other and 2 to the Internet.

في غضون بضع سنوات فقط ، يقول الخبراء أنه سيتم ربط المليارات من الآلات إلى بعضها البعض وإلى شبكة الإنترنت .

As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us .

كنتيجة لذلك ، سوف تدير أجهزة الكمبيوتر حياتنا لنا بشكل متزايد .

For example,

على سبيل المثال ،

1 your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it (4) to your online shopping list;

ثلاجتك سوف تعرف متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وإضافته إلى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الإنترنت ،

2 your windows will close if it is likely to rain ; ونوافذك سوف تغلق إذا كانت تمطر ؛

3 your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor;

وساعتك سوف تسجل معدل ضربات القلب وتبعثها على البريد الإلكتروني إلى طبيبك ؛

4 and your sofa will tell you when you need to a stand up and b get some exercise!

وأريكتك سوف تخبرك عندما تكون بحاجة للوقوف والحصول على بعض التمارين الرياضية !

الفقرة الثالثة (تأثير الإنترنت على حياتنا / المشككين / المجرمون)

A frightening future

مستقبل مخيف

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.

الكثير من الناس متحمسون لـ " إنترنت الأشياء " .

For them , a dream is coming true.

بالنسبة لهم ، الحلم يتحقق .

They say that our lives will be 1 easier and 2 more comfortable.

يقولون أن حياتنا سوف تكون أسهل وأكثر راحة .

However, others (5) are not so sure.

ومع ذلك ، الآخرين ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك .

They want to keep control of 1 their own lives and 2 their own things.

يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم وعلى الأشياء الخاصة .

In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access 1 their passwords and 2 security settings.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يتساءلون ماذا سيحدث لو تمكن المجرمين من الوصول إلى كلمات السر وإعدادات الأمان .

The dream could easily become a nightmare!

الحلم يمكن أن تصبح بسهولة كابوس !

الضمائر

الضمير	رقمه	الاسم الذي يعود عليه
كل ضمائر (you / your / us / our)		readers / people
it	1 / 2	the Internet
this	3	computers often communicate with each other
كل ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة (they / them / their)		people
it	4	milk
others	5	people

أسئلة القطعة

- 1-According to the text , Internet connects two things. Write them down .
- 2-According to the text , computers often communicate with each other these days . Write down two examples .
- 3-Write down the sentence which indicates that machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.
- 4-Computers will run our lives in many ways . Write down two of these ways / examples .
- 5-Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things' because it affects our lives in two ways . Write them down .
- 6-Some people want to keep control of two elements instead of computers . Write them down.
- 7-Criminals may use the technology of controlling everything in our lives to access to two things . Write them down.

الإجابات

- 1-people and objects
- 2-your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are
- 3-In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.
- 4-a-your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list
b-your windows will close if it is likely to rain
c-your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor
d-and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 5-our lives will be easier and more comfortable 6-their own lives and their own things.
- 7-to access their passwords and security settings.

أسئلة الكتاب على هذه القطعة

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٨) تمرين (٩)

Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words.

- 1-The article is about how the Internet *has developed* / *is developing*.
- 2-The writer says *what he thinks* / *gives different opinions*.

الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-

- 1-is developing 2-gives different opinions

أسئلة الكتاب على هذه القطعة

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٨) تمرين (١١)

- 1-What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
 - 2-Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.
 - 3-How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
 - 4-What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
 - 5-According to the text, why are some people excited about the future?
Why are others worried?
 - 6-In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?
- الإجابات الصحيحة كالتالي :-
- 1-It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.
 - 2-communicate 3-The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.
 - 4-other people with a different opinion
 - 5-Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
 - 6-Students' own answers

تمارين معاني الكلمات – الوحدة الأولى

ملاحظة مهمة جدا

عزيزي الطالب لحل تمارين معاني الكلمات ومعرفة معانيها يجب الرجوع إلى الجداول السابقة .

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٩) تمرين (٣)

3-Which of the following would you use to ... أي العبارات التالية تستخدمها ل ...

blog , email exchange , social media , tablet computer , whiteboard

- 1-record interviews with people ?
- 2-share information with students in another country ?
- 3-watch educational programmes in class ?
- 4-ask another student to check your homework ?
- 5-write an online diary ?

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1-tablet computer | 2-email exchange | 3-whiteboard |
| 4-social media | 5-blog | |

كتاب (SB) صفحة (٩) تمرين (٤)

4-Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article. اعمل في مجموعات . اشرح الفرق في المعنى بين هذه العبارات من المقالة .

- 1-to share / compare ideas
- 2-to create / contribute to a website
- 3-to research / present information
- 4-to monitor / find out what is happening
- 5-to give a talk to / talk to people
- 6-to show / send photos

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-share ideas :-to give your ideas to another person or to a group
-compare ideas:-where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
- 2-create a website:-to construct a website that currently does not exist
-contribute to a website:-offer your writing and work to the website
- 3-research information:-to use a variety of sources to find the information you need
-present information:-to give the results of your research in a presentation
- 4-monitor what is happening:-you know what is happening and you are following the developments
-find out what is happening:-you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it
- 5-give a talk to people:-you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group
Of people who are expecting it
-talk to people:-an informal discussion
- 6-show photos:-you show people photos that you have in person
-send photos:-you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

كتاب (SB) صفحة (١٠) تمرين (٣)

3-Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check .
أكمل أفعال شبة الجملة بالكلمات الصحيحة . ثم اسمع مرة أخرى وتأكد .

- 1-to know dangers of the Internet
2-to connect people on the Internet
4-to give personal information
3-to turn privacy settings
5-to fill a form

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-know about
4-give out
2-connect with
5-fill in
3-turn on

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٤) تمرين (١)

1 Tick the word that is different.

حدد الكلمة المختلفة .

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1-track | rugby | court | pitch |
| 2-journalist | clerk | playwright | rink |
| 3-confident | tense | upset | worried |
| 4-oars | poet | bat | goggles |
| 5-muscle | eyelids | skates | heartbeat |
| 6-wind | coal | gas | paper |

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1-rugby | 2-rink | 3-confident |
| 4-poet | 5-skates | 6-paper |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٤) تمرين (٢)

2-Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence.

أضف كلمة واحدة من مربع (A) وكلمة من مربع (B) لتكمل كل جملة .

A	B
get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

1-Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story ?

اخبرني عن الرواية التي تقرأها . أين حدثت القصة ؟

2-I'm sorry I'm late . I didn't early enough.

أنا آسف لتأخري . لم استيقظ باكراً كفاية .

3-When I graduate from university , I would like to buy a house and.....

عندما أخرج من الجامعة ، أرغب أن اشترى بيتاً وان اسكن فيه .

4-If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together.

إذا كنت حراً في نهاية الأسبوع ، دعنا نلتقي ونتسوق سوياً .

5-I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....

أنا لم أزر ذلك المتحف . أرغب بالذهاب والبحث .

6-I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should right now !

عندي الكثير من الوظائف ، لذلك أعتقد أنني سأبدأ الآن !

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1-take place | 2-wake up | 3-settle down |
| 4-meet up | 5-look around | 6-get started |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥) تمرين (٥)

5-Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

أكمل الجمل بكلمات من الصندوق . هناك كلمة لا حاجة لها .

energy , grateful , headlines , helmet , lawyer , likely , navy

- 1-I am studying hard because I want to be a
 2-When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
 عندما تقود دراجة هوائية ، يجب أن ترتدي دائما خوذة
 3-Thank you so much ! We are very
 شكرا جزيل لك ! نحن شاكرون جدا
 4-Do you think it is to rain tomorrow ?
 هل تعتقد بأنه من المحتمل أن تمطر غدا ؟
 5-I always look at the newspaper , but I don't always read the articles.
 دائما أنظر إلى عناوين الصحيفة ، لكنني لا أقرأ المقالات دائما .
 6-Solar panels generate from the sun .
 الألواح الشمسية تولد الطاقة من الشمس .
 - الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1-lawyer | 2-helmet | 3-grateful |
| 4-likely | 5-headlines | 6-energy |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٥) تمرين (٧)

7-Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

أكمل الجمل بكلمات الطبخ من الصندوق . هناك فعل لا حاجة له .

boil , fry , grill , melt , mix , roast , season , slice , sprinkle

- 1-When you heat cheese , it s .
 عندما تسخن الجبن ، ينوب .
 2-Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.
 ضع قليلا من الطحين والسكر في وعاء و اخلطهم مع بعضهم .
 3-You need a sharp knife to the bread.
 أنت بحاجة إلى سكين لتقطيع الخبز .
 4-Heat the water until it s .
 سخن الماء حتى يغلي .
 5-Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.
 ضع البيض في زيت أو زبدة لتقليها .
 6- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them.
 رش بعض الملح والفلفل على البطاطا لتتبيلها .
 7- the meat in the oven.
 اشوي اللحم في الفرن .
 - الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------|---------|--------|
| 1-melt | 2-mix | 3-slice | 4-boil |
| 5-fry | 6-Sprinkle; season | 7-Roast | |

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٦) تمرين (٢)

2-Choose the correct word.

اختر الكلمة الصحيحة .

- 1-Modern computers can run a lot of **programs / models** at the same time.
 الحواسيب الحديثة تستطيع تشغيل العديد من البرامج / الموديلات في نفس الوقت .
 2-You can move around the computer screen using a **tablet / mouse**.
 تستطيع التحرك على شاشة الحاسوب باستخدام اللوحة / الفأرة .
 3-From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade / generation** .
 من عام ١٩٩٠ إلى عام ٢٠٠٠ يعتبر عقد / جيل .
 4-A **laptop / tablet** doesn't need a Keyboard.
 الحاسوب المحمول / الحاسوب اللوحي لا يحتاج إلى لوحة مفاتيح .
 5-The television was first **invented / developed** by John Logie Baird .
 التلفاز أول من اخترعه / طوره لوجي بايرد .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-
 1-programs 2-mouse 3-decade 4-tablet 5-invented

كتاب (AB) صفحة (٦) تمرين (٣)

3-Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

أكمل الجمل . استخدم الكلمات من تمرين ١ و ٢ .

laptop , smartphone , calculation , program , model

- 1-Although they are pocket-sized, s are powerful computers as well as phones.
بالرغم من أنه بحجم الجيب ، الهواتف الذكية هي حواسيب قوية مثلما هي هواتف .
- 2-My brother is learning how to write computer s .
أخي تتعلم كيف تنسخ برامج حاسوب .
- 3-I need to make a few s before I decide how much to spend.
أنا بحاجة للقيام ببعض الحسابات قبل أن أقرر كم المبلغ الذي سأنفقه .
- 4-Mobile phones used to be huge. Early s were as big as bricks!
الهواتف المحمولة كانت ضخمة . النماذج القديمة كانت كبيرة مثل الطوب .
- 5-I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag .
أستطيع إغلاق غطاء حاسوبي المحمول ثم أضغه في حقبيتي .

- الإجابات الصحيحة هي كالتالي :-

- 1-smartphone 2-program 3-calculation 4-model 5-laptop

تأليف

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