

Action Pack 12

دوسية الفالح للتميز
لطلاب التوجيهي

المستوى الثالث (قواعد)
حسب المنهاج الجديد

إعداد الاستاذ
عبدالله فالح خليف السرحان
٢٠١٨-١-١٣

ارشادات يجب ان يعرفها الطالب

عدو الطالب الخفي

عدو الطالب الخفي هو "التوتر" الذي قد ينعكس بصور كثيرة من أهمها

١. الشعور بالقلق في الليلة التي تسبق الامتحان.
٢. الشعور بالاراق و عدم القدرة على النوم.
٣. الشعور بالارهاق و التعب بسبب عدم النوم او قلة النوم
٤. عدم التركيز الكامل في اجابات الامتحان بسبب الارهاق الشديد.

و لمواجهة هذه المشكلة، يجب على الطالب ان يقوم بما يلي

١. عدم شرب القهوة و النسكافيه و الغازيات و جميع انواع المنبهات في اليوم الذي يسبق الامتحان.
٢. الاسترخاء و الهدوء التام من خلال جلسات شهيق و زفير طويلة، و هو ان يسحب الشخص الهواء الى داخل رئتيه و يحبس نفسه اطول وقت ممكن، و كذلك في عملية الزفير يقوم باخراج الهواء ببطء و على فترات متقطعة.
٣. تناول الاشياء الحلوة مثل العسل و المربي و لكن ليس بكثرة لتزويد الدماغ بالطاقة اللازمة للتفكير و التقليل من حدوث الاجهاد الذهني.
٤. ان يجلس الطالب مع نفسه منفردا، و يحضر قلم و ورقة، و بالاستعانة بالكتاب يكتب الطالب عناوين جميع الدروس على شكل نقاط متسلسلة ابتداءا من الرقم ١. و بعد ذلك على اوراق اخرى، يقوم بكتابة ما يتذكر من كل درس بحيث يكون كل درس على ورقة منفردة، و لا يرجع الى الكتاب لتذكر المعلومات التي يشك بصحتها او نسي تذكرها حتى ينتهي من جميع الدروس. بعد الانتهاء من جميع الدروس، يرجع الى الكتاب الى كل درس، و كل معلومه يضيفها او يصححها يضعها على ورقة جانبية (تحتوي على جميع التصحيحات و الاضافات) بشرط ان يكتب قبل المعلومة اسم الدرس و رقم الصفحة التي توجد فيها تلك المعلومة. في النهاية انت تحتاج الى فهم و حفظ المعلومات التي كتبتها على الورقة المنفردة فقط و ليس الكتاب كاملا.
٥. النوم الكافي ٧-٩ ساعات متواصلة، من اجل راحة الجسد و راحة الدماغ ليساعدك على تذكر الاجابات التي تحتاجها لكل سؤال.
٦. الوصول الى مكان الامتحان قبل وقت الامتحان بـ ٣٠ دقيقة على الاقل، لانه كلما تأخرت كلما زاد توترك و قلّ تركيزك، و هذه الحالة تمتد لوقت طويل نوعا ما حتى تعود الى حالتك الطبيعية مرة اخرى.
٧. الذهاب الى الحمام قبل وقت الامتحان، و ليس اثناء زمن الامتحان. فعند خروجك الى الحمام اثناء الامتحان يعتبر وقت ضائع بالنسبة لك و لن يتم تعويضك بوقت اضافي. هذا الامر قد يجعلك تزيد من سرعتك في الاجابة عن الاسئلة و قد يؤدي الى الوصول الى التوتر و التفكير بالوقت الذي بدأ ينقضي سريعا بالنسبة لك.

ارشادات يجب ان يعرفها الطالب

تعليمات الامتحان يجب تنفيذها بدقة

١. ان يحضر الطالب البطاقة الشخصية و بطاقة الجلوس فقط.
٢. ان لا يستخدم في الاجابة على الاسئلة غير القلم الذي تسلمه من المراقب. لذلك يمنع الطالب من احضار قلم حبر معه.
٣. ان يتفقد دفتر الاجابة بحيث يحتوي على ثلاثة اطباق مسطرة و ان تكون الاوراق مختومة من البداية الى قبل منتصف الدفتر. لأن الطالب مسؤول عن اي نقص في عدد اوراق الدفتر.
٤. عدم احضار الهاتف الخليوي، لانه يمنع ادخال الهاتف الخليوي الى قاعة الامتحان.
٥. كتابة معلوماتك و معلومات الامتحان في المكان المخصص (انظر الشكل في الصفحة التالية).
٦. عدم كتابة اسمك او رقم تلفونك او اي معلومة تتعلق بك داخل دفتر الاجابة.
٧. الطالب مسؤول عن سلامة الدفتر من التمزق او الكتابات الاخرى من الداخل او على الغلاف التي لا علاقة لها بالاجابات.
٨. الورقة الاولى من دفتر الاجابة هي مسودة تستخدم لاغراض الامتحان مثل العمليات الحسابية، و غير ذلك تترك الورقة الاولى فارغة. اذا لم تكفي الورقة المسودة، يمكنك استخدام الورقة الاخيرة من الدفتر كمسودة ثانية.
٩. كتابة اسمك و رقم جلوسك فقط على ورقة الامتحان، و لا يسمح للطالب بالاجابة على ورقة الاسئلة لانه يعتبر محاولة غش او ايصال غش لطالب اخر، و يعرض الطالب نفسه للمسؤولية الكاملة التي قد تنتهي بحرمان الطالب من ذلك الامتحان او جميع الامتحانات.
١٠. الانتظار بعد تسليم القلم و الدفتر من اجل تسجيل اسمك و رقم جلوسك و التوقيع، لاثبات حضورك للامتحان. و عدم توقيعك يعني عدم حضورك للامتحان.

0778943754

ارشادات يجب ان يعرفها الطالب

اسم الطالب حسب الهوية
رقم جلوس الطالب حسب بطاقة الجلوس
اسم المدرسة التي درست فيها التوجيهي (وليس مكان الامتحان الحالي)

وزارة التربية والتعليم
إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات
قسم الامتحانات العامة
الفرع الأدبي

اسم مادة الامتحان
الفصل الاول/الثاني

تاريخ الامتحان

اترك هذا المستطيل فارغاً

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة
سنة الامتحان
الصفحة / الصفحة
التفويض النهائي / الاسم ثلاثياً

| رقم السؤال | العلامة | | اسم الصفحة الثالث |
|------------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| | بالارقام | بالحروف | |
| ١ | | | |
| ٢ | | | |
| ٣ | | | |
| ٤ | | | |
| ٥ | | | |
| المجموع | | | |

مطابق العلامات على الغلاف الخارجي رقماً وخطابياً / الاسم ثلاثياً

0778943754

علاج النسيان

احيانا قد يتعرض اي شخص لنسيان بعض المعلومات أو اين وضع شيء ما او ما هو الشيء الذي ذهب لاحضاره من الدكان ... و غير ذلك الكثير.

لكن ما هو علاج النسيان؟

الكل يقرأ سورة الكهف كل يوم جمعة، على الاقل. لكن، هل توقفت مرة و تأملت الاية رقم ٢٤ قال تعالى: (إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ وَادْكُرْ رَبَّكَ إِذَا نَسِيتَ وَقُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِّي رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا)

في هذه الايه تجد علاج النسيان (وصفة مجربة و مضمونه بإذن الله)

اولا: وَاذْكُرْ رَبَّكَ إِذَا نَسِيتَ... اي قل (لا اله الا الله)

ثانيا: وَقُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِّي رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا

عندما تنسى اي شيء

اولا: اغض عينيك ثم خذ نفسا عميقا و استرخي

ثانيا: كرر بصوت خافت قول (لا اله الا الله ... عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِّي رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا)

بإذن الله ستتذكر اي شي نسيته و تريد تذكره.

الوصفة تنجح دائما مع كل شخص ملتزم بالصلوات الخمس.

اعرف الله في الرخاء، يعرفك الله في الشدة.

مع تمنياتي للجميع بالنجاح و التوفيق

فهم اسئلة امتحان الوزارة – المستوى الثالث و الرابع

السؤال الأول، فرع A (أسئلة النص):

و تكون ٧ أسئلة، الخمس أسئلة الأولى اجاباتها من القطعة. و السؤالين الأخيرين ٦+٧ تفكير ناقد (استنتاجي، أي ليس له اجابه محددة و الإجابة غير موجودة في النص). و لمعرفة المطلوب من الاسئلة الخمسة الاولى من خلال بعض الكلمات:

(١) اذا بدأ السؤال بـ Quote the sentence which indicates/shows/states/explains that فالملفوب هو ايجاد جملة في النص مشابهه في المعنى للجملة التي تكون بعد that، مثل:

Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise.

(٢) اذا بدأ السؤال بكلمة what و انتهى بكلمة mean فإن السؤال يطلب منك ان تكتب معنى الكلمة التي بين علامات اقتباس الموجودة قبل كلمة mean، مثل:

What does the underlined word "compulsory" mean?

(٣) اذا بدأ السؤال بكلمة what و انتهى بـ refer to فإن السؤال يطلب منك ان تحدد الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير الذي تحته خط في النص، مثل:

What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

(٤) اذا بدأ السؤال بـ Find a word/ phrase/ verb phrase/ phrasal verb فإن السؤال يطلب منك ايجاد كلمة من النص و التي كُتبت معناها في نهاية السؤال بين علامات اقتباس، مثل:

Find a word that means "to deal successfully with a situation".

(٥) اذا بدأ السؤال بجملة ثم نقطة ثم Write down two/three of ... أو Write these two/three ... down فإن السؤال يطلب منك ان تذكر أو تعدد أسباب/ صفات / خصائص / اثار ... الخ حسب الفكرة الموجودة في الجملة التي جاءت في بداية السؤال، لاحظ المثال التالي.

The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. **Write down two of these reasons.**

من خلال الجملة الاولى، نعرف انه يتحدث عن اسباب ارتفاع نسبة السمنة ثم يطلب من الطالب ان يذكر اثنين من هذه الاسباب (التي هي اسباب ارتفاع نسبة السمنة) من خلال البحث عنها في النص.

(٦) اذا بدأ السؤال بجملة ثم نقطة ثم Give two/three examples from the article فإن السؤال يطلب منك ان تذكر أو تعدد أمثلة على أسباب/ صفات / خصائص / اثار ... الخ حسب الفكرة الموجودة في الجملة التي جاءت في بداية السؤال، لاحظ المثال التالي.

The ^{الكاتب} author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal daily lives. **Give two examples from the article.**

من خلال الجملة الاولى، نعرف انه الكاتب اقترح بعض الطرق لادخال الرياضة في حياتنا اليومية ثم يطلب من الطالب ان يذكر مثالين على هذه الطرق (التي هي طرق ادخال الرياضة الى حياتنا اليومية) من خلال البحث عنها في النص.

السؤال الأول، فرع B (جزء من نص أدبي (من اخر الكتاب):

و يكون عليه من سؤال واحد الى سؤالين. إجابة السؤالين تكون موجودة في النص، او شرح جزء من النص الموجود، مثل ماذا يقصد الشاعر/الكاتب بقوله كذا و كذا؟ الى ماذا ترمز كلمة كذا؟ ما عنصر البلاغة الذي استخدمه الشاعر/الكاتب بقوله كذا؟

السؤال الثاني، فرع A (صندوق الكلمات):

إكمال الفراغات في الجمل باختيار الكلمة المناسبة من الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق لإتمام معنى كل جملة.

السؤال الثاني، فرع B (سؤال متغير): لاحظ الكلمات التي تحتها خط في كل سؤال

في هذا السؤال يوجد جملة و تحتها السؤال الاساسي الذي يحدد لك المطلوب. احتمالات هذا السؤال:

١. دلالات الالوان: يقدم لك السؤال جملة تحتوي على كلمة من كلمات الالون colour idiom و يكون

السؤال:

What does the underlined colour idiom mean? ما معنى دلالة الالوان التي تحتها خط

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٢. دلالات الالوان: يقدم لك السؤال جملة تحتوي على كلمة من كلمات الالون colour idiom و يكون السؤال:

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط باحد دلالات الالوان.

٣. دلالات الالوان: لك السؤال جملة تحتوي على كلمة من كلمات الالون colour idiom و يكون السؤال:

What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express?

ما هو الشعور (الحالة الشعورية) التي تمثلها دلالة الالوان في الجملة؟

و هنا السؤال تكون الاجابه عليه من خلال معنى دلالة الالوان و نضع قبلها كلمة feel مثل

Feel a bit blue = feel sad

See red = feel angry

٤. الفرق في المعنى بين كلمتين، حيث يقدم السؤال جملتين، و يضع خط تحت كلمات في الجملة الاولى و كلمات في الجملة الثانية، و يكون السؤال

Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

وضح الفرق في المعنى بين العبارات التي تحتها خط في الجملتين

٥. المترادفات، حيث يقدم لك السؤال جملة و يضع لك خطا تحت كلمة و يطلب استبدال تلك الكلمة بكلمة اخرى لها نفس المعنى، و يكون السؤال:

Replace the underlined word with the suitable synonym.

استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط برديفها.

What does the underlined phrasal/multi part/three-part verb mean?

ما هو معنى الفعل الظرفي الذي تحتها خط.

٧. معاني مفردات طبية، و يكون السؤال

What does the underlined phrase mean?

ما معنى العبارة التي تحتها خط

و المصطلحات الطبية المطلوبة هي

Symptoms: signs of illness أعراض المرض

Pills: tablets اقراص دواء

A coma: an unconscious state غيبوبة

Dementia: a mental illness (بلاهة) مرض عقلي

Medical trials: special tests تجارب طبية

السؤال الثاني، فرع C (الاشتقاق):

هذا السؤال عبارة عن جملتين في كل جملة فراغ و في نهاية كل جملة اقواس تحتوي على كلمة. يطلب السؤال تحويل الكلمة الى اسم او فعل او صفة او ظرف بحيث يكون التحويل حسب الفراغ الذي يحدد موقع الكلمة.

السؤال الثالث، فرع A (شكل الفعل الصحيح)

هذا السؤال عبارة عن جملتين او ثلاثة في نهايتها افعال بين اقواس، و يطلب السؤال وضع شكل الفعل المناسب حسب الزمن الذي ينطبق على الجملة.

ملاحظة: قبل الحل، نضع الفعل في الفراغ دون تحويل ثم نطرح السؤال "هل الاسم الذي قبل الفعل قام بالفعل ام الفعل وقع عليه؟". اذا كان الاسم قام بالفعل فاننا نبحث عن الدليل و نطبق قاعدة الزمن. اما اذا كان الفعل وقع على الاسم فان الجملة مبني للمجهول و لذلك نطبق قاعدة المبني للمجهول لذلك الزمن.

السؤال الثالث، فرع B (التحويل)

١. الكلام غير المباشر: الجملة الاصلية "المباشر" تكون محاطة بعلامات اقتباس نحولها الى غير المباشر.

٢. المبني للمجهول: الوزارة تكتب لك المفعول به (الذي يكون في نهاية او وسط الجملة الاصلية) تحت الجملة.

٣. تحويلات خاصة

٤. Used to / be used to

٥. Cleft sentence التركيز على جزء من الجملة

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٦. After/before/ and then: الوزارة تكتب عادة جملتين ماضي بسيط و تضع بينهما and then و تحت الجملة يضع لك كلمة after او before و لكن لا تنسى تحويل احدى الجملتين الى ماضي تام حسب القاعدة.
٧. while/ when و هو ان تربط جملتين مربوطتان ب when باداة الربط while أو العكس.
٨. المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر

السؤال الرابع، فرع A (سؤال متغير)

هذا السؤال متغير و يكون على عدة احتمالات

١. جملة في نهايتها كلمات بين اقواس. يطلب السؤال ادخال الكلمات على الجملة و حذف الكلمات الزائدة عند الضرورة، مثل الاسماء الموصولة و التحويلات الخاصة.
٢. ادخال ادوات المعرفة و النكرة a/an/the على الجملة. حيث يطلب السؤال اعادة كتابة الجملة مع ادخال ادوات المعرفة و النكرة في المكان المناسب.
٣. تصحيح الكلمات التي تحتها خط في الجملة، مثل تصحيح الاسم الموصول و ادوات المعرفة و النكرة في الجملة و used to.

السؤال الرابع، فرع B (تحويل من الامريكية الى البريطانية و العكس)

و هنا يكون جملتين و يطلب السؤال تحويل الجملتين من البريطانية الى الامريكية او العكس، و كل جملة تحتوي على نوعين من التحويل مثل الزمن و الشكل الاملائي للكلمة او استبدال كلمة بكلمة اخرى.

السؤال الرابع، فرع C (سؤال متغير)

يقدم لك السؤال جملة و تحتها السؤال الاساسي الذي يحدد المطلوب، و احتمالات هذا السؤال:

١. الوظيفة اللغوية للكلمات التي تحتها خط، و يكون السؤال

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية ل.....in the above sentence? What is the function of using.....

٢. تحديد نوع اداة البلاغة، و يكون السؤال:

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.

حدد نوع اداة البلاغة المستخدمة في الجملة

السؤال الخامس، فرع A (التحرير)

و هنا يوجد نص يحتوي على اربعة اخطاء (خطأ قواعدي واحد، و خطأ علامات ترقيم واحد، و خطئين املايين) و المطلوب ايجاد هذه الازطاء و تصحيحها.

السؤال الخامس، فرع B (الكتابة الموجهة)

و هنا يقدم لك السؤال بعض المعلومات و المطلوب استخدام هذه المعلومات لكتابة جملتين مستخدما ادوات الربط المناسبة.

السؤال الخامس، فرع C (الكتابة الحرة)

و هذا السؤال يقدم لك مواضيع مقترحة و المطلوب كتاب موضوع تعبير لا يقل عن ١٢٠ كلمة موظفا جميع مهارات الكتابة من حيث اختيار عنوان مناسب للموضوع و كتابة فكرة رئيسية و كتابة افكار مساندة للفكرة الرئيسية و خاتمة لكل فقرة و عدم اهمال ادوات الربط عند الانتقال من جملة الى جملة اخرى.

القطع التي وردت في امتحانات الوزارة ٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧

| القطعة | الصفحة | الدورة |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| Masdar City | SB p.32 | الشتوية ٢٠١٦ |
| Get Moving | WB p.13 | الصيفية ٢٠١٦ |
| Complementary Medicine | SB p.14 | الشتوية ٢٠١٧ |
| The History of Computers | SB p.6 | الصيفية ٢٠١٧ |

الازمنة Tenses

من اجل تحديد شكل الفعل المطلوب

١. نبحث عن الدليل

٢. نحدد الزمن

٣. نضع الفعل (الموجود بين الاقواس في الفراغ) ثم نقرأ الجملة و نطرح السؤال: هل الاسم الذي قيل الفعل يكون فاعلا ام مفعول به؟ اذا كان فاعلا نطبق قواعد الازمنة. و اذا كان مفعول به (اي وقع الفعل عيه) فاننا نطبق قواعد المبني للمجهول

(راجع درس المبني للمجهول)

٤. نحدد الفاعل (مفرد او جمع)

٥. نحدد القاعدة المطلوبة

٦. نحدد شكل الفعل المطلوب

| الزمن Tense | الدليل References | شكل الفعل Verb form | الوظيفة اللغوية Function |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Past Simple الماضي البسيط | When I was young, When he was young, When she was young, When I was 5 years old, When he was 5 years old, When she was 5 years old. Yesterday, yesternight, ago, وقت + Last last night, last week, last month, last year, last summer, last Friday, last holiday | V2 | An event happened and finished in the past |
| Present Simple المضارع البسيط | Always, usually, often, sometimes, normally, frequently, never, hardly, hardly ever, rarely, seldom, infrequently, occasionally, regularly. وقت + every every day, every month وقت + once + a once a day, once a year وقت + twice + a twice a week, twice a year وقت + three times + a three times a day, three times a week, three times a year | فاعل مفرد V1+s/es فاعل جمع V1 | An event regularly happens |
| Future Simple المستقبل البسيط | Soon, later, tomorrow, next Saturday, next Sunday, Next Monday, Next Tuesday, next, Wednesday, next Thursday, next Friday, next summer, next spring, next autumn, next summer, next winter, next holiday, next week, next month, next year, next Ramadan, next Eid Alfitr, next Eid Al-Adha, next Mother's day, next anniversary, next birthday, next time. | will + V1 | An event will happen in the future |
| Past Continuous الماضي المستمر | وقت محدد + دليل ماضي بسيط yesterday morning last night at 10 pm last week on Monday | was/were + Ving | An event was happening in the past at a certain time |
| Present Continuous المضارع المستمر | Now, nowadays, this night, this week, this year, this summer, this holiday, at the moment, today, tonight, these days Your eyes are red listen, look, be quiet, be careful, watch out, shhh! | am/is/are + Ving | An event is happening now |
| Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر | وقت محدد + دليل مستقبل Next week on Monday Tomorrow morning Tomorrow at 10 PM | will be + Ving | An event will be happening at a certain time |

الازمنة Tenses

| الزمن Tense | الدليل References | شكل الفعل Verb form | الوظيفة اللغوية Function |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| Past perfect الماضي التام | جملة ماضي بسيط + By the time دليل ماضي بسيط + By جملة ماضي بسيط + Before جملة ماضي بسيط + and then | had + V3 | An event had happened before another event (Giving background information) |
| Present perfect المضارع التام | Already, recently, lately, just, yet, so far, till now, up to now, to date, for, since, before, how long, ever | have/ has + V3 | An event happened in the past and is still happening now |
| Future perfect المستقبل التام | by eight o'clock Tomorrowby 10 PM.by then Next Monday.....by then.for/since Next yearfor/since جملة مضارع بسيط + By the time | will have + V3 | An event will happen in the future and finish at a certain time |
| Past perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر | For, since All + وقت all day, all night, all week, all time The whole + وقت the whole day, the whole week | had been + Ving | An event was happening in the past for a period of time |
| Present perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر | For, since All + وقت all day, all night, all week, all time The whole + وقت the whole day, the whole week | have/ has been + Ving | An event happened in the past and is still happening now and it will continue for a period of time |
| Future perfect Continuous المستقبل التام المستمر | دليل مضارع تام مستمر + دليل مستقبل Next weekthe whole week Tomorrowfor ... | will have been + Ving | An event will happen in the future and it will continue for a period of time |

ملاحظة: اذا كان لا يوجد اي دليل في الجملة، فاننا نعتبر الجملة مضارع بسيط.

لاحظ المثال التالي

I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner. (be, cook)

ننظر الى الجملة التي تحتوي على فراغ

| | |
|---|---|
| All afternoon | نبحث عن الدليل نحدد الزمن |
| مضارع تام مستمر او ماضي تام مستمر. ولان الجملة السابقة تحتوي على افعال ماضية و هي made, was سيكون الزمن ماضي تام مستمر | |
| الاسم الذي قبل الفراغ هو she و هو يعني "هي" اذا وضعنا الفعل الاساسي cook و يعني "يطبخ" في الفراغ و قرأنا الجملة ستكون "she cook" و تعني "هي تطبخ" و بالتالي فان she هي الذي فعل الفعل...لذلك نطبق قواعد الازمنة. | هل الاسم الذي قبل الفعل يكون فاعلا ام مفعول به؟ |
| الفاعل she مفرد | نحدد الفاعل (مفرد او جمع) |
| في قاعدة الماضي التام المستمر يكون بعد الفاعل المفرد و الجمع had been | نحدد القاعدة المطلوبة |
| بعد had been يكون فعل V1 مضاف لآخره ing | نحدد شكل الفعل المطلوب |

لذلك يكون في الفراغ **had been cooking**

I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she **had been cooking** all afternoon for a special family dinner.

الازمنة Tenses

تأمل مثال اخر

The Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (build)

| In 784 CE | نبحث عن الدليل |
|--|---|
| ماضي بسيط | نحدد الزمن |
| الاسم المبتدأ في الجملة الذي قبل الفراغ هو المسجد الكبير في قرطبة The Great Mosque in Cordoba و بوضع الفعل "build" بمعنى "يبني" في الفراغ سنعرف ان المسجد لا يفعل الفعل بل وقع الفعل عليه، اي ان المسجد هو المفعول به و هو "بني" لذلك نطبق قاعدة المبني للمجهول. | هل الاسم الذي قبل الفعل يكون فاعلا ام مفعول به؟ |
| المبتدأ هو The Great Mosque in Cordoba و هو مفرد | نحدد الفاعل (مفرد او جمع) |
| نراجع درس المبني للمجهول و نبحث عن تحويل الماضي البسيط الى المبني للمجهول فيكون بعد المفعول به المفرد was ثم V3 | نحدد القاعدة المطلوبة |
| was + V3 | نحدد شكل الفعل المطلوب |

لذلك يكون في الفراغ was built

The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر

نستخدم هذين الزمنين للدلالة على فعل وقع الاول على الترتيب.

I **had done** my homework, and then I watched TV.

كنت و اجباتي (أولاً) و من ثم شاهدت التلفاز

She **had been studying** for three hours before she went to bed.

كانت تدرس (اول فعل) قبل خلودها للنوم.

و من اكثر الكلمات التي تدل على هذين الزمنين هي أدوات الربط **before, after, and then**

أولاً: نستخدم مع أدوات الربط السابقة الماضي التام (للحدث الأول) و الماضي البسيط (للحدث الثاني)

Before + past simple (S V2 C), + past perfect (S had V3 C).

Past perfect (S had V3 C) + **before** + past simple (S V2 C).

→ **Before** I went to school, I had had my breakfast. قبل ذهابي الى المدرسة، تناولت فطوري

→ I had had my breakfast **before** I went to school. تناولت فطوري قبل ذهابي الى المدرسة

Past perfect (S had V3 C), + **and then** + past simple (S V2 C).

→ I had had my breakfast, **and then** I went to school. تناولت فطوري، ثم ذهبت الى المدرسة

After + past perfect (S had V3 C), + past simple (S V2 C).

Past simple (S V2 C) + **after** + past perfect (S had V3 C).

→ **After** I had had my breakfast, I went to school. بعد ان تناولت فطوري، ذهبت الى المدرسة

→ I went to school **after** I had had my breakfast. ذهبت الى المدرسة بعد ان تناولت فطوري

ثانياً: و لكن اذا احتوت جملة الماضي التام على احد الكلمات التالية فاننا نحولها الى الماضي التام المستمر **since, for, all day, all night, all week, all time, the whole day, the whole night, the whole week, the whole time.**

فتصبح القواعد السابقة كالتالي

▶ **Before** + past simple (S V2 C), + past perfect continuous (S had been V1-ing C).

▶ Past perfect continuous (S had been V1-ing C) + **before** + past simple (S V2 C).

→ **Before** he arrived, I **had been watching** the TV for 30 minutes. قبل وصوله، كنت اشاهد التلفاز طوال ٣٠ دقيقة.

→ I **had been watching** the TV for 30 minutes **before** he arrived. كنت اشاهد التلفاز طوال ٣٠ دقيقة قبل وصوله.

▶ Past perfect continuous (S had been V1-ing C), + **and then** + past simple (S V2 C).

→ I **had been watching** the TV for 30 minutes, **and then** he arrived. كنت اشاهد التلفاز طوال ٣٠ دقيقة قبل وصوله.

▶ **After** + past perfect continuous (S had been V1-ing C), + past simple (S V2 C).

▶ Past simple (S V2 C) + **after** + past perfect continuous (S had been V1-ing C).

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر

- After I had been watching the TV for 30 minutes, he arrived. بعد مشاهدة التلفاز طوال ٣٠ دقيقة، هو وصل.
- He arrived after I had been watching the TV for 30 minutes. هو وصل بعد مشاهدة التلفاز طوال ٣٠ دقيقة.

نمط أسئلة الوزارة

أولاً: شكل الفعل

- 1) He arrived after I _____ the TV for 30 minutes. (watch)
- 2) After I _____ my breakfast, I went to school. (have)
- 3) He _____ after I had been watching the TV for 30 minutes. (arrive)
- 4) After I had had my breakfast, I _____ to school. (go)

ثانياً: التحويل بين أدوات الربط

1) He arrived after I was watching the TV for 30 minutes.

- _____, and then _____
- Before _____

2) After I had my breakfast, I went to school.

- Before _____
- _____ before _____

ثالثاً: الوظيفة اللغوية Function

1) He arrived after I had been watching the TV for 30 minutes.

What is the function of using the past perfect continuous in the above sentence?

ما الوظيفة اللغوية من استخدام زمن الماضي التام المستمر في الجملة السابقة؟

- ✓ To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

للدلالة على فعل حدث في الماضي و استمر لفترة من الزمن حتى وقت محدد.

2) After I had had my breakfast, I went to school.

Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر

What is **the function of using the past perfect** in the above sentence?

ما الوظيفة اللغوية من استخدام **زمن الماضي التام** في الجملة السابقة؟

- ✓ **To talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.**
للدلالة على الفعل الذي حدث أولاً (حدث قبل فعل آخر) على الترتيب.

0778943754

السرحان

خليفة

فالح

بسم الله

أفعال خاصة

المجموعة الاولى

إذا جاء أحد الأفعال التالية (afford, plan, intend, hope, want) قبل الفراغ، فإننا نضع في الفراغ to ثم الفعل الموجود بين الأقواس كما هو.

I hope _____ you soon. (see)

→ I hope **to see** you soon.

I want _____ shopping at the weekend. (go)

→ I want **to go** shopping at the weekend.

المجموعة الثانية

إذا جاء أحد الأفعال التالية (start, begin, risk, stop) قبل الفراغ، فإننا نضع في الفراغ الفعل الموجود بين الأقواس و نضيف لآخره ing

He started _____ English two hours ago. (study)

→ He started **studying** English two hours ago. (study)

I can't risk _____ the morning bus because I will arrive late at the interview. (miss)

→ I can't risk **missing** the morning bus because I will arrive late at the interview.

تحويلات خاصة

Be allowed to (١)

be allowed to إذا كان في الجملة و في نهاية الجملة يوجد اقواس بداخلها الفعل المساعد (must) فاننا نحذف must ونضع مكانها to

You **are allowed to** go with your father. (must)

► You **must** go with your father.

و اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على be not allowed to فاننا نحذفها ونضع مكانها must not

She **isn't allowed to** leave the class. (must)

► She **must not** leave the class.

Asked someone to (٢)

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على asked someone to و في نهاية الجملة اقواس بداخلها الفعل المساعد have او had فاننا نقوم بالخطوات التالية

اولاً: نحذف الفعل asked to ونضع مكانها الفعل المساعد had

ثانياً: ننقل someone الى نهاية الجملة ونضع قبلها by. يمكن ان يحل اي اسم مكان someone مثل علي، و خالد، و احمد
ثالثاً: الفعل الذي كان بعد to ننقله بعد المفعول به و نحوله الى تصريف ثالث.

She **asked Ahmed to** paint her room.

► She **had** her room **painted** by **Ahmed**.

Perhaps/ probably/ maybe/ possibly/ likely/ it is probable to/ it is possible to (٣)

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على احد الكلمات Perhaps/ probably/ maybe/ possibly/ likely و في نهاية الجملة اقواس بداخلها الفعل المساعد might فاننا نحذف تلك الكلمة و نعيد ترتيب الجملة على القاعدة التالية (تقرأ القاعدة من اليسار الى اليمين)

تكملة الجملة + V1 + might + فاعل

Perhaps Ali's phone **is** broken.

► Ali's phone **might be** broken.

و لكن اذا احتوت الجملة على it is probable to/ it is possible to فاننا نفترض الفاعل هو you اذا لم تكتب لنا الوزارة فاعلا محددًا.

It is probable to see Ali in the party.

► **You might** see Ali in the party.

و لكن لو افترضنا ان الوزارة قدمت لنا فاعلا محددًا و هو Khalid فنقوم باستبدال الفاعل you بالفاعل Khalid

► **Khalid might** see Ali in the party.

It is necessary to/ it isn't necessary to (٤)

إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على It is necessary to و في نهاية الجملة اقواس بداخلها have او have to فاننا نحذف It is necessary to ونضع مكانها you have to كما في المثال التالي

It's necessary to wake up early to catch the morning bus.

► **You have to** wake up early to catch the morning bus.

و لكن لو افترضنا ان الوزارة قدمت لنا فاعلا محددًا و هو Khalid فنقوم باستبدال الفاعل you بالفاعل Khalid

► **Khalid has to** wake up early to catch the morning bus.

استخدمنا في الجملة has to بدلا من have to لان الفاعل Khalid مفرد.

◀ و لكن اذا كانت منفية it isn't necessary to فاننا نحول have to الى don't have to اذا كان الفاعل you

او اي اسم جمع. و لكن اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نحول has to الى doesn't have to

تحويلات خاصة

It isn't necessary to wake up early to catch the morning bus.

► **You don't have to** wake up early to catch the morning bus.

► **Khalid doesn't have to** wake up early to catch the morning bus.

إذا كان بعد كلمة necessary حرف الجر for متبوع باسم فأننا نحذف حرف الجر for و يكون الفاعل هو الاسم الموجود بعد حرف الجر for

It is necessary for Ali to wake up early to catch the morning bus.

Ali has to wake up early to catch the morning bus.

٥) You should.../ I think you should...

إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب you should او I think you should و كان في نهاية الجملة أقواس بداخلها if او would او

You should/ I think you should if/would

و نضع مكانها if I were you, I would

You should send a message to your father.

I think you should send a message to your father.

► **If I were you, I would** send a message to your father.

٦) **It is normal to/ It is usual to/ It is habitual to/ It is customary to/ It is common to/ It is regular to**

إذا بدأت الجملة بالعبارات التالية

It is normal to/ It is usual to/ It is habitual to/ It is customary to/ It is common to/ It is regular to

و كان في نهاية الجملة أقواس بداخلها used to او be used to فأننا نحذف العبارات السابقة و نضع مكانها You are used to ثم نضيف للفعل ing و نكمل الجملة

It is normal to face traffic jam in the city.

► **You are used to facing** traffic jam in the city.

و لكن لو افترضنا ان الوزارة قدمت لنا فاعلا محددًا و هو Khalid فنقوم باستبدال الفاعل you بالفاعل Khalid

► **Khalid is used to facing** traffic jam in the city.

إذا كان بعد كلمة normal/usual/habitual/customary/regular/common حرف الجر for متبوع باسم فأننا نحذف حرف الجر for و يكون الفاعل هو الاسم الموجود بعد حرف الجر for

It is normal for Khalid to face traffic jam in the city.

► **Khalid is used to facing** traffic jam in the city.

و لكن إذا كانت العبارات السابقة فيها was بدلا من is

It was normal to/ It was usual to/ It was habitual to/ It was customary to/ It was common to/ It was regular to

فأننا نستخدم used to (و ليس be used to)

It was customary to walk long distances.

You used to walk long distances.

و لكن لو افترضنا ان الوزارة قدمت لنا فاعلا محددًا و هو I فنقوم باستبدال الفاعل you بالفاعل I

I used to walk long distances.

إذا كان بعد كلمة normal/usual/habitual/customary/regular/common حرف الجر for متبوع باسم فأننا نحذف حرف الجر for و يكون الفاعل هو الاسم الموجود بعد حرف الجر for

تحويلات خاصة

It was customary for Salem to walk long distances.

Salem used to walk long distances.

في حالة النفي نستخدم didn't use to

...began + V-ingis still + V-ing (٧)

لاحظ المثالين التاليين

Ali **began studying** at 12 PM. It is now 4 PM. He **is still studying** English.

Nader **began working** at 8 in the morning. He **is still working**.

في مثل هذه الحالات، السؤال يطلب منك دمج الجمل في جملة واحدة مستخدماً المضارع التام أو المضارع التام المستمر (يمكنك استخدام أحد الزمنين بدون اختلاف في المعنى) باستخدام الأداة **.since**

لاحظ الجمل السابقة

Ali began studying at 12 PM. It is now 4 PM. He is still studying English.

Ali **has been studying English since** 12 PM.

Nader began working at 8 in the morning. He is still working.

Nader **has been working since** 8 in the morning.

ملاحظة: قد يحل الفعل **started** مكان الفعل **began** لأن لهما نفس المعنى "بدأ".

plan/ intend to/ hope to (٨)

إذا كانت الجملة يحتوي على الفعل **hope** أو **intend** فإننا نحولها إلى **plan**، و العكس صحيح: أي ان الفعل **plan** نحوله إلى الفعل **intend** أو **hope**. ملاحظات:

(أ) الفعلين **hope/ intend** لا يجوز ان نستخدمهما في الأزمنة المستمرة – أي لا يجوز ان نضع احد افعال (am/is/are/was/were/be/been) قبلها ثم نضيف لآخرهما **ing**

(ب) إذا اردنا استخدامها مع الأزمنة المستمرة نحولهما إلى الفعل **plan**

Ali **intends to finish his project tonight.**

→ Ali is _____

لاحظ الجملة انها تحتوي على الفعل **intend** و في الجملة الجديدة نحوله إلى **plan** و لكن لان قبل الفراغ يوجد **is** فإننا نضيف لآخرها **ing**

Ali is **planning to finish his project tonight.**

I **intend to study Medicine at university.**

→ I **plan** to study Medicine at university.

I **hope to work in hospital near my home town.**

→ I **plan** to work in hospital near my home town.

تحويلات خاصة

I **hope** to be an engineer one day.

→ I **plan** to be an engineer one day.

I **hope** to do well in my exams this year.

→ I **plan** to do well in my exams this year.

I **intend** to go to university and study Archaeology.

→ I **plan** to go to university and study Archaeology.

I **intend** to improve my English.

→ I **plan** to improve my English.

I **hope** to return to Jordan and get a good job.

→ I **plan** to return to Jordan and get a good job.

I'm **planning** to get some work experience before I go to university.

→ I **intend** to get some work experience before I go to university.

→ I **hope** to get some work experience before I go to university.

I **plan** to go abroad when I leave school.

→ I **hope** to go abroad when I leave school.

→ I **intend** to go abroad when I leave school.

ملاحظة: الاقواس في نهاية الجملة ليس بالضرورة ان تكون موجودة في نهاية الجملة، لذلك على الطالب ان يحفظ البدائل لكل نوع من انواع التحويلات. لاحظ احتمالات كل حالة.

1. Salem **asked his friend to** cut his hair.

Salem _____

Salem had _____

2. **It is normal for smokers to** smoke when feeling angry.

Smokers _____

3. **It is usual to** drink coffee in the morning.

You _____

Majed _____

4. You **are not allowed to** touch this machine.

You _____

Khadeeja _____

5. They **probably** go to Aqaba next weekend.

They _____

6. **It is necessary for me to** study harder to pass my English exam.

I _____

تحويلات خاصة

7. **It isn't necessary to** submit the assignment tomorrow.

You _____

He _____

Rawan _____

8. **It was regular for me to** be a teacher.

I _____

9. **It wasn't common to** see children smoking.

You _____

I _____

People _____

10. Waleed started watching TV at 3PM. It is 5 PM now. He is still watching TV.

Waleed _____

Waleed has _____

11. They began playing at 8PM. They are still playing cards.

They _____

They have _____

عبدالله فالح حبيب السرحان 0778943754

الجمل الشرطية if

الجمل الشرطية اربعة انواع

النوع الاول: الجمل الشرطية النوع الصفري if-type zero

و قاعدة هذا النوع هي (حسب موقع if في البداية ام في الوسط)

جملة مضارع بسيط + جملة مضارع بسيط + If

جملة مضارع بسيط + if + جملة مضارع بسيط

و في هذا النوع تحديداً، يكون الفراغ في الجملة التي تقع بعد if سواء كانت في البداية او في الوسط.
و ما يهمننا هو شكل الفعل

١. اذا كان الفاعل I/we/you/they او اسم جمع فاننا نضع الفعل الموجود بين الاقواس كما هو (تصريف اول)

٢. اذا كان الفاعل he/she/it او اسم مفرد فاننا نضع الفعل الموجود بين الاقواس كما هو و نضيف الى اخره s/es

ملاحظة: اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالاحرف x/s/z/o/ch/sh فاننا نضيف الى اخره es و غير ذلك نضيف فقط الحرف s.

If she _____ up early, she catches the morning bus. (wake)

بما ان الفاعل مفرد اذا نضيف للفعل s/es و بما ان الفعل ينتهي بحرف e و هو ليس من النهايات التي نضيف لها es لذلك نضيف فقط الحرف s.

النوع الثاني: الجمل الشرطية النوع الاول if-type one

و قاعدة هذا النوع هي (حسب موقع if في البداية ام في الوسط)

جملة مستقبل بسيط + جملة مضارع بسيط + If

جملة مضارع بسيط + if + جملة مستقبل بسيط

و ما يهمننا هو شكل الفعل

اذا كان الفراغ في الجملة التي بعد if (جملة المضارع البسيط)

١. اذا كان الفاعل I/we/you/they او اسم جمع فاننا نضع الفعل الموجود بين الاقواس كما هو (تصريف اول)

٢. اذا كان الفاعل he/she/it او اسم مفرد فاننا نضع الفعل الموجود بين الاقواس كما هو و نضيف الى اخره s/es

ملاحظة: اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالاحرف x/s/z/o/ch/sh فاننا نضيف الى اخره es و غير ذلك نضيف فقط الحرف s.

If she _____ to the party, she will see her best friend. (come)

→ comes الاجابة

اما اذا كان الفراغ في الجملة الثانية او قبل if (جملة المستقبل البسيط) فاننا نضع الفعل الذي بين الاقواس كما هو و نضع قبل الفعل will

If he studies hard, he _____ the English exam. (pass)

he _____ the English exam if he studies hard. (pass)

→ will pass الاجابة

النوع الثالث: الجمل الشرطية النوع الثاني if-type two

و قاعدة هذا النوع هي (حسب موقع if في البداية ام في الوسط)

جملة ماضي مستقبل بسيط + جملة ماضي بسيط + If

جملة ماضي بسيط + if + جملة ماضي مستقبل بسيط

اذا كان الفراغ في الجملة التي بعد if (جملة الماضي البسيط) فان شكل الفعل يكون تصريف ثاني V2

If she _____ hard, she would pass her English exam. (study)

→ studied الاجابة

اذا كان الفراغ في الجملة الثانية او قبل if (جملة ماضي المستقبل البسيط) فاننا نضع الفعل الذي بين الاقواس كما هو و نضع قبل الفعل would

If she studied hard, she _____ her English exam. (pass)

→ would pass الاجابة

الجمل الشرطية if

النوع الرابع: الجمل الشرطية النوع الثالث if-type three

و قاعدة هذا النوع هي (حسب موقع if في البداية ام في الوسط)

جملة ماضي مستقبل تام + جملة ماضي تام + If

جملة ماضي تام + if + جملة ماضي مستقبل تام

إذا كان الفراغ في الجملة التي بعد if (جملة الماضي التام) فان شكل الفعل يكون تصريف ثالث و قبله had ← (had + V3)

If she _____ longer, she would have seen her best friend. (stay)

الاجابة → had stayed

إذا كان الفراغ في الجملة الثانية او قبل if (جملة ماضي المستقبل التام) فاننا نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الذي بين الاقواس

نضع قبل الفعل would have ← (would have + V3)

If she had come earlier, she _____ her best friend. (meet)

الاجابة → would have met

تمرين Practice

- 1) If Ali had his own computer, he _____ to use his friend's computer. (not, need)
- 2) If students had visual lesson, the students _____ very excited. (be)
- 3) If you play computer games all day, you _____ time to study. (not, have)
- 4) Students often _____ computers at home if they have them. (use)
- 5) If you _____ the plants, they die. (not water)

الاجابات Answers

1. would not need
2. would be
3. will not have
4. use
5. don't water

الازمنة

اختبر نفسك

Question Number Three

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. he tennis at school every day? (play)
2.they when you met them? (shout)
3.you rice daily? (cook)
4. After I the medicine, I went to bed. (have)
5. Albert squash last night. (play)
6. Amer slept deeply last night after he.....five kilometers without a break. (be, walk)
7. Do you mean you have been very early? (wake up)
8. Earth the sun every twelve months. (circle)
9. Farida them about the accident yet. (not , tell)
10. Fatimaher homework three hours ago. (finish)
11. Fiona her grandma a couple of weeks ago. (visit)
12. Hatem had saved his documents before viruses his computer. (crash)
13. Hatem's fatherlast year. (retire)
14. He (wash) the car yesterday.
15. He (have) a computer in 1999.
16. How longyouglasses? (wear)
17. How nice to sit down! I've.....for three hours non-stop. (be, walk)
18. Husseinhis house for five hours. (be, paint)
19. I in such a nice place before. (not ,be)
20. I on the phone right now. (talk)
21. I tennis at school every day. (not play)
22. I stamps since I was a child. (be, collect)
23. I bread from that bakery 30 years ago. (buy)
24. I couldn't play football because Imy leg. (break)
25. I had to go on a diet because I had.....too much sugar. (be, eat)
26. I..... to the theatre tonight. (not go)
27. It.....heavily since three hours. (be, snow)
28. Look! The sun (rise).
29. Maher.....recently.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brothers car next week .(pass)
30. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain (start)
31. Nouran essay all morning. (be, write)
32. Safwan looks tired. Hehis science project all night. (be, do)
33. Saleemalready..... me. (phone)
34. She tennis every day. (not play)
35. She when her mother saw her. (not study)
36. She for him by the time he arrived home. (be, wait)
37. She..... rice every day. (cook)
38. She.....for three hours. (sleep)
39. Susan had.....about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be, think)

الازمنة

40. Tamara in his brother's firm this week. (help)
41. The child has..... all night. (be, sleep)
42. The detectives people all week. (be, interview)
43. The taxi at 9 am in the morning daily. (not leave)
44. The taxi at 8 am every morning. (leave)
45. The teacher our English 2 days ago. (test)
46. The teachers for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
47. These days, I..... for my exams. (study)
48. They already their flat.(paint)
49. They postcards yesterday. (collect)
50. They everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)
51. We our house by last week. (leave)
52. What you right now? (do)
53. When the taxi usually? (leave)
54. When I reached the park, my friends (play)
55. When I was ten years old, Ia computer. (buy)
56. Where you Mohammad recently? (see)
57. While I, my father came home. (sleep)
58. You rice as a habit. (not cook)
59. You high last night, didn't you? (jump)
60. You..... thirsty when I saw you last night. (be)
61. Next month, we..... in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! (have, live)
62. Next Monday, I in my new job. (be, work)
63. Will you..... all your homework by eight o'clock? (have, do)
64. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will at Queen Alia International Airport. (have, arrive)
65. Will you..... us at the library this afternoon? (be, meet)
66. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I..... it by then. (have, finish)
67. Rami has broken his leg. It is a long time to get better. (take)
68. Rami has broken his leg. He is..... in hospital for at least two weeks. (stay)
69. Rami has broken his leg. He is..... a lot of lessons at school. (miss)
70. Rami has broken his leg. He hopes his friends.....him about the lessons he has missed. (tell)

الازمنة

الإجابات الصحيحة مع الدليل

| | الإجابة الصحيحة | الدليل | | الإجابة الصحيحة | الدليل |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------|----|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | does – play | every day | 36 | had been waiting | جملة ماضي بسيط + by the time |
| 2 | were - shouting | ماضي مستمر + when | 37 | cooks | every day |
| 3 | do - cook | daily | 38 | has slept | مجموع مدة الوقت + for |
| 4 | had had | ماضي تام + after | 39 | been thinking | had |
| 5 | played | last night | 40 | is helping | this week |
| 6 | had been walking | ماضي تام + after | 41 | been sleeping | has |
| 7 | waking up | been | 42 | have been interviewing | all week |
| 8 | circles | every twelve months | 43 | doesn't leave | daily |
| 9 | hasn't told | yet | 44 | leaves | every morning |
| 10 | finished | ago | 45 | tested | ago |
| 11 | visited | ago | 46 | had been talking | ماضي تام + before |
| 12 | crashed | ماضي بسيط + before | 47 | am studying | these days |
| 13 | retired | last year | 48 | have - painted | already |
| 14 | washed | yesterday | 49 | collected | yesterday |
| 15 | had | in 1999 | 50 | had arranged | جملة ماضي بسيط + by the time |
| 16 | have - worn | how long | 51 | left | last week |
| 17 | been walking | 've (=have) | 52 | are - doing | right now |
| 18 | has been painting | مجموع مدة الوقت + for | 53 | does - leave | usually |
| 19 | haven't been | (في نهاية الجملة) before | 54 | were playing | ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + when |
| 20 | am talking | right now | 55 | bought | when I was ten years old |
| 21 | don't play | every day | 56 | have - seen | recently |
| 22 | have been collecting | وقت + since | 57 | was sleeping | ماضي مستمر + while |
| 23 | bought | ago | 58 | don't cook | as a habit |
| 24 | broke | couldn't (can من الماضي) | 59 | jumped | last night |
| 25 | been eating | had | 60 | were being | ماضي مستمر + when |
| 26 | am not going | tonight | 61 | will have lived | Next month |
| 27 | has been snowing | وقت + since | 62 | will be working | Next Monday |
| 28 | is rising | Look! | 63 | have done | will |
| 29 | has - passed | recently | 64 | have arrived | will |
| 30 | started | ماضي بسيط + when | 65 | be meeting | will |
| 31 | has been writing | all morning | 66 | will have finished | Tomorrow...by then |
| 32 | has been doing | all night | 67 | going to take | Rami has broken his leg...is |
| 33 | has - phoned | already | 68 | going to stay | Rami has broken his leg ... is |
| 34 | doesn't play | every day | 69 | going to miss | Rami has broken his leg ... is |
| 35 | was not studying | ماضي مستمر + when | 70 | will tell | He hopes = he thinks |

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

الوظيفة اللغوية Function للمبني للمجهول (سبب استخدام المبني للمجهول)

١. التركيز على المفعول به لاعطائه اهمية اكثر to focus attention on the object
٢. لجعل الجملة تبدو انها مكتوبة بطريقة رسمية to make the sentence sound more formal
٣. الفاعل غير معروف the agent is unknown
٤. الفاعل غير مهم the agent is not important
٥. ان الفاعل معروف و لا فائده من ذكره the agent is obvious

خطوات التحويل الى المبني للمجهول

١. نضع خط تحت المفعول به في الجملة. (الوزارة تكتبه لك). اذا كان المفعول به ضمير فانه يتحول الى ضمير الفاعل.
٢. نضع خط تحت الفعل (يكون قبل المفعول به مباشرة)
٣. نضع خط تحت الأفعال المساعدة التي تسبق الفعل (ان وجدت). اذا لم يكن يوجد أفعال مساعدة فإن الفعل يكون V1 او V2.
٤. نحول الفعل حسب القاعدة (الموضحة في الجدول في الأسفل).
٥. نضع الفاعل في نهاية الجملة مسبق بكلمة by. اذا كان الفاعل ضمير، فاننا نحوله الى ضمير مفعول به.

| الفعل في جملة المعلوم | التحويل الى المجهول |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| V1 | am/is/are + V3 |
| V1-s/es | am/is/are + V3 |
| V2 | was/were + V3 |
| will + V1 | will be + V3 |
| am/is/are + V1-ing | am/is/are + being + V3 |
| was/were + V1-ing | was/were + being + V3 |
| will be + V1-ing | will be + being + V3 |
| has/have + V3 | has/have + been + V3 |
| had + V3 | had + been + V3 |
| will have + V3 | will have + been + V3 |
| has/have + been + V1-ing | has/have + been + being + V3 |
| had + been + V1-ing | had + been + being + V3 |
| will have + been + V1-ing | will have + been + being + V3 |
| am/is/are going to + V1 | am/is/are going to + be + V3 |
| used to + V1 | used to + be + V3 |
| have to + V1 | have to + be + V3 |

| ضمير المفعول به | ضمير الفاعل |
|-----------------|-------------|
| me | I |
| us | We |
| you | You |
| him | He |
| her | She |
| it | It |
| them | They |

| الفعل في جملة المعلوم | التحويل الى المجهول |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| V1 | am/is/are + V3 |
| V1-s/es | am/is/are + V3 |
| V2 | was/were + V3 |

مثال (١)

People saw smoke coming out of the forest.
Smoke was seen coming out of the forest by people.

مثال (٢)

They will meet Mary at the park.
Mary will be met at the park by them.

المبني للمجهول Passive Voice

ملاحظة:

إذا كان الفاعل **Nothing, nobody, no one, none of** فيجوز ان نضع **not** بعد الفعل المساعد و كلمة **no** او **none** تحول الى **any**، او نحولها بالطريقة العادية و نضع الفاعل في النهاية مسبوق بكلمة **by** مثل

Nobody can defeat Ahmed at golf.

Ahmed _____

الطريقة الأولى: **Ahmed can not be defeated by anybody.**

الطريقة الثانية: **Ahmed can be defeated by nobody.**

اختبر نفسك

1) They will meet Mary at the park.

Mary _____

2) She should see doctor soon.

A doctor _____

3) Laila must have eaten the apple.

The apple _____

4) You could have visited Petra.

Petra _____

5) The minister must sign this report.

This report _____

6) Our teacher can make a good artist of every student.

Every student _____

7) The company will deliver the final report to all the new offices.

The final report _____

8) Omar will invite me to his graduation party next week.

I _____

9) People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke _____

10) The government must save the historical sites.

The historical sites _____

11) The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.

The plants _____

12) Hatem should send the car to the garage.

The car _____

13) The patient must take the medicine on time.

The medicine _____

14) Samer must fill in the job application form.

The job application form _____

15) Everyone must save the natural resources.

The natural resources _____

16) Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.

Bicycles _____

Passive Voice المبني للمجهول

17) Traders can transport different goods among countries.

Different goods _____

18) Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.

96 % of Jordan's energy _____

19) Parents must not give their children everything they want.

Children _____

اجابات اختبر نفسك

1) They will meet Mary at the park.

Mary will be met at the park by them.

2) She should see doctor soon.

A doctor should be seen soon by her.

3) Laila must have eaten the apple.

The apple must have been eaten by Laila.

4) You could have visited Petra.

Petra could have been visited by you.

5) The minister must sign this report.

This report must be signed by the minister.

6) Our teacher can make a good artist of every student.

Every student can be made a good artist by our teacher.

7) The company will deliver the final report to all the new offices.

The final report will be delivered to all the new offices by the company.

8) Omar will invite me to his graduation party next week.

I will be invited to his graduation party next week by Omar.

9) People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke was seen coming out of the forest by people.

10) The government must save the historical sites.

The historical sites must be saved the historical sites by the government.

11) The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.

The plants must be watered in order to grow by the farmer.

12) Hatem should send the car to the garage.

The car should be sent to the garage by Hatem.

13) The patient must take the medicine on time.

The medicine must be taken on time by the patient.

14) Samer must fill in the job application form.

The job application form must be filled in by Samer.

15) Everyone must save the natural resources.

The natural resources must be saved by everyone.

16) Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.

Bicycles mustn't be left in the driveway by Children.

17) Traders can transport different goods among countries.

Different goods can be transported among countries by traders.

18) Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.

96 % of Jordan's energy is imported from the neighboring Arab countries by Jordan.

19) Parents must not give their children everything they want.

Their children must not be given everything they want by Parents.

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

الكلام غير المباشر (او المنقول) هو الكلام الذي نقله السامع الى شخص آخر

أفعال النقل من المباشر الى غير المباشر

هي أفعال نستخدمها عند التحويل من مباشر الى غير مباشر

| الجملة الخبرية | جملة السؤال | الجملة الامرية و الطلب |
|------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| said (that) | asked + O | offered |
| told + O (that) | wondered | promised + O |
| claimed (that) | wanted to know | decided |
| reported (that) | enquired | hoped |
| explained (that) | | expected |
| mentioned (that) | | advised + O |
| revealed (that) | | invited + O |
| stated (that) | | instructed + O |
| suggested (that) | | commanded + O |
| insisted (that) | | ordered + O |
| admitted (that) | | reminded + O |
| added (that) | | warned + O |
| replied (that) | | encouraged + O |
| denied (that) | | refused |

التحويلات التي تجري على الجملة

عند التحويل من الكلام المباشر الى الكلام الغير المباشر نقوم باجراء تحويلات على

1. زمن الجملة: حيث يتم تحويل زمن الجملة الى الماضي.
2. الضمائر: حيث يتم تحويل الضمير على حسب الاسم الذي يعود عليه (مفرد مذكر - مفرد مؤنث - جمع)
3. الظروف الزمانية و المكانية.

أولاً: الزمن (يتم تحويل زمن الجملة الى الماضي من خلال تحويل الفعل المساعد الأول الى الماضي)

| مباشر | غير مباشر |
|-------|-----------|
| am | was |
| is | was |
| are | were |
| was | had been |
| were | had been |

| مباشر | غير مباشر |
|-------|-----------|
| have | had |
| has | had |
| had | had |

| مباشر | غير مباشر |
|---------|-----------|
| will | would |
| shall | should |
| can | could |
| may | might |
| must | had to |
| have to | had to |
| would | would |
| should | should |
| could | could |
| might | might |

| مباشر | غير مباشر |
|---------|-----------|
| V1 | V2 |
| V1+s/es | V2 |
| V2 | had + V3 |

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

ثانيا: الضمائر (على حسب الاسم الذي يعود عليه الضمير)

| مباشر | غير مباشر | | | مباشر | غير مباشر | | |
|-------|-----------|------|--------|-------|-----------|------|------|
| | مذكر | مؤنث | جمع | | مذكر | مؤنث | جمع |
| my | his | her | | I | he | she | |
| mine | his | hers | | you | he | she | they |
| your | his | her | their | you | him | her | them |
| our | | | their | me | him | her | |
| ours | | | theirs | us | | | them |
| | | | | we | | | they |

ثالثا: الظروف الزمانية و المكانية كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي

| مباشر | غير مباشر | مباشر | غير مباشر |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| yesterday | the day before | just | then |
| today | that day | next (week) | the following (week) |
| tonight | that night | ago | before |
| tomorrow | the next day | the day before yesterday | two days before |
| this (week) | that (week) | the day after tomorrow | in two days' time |
| these (days) | those (days) | here | there |
| now | then | | |
| | | last (week) | the (week) before the previous (week) |

عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية، نقوم باجراء تحويلات ثلاثة على الجملة
اولا: نحول الجملة الى الماضي كما هو موضح في الجدول الاول (جدول تحويل الزمن)
ثانيا: نحول الضمائر (على حسب ما يعود عليه الضمير)
ثالثا: ظروف الزمان و المكان كما هو موضح في جدول الظروف الزمانية و المكانية.

Nader: "I want to go to Aqaba next week"

Nader said that he wanted to go to Aqaba the following week.

"Yesterday morning, she was singing."

My sister told me that the day before morning she had been singing.

إذا كانت الجملة سؤال نعم/لا (اي ان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد)

1. نبدأ التحويل بوضع **if** او **whether**

2. إذا كان الفعل المساعد هو **do/does** نحذفهما و نحول الفعل الى **V2**

3. إذا كان الفعل المساعد **did** نحذفها و نحول الفعل الى **had+V3**

4. إذا الفعل المساعد من الأفعال المساعدة الأخرى ننقله بعد الفاعل ونحوه الى الماضي.

5. نجري التحويلات على الضمائر و الظروف الزمانية و المكانية.

Do you live here?

He asked me **if I lived there.**

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

Did you bring your briefcase?

Mona asked Ali **if he had brought his briefcase.**

Can you give me some money?

He asked me **if I could give him some money.**

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة سؤال **wh** فنقوم بتطبيق نفس خطوات سؤال نعم/لا باستثناء أننا نستخدم أداة السؤال الموجودة في السؤال بدلاً من **if** أو **whether**

Where do you live?

He asked me **where I lived.**

When did you bring your briefcase?

Mona asked Ali **when he had brought his briefcase.**

When can you give me some money?

He asked me **when I could give him some money.**

إذا كان فعل النقل المستخدم هو من أفعال نقل جملة الأمر أو الطلب (راجع بداية الدرس لمعرفة أفعال النقل الخاصة بجملة الأمر و الطلب)، فإننا نبدأ التحويل بحرف الجر **to** ثم الفعل و نكمل الجملة

“You should stay three days in bed.”

The doctor instructed me **to stay three days in bed.**

Why don't you apologise to your friend?

Ahmed advised me **to apologise to my friend.**

إذا كانت جملة الأمر أو الطلب منفية، نضع **not** قبل **to**

“Don't make noise.”

The teacher ordered us **not to make noise.**

“You should not stay up all night.”

My friend advised me **not to stay up all night.**

إذا كانت جملة الأمر تحتوي على عبارات مثل **please, excuse me, I think, if I was you, if I were you** فإنها تحذف عند تحويل الجملة الى الكلام الغير مباشر.

“Please, add some sugar to my tea”

Laila ordered me **to add sugar to her tea.**

اختبر نفسك

1) “Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?”

Ali wanted to know _____

2) “I have been working in the garden all the morning.”

Samer told his mum _____

3) “Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour, please?”

Huda asked Sami _____

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

4) Ahmad: "Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?"

Ahmad asked Sami _____

5) "I live in this street."

Ali said _____

6) "My parents spend much time at home"

Salem said that _____

7) "Have you taken your lunch?"

My mother asked me _____

8) "What are you doing now, Ali?"

Salem asked Ali _____

9) "How long have you been married?"

I asked my grandparents _____

10) "Do you enjoy spending time with each other?"

I asked them _____

11) "We don't argue about anything."

They said _____

12) "We're taking our grandchildren on holiday."

They said they _____

13) "When did you first meet?"

She asked them _____

14) "Are you enjoying married life?"

She asked them _____

15) "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend _____

16) "Can you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed _____

17) "Can you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Mona _____

18) "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Mona _____

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

19) "Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"

The teacher asked the students _____

20) "Do all children use computers at schools?"

Zain asked Farida _____

21) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that _____

22) "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem _____

23) "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Ali told Muna _____

24) "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said _____

25) "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me _____

26) "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said _____

27) "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me _____

28) "Is there a wireless network available in the library?"

Rakan asked Khalid _____

29) Rawan is sitting in the café 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 new paragraph:-

A week later Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week."

Ahmad Said that _____

30) "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem _____

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

Indirect to Direct

1) Noor allowed Salma to read her diary.

“.....”

2) He asked me if I'd got the time.

“.....”

3) She said she had slept for ten hours the previous night.

“.....”

4) Majed asked Saif what kind of books bookshops sold.

Majed: “.....”

5) My father told me not to waste my money.

“.....”

6) Omar asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

“.....”

7) Zayd asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.

“.....”

اجابات اختبر نفسك

1) “Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?”

Ali wanted to know if Huda's grandfather worked in his farm during winter.

2) “I have been working in the garden all the morning.”

Samer told his mum he had been working in the garden all the morning.

3) “Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour, please?”

Huda asked Sami if he could lend her the dictionary for an hour

4) Ahmad: “Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?”

Ahmad asked Sami if he had ever worked during the summer holiday

5) “I live in this street.”

Ali said he lived in this street

6) “My parents spend much time at home”

Salem said that his parents spent much time at home

7) “Have you taken your lunch?”

My mother asked me if I had taken my lunch

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

8) "What are you doing now, Ali?"

Salem asked Ali what he was doing then.

9) "How long have you been married?"

I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.

10) "Do you enjoy spending time with each other?"

I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.

11) "We don't argue about anything."

They said they didn't argue about anything.

12) "We're taking our grandchildren on holiday."

They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.

13) "When did you first meet?"

She asked them when they had first met.

14) "Are you enjoying married life?"

She asked them if they were enjoying married life.

15) "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend if he could use his pen.

16) "Can you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed if he could check the prices of the goods.

17) "Can you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Mona if she could speak any foreign language.

18) "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Mona if her child needed any special kind of food during the flight.

19) "Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"

The teacher asked the students if they enjoyed doing online exercises.

20) "Do all children use computers at schools?"

Zain asked Farida if all children used computers at schools.

21) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month.

22) "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem what Jordanian people ate at wedding parties.

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

23) "I have some questions for you, Muna."
Ali told Muna he had some questions for her.

24) "I've lived in Amman for six years."
Sami said he had lived in Amman for six years.

25) "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."
Huda told me the day before she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

26) "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."
Tareq said he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

27) "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."
Hussein told me his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

28) "Is there a wireless network available in the library?"
Rakan asked Khalid if there was a wireless network available in the library

29) Rawan is sitting in the café 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 new paragraph:-

A week later Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week." Ahmad Said that he worked in that café almost every day. But the day before he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where she was sitting then.

30) "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"
John asked Kareem what Jordanian ate at wedding parties.

Indirect to Direct

1) Noor allowed Salma to read her diary.
"You can read my diary"

2) He asked me if I'd got the time.
"Have you got the time?"

3) She said she had slept for ten hours the previous night.
"She has slept for ten hours last night."

4) Majed asked Saif what kind of books bookshops sold.
Majed: "What kind of books bookshops sell, Saif?"

الكلام المنقول (غير المباشر) Reported Speech

5) My father told me not to waste my money.

“Don’t waste your money”

6) Omar asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

“Can I go out with my friends, mum?”

7) Zayd asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.

“Do you want to go swimming with me, Omar?”

عبدالله فالح خليف السرحان 0778943754

Used to / be used to

← Used to تعني "كان / كانت / كانوا" و هي تدل على شيء كان يفعله الشخص بشكل متكرر في الماضي، و لكنه توقف عن هذا الامر في الوقت الحاضر.

تكملة الجملة + **used to** + V1 + فاعل

I **used to** smoke in the past. (كنت ادخن في الماضي (اي انني الان توقفت عن التدخين)

He **used to** be a teacher. (هو كان معلما (اي انه الان توقف عن التدريس)

اما في حالة النفي فاننا نستخدم didn't و نحذف d من نهاية used to

تكملة الجملة + **didn't use to** + V1 + فاعل

I **didn't use to** smoke in the past. (لم أكن ادخن في الماضي)

He **didn't use to** be a teacher. (هو لم يكن معلما)

← و لكن اذا كان الشيء الذي يفعله الشخص في الوقت الحاضر بشكل متكرر، لم يكن يفعله في الماضي، بل اصبح هذا الشيء جزء من حياته اليومية في الوقت الحاضر مثل الذهاب اليومي الى العمل، فاننا نستخدم be used to بمعنى "صار" او "صار معتادا على"

تكملة الجملة + **am/is/are + used to** + V1-ing + فاعل

He **is used to looking** at the traffic jam in the city from his balcony.

لقد صار معتادا على رؤية زحام المرور في المدينة من شرفة بيته. (اي ان هذا الامر لم يكن مألوفا في السابق)

I **am used to going** to school by bus.

صرت اذهب الى المدرسة بالباص (اي انني في السابق لم اكن اذهب الى المدرسة بالباص)

They **are used to working** two hours more. (صاروا يعملون ساعتين اضافيتين)

في حالة النفي نضع not بعد am/is/are

تكملة الجملة + **am/is/are + not + used to** + V1-ing + فاعل

He **is not used to looking** at the traffic jam in the city from his balcony.

لم يعتد على رؤية زحام المرور في المدينة من شرفة بيته.

I **am not used to going** to school by bus.

لم اعتد على أن اذهب الى المدرسة بالباص.

They **are not used to working** two hours more. (لم يعتادوا على أن يعملون ساعتين اضافيتين)

← و لكن اذا كان الشيء الذي فعله الشخص في الوقت الحاضر مؤقتا و انتهى (استمر لفترة ثم انتهى)، لم يكن يفعله في الماضي، فاننا نستخدم be used to بشرط ان نستخدم الماضي من be اي نستخدم was/were مثل

Used to / be used to

تكملة الجملة + V1-ing + **used to** + **was/were** + فاعل

تكملة الجملة + V1-ing + **used to** + **not** + **was/were** + فاعل

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

كنّا بحاجة ملابس دافئة عندما ذهبنا الى لندن. **لم نكن معتادين** على الطقس البارد. (هنا نتحدث عن شيء لم يكن يفعله الشخص في الماضي بشكل متكرر، بل حدث مؤخرا، و استمر لفترة من الزمن -التي هي فترة الاقامة في لندن - ثم انتهى الحدث الجديد)

← نلاحظ ايضا من المثال السابق، أنه يمكننا ان نستخدم اسم بعد **be used to** بدلا من فعل ينتهي بـ **ing**

Most Jordanians **are used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.

صار الاردنيون **معتادون** على حرارة الطقس في فصل الصيف. (اي ان الحرارة في الوقت الحاضر هي اعلى مما كانوا يألفونها في الماضي)

ملخص مختصر

used to يتبعها فعل تصريف اول و النفي يكون **didn't use to**
be used to يتبعها فعل مضاف الى اخره **ing** أو اسم و النفي يكون **be not used to**

سؤال: من خلال الملخص المختصر، ضع في الفراغ **used to** أو **be used to** أو **didn't use to** أو **be not used to**

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

2 My grandparents didn't _____ send emails when they were my age.

3 Rashed _____ go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

4 We always go to the market across the street, so we _____ eating fresh vegetables.

5 Please slow down. I _____ walking so fast!

6 When you were younger, did you _____ play in the park?

الإجابات

1 weren't used to 2 use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 'm not used to 6 use to

Choose the correct form of the verbs below. اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

- 1) I **used to / am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2) There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3) I think television **used to / is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 4) Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 5) There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 6) Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

الإجابات

1 used to 2 didn't use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 used to 6 is now used to

Used to / be used to

اكمل الجمل التالية مستخدما شكل الفعل المناسب

- 1) When I was a student, I _____ (use, work) very hard. I _____ (use, get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 2) Are you _____ (use, live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 3) When I was a child, my grandmother _____ (use, make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 4) My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't _____ (use, have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
- 5) I just got glasses this week, and I'm not _____ (use, wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

الاجابات

1 used to work; used to get up 2 used to living 3 used to make 4 used to having 5 used to wearing

0778943754
السيد حان

Relative Pronouns الاسماء الموصولة

نستخدم الأسماء الموصولة بشكل أساسي لإضافة معلومات أكثر عن الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه.

طريقة دمج جملتين باستخدام اسم موصول **who, which, where, whose**

1. نحدد الأسماء المتشابهة في الجملتين ونضع تحتها خط. أحيانا يكون في الجملة الثانية ضمير **I, we, you, he, she, it, they** يعود على اسم موجود في الجملة الأولى بدلا من تكرار الاسم مرة أخرى في الجملة الثانية.
2. نحدد الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية (هل هو اسم مكان او غير عاقل او عاقل). اذا كان اسم مكان نحذفه ونضع مكانه **where** و اذا كان اسم عاقل نحذفه ونضع مكانه **who** و اذا كان غير عاقل نحذفه ونضع مكانه **which**. اما اذا كان الضمير العائد في الجملة الثانية يعود على الاسم المكرر في الجملة الأولى هو احد ضمائر الملكية **my, our, your, his, her, its, their** او اسم متبوع بـ **'s** الملكية فاننا نحذف الضمير او الاسم المضاف الى اخره **'s** الملكية ونضع مكانه **whose**
3. ننقل الاسم الموصول في بداية الجملة الثانية
4. ننقل الجملة الثانية كاملة ونضعها بعد الاسم المكرر في الجملة الأولى.

مثال 1: لاحظ الخطوات السابقة على الترتيب

The charity shop donated clothes to the poor. I sold some of my clothes there.

The charity shop donated clothes to the poor. I sold some of my clothes from where.

The charity shop donated clothes to the poor. where I sold some of my clothes.

The charity shop where I sold some of my clothes.

مثال 2: ضمير ملكية **my, our, your, his, her, its, their, mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs**

The young man is the new employee. His briefcase is grey.

The young man is the new employee. whose briefcase is grey.

The young man whose briefcase is grey is the new employee.

مثال 3: **'s** الملكية

Malak is my friend. Malak's sister won the national spelling competition.

Malak is my friend. whose sister won the national spelling competition.

Malak whose sister won the national spelling competition is my friend.

اختبر نفسك

Join the sentence using **who, which, where, or whose**.

- 1) A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m. He travelled this distance in 12.11 seconds.
- 2) Abbas trained hard for the competition. He ran 3,000 metres every evening for six months.
- 3) An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.
- 4) An Indian man broke the world record for motionlessness. He stood still for 20 hours 10 minutes and 6 seconds in August 1997.
- 5) An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.
- 6) As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
- 7) Do you know the boy? His mother is our science teacher.
- 8) Fortunately, he was second in the race. He came in a fifth of a second behind the winner.
- 9) He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.
- 10) He invented a pen. The pen can translate the words it writes.
- 11) He is now a PhD student in India. He is doing high level research there.
- 12) He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
- 13) He was careful about his diet, and ate only healthy food.
- 14) I told you about the doctor. He lives next door.

Relative Pronouns الاسماء الموصولة

- 15) In charity shops, you can buy accessories. They are quite cheap.
- 16) In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head. To do this he used skills he had developed as a builder.
- 17) Jordan is a country. We spent our holidays in Jordan last year.
- 18) Malak is my friend. Malak's sister won the national spelling competition.
- 19) My grandfather is the man. He is wearing a thobe in the photo.
- 20) On the day of the race he felt very confident and got up at six o'clock in the morning.
- 21) Samer's car broke down again. Samer's car is new.
- 22) She could beat adults in memory games. They involved numbers.
- 23) She won her gold medal at the age of 13. She became the youngest Olympic champion ever.
- 24) The charity shop donated clothes to the poor. I sold some of my clothes there.
- 25) The Jordanian traditional costume is sold in this shop. It is still worn by many people today.
- 26) The young man is the new employee. His briefcase is grey.
- 27) There were three people in the car. They wore the same uniform.
- 28) This is the book. I read it last week.

اجابات اختبار نفسك

- 1) A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m. He travelled this distance in 12.11 seconds.
▶ A 38-year-old German who travelled this distance in 12.11 seconds set a unicycle speed record for 100 m.
- 2) Abbas trained hard for the competition. He ran 3,000 metres every evening for six months.
▶ Abbas who ran 3,000 metres every evening for six months trained hard for the competition.
- 3) An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.
▶ An American who typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute holds the world record for sending a text message.
- 4) An Indian man broke the world record for motionlessness. He stood still for 20 hours 10 minutes and 6 seconds in August 1997.
▶ An Indian man who stood still for 20 hours 10 minutes and 6 seconds in August 1997 broke the world record for motionlessness.
- 5) An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.
▶ An Indian man who took 1 minute 3.8 seconds correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number.
- 6) As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
▶ As a result he who lost 10 kg while he was training became slimmer and fitter.
- 7) Do you know the boy? His mother is our science teacher.
▶ Do you know the boy whose mother is our science teacher?
- 8) Fortunately, he was second in the race. He came in a fifth of a second behind the winner.
▶ Fortunately, he who came in a fifth of a second behind the winner was second in the race.
- 9) He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.
▶ He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books which weighed 98.4 kg.
- 10) He invented a pen. The pen can translate the words it writes.
▶ He invented a pen which can translate the words it writes.
- 11) He is now a PhD student in India. He is doing high level research there.
▶ He who is doing high level research there is now a PhD student in India.
▶ He is now a PhD student in India where he is doing high level research.
- 12) He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
▶ He who slept for eight hours every night managed to get plenty of rest.
- 13) He was careful about his diet, and ate only healthy food.
▶ He who ate only healthy food was careful about his diet.
- 14) I told you about the doctor. He lives next door.
▶ I told you about the doctor who lives next door.

Relative Pronouns الاسماء الموصولة

- 15) In charity shops, you can buy accessories. They are quite cheap.
▶ In charity shops, you can buy accessories which are quite cheap.
- 16) In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head. To do this he used skills he had developed as a builder.
▶ In December 1998, a young British man who used skills he had developed as a builder to do this broke the record for the most books balanced on the head.
- 17) Jordan is a country. We spent our holidays in Jordan last year.
▶ Jordan where we spent our holidays in last year is a country.
- 18) Malak is my friend. Malak's sister won the national spelling competition.
▶ Malak whose sister won the national spelling competition is my friend.
- 19) My grandfather is the man. He is wearing a thobe in the photo.
▶ My grandfather is the man who is wearing a thobe in the photo.
- 20) On the day of the race he felt very confident and got up at six o'clock in the morning.
▶ On the day of the race he who got up at six o'clock in the morning felt very confident.
- 21) Samer's car broke down again. Samer's car is new.
▶ Samer's car which is new broke down again.
- 22) She could beat adults in memory games. They involved numbers.
▶ She could beat adults in memory games which involved numbers.
- 23) She won her gold medal at the age of 13. She became the youngest Olympic champion ever.
▶ She who became the youngest Olympic champion ever won her gold medal at the age of 13.
- 24) The charity shop donated clothes to the poor. I sold some of my clothes there.
▶ The charity shop where I sold some of my clothes donated clothes to the poor.
- 25) The Jordanian traditional costume is sold in this shop. It is still worn by many people today.
▶ The Jordanian traditional costume which is still worn by many people today is sold in this shop.
- 26) The young man is the new employee. His briefcase is grey.
▶ The young man whose briefcase is grey is the new employee.
- 27) There were three people in the car. They wore the same uniform.
▶ There were three people who wore the same uniform in the car.
- 28) This is the book. I read it last week.
▶ This is the book which I read last week.

0778943754

Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentence تعني إعادة كتابة الجملة و التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة. عند إعادة كتابة الجملة نبدأ جملتنا الجديدة بأحد العبارات التالية

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| The person who... | الشخص الذي ... |
| The thing that ... | الشيء الذي ... |
| The place where ... | المكان الذي ... |
| The time when ... | الوقت الذي ... / الزمن الذي ... |
| The way in which ... | الطريقة التي بها ... |

و يجوز التعويض مكان كلمة **person** باسم شخص مثل علي، و مكان كلمة **thing** باسم الشيء مثل البناية، و مكان كلمة **place** باسم مكان مثل مدرسة، و مكان كلمة **time** باسم اليوم او الشهر او السنة.

خطوات إعادة الكتابة

١. نبدأ الجملة بإحدى العبارات المذكورة في الجدول في الأعلى.
٢. الاسم (اسم الشخص، المكان، الوقت او الشيء) الذي نريد التركيز عليه نضعه في نهاية الجملة.
٣. اذا كان الفعل مضارع نضع قبل الاسم الذي في النهاية **is/are** و اذا كان الفعل ماضي نضع **was/were**
٤. باقي الجملة نكتبها بعد العبارة التي وضعناها في النقطة الأولى

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| The person who... | الجملة (محذوف منها اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء الموجود في الجملة و نريد التركيز عليه) | is are was were | اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء المحذوف من الجملة |
| The thing that ... | | | |
| The place where ... | | | |
| The time when/in which ... | | | |
| The way in which ... | | | |

و ايضا يمكننا عكس القاعدة كما يلي

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء الموجود في الجملة و نريد التركيز عليه | is are was were | The person who... The thing that ... The place where ... The time when/in which ... The way in which ... | الجملة (محذوف منها اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء الموجود في الجملة و نريد التركيز عليه) |
|---|--|--|---|

لاحظ المثال التالي:

Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

The person who.....**was Queen Rania.**

The person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE **was Queen Rania.**

و اذا اردنا ان نعكس القاعدة، تصبح الجملة كالآتي

Queen Rania was the person who...

Queen Rania was the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

The time when**was 2007 CE.**

The time when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan **was 2007 CE.**

ملاحظة: اخترنا **was** لأن الفعل **opened** هو فعل ماضي.

و اذا اردنا ان نعكس القاعدة، تصبح الجملة كالآتي

2007 CE was the time when...

Cleft Sentences

2007 CE was the time when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan

ملاحظة (١): نستطيع استبدال كلمة **time** بكلمة **year** اذا كان الوقت يدل على سنة، و نستبدلها بكلمة **day** اذا كانت تدل على يوم، و نستبدلها بكلمة **month** اذا كانت الكلمة تدل على شهر.

ملاحظة (٢): عندما يكون التركيز على الوقت او المكان، فإن حرف الجر الذي قبل الوقت او اسم المكان مثل **in/at/on** يُحذف.

The year when was 2007 CE.

The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.

The place where was the Children's Museum of Jordan.

The place where Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE was the Children's Museum of Jordan.

◀ و أيضا يجوز ان نبدأ جملتنا الجديدة بالضمير **it** حسب القاعدة

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| It | is | اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء | who | الجملة محذوف منها اسم الشخص او المكان او الوقت او الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه |
| | was | الموجود في الجملة و نريد التركيز عليه | that where when | |

Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was 2007 CE when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan.

It was the Children's Museum of Jordan where Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE.

ملاحظة: اخترنا **was** لأن الفعل الاساسي في الجملة هو **opened** و هو فعل ماضي.

What-Cleft Sentence

بالنسبة للاداة **what** فهي تعني **the thing that**

Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The thing that Huda won last year was the prize for Art.

What Huda won last year was the prize for Art.

◀ و لكن الهدف الاساسي من استخدام **what** هو التركيز على الفعل بشكل اساسي، و لهذا السبب فاننا نستخدم الفعل **do** مكان الفعل الاساسي في الجملة بشرط ان يأخذ الفعل **do** شكل الفعل الذي حل محله **do – does – did – done – doing**.
 ← لاحظ الجملة السابقة فيها الفعل **won** هو فعل ماضي (تصريف ثاني من الفعل **win**) و لذلك نستعمل مكانه الماضي من **do** و هو **did** و نضع الفعل بعد **is/was**.

What Huda did last year was won the prize for Art.

◀ نستنتج انه عند استخدام الاداة **what** فاننا نقوم بالتركيز على جزئين في الجملة

← اولاً: التركيز على الشيء و هو وضع **what** بدلا من **the thing that**

← ثانياً: الفعل حيث نضع مكانه أحد افعال **do** و نضع الفعل الاساسي كما هو بعد **is/was**

الشيء المحذوف + الفعل المحذوف + **is / was** + تكلمة الجملة + نضع **do** مكان الفعل + الفاعل في الجملة + **What**

What Huda did last year was won the prize for Art.

◀ ملاحظة (١): اذا كان الفعل الاساسي في الجملة هو احد افعال الحالة **State Verbs** (راجع الورقة التالية من هذا الدرس لمعرفة افعال الحالة) فاننا لا نستخدم احد افعال **do** مكانه، و نكتفي بالتركيز على الشيء فقط.

I knew the answer of the question.

الفعل **knew** هو فعل حالة و لذلك لا نستخدم مكانه احد افعال **do**، و نكتفي بالتركيز على الشيء و هو **the answer of the question**

Cleft Sentences

I knew the answer of the question

The thing that I knew was the answer of the question.

What I knew was the answer of the question.

◀ ملاحظة (٢): إذا كان الفعل الاساسي في الجملة هو احد افعال الحالة State Verbs متبوع بـ to ثم فعل اخر (ليس فعل حالة)، فإننا نستخدم احد افعال do مكان الفعل الذي بعد to، و نضع الفعل كما هو بعد is/was

I like to go to Aqaba next week.

What I like to do next week is go to Aqaba.

لان الفعل الاساسي الذي قبل to هو فعل مضارع، استخدمنا is (و ليس was).

State Verbs افعال الحالة

تسمى هذه الافعال بافعال الحالة لانها تصف حالة عاطفية، او عقلية، او ملكية او غير ذلك. و هذه الافعال لا تدل على حدث ناتج عن الفعل مثل play, run, sing, write. لتسهيل حفظ افعال الحالة، يتم تقسيمها الى مجموعات، كما في الجدول التالي

| افعال الحالة | اسم المجموعة |
|---|---|
| know, realize, understand, recognize, believe, feel, suppose, think, imagine, doubt, remember, forget, want, need, desire, mean | Mental State أفعال العمليات الذهنية او العقلية |
| love, like, appreciate, please, prefer, hate, dislike, fear, envy, mind, care, astonish, amaze, surprise | Emotional State أفعال الحالة العاطفية |
| have, possess, own, belong | Possession أفعال الملكية |
| taste, smell, hear, feel, see | Sense Perceptions أفعال الحواس |
| seem, look, appear, sound, resemble, look like, cost, owe. weigh, equal, be, exist, matter, consist of, contain, include | Other Existing States أفعال أخرى |

اختبر نفسك

1. I would like to go to London next year.

What _____

London _____

The time _____

The person _____

2. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person _____

The time _____

It _____

The thing _____

What _____

3. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE

It _____

Cleft Sentences

The place _____
The year _____
The event _____
London _____

4. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year _____
The place _____
What _____

5. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It _____
The time _____
11 p.m. _____
The person _____

6. My father has influenced me most.

The person _____
It _____

7. I like Geography most of all.

The subject _____
Geography _____
The person _____
I _____

اجابات اختبر نفسك

1. What I would like to do next year is go to London.
London is the place where I would like to go next year.
The time when I would like to go to London is next year
The person who would like to go to London next year is I.

2.
The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda
The time when Huda won the prize for Art was last year.

It was last year when Huda won the prize for Art.
It was Huda who won the prize for Art last year.

The thing that Huda won last year was the prize for Art.
What Huda won last year was the prize for Art.

Cleft Sentences

3.

It was the Olympic Games that were held in London in 2012 CE

It was 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London.

It was in London where the Olympic Games that were held in 2012 CE

The place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was London.

London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

The event that held in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

4.

The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE

The place where was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE was Petra.

What was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE was Petra.

What Petra was made in 1985 CE was a World Heritage Site.

5.

It was I who stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.

The time when I stopped working was 11 p.m.

11 p.m. was the time when I stopped working.

I was the person who stopped working at 11 p.m.

6.

The person who influenced me most is my father.

It was my father who influenced me most.

7.

The subject that I like most of all is Geography.

Geography is the thing that I like most of all.

Geography is the subject that I like most of all.

The person who like Geography most of all is I.

I am the person who like Geography most of all.

الامريكية و البريطانية American and British English

- عند التحويل من الإنجليزية الأمريكية الى الإنجليزية البريطانية و العكس، نقوم بالتحويلات التالية:
١. الأمريكية تستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط و اما البريطانية فتستخدم المضارع التام. باقي الأزمنة تبقى كما هي.
 ٢. التصريف الثالث للفعل **get** في الأمريكية هو **gotten** و اما في البريطانية فهو **got**. في حال وقع الفعل **got** في زمن المضارع التام او الماضي التام، فاننا لا نحول المضارع التام الى الماضي البسيط، و نكتفي فقط بتحويل الفعل **got** الى **gotten**.
 ٣. الأمريكية تستخدم فعل الملكية **have** و اما البريطانية فتستخدم **have got**.
 ٤. التغيير الاملائي الجزئي لبعض الكلمات التي تحتوي على بعض الحروف المحدده مثل الكلمات التالية:

| | American English | | British English | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Words ending er/re | center | theater | centre | theatre |
| Words ending or/our | favorite | color | favourite | colour |
| Words ending og/ogue | dialog | catalog | dialogue | catalogue |
| Words ending m/mme Words | program | | programme* | |
| Words ending ize/ise | authorize | | authorise | |
| Words ending ice/ise | practice (verb) practice (noun) | | practise (verb) practice (noun) | |
| Doubling of consonants | traveling | | travelling | |
| Digraphs and graphemes | archeology | homeopathy | archaeology | homoeopathy |

٥. التغيير الكلي لبعض المفردت مثل الكلمات التالية

| American English | British English |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| apartment | flat |
| candy | biscuit |
| conservatory | conservatoire |
| cookie | biscuit |
| drugstore | chemist's |
| elevator | lift |
| fall | autumn |
| gas | petrol |
| pants | trousers |
| school principal | head teacher |
| trunk | boot (of a car) |
| take a look | have a look |
| take a rest | have a rest |
| take a shower | have a shower |
| Gosh | Goodness |
| Did you go toyet? | Have you ever been to ...? |
| it's time to have a break. | it's time for recess. |

الامريكية و البريطانية

American and British English

موقع التحويل من البريطانية الى الامريكية و العكس في اسئلة الوزارة هو السؤال الرابع فرع B . و يحتوي السؤال على جملتين و كل جملة فيها تحويلتين (قواعد و املائي أو املائي و تغيير كلمة و هكذا). و نص السؤال هو كما يلي

QUESTION NUMBER FOUR

B. The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

اختبر نفسك

► (Winter, 9 January 2016)

1. Have you seen the new sport centre?
2. I am going to have a look at these marvellous paintings.

► (Summer, 25 June 2016)

1. Did you see the new fashion catalog?
2. I have a brother who lives in a wide apartment.

► (Winter, 14 January 2017)

1. After the hard day, garbage collectors take a shower.
2. Did you meet the school principal to discuss the students' performance?

► (Summer, June 2017)

1. My neighbor went into a drugstore and bought medicine.
2. Did you shorten your pants?

► The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.

- 1) Have you seen the textile workshop yet?
- 2) Let's have a look at that first.
- 3) Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.
- 4) Would anyone like to have a short rest?
- 5) 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

الأمريكية و البريطانية

American and British English

- 6) Have you ever been to an aquarium?
- 7) We're too late – the bus has just left.
- 8) I think it's time to have a break.
- 9) I haven't done my homework yet.

► **The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English.**

- 1) Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles.
- 2) With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts.
- 3) Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.
- 4) The National Music Conservatory opened in 1986 CE.

► **Mark is American and Bruce is British. Rewrite the sentences below.**

- 1) **Mark:** Did you see that exhibition yet?
Bruce: _____
- 2) **Mark:** I usually take a shower in the morning.
Bruce: _____
- 3) **Mark:** I just had my breakfast.
Bruce: _____
- 4) **Bruce:** Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?
Mark: _____
- 5) **Bruce:** I'd like to have a look at those paintings.
Mark: _____
- 6) **Bruce:** Leo's already done his project.
Mark: _____

American and British English

اجابات اسئلة اختبر نفسك

(Winter, 9 January 2016)

1. Have you seen the new sport centre?
2. I am going to have a look at these marvellous paintings.

Answers

1. Did you see the new sport center?
2. I am going to take a look at these marvelous paintings.

(Summer, 25 June 2016)

1. Did you see the new fashion catalog?
2. I have a brother who lives in a wide apartment.

Answers

1. Have you seen the new fashion catalogue?
2. I have got a brother who lives in a wide flat.

(Winter, 14 January 2017)

1. After the hard day, garbage collectors take a shower.
2. Did you meet the school principal to discuss the students' performance?

Answers

1. After the hard day, rubbish collectors have a shower.
2. Have you met the head teacher to discuss the students' performance?

(Summer, June 2017)

1. My neighbor went into a drugstore and bought medicine.
2. Did you shorten your pants?

Answers

1. My neighbour has gone into a chemist's and bought medicine.
2. Have you shortened your trousers?

► **The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.**

- 1) Have you seen the textile workshop yet?
Did you see the textile workshop yet?
- 2) Let's have a look at that first.
Let's take a look at that first.
- 3) Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.
Some of you have gotten tired after all the walking today.
- 4) Would anyone like to have a short rest?
Would anyone like to take a short rest?
- 5) 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.
'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.
- 6) Have you ever been to an aquarium?
Did you go to an aquarium yet?
- 7) We're too late – the bus has just left.
We're too late – the bus left already.
- 8) I think it's time to have a break.
I think it's time for recess.
- 9) I haven't done my homework yet.
I didn't do my homework yet.

الأمريكية و البريطانية

American and British English

► The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English.

- 1) Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles.

Today, sand artists use artificial colours, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimetres high, in glass bottles.

- 2) With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts.

With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels travelling through the vast deserts.

- 3) Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realise immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

- 4) The National Music Conservatory opened in 1986 CE.

The National Music Conservatoire opened in 1986 CE.

► Mark is American and Bruce is British. Rewrite the sentences below.

- 1) **Mark:** Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce: Have you seen that exhibition yet?

- 2) **Mark:** I usually take a shower in the morning.

Bruce: I usually have a shower in the morning.

- 3) **Mark:** I just had my breakfast.

Bruce: I have just had my breakfast.

- 4) **Bruce:** Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark: Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?

- 5) **Bruce:** I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark: I'd like to take a look at those paintings.

- 6) **Bruce:** Leo's already done his project.

Mark: Leo already did his project.

أدوات التعريف Articles

سوف نقوم بتقسيم أدوات التعريف إلى ثلاث مجموعات:

أولاً (أدوات التعريف غير المحددة **Indefinite articles** : و هي **a** و **an** .

هاتان الأداةتان يستخدمان مع الاسم المفرد المعدود فقط و هما يعنيان " كل ... " أو " واحد / واحدة " أو " أي ... " . مثل:

e.g. I ate an apple. (**an** = one واحدة : I ate one apple.)

e.g. I bought a car. (**a** = one واحدة : I bought one car.)

e.g. I have taken a pill. (**a** = one واحد : I have taken one pill.)

e.g. I want to cut this rope. Please, bring me a knife. (**a** = any أي : Please, bring me any knife.)

e.g. I see my doctor twice a month. (**a** = every كل : I see my doctor twice every month.)

لاحظ انه عند استخدام **a** , **an** يمكننا استبدالها بـ **one** , **every** . لاحظ انه إذا تبع أداة التعريف اسم زمان (month مثلا) فإنها تعني " كل ... " و غير ذلك فإنها تعني " واحد / واحدة " أو " أي ... " .

نستخدم أداة التعريف **a** مع الحالات التالية

* حرف ساكن A consonant letter مثل **a book, a table, a city, a window**
* قبل كلمة **one** أي (**not an one**) و الأسماء التي تبدأ بكلمة **one** مثل

. **a one-off** (**not an one-off**)

* قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بـ (**eu-**) أو (**u-**) واللاتي يلفظن (يو) مثل

a European, a euro, a user (**not an user**), **a U-turn**.

* قبل الاختصارات التي تبدأ بـ **B, C, D, G, J, K, P, Q, T, U, V, W, Y, Z** مثل **a B. A., a B. Sc.**

* قبل الصفة التي تسبق الاسم المفرد و تنطبق عليها الشروط السابقة. هنا نهتم بالصفة (شرط أن يتبعها اسم مفرد) و نهمل ما يبدأ به الاسم مثل **a nice girl, a European country, a court injunction**

نستخدم أداة التعريف **an** مع الحالات التالية

* الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك (**a vowel letter** (**a, e, i, o, u**) باستثناء كلمة **one** و الأسماء التي تبدأ بـ (**eu-**) أو (**u-**) واللاتي يلفظن (يو) مثل **an apple, an eye, an onion, an urn**

* قبل الأسماء المفردة المعدودة التي تبدأ بـ **h** صامت (أي غير ملفوظ) مثل **an hour, an heir**

* قبل الاختصارات التي تبدأ بـ **A, E, F, H, I, L, M, N, O, R, S, X** مثل **an FA, an IRA** * قبل الصفة التي تسبق الاسم المفرد و تنطبق عليها الشروط السابقة. هنا نهتم بالصفة (شرط أن يتبعها

اسم مفرد) و نهمل ما يبدأ به الاسم مثل **an ID card, an electric current**

ملاحظة: كيف نعرف الاسم المعدود و غير المعدود ؟

إذا كان الاسم معدودا فإنه يقبل أي رقم قبله مباشرة دون فاصل مثل

apple (three apples), table (ten tables), TV (six TVs), book (five books)

و إذا لم يقبل فيكون اسم غير معدود.

أحيانا عندما ندخل مطعما نقول " احضر واحد شاي " و كلمة شاي هي اسم غير معدود و لكن المعنى الضمني هو " احضر كأسا من الشاي " فيكون الكأس هو المعدود و ليس الشاي و حذف لأنه معروف ضمنا و لكن في الإنجليزية لا يمكننا حذفه فنقول **Please, bring me a (or one) glass of tea** . و نفس الشيء عندما ندخل السوبر ماركت و نقول " أريد واحد شاي " فالمقصود باكيت شاي واحد " فيكون باكيت هو المعدود.

ثانياً (أداة التعريف المحددة **Definite article** : و هي **the** .

إن أداة التعريف **the** هي أداة تعريف يتبعها

☒ اسم جبل أو سلسلة جبلية (مثل **The Himalayas, the Alps**)

☒ اسم فريد من نوعه (أي اسم لا ثاني له مثل **The moon, the sun, the world, the air**)

☒ الاسم الثاني المكرر (و هنا أداة التعريف تعني الاسم المذكور مسبقا) مثل:

Last night, I saw a man running on the street. The man was thief.

☒ اسم مسبق بحرف جر أو ظرف (خاصة ظروف المكان) مثل

on the table, in the box, above TV, behind the divan.

☒ أوقات اليوم و هي **in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening**

أدوات التعريف Articles

☒ اسم متبوع بجملة وصفية (الجملة الوصفية هي جملة تبدأ باسم موصول) أو (اسم + of) مثل:

I have damaged the car which I bought last week.

The sport of football is interesting.

☒ قبل الصفة التي تنتهي بـ (--est) أو يسبقها (most) بشرط أن تكون الصفة متبوعة باسم لأن الصفة لوحدتها لا يتبعها أداة تعريف مثل:

She is the most beautiful girl in our class.

Fadi is the tallest one.

☒ قبل الاسم الذي يتبعه اسم ثاني أو ضمير مثل

Ali found the book he lost.

Muna found the keys Huda gave her.

☒ اسم معرف و مألوف للمتكلم و المخاطب معا مثل

The computer makes the work so easy.

☒ قبل أسماء الدول التي تحتوي على مثل Union, United, Kingdom, Republic, states مثل The United Nations, The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

☒ قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والمضائق والقنوات والخلجان مثل

The Red Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the Nile, the Strait of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Mexico.

☒ قبل كلمة mosque و مع كلمات الثالوث المقدس

(the Holy Spirit / Ghost, the Father, the Son)

☒ قبل وحدات القياس (و هنا أداة التعريف تعني كل...) مثل:

The metre involves hundred centimeters.

☒ قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية مثل the piano, the guitar, the cello .

☒ قبل الاسم العلم المشهور مثل the Bruce Lee ? have you heard about and هنا أداة التعريف تعني " فلان المشهور / الشهير "

☒ قبل بعض الجنسيات لتحويلها من اسم مفرد إلى اسم جمع نتكلم عنه بشكل خاص (كما ورد في الحالات التي تقدم ذكرها) مثل

An English (الإنجليز)→ the English (رجل أو امرأة إنجليزية)

A Chinese (الصينيون)→ the Chinese (رجل صيني أو امرأة صينية)

إذا أردنا الكلام عن الجنسية الجمع (مثل the English, the Chinese) بشكل عام فإننا نحذف أداة التعريف the مثل:

An English (الإنجليز)→ English (رجل أو امرأة إنجليزية)

A Chinese (الصينيون)→ Chinese (رجل صيني أو امرأة صينية)

أي أننا نستخدم أداة التعريف the عندما نتكلم عن شيء بشكل خاص (و ليس بشكل عام). و يمكننا استخدام أداة التعريف the مع

الاسم المفرد و الجمع (المعدود) و غير المعدود مثل the water, the apple, the tables .

ثالثاً) أداة التعريف الصفرية Zero article : أي أن الاسم وحيد و لا يسبقه أداة تعريف .

إن الأسماء في الحالات التالية لا يسبقها أداة تعريف:

١ (التعميمات Generalizations : أي الحديث عن الاسم بشكل عام مثل Sports strengthen the body . يجب أن يكون الاسم جمعا فإذا كان مفردا فيسبقه a / an مثل:

Apples are good for you health.

An apple a day keeps a doctor away.

٢ (الأسماء غير الملموسة Abstract nouns : مثل beauty, honesty, faith, jealousy .

٣ (أسماء الأماكن Places التي يسبقها (at, in, to) مثل

at home, at college, to church, to bed, in prison, in hospital, in England...etc.

٤ (أسماء الأيام Days (يسبقها on) و الأشهر Months (يسبقها in) مثل

in December, in August, on Sunday, on Friday ... etc.

٥ (وسائل النقل Means of Transport (يسبقها by, on) مثل

by car, by train, on foot, on horseback ... etc.

٦ (وجبات الطعام Meals و هي breakfast, brunch, lunch, dine, dinner, supper, snack .

أدوات التعريف Articles

(٧) أوقات الليل و النهار Times of the day and night : مثل
dawn, dusk, twilight, sunrise, sunshine, sunset, morning, noon, night, midnight ... etc.
! نستثنى من هذه القاعدة in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening .

في اسئلة الوزارة، يكون السؤال هو تصحيح الكلمات التي تحتها خط، او ادخال ادوات التعريف على الجملة في مكانها المناسب.
و موقعه في السؤال الرابع فرع A
ونص السؤال هو:

Question Number Four (8 points)

تصحيح الكلمات التي تحتها خط

A. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly.

Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.(2 points)

Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid.

Question Number Four (8 points)

اضافة ادوات التعريف في المكان المناسب

A. Read the following sentences then rewrite them by adding the articles a, an, the where necessary, and write the new sentences down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Hazem bough lightest backpacking bag tent the factory makes. It's made of much stronger material than my last tent.

Derivation الاشتقاق

الاشتقاق هو عملية تحويل الكلمة من نوع إلى آخر: من صفة إلى فعل أو اسم أو ظرف، أو فعل إلى اسم أو صفة أو ظرف و هكذا... قبل اختيار الكلمة المطلوبة في الفراغ، علينا أن نحدد أولاً ما قبل الفراغ و ما بعده ثم نقرر ما هي الكلمة المطلوبة.

الاسم NOUN

الاسم هو كلمة تدل على اسم شخص أو حيوان أو مكان أو غير ذلك من الأشياء. ويمكن معرفة الكلمة إذا كانت اسم من خلال النهايات التالية:

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| --age: teenage, leakage. |
| --ance: importance, alliance. |
| --ence: confidence, incidence. |
| --dom: kingdom, freedom. |
| --hood: neighbourhood, brotherhood. |
| --ion: election, selection. |
| --ation: limitation, temptation. |
| --ism: patriotism, criticism. |
| --ness: breathlessness, awareness. |
| --liness: cleanliness, manliness. |
| --ment: encouragement, treatment. |
| --ure: leisure, treasure. |
| --um: datum, memorandum. |
| --ing: meeting, orienteering. |

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| --ics: economics, linguistics. |
| --ian: musician, magician. |
| --or: reflector, actor. |
| --er: writer, player. |
| --ity: nationality, locality. |
| --ty: loyalty, anxiety. |
| --cy: agency, legacy. |
| --ssion: permission, commission. |
| --ry: chemistry, scenery. |
| --ship: friendship, lordship. |
| --ary: missionary, necessary |
| --ery: cookery, quackery. |
| --ist: artist, psychiatrist |
| --ent: component, opponent, student |

مواقع الاسم:

- ١ (بعد الصفات.
- ٢ (بعد أدوات التعريف و أسماء الإشارة إذا جاءت قبل الفراغ و كان بعد الفراغ حرف جر أو فعل.
- ٣ (قبل الأفعال.
- ٤ (بعد ضمائر الملكية : my, our, your, his, her, its, their
- ٥ (بعد 's الملكية مثل My father's confidence is great
- ٦ (بعد أفعال be, become, seem في هذه الحالة يكون المبتدأ و الاسم الذي بعد أفعال be, become, see هو نفس الشخص مثل Ali is a student فيكون Ali = student و كذلك student = Ali
- ٧ (قبل الأسماء الموصولة.
- ٨ (بعد حروف الجر مثل in/at/on/about/after/of بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم أو صفة مثل: Being untidy, Fatima showed an element of disorganization in her work.
- ٩ (بعد اسم آخر بشرط أن يكون بعدهما فعل حيث أن الاسم الأول يستخدم كصفة (أي: إذا كان قبل الفراغ اسم و بعد الفراغ فعل فيكون في الفراغ اسم) مثل:

Air pollution is not just a local issue, but a global one.

الصفات ADJECTIVES

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم و توضح حالته التي هو عليها. و نستطيع معرفة الكلمة إذا كانت صفة من خلال النهايات التالية:
--able, --ible, --al, --ant, --ar, --ful, --ic, --cal, --ish, --ive, --less, --ous, --y, --en, --ern, --ory, --ary, --ese, --ian, V3, --ing

مثل:

breakable, eligible, medical, important, solar, fearful, economic, electrical, foolish, active, breathless, generous, fatty, golden, northern, compulsory, customary, Lebanese, Martian, broken, interesting.

ملاحظة: V3 تعني اننا نستطيع استخدام التصريف الثالث للفعل كصفة مثل

broken, written, limited, specialised

الاشتقاق Derivation

مواقع الصفات:

١ (قبل الأسماء

٢ (بعد المفعول به

٣ (بعد أفعال be, seem, become و أفعال الشعور smell, taste, feel . هنا الصفة تصف حالة المبتدأ الشعورية أو الصحية أو غير ذلك.

٤ (بعد الظروف التشديد مثل

very, extremely, quite, too, rather, completely, very much, almost, more, less, hardly, totally, perfectly, absolutely, badly, deeply, strongly, highly ... etc.

بشرط أن تأتي ظروف التشديد قبل الاسم على الترتيب التالي (اسم + صفة (أداة تعريف) ظرف تشديد). و لكن إذا جاء الظرف بعد المبتدأ فيتبع الظرف فعل على الترتيب التالي (تكملة + فعل + ظرف تشديد + مبتدأ). مثل:

She is absolutely a beautiful girl.

A very foolish man is that who cannot differentiate between goodness and badness.

٥ (بعد صفة أخرى و قبل الاسم (أي: إذا جاءت صفة متبوعة بفراغ و بعد الفراغ كان هناك اسم فيكون في الفراغ صفة، و إذا جاءت الصفة متبوعة بفراغ ثم حرف جر أو فعل أو لا شيء فيكون في الفراغ اسم، و إذا جاء قبل الفراغ صفة و بعد الفراغ صفة أيضاً سيكون في الفراغ صفة). لاحظ التلخيص التالي لما سبق (القاعدة تقرأ من اليسار الى اليمين):

| | |
|--------------|---|
| صفة + اسم | = يكون في الفراغ صفة لأن قبل الاسم صفة |
| صفة + حرف جر | = يكون في الفراغ اسم لأن بعد الصفات أسماء |
| صفة + فعل | = يكون في الفراغ اسم لأن بعد الصفات أسماء |
| صفة + لا شيء | = يكون في الفراغ اسم لأن بعد الصفات أسماء |
| صفة + صفة | = يكون في الفراغ صفة لأن بين الصفتين تكون صفة |

ملاحظة: (لا شيء) تعني ان الجملة انتهت بنقطة و لا يوجد كلمات بعد الفراغ.

VERBS الأفعال

الفعل هو كلمة تدل على حدث أو حالة مقترنة بزمن معين. و يمكن معرفة الكلمة إذا كانت فعلاً من خلال النهايات التالية:

| | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| --fy | --ate | adjective + --en | --ize / --ise | en-- + adjective |
| identify | activate | ripen | localize / localise | enlarge |

مواقع الأفعال:

١ (بعد المبتدأ مباشرة ما لم يأتي بعد الفعل ظرف. إذا جاء بعد المبتدأ ظرف يكون الفعل بعد الظرف. هذه الحالة تكون مع المضارع البسيط و الماضي البسيط. في الأزمنة الأخرى يكون الفعل المساعد بعد المبتدأ ثم الظرف ثم الفعل على الترتيب التالي (القاعدة تقرأ من اليسار الى اليمين):

(تكملة + فعل + ظرف + فعل مساعد + مبتدأ)

٢ (فعل + مفعول به + let / help / make / have

(القاعدة السابقة تقرأ من اليسار الى اليمين):

Let تعني (يسمح / يدع) ، help تعني (يساعد / ينجد) ، make تعني (يصر على) ، Have تعني (يطلب خدمة) مثل:

My father let me drive his car.

My mother had the kitchen cleaned by my sister.

My sister helped my little brother write his homework.

My elder brother made me bring a glass of water to him.

٣ (بعد be, have, modals (will, can, should, would, could, shall)

• بعد be يأتي فعل ينتهي بـ ...ing في حالة المبني للمعلوم. في حالة المبني للمجهول يكون الفعل تصريف ثالث. قد يأتي

بين الفعل المساعد have/has/had و الفعل المساعد الثاني be ظرف.

• إذا كان قبل الفراغ be و بعد الفراغ فعل فيكون في الفراغ ظرف و لكن إذا كان قبل الفراغ be و بعد الفراغ حرف جر أو اسم أو ظرف أو لا شيء فيكون في الفراغ فعل.

• بعد have, has, had يكون الفعل تصريف ثالث. قد يأتي بين الفعل و have, has, had ظرف.

• إذا كان قبل الفراغ have, has, had و بعد الفراغ فعل

الاشتقاق Derivation

- فيكون في الفراغ ظرف ولكن إذا كان قبل الفراغ **have, has, had** وبعد الفراغ حرف جر أو اسم أو ظرف أو لا شيء فيكون في الفراغ فعل.
- بعد modals مثل **will, can, should, would, could, shall** يكون فعل. قد يأتي بين الفعل والفعل المساعد **will, can, should, would, could, shall** ظرف.
- إذا كان قبل الفراغ modals وبعد الفراغ فعل فيكون في الفراغ ظرف ولكن إذا كان قبل الفراغ modals وبعد الفراغ حرف جر أو اسم أو ظرف أو لا شيء فيكون في الفراغ فعل.

٤) بعد to مثل **it's necessary to sleep early**

الظروف ADVERBS

الظرف هو كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة. الظروف عدة أنواع هي:
 ١) ظروف منتظمة: وهي الظروف التي تشتق من الصفات بإضافة **-ly** إلى النهاية مثل **skilfully**
 ٢) ظروف غير منتظمة: وهي كلمات في الأصل ظروف ولكن لا يوجد علامة تدل على ذلك مثل **there, here, where, fast, hard.**

و غالباً يمكننا معرفة الكلمة إذا كان نوعها ظرف (حال) من النهايات التالية:

| --ly | --wise | --ward | --style | --stairs | --fashion |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| carefully | Clockwise | upward | Acrobat-style | downstairs | parrot-fashion |

مواقع الظروف:

- ١) بعد المبتدأ وقبل الفعل في الزمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط.
- ٢) بعد الأفعال المساعدة وقبل الفعل.
- ٣) قبل المبتدأ (راجع نقطة ٤ / موقع الصفة) إذا كان ضميراً وقبل أداة التعريف إذا كان اسماً مفرداً.
- ٤) قبل الجملة ويكون الظرف عادة متبوع بفاصلة مثل:

Suddenly, I realized that Ali was the doer.

٥) بعد فعل **...ing** عندما يكون مسبوق بفاصلة، لأنها تعتبر جملة مخفضة مثل:

Ahmad had fallen silent, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar.

ملاحظة: يمكن تأخير الظرف إلى بعد الفعل التام بدلاً من أن يكون بعد الفعل المساعد خاصة إذا كان الفعل لازم مثل:

Food prices have risen sharply over the last few years.

ملاحظة: بالنسبة للكلمات **and, or, nor** هي أدوات تربط بين كلمتين أو أكثر من نفس الجنس: أي أن تكون كلها صفات أو ظروف أو أفعال أو أسماء. لاحظ الخلاصة التالية مما سبق (القاعدة تقرأ من اليسار إلى اليمين):

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| في الفراغ سيكون اسم لأن قبل الأدوات اسم | اسم + and / or / nor + |
| في الفراغ سيكون اسم لأن بعد الأدوات اسم | + and / or / nor + اسم |
| في الفراغ سيكون صفة لأن قبل الأدوات صفة | صفة + and / or / nor + |
| في الفراغ سيكون صفة لأن بعد الأدوات صفة | + and / or / nor + صفة |
| في الفراغ سيكون فعل لأن قبل الأدوات فعل | فعل + and / or / nor + |
| في الفراغ سيكون فعل لأن بعد الأدوات فعل | + and / or / nor + فعل |
| في الفراغ سيكون ظرف لأن قبل الأدوات ظرف | ظرف + and / or / nor + |
| في الفراغ سيكون ظرف لأن بعد الأدوات ظرف | + and / or / nor + ظرف |

ملاحظة: إذا جاء قبل الفراغ عبارة موضوعة بين فاصلتين (أي قبلها فاصلة وبعدها فاصلة) تهمل و كأنها غير موجودة كما جاء في السؤال الوزاري التالي:

School parliaments, as suggested, the democratic attitude of the minister of education.
(exemplification, exemplary, exemplify)

إن عبارة **as suggested** تهمل لأنها جاءت بين فاصلتين فيكون شكل الجملة السابقة هو:

School parliaments the democratic attitude of the minister of education.
(exemplification, exemplary, exemplify)

الاشتقاق Derivation

بما أن قبل الفراغ اسم و بعد الفراغ ايضا اداة التعريف التي يتبعها اسم، سيكون الجواب هو انه بعد الاسم فعل و لذلك ستكون الاجابة هي exemplify و لقد عرفنا الفعل من النهاية -fy.

حسب منهاج التوجيهي الجديد ٢٠١٦

سؤال الاشتقاق مكانه في اسئلة الوزارة هو السؤال الثاني فرع C ، و يحتوي هذا السؤال على جملتين، و في نهاية كل جملة اقواس بداخلها كلمة، و يطلب السؤال تحويل الكلمة الى اسم او فعل او صفة او ظرف حسب الفراغ الموجود في الجملة. و نص السؤال هو

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil. (**produce**)
2. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks. (**medicine**)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the _____ century. (**nine**)
4. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
5. Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century. (**origin**)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever? (**invent**)
7. Al-Kindi made an important mathematical _____. (**discover**)
8. Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century? (**influence**)
9. People who had survived a serious _____ were interviewed. (**diagnose**)
10. The _____ of the study was to find solutions. (**intend**)
11. Amazing _____ advances are constantly taking place. (**medicine**)
12. Experts appreciated the scientific _____ which Adeeb revealed. (**discover**)
13. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a _____. (**prescribe**)
14. Our immune system can fight _____ on its own. (**infect**)
15. They had used different treatments, such as _____, radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. (**surgeon**)
16. I have a great _____ that you will pass the exam. (**believe**)
17. What I did would be _____ if you helped me. (**succeed**)
18. This survey has a limited _____, but it shows positive attitude. (**conclude**)
19. By this, local people are bringing back an ancient _____. (**traditional**)
20. This has proved to be _____ beneficial to the community. (**extreme**)
21. An _____ was set up a few years ago. (**organise**)
22. The project had originally been _____ for older women. (**intend**)
23. The center offers _____ courses to students who need help. (**train**)

اجابات الاسئلة السابقة

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) production | 9) diagnosis | 17) successful |
| 2) medical | 10) intention | 18) conclusion |
| 3) ninth | 11) medical | 19) tradition |
| 4) inheritance | 12) discovery | 20) extremely |
| 5) original | 13) prescription | 21) organisation |
| 6) invention | 14) infection | 22) intended |
| 7) discovery | 15) surgery | 23) training |
| 8) influencing | 16) belief | |

Function الوظيفة اللغوية

| | Function الوظيفة اللغوية |
|---|---|
| be used to | to describe things that are familiar or customary. |
| used to | to describe past habits or past states that have now changed. |
| Future Continuous | to talk about a continuous action in the future. |
| Future Perfect | to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. |
| Cleft sentence | to emphasise certain pieces of information. |
| Defining relative clauses | to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. |
| Non-defining relative clauses | to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ in this way ▶ therefore ▶ consequently ▶ as a consequence ▶ as a result | Indicating/ Expressing Consequence |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ on the one hand on the other hand ▶ however ▶ although ▶ despite ▶ whereas, ▶ but ▶ in spite of this ▶ on the contrary ▶ conversely | Indicating/Expressing opposition (or contrast) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Furthermore, ▶ Likewise, ▶ One reason for this is ... ▶ For this reason ▶ In addition | Indicating/Expressing continuation or addition |
| How far do you agree ...? | to ask you to discuss a viewpoint expressed in something you read. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ sound very like humans ▶ taste as delicious as | Simile |
| ▶ at your fingertips | Metaphor |
| ▶ buzz and hum | Onomatopoeia |
| Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep. | Personification |

Function الوظيفة اللغوية

نمط السؤال الوزاري و موقعه

موقع هذا السؤال في اسئلة الوزارة هو السؤال الرابع فرع C و حيث يوجد جملة و السؤال الذي يحدد المطلوب يكون بعد الجملة، و نص هذا السؤال هو

QUESTION NUMBER TWO

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)



Lights will go off automatically. **In this way**, we will save energy.

What is the function of using In this way in the above sentence?



Although the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

What is the function of using Although in the above sentence?



The world will be **at your fingertips**.

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.

0778943754 السر خان

الفرق في المعنى

هذا السؤال يكتب لك جملتين و يضع خطا تحت عبارة في كل جملة و يطلب من الطالب ان يكتب معنى العبارتين. يقع هذا السؤال في السؤال الثاني فرع B و نص السؤال هو:

Question Number Two

B. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

1. Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.
2. The student compared his ideas with his teacher's.



Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the sentences.

التمرين الرابع في كتاب الطالب صفحة ٩

share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group يشارك الافكار

compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different يقارن الافكار

create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist ينشئ موقع الكتروني

contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website

يرسل منشورا على موقع الكتروني (مثل الفيس بوك)

research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need

يبحث عن معلومات

present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation

يعرض او يستعرض المعلومات

monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments يراقب ما يحدث

find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it

يكشف او يستكشف عن ما يحدث

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 يلقي محاضرة على مجموعة من الناس

talk to people: an informal discussion يتحدث مع الاخرين

show photos: you show people photos that you have in person يعرض الصور

send photos: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post يرسل الصور

مفردات مهمة جدا

افعال ظرفية هامة

Rely on: have trust in something or someone. يعتمد على/ يثق بـ

Cope with: to deal successfully with a situation. يتعامل بمهارة مع (اي موقف يواجهه)

Focus on: direct attention or effort at something specific. يركز على

bounce back: start to be successful again after a difficult time. ينهض من كبوته/ يلمع من جديد

Raise a question: bring up a problem. يستفسر - يسأل

كلمات متلازمة هامة

- 1) catch attention يلفت الانتباه
- 2) get an idea. تخطر في باله فكره
- 3) take an interest يستحوذ على اهتمام
- 4) spend time يمضي الوقت
- 5) attend a course يحضر دورة
- 6) signs of illness أعراض المرض
- 7) urban planning التخطيط للمدن
- 8) negative effect تأثير سلبي
- 9) biological waste مخلفات حيوية
- 10) carbon footprint بصمة كربون
- 11) economic growth نمو اقتصادي
- 12) computer chip رقاقة كمبيوتر
- 13) computer program برنامج كمبيوتر
- 14) tablet computer جهاز كمبيوتر لوحي
- 15) floppy disk قرص مرن
- 16) smartphone هاتف ذكي
- 17) World Wide Web الشبكة العنكبوتية
- 18) email exchange تبادل الايميلات
- 19) social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
- 20) identity fraud انتحال شخصية

21) privacy settings اعدادات الخصوصية

22) security settings اعدادات الامان

23) herbal remedy التداوي بالاعشاب

24) feel a bit blue: feel sad يشعر بالحزن

25) see red: get angry يغضب

26) get the green light: get the permission يحصل على الاذن

27) red-handed: doing something wrong متلبس بالجريمة

28) out of the blue: unexpectedly مفاجيء

29) a white elephant: something not useful and cost a lot of money شيء لا قيمة له و تنفق عليه اموال كثيرة

30) medical trial محاولات/ تجارب طبية

31) side effect تأثير جانبي

32) fountain pen قلم حبر سائل

33) visual arts الفنون المرئية

34) soft furnishings اثاث غرفة

35) wall hangings ستارة توضع على الجدار للزينة

36) wooden toys ألعاب خشبية

37) semi-opaque شبه شفاف، معتم

38) mental illness مرض عقلي

مترادفات Synonyms

Limb: appendage طرف

Artificial: prosthetic صناعي

Sponsor: fund يدعم ماديا/ يمول

Apparatus: equipment جهاز

كلمات اخرى هامة

Proof: against

Waterproof: against water

Fireproof: against fire

Symptoms: signs of illness

A coma: an unconscious state

Medical trials: special tests

Pills: tablets

Dementia: a mental illness

Guided Writing الكتابة المقيدة

(مقتبس من الاستاذ عرفات حسين القزعة ٥٤٥٦٨٨٧٧٩٠٧)

ملاحظة: انتبه لعلامات الترقيم في جميع الانماط.

النمط الأول

ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان جمع مثل (benefits)

The advantages of mobiles

- 1- call friends.
- 2- watch movies.
- 3- entertain our time.
- 4- look for information.

طريقة الحل

There are many advantages of mobiles like calling friends, watching movies, and entertaining our time. Also, 4-ing ... is another advantage of mobiles.
العنوان (ونحذف s الجمع من الكلمة الاولى)

There are many advantages of mobiles like calling friends, watching movies, and entertaining our time. Also looking for information is another advantage of mobiles.

اختبر نفسك

Ways to faster creativity in children

- create a creative atmosphere.
- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.
- encourage children to read for pleasure.
- give children the opportunity to disagree with you.

النمط الثاني

ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان مفرد مثل (country)

The Country people

- 1- sleep early.
- 2- live in small houses.
- 3- be innocent.
- 4- have a simple life.

طريقة الحل

There are many features of the country people like sleeping early, living in small houses, and being innocent. Also, having a simple life is another feature of the country people.
العنوان

There are many features of the country people like sleeping early, living in small houses, and being innocent. Also, having a simple life is another feature of the country people.

النمط الثالث

ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان كلمة سؤال مثل what

1. what → things
2. how → ways
3. why → reasons

What to do in your free time?

- 1- visit relatives.
- 2- do shopping.
- 3- watch movies.
- 4- play cards.

طريقة الحل

There are many (1, 2, 3) advantages of mobiles like calling friends, watching movies, and entertaining our time. Also, 4-ing ... is another (1,2,3)

العنوان (ونحذف s الجمع من الكلمة الاولى)

Guided Writing الكتابة المقيدة

(مقتبس من الاستاذ عرفات حسين القزعة ٥٤٥٦٨٨٧٧٩٠٧)

There are many things to do in your free time like visiting relatives, doing shopping, and watching movies. Also, playing cards is another thing to do in your free time.

اختبر نفسك

Why people should read more books ...

- develop verbal abilities.
- increase focus and concentration.
- refresh memory.
- improve imagination skills.

النمط الرابع

ويتميز أنه مقارنة

| Football | Chess |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1- sociable game. | A- individual. |
| 2- very attractive. | B- very boring. |

طريقة الحل

Football is 1, but the second is / are A. Chess is / are 2, while the second is / are B

Football is sociable game, but chess is individual. Football is very attractive, while chess is very boring.

النمط الخامس

ويتميز أنه كتابة سيرة ذاتية CV

- **Name:** Fatima al-Fihri
- **Born:** Morocco ,807 CE
- **Death:** Morocco ,880 CE
- **Position:** business woman
- **Interests:** building University, very ambitious

طريقة الحل

NAME who was born in BORN was a POSITION/JOB/WORK, as well as his/her INTERESTS/ACHIEVEMENTS/BOOKS are and Also, he/she died in DEATH/DIED.

Fatima Al-Fihri who was born in Morocco in 807 CE was a businesswoman, as well as her interests are building university and very ambitious. Also, she died in Morocco in 880 CE.

اختبر نفسك

- **Name:** Mahmoud Darwish
- **Date (born and died):** 1942 – 2008
- **Profession:** Poet and author
- **Achievements:** Leaves of Olives and wingless Birds

Guided Writing الكتابة المقيدة

(مقتبس من الاستاذ عرفات حسين القزعة ٥٤٥٦٨٨٧٧٩٠٧)

النمط السادس

ويتميز بالكتابة عن مكان ما

- **Name:** Roman Theatre
- **Location:** Centre of Amman
- **Date of construction:** beginning of fourth century
- **Purpose of building:** to protect from enemies
- **Description of the building:** big stage, nice stairs

طريقة الحل

The NAME is located in the LOCATION and the date of construction is in DATE OF CONSTRUCTION, as well as the purpose of building is PURPOSE OF BUILDING. Finally, there are and

The Roman theatre is located in the centre of Amman and the date of construction is in beginning of fourth century, as well as the purpose of building is to protect from enemies. Finally, there are big stage and nice stairs.

اختبر نفسك

- **Name:** Qasr Bashir
- **Location:** Jordanian desert
- **Date of construction:** beginning of the 4th century.
- **Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders
- **Description of the building:** huge towers, 23 rooms

النمط السابع

ويتميز بالكتابة عن جداول أرقام (statistics)

| The time we spend | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 school | A. 6 – 9 hours |
| 2 Sleep | B. 8 – 10 hours |
| 3 Studying | C. 3 – 4 hours |
| 4 other things | D. 2 – 4 hours |

طريقة الحل

العنوان in/at 1 is A, whereas العنوان in/at 2 is B. Also, العنوان in/at 3 is C, while العنوان in/at 4 is D.

The time we spend at school is 6-9 hours, whereas the time we spend in sleeping is 8-10 hours. Also, the time we spend in studying is 3-4 hours, while the time we spend in other things is 2-4 hours.

النمط الثامن

مقارنة مع أو ضد لنفس الشيء

| Football | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arguments for | 1 Interesting, 2 very sociable |
| Arguments against | 3 Very difficult, 4 making troubles |

طريقة الحل

العنوان is/are 1 and 2, but العنوان, on the other hand, is/are 3 plus 4

Football is interesting and very social, but football, on the other hand, is very difficult plus making troubles.



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد
(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

DATE: Tuesday 2nd of January, 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.
٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، و عدد الصفحات: (٤).

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the article.

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he says. 'My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.' Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. 'These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!'

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. 'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.' 'These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

Question Number One (20 points)

- A.
1. A glassblower has to work very fast. Write down the reason. (2 points)
 2. Quote the sentence that shows that Adnan loves his work very much. (3 points)
 3. Find the word in the text that meaning "it's a container of some sort to hold the metal, and that it's very hot". (2 points)
 4. What does the underlined word "their" refer to? (2 points)
 5. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. Write down the changes that have happened to the glassblowing craft. (3 points)

SEE PAGE TWO...

- 6. We should do something to save the glassblowing craft. How do you think you can save this craft? (2 points)
- 7. “These days, young people don’t always want to follow their parents’ professions”. Write two sentences explaining that why young people don’t like to learn their parents’ craft. (3 points)

B. Literature Spot (3 points)

Read the following extract from *The Old Man and the Sea* and then answer the question that follows

Santiago ties the marlin’s body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself.

- 1. Write down three weapons Santiago used to protect himself from the shark attack. (2 points)
- 2. What does attract more sharks to come towards Santiago’s boat? (1 point)

Question Number Two: (15 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

| |
|--|
| risk seat belt inspire self-confidence reputation monitor |
|--|

- 1) The Olympic Games often young people to take up a sport.
- 2) Please hurry up. Let’s not missing the bus.
- 3) You must always wear a in a car, whether you’re the driver or a passenger.
- 4) When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special to his chest.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught doing his crime.

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1) Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invent, invention, inventing, invented)
- 2) Experts appreciated the scientific which Adeb revealed. (discover, discovering, discovery, discoverer)
- 3) This survey has a limited, but it shows positive attitude. (conclude, conclusive, conclusively, conclusion)
- 4) The center offers courses to students who need help. (train, trainee, training, trainer)

Question Number Three: (12 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

- 1. I English, but now I do. (not use, understand)
- 2. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner. (be, cook)
- 3. We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium. (be, watch)
- 4. The Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (build)
- 5. I plan abroad when I leave school. (go)
- 6. If we take public transport more often, there fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities. (be)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

- 1. "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites." He said that
- 2. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century. The twelfth century.....
- 3. Rawan began studying at 4:00 PM. She is still studying Maths. Rawan
- 4. Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. Complementary forms of treatment
- 5. The Sahara desert is very hot. It is in Africa. (which) The Sahara desert,.....
- 6. I would like to go to London next week. What

Question Number Four: (8 points)

A. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and then write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

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

B. The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1) He had gotten us some of our favorite ice cream.
- 2) I just took a shower after a hardworking day.

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)

- 1. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.
- 2. I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films. What is the function of using used to in the above sentence?

QUESTION NUMBER FIVE (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following dialogue that has four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be work with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Jabir ibn Hayyan

Born: 722 CE.

Death: 815 CE.

Position: a chemist.

Achievements: - founding chemistry

- the production of sulphuric acid.

- built a set of scales which could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

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

1. Write an essay for your school magazine, describing a famous character mentioning his / her studies, most important achievements and how he / she influences you.
2. Write an essay about the importance of internet safety, mentioning the possible dangers, suggesting some strategies to stay safe on the net.

THE END

Question Number One (20 points)

- A.
1. It is very hot (With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day). (2 points)
 2. Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft. (3 points)
 3. Furnace. (2 points)
 4. young people. (2 points)
 5. These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. (3 points)
 6. Student's own answer. Suggested answer: Giving demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. (2 points)
 7. Student's own answer. (3 points)
- B. Literature Spot (3 points)
1. A harpoon, a knife, a club. (2 points)
 2. The blood in the water. (1 point)

Question Number Two: (15 points)

- A. (8 points)
1. inspire
 2. risk
 3. seat belt
 4. monitor
- B. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed. (3 points)
- C. (4 points)
- 1) invention
 - 2) discovery
 - 3) conclusion
 - 4) training

Question Number Three: (12 points)

- A. (6 points)
1. did not use to understand
 2. had been
 3. will be watching
 4. was built
 5. to go
 6. will be
- B. (6 points)
1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
 2. The twelfth century is the time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.
 3. Rawan has been studying Maths since 4:00 PM.
OR Rawan has studied Maths since 4:00 PM.
 4. Complementary forms of treatment are studied nowadays by many doctors.
 5. The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.
 6. What I would like to do next week is go to London.

Question Number Four: (8 points)

A. where → which a → the (2 points)

B. (4 points)

- 1) He had got us some of our favourite ice cream.
- 2) I have just had a shower after a hardworking day.

C. (2 points)

- 1) Onomatopoeia.
- 2) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

QUESTION NUMBER FIVE (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

- 1) line 2: family .His father 2) line 4: prosthetic → prosthetic
3) line 7: work → working 4) line 9: aparatus → apparatus

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Suggested answer

Jabir ibn Hayyan who was born in 722 CE was a chemist, as well as his achievements are founding chemistry and the production of sulphuric acid. Also, he died in 815 CE.

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

Student's own answers.

THE END



المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد
(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

DATE: Sunday 14th of January, 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.
٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، و عدد الصفحات: (٤).

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the article.

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of **prosthetic** leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

QUESTION NUMBER ONE

A.

- 1) The Sheikh has sponsored Adeeb's tour for two reasons. Write down these reasons.
- 2) The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention. Write down this invention.
- 3) Adeeb has invented several inventions. Write down four of them.
- 4) Find a word that means "to pay for"?
- 5) What does the underlined word "prosthetic" mean?
- 6) Quote the sentence that shows Adeeb didn't go German for fun.
- 7) What does the underlined pronoun "who" refer to?
- 8) What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor?
- 9) There are some reasons help Adeeb earn a good reputation although he is still very young. Write down the reason.
- 10) Some people encourage the skilled young people for different reasons. Write down three of these reasons.

SEE PAGE TWO ...

B. Literature Spot

Read the following verses from *I remember, I remember* and then answer the question that follow

The roses, red and white,
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birthday,—
The tree is living yet!"

The poet expresses amazement that a tree is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

Read the following lines from *The old man and the sea*, then answer the questions that follow:

“As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.”

- What does the underlined word mean?
- According to Santiago's dream, what do lions symbolise for?

Read the following quotation from *All the world's stages* by William Shakespeare, and then in answer the questions that follow.

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school....

- Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?
- The poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

Question Number Two: (16 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (5 points)

polymath, transparent, prosthetic, ailments, transport, arthritis, irrigated , dementia , fountain pen , fine arts

- Somecan be treated effectively with homoeopathy remedies.
- The word.....means: someone who has a lot of knowledge about different subjects.

3. You cannot treatby using the complementary medicine.
4. Electric, driverless cars will be used as public.....in Masdar City.
5. My grandparents gave me afor my birthday and I am learning calligraphy now.
6. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
7. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in
8. Elderly people often suffer from, which is difficult to treat .

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out the blue.
There is a word missing in the above sentence. Rewrite the sentence, including the missing word.
.....
2. **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
What is the function of using therefore in the above sentence?
.....
3. **Mark:** Leo already colored his painting.
Bruce:
How would Bruce say the above sentence in British English?

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (5 points)

1. They used to have to consult a privatewho was likely not to have a medical degree. (practise)
2. Caroline has the coffee. (decline)
3. Children usually enjoy, never mind if it is of any use. (create)
4. The combination is hard to at first. (harmony)
5. Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury. (nine)
6. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century. (origin)
7. My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather. (inherit)
8. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collect)
9. They can.....decorate our flat. (attractive)
10. Theof oil made some countries rich. (discover)
11. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an manner in the TV. (attract)
12. Markets have different types of food which are prepared from animal products. (artificial)
13. Thesystem must be linked with requirements of social and economic development for any country. (education)
14. Jordan has aof being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)
15. He is a true polymath, working in all kinds of..... and scientific fields. (create)
16. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (contemporise)
17. Were you by anybody when you were starting your career? (influence)
18. Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous textbook ever . (medicine)
19. The of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. (influential)

20. Look at an that has been set up in a public space. (install)
21. Heritage is the culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs. (tradition)
22. There is a good gallery for art across the street. (contemporise)
23. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century. (majority)
24. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts. (vision)
25. Art, music and literature are all part of our life. (culture)
26. What is the most useful for human beings ? (inventive)
27. Those trees usually a lot of quantities of fruit every year . (production)
28. Some types of soil are more than others . (produce)
29. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in..... science. (medicine)
30. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (discover)

Question Number Three: (14 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

- 1- youyet? (finish)
- 2- Did youthe film last night? (enjoy)
- 3- They basketball since 2010. (be, play)
- 4- They will have been working all day so I (cook)
- 5- I the house when she called. (clean)
- 6- Are you planning..... shopping tomorrow? (go)
- 7- Where have you been? I for ages. (be, wait)
- 8- Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (tell)
- 9- Will it stillthis evening? (be, snow)
- 10- Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
11. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not..... (wear) them now, so I'm still having difficulty.
12. Next month, we (have, live) in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
13. Next Monday, I (be, work) in my new job.
14. you(have, do) all your homework by eight o'clock?
15. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight (have, arrive) at Queen Alia International Airport.
16. you (be, meet) us at the library this afternoon?
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I..... (have, finish) it by then.
18. School has changed since I was a student. We (use, wear) school uniform and I didn't like that very much.
19. I (use, write) stories very quickly when I was young.
20. He (use, give) money to the poor.

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 POINTS)

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it _____
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.
He _____.
3. Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.
While _____

4. "I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He said that _____

5. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He told me that _____

6. Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samir told _____

7. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."

The teacher said _____

8. "Tala was working on her application all evening."

She said _____

9. "Extracting shale oil is not very expensive."

The experts informed that _____

10. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."

The government announced that _____

11. "Nuclear plants can provide some of the country's power needs."

They said that _____

12. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."

The government announced that _____

13- Once a week, Salma cleans the house.

The house _____

14- The USA and the West planted Israel in the Arabian land.

Israel _____

15- Many tourists have visited the Sphinx.

The Sphinx _____

16- Qais had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license.

After _____

17- Samar will finish the homework by 4:00 PM.

The homework _____

18- My father used to pay the gas bills.

The gas bills _____

19- My mother would always make the cakes.

The cakes _____

20. The English teacher took our class to the museum on Wednesday.

The place _____

It was _____

The museum _____

21. Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me _____

22. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said _____

23. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me _____

24. Ibn Sina wrote *Al-Qanoon* in medicine.

It was _____

25. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

The truth _____

26. Mohammad prepared well, and then the competition started.

Before _____

27. You should study hard in order to pass your exams.

- If _____
28. "Our teacher told us to read an outside novel this week"
Noor said that _____
29. Her mum is a musician. She has lost her car keys.
Her mum, _____
30. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the U.K.
London, _____
31. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am _____

Question Number Four: (14 points)

A. Read the following situations and rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (12 points)

1. Perhaps Sami's phone is lost. (might)
Sami's phone _____
2. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
You _____
3. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You _____
4. I think you should send a text message. (if/would)

5. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammad had _____
6. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room. (have)

7. He employed a carpenter to build the fence. (have)

8. I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

9. The children shouted in the street. They are not from our school. (who)

10. Thank you very much for your e-mail. It was very interesting. (which)

11. The man, his father is a professor, forgot his umbrella. (whose)

B. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and then write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The children will be eating all the cake before their mother comes.
2. The fire will have destroyed the whole building before the firemen arrived.
3. People didn't go to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
4. He has not been attending the school for last Monday.
5. Mary had a little lamb which fleece was as white as snow.

Question Number Five (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following dialogue that has four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Ibn Rushd was an famous Islamic poliymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honor of his great contributions to astronomi.

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Ali Bin Nafi'

Date: (born- died) Iraq, 789 CE - Spain, 857 CE.

Occupation: gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.

Achievements: established the first music school in the world.
the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017
GENERAL ENGLISH

إجابات أسئلة الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد
(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

DATE: Sunday 14th of January, 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.
٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، و عدد الصفحات: (٤).

QUESTION NUMBER ONE

A.

- 1) The Sheikh hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 2) A prosthetic limb for his father.
- 3) A waterproof prosthetic leg, a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor, and a fireproof helmet.
- 4) Fund/ sponsor
- 5) artificial
- 6) While he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.
- 7) Adeeb's father (his father)
- 8) In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.
- 9) Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation because he is one of the youngest inventors in the world.
- 10) A) Their inventions are impressive.
B) Giving them more confidence.
C) Hoping that they inspire others.

B. Literature Spot

The poet expresses amazement that a tree is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

→ He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It's clear, from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin), that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

a. What does the underlined word mean?

→ **Surface** is to come to the top of the ocean or earth

b. According to Santiago's dream, what do lions symbolise for?

→ Lions symbolise for strength.

a. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

→ The poet uses 'creeping like snail' in line 3, meaning going very slowly.

b. The poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

→ Cannon

Question Number Two:

A.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1) ailments | 3) dementia | 5) fountain pen | 7) fine arts |
| 2) polymath | 4) transport | 6) irrigated | 8) arthritis |

B.

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
2. Indicating opposition
3. **Mark:** Leo already colored his painting.
Bruce: Leo has already coloured his painting.

- C.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) practitioner | 9) attractively | 17) influenced | 25) cultural |
| 2) declined | 10) discovery | 18) medical | 26) invention |
| 3) creating | 11) attractive | 19) influence | 27) produce |
| 4) harmonize | 12) artificially | 20) installation | 28) productive |
| 5) ninth | 13) educational | 21) traditional | 29) medical |
| 6) original | 14) reputation | 22) contemporary | 30) discoveries |
| 7) inheritance | 15) creation | 23) major | |
| 8) collection | 16) contemporary | 24) visual | |

Question Number Three:

A.

- 1- **have** you **finished** yet?
- 2- Did you **enjoy** the film last night?
- 3- They **have been playing** basketball since 2010.
- 4- They will have been working all day so I will **cook**.
- 5- I **was cleaning** the house when she called.
- 6- Are you planning **to go** shopping tomorrow?
- 7- Where have you been? I **have been waiting** for ages.
- 8- Our grandmother used **to tell** us stories at bedtime.
- 9- Will it still **be snowing** this evening?
- 10- Before she went to the library, Huda **had helped** her mother to prepare lunch.
11. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not **wearing** them now, so I'm still having difficulty.
12. Next month, we **will have lived** in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
13. Next Monday, I **will be working** in my new job.
14. **Will** you **have done** all your homework by eight o'clock?
15. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight **will have arrived** at Queen Alia International Airport.
16. **Will** you **be meeting** us at the library this afternoon?
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I **will have finished** it by then.
18. School has changed since I was a student. We **used to wear** school uniform and I didn't like that very much.
19. I **used to write** stories very quickly when I was young.
20. He **is used to giving** money to the poor.

B.

1. He has written many books, but it was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
2. He has been studying since 5 p.m.
3. While Ahmed was working on his project, suddenly the phone rang.
4. He said that he would do his best tomorrow to achieve his goals.
5. He told me that he hadn't travelled by underground before he had come to London.
6. Samir told mum he had been working in the garden all the morning.
7. The teacher said he would give us the exam results the next day.
8. She said Tala had been working on her application all evening.
9. The experts informed that extracting shale oil was not very expensive.
10. The government announced that thermal power strategy was being discussed.
11. They said that nuclear plants could provide some of the country's power needs.
12. The government announced that Jordan had decided to construct two nuclear reactors.
13. The house is cleaned by Salma once a week.
14. Israel was planted in the Arabian land by the USA and the West.
15. The Sphinx has been visited by many tourists.
16. After Qais had repaired many cars, he received his mechanic's license.
17. The homework will be finished by 4:00 PM by Samar.
18. The gas bills used to be paid by my father.

19. The cakes would always be made by my mother.
20. The place where The English teacher took our class to on Wednesday was the museum.
It was the English teacher who took our class to the museum on Wednesday.
The museum was the place where The English teacher took our class to on Wednesday
21. Huda told me she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
22. Tareq said he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
23. Hussein told me his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.
24. It was Ibn Sina who wrote Al-Qanoon in medicine.
25. The truth can be hidden forever by nothing.
The truth cannot be hidden by anything.
26. Before the competition started, Mohammad had prepared well.
27. If I were you, I would study hard in order to pass my exams.
28. Noor said that our teacher had told us to read an outside novel that week.
29. Her mum, who has lost her car keys, is a musician.
30. London, which the capital of the U.K, is a huge city.
31. I am used to getting up early to study.

Question Number Four:

A.

1. Sami's phone might be lost.
2. You don't have to switch off the screen.
3. You must not touch this machine.
4. If I were you, I would send a text message.
5. Mohammad had checked his email before he started work.
6. The man had his luggage taken to his room by the porter.
7. He had the fence built by a carpenter.
8. I had my computer fixed.
9. The children who are not from our school shouted in the street.
10. Thank you very much for your e-mail which was very interesting.
11. The man, whose father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.

B.

1. The children **will have eaten** all the cake before their mother comes.
2. The fire will have destroyed the whole building before the firemen **arrive**.
3. People **won't go** to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
4. He has not been attending the school **since** last Monday.
5. Mary had a little lamb **whose** fleece was as white as snow.

Question Number Five

A. EDITING

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honor of his great contributions to astronomy.

B. GUIDED WRITING:

Ali ibn Nafi' was born in Iraq in 789 CE and died in Spain in 857 CE. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad. Also, he established the first music school in the world and was the person who introduced the oud to Europe.