

مكتف يوريكا

EUREKA

لغة الإنجليزية / المستوى الثالث


ملف شامل جميع قواعد المستوى الثالث بشروحات بسيطة، جميع تمارين الكتاب المدرسي، ملف صندوق الكلمات، ملف الاشتقاق، الكتابة الموجهة حسب النمط الجديد المقترح (اختيار من متعدد)


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وما توفيقى الا بالله

ملخص الأزمنة Tenses

الزمن	1. Present Simple Tense المضارع البسيط	2) Past Simple Tense المضارع البسيط	3) Future Simple Tense المستقبل البسيط
شكل الفعل	<p>تصريف أول / تصريف أول s , es + play, asks, goes, break ..etc ✓ نزيد s , es للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد. المقصود بالمفرد (he , she , it) ✓ انتبه!!! إذا كان الفاعل مفرداً و انتهى الفعل ب es, ss, s, o , ch فإننا نزيد للفعل ✓ ننفي المضارع البسيط عن طريق وضع:- - doesn't + base = he , she , it - don't + base = they , you , we</p> <p>1. Huda shopping everyday. (not, go) 2. I usuallyto work. (not, drive) does not go do not – drive :- عند الحل حالة السؤال :- Do/ does + فاعل + V.1 ...? Maher you weekly? (visit) Does - visit</p>	<p>تصريف ثاني V.2 played, asked, went, broke ..etc ✓ ننفي الماضي البسيط عن طريق وضع didn't + base We Huda yesterday (not , meet) عند الحل :- did not meet حالة السؤال :- Did + فاعل + V.1 (base) ...? Maher you yesterday? (visit) Did -visit</p> 	<p>will + base will go won't + base ✓ النفي probably, maybe, possibly, perhaps, (I'm) sure, (I) expect, I think, I hope will + base * I'll probably buy a new car soon. * This gift is great. I think they'll love it. * I'm sure they will agree. * I am sure that people will fly in cars one day. * I haven't seen Marwa today. I expect she'll call today.</p> <p>الشكل المختصر والنفي ل will not هو won't في حالة السؤال Will + Subject+ verb base.....? you with us tomorrow? Will come</p>
المؤشرات	always, everyday, month, year, never, often, normally, seldom, sometimes, usually, once a day, twice a day three times, a week, generally, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly	yesterday, time+ ago { two days ago, a week agoetc}, in the past , once, last + time {last year, last month,.....etc. }, when I was young (er), when I was 15 (years old) in + past date (in 2010 ,.etc)	tomorrow, next + time, the day after tomorrow, the following + time, the coming + time, at the end of + time, in a few days, in a few hours, in + 2020, later, soon, in the future.
مثال توضيحي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He plays football weekly. (play) - We don't visit our grandma everyday. (not/play) - She always comes late. (come) - Does Rami sometimes read comic magazines? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He phoned us three days. (phone) - She didn't go shopping last week. (not/go) - Did Ahmed finish the project last night? (finish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I will visit Petra tomorrow. (visit) - Hala won't visit us next month. (not/visit) - Will he buy that flat in the future?

الزمن	4) Present Continuous Tense المضارع المستمر	5) Past Continuous Tense الماضي المستمر	6) Future Continuous Tense المستقبل المستمر (قواعد الوحدة الثالثة)												
شكل الفعل	Subject + is , am , are + V base + ing - he, she, it = is - I = am They, you , we = are ✓ النفي وضع not بعد فعل Be مباشرة We are watching TV now. ✓ حالة السؤال قلب احد أفعال Be الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل Are you reading novel at the moment?	Subject + was, were + V base + ing - he , she , it , I was + V.1 +ing - you , we , they were + V.1 + ing ✓ النفي وضع not بعد فعل Be مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب احد أفعال Be الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل	Subject + will be + V base + ing ✓ النفي وضع not بعد will مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب Will الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل Please be quiet when you come home tonight, the baby will be sleeping.												
المؤشرات	at the moment, at this time, at this minute, at the time being, now, right now, these days, nowadays, don't make noise, don't disturb, today, Look!, Listen! Look out! Be careful!, Watch out! Be quiet, Don't shout, please, keep silent, Excuse me! hurry up	ظرف ماضي + at this time at this time yesterday, at this time last night, أدس الجدول التالي للأهمية :- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>الشق الأول</th> <th>الشق الثاني</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>When + V.2</td> <td>was , were + ing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>While أو As+ was/ were + ing</td> <td>V.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> كما ويجوز عكس شقي الجملة <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>الشق الأول</th> <th>الشق الثاني</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>was , were + ing</td> <td>when + V.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V.2</td> <td>while, as + was/were + ing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	الشق الأول	الشق الثاني	When + V.2	was , were + ing	While أو As+ was/ were + ing	V.2	الشق الأول	الشق الثاني	was , were + ing	when + V.2	V.2	while, as + was/were + ing	المفاتيح الدالة - Don't call - Don't phone - Don't ring - Don't visit - Please be quite when + S + future time... - This time tomorrow / this time next month - In ten years' time / in two years' time 
الشق الأول	الشق الثاني														
When + V.2	was , were + ing														
While أو As+ was/ were + ing	V.2														
الشق الأول	الشق الثاني														
was , were + ing	when + V.2														
V.2	while, as + was/were + ing														
مثال توضيحي	- We are reading a story now. - Look! He is carrying a big basket. - I am cleaning my room at this time. عند زيادة الـ ing اتبع الخطوات التالية:- احذف حرف الـ (e) من الفعل. الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ ie فاننا نحول الـ ie الى y قبل زيادة tie + ing = tying إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن مسبوق بحرف علة فإننا نكرر الحرف الأخير قبل زيادة الـ (ing) begin + ing = beginning	- I was writing a letter when he came in. - While Khalid was painting his room, it started raining. (paint) - I was painting my house yesterday at 5 PM. (paint) مهم جداً:- بما أن الجملة عبرت عن زمن ماضي محدد (بالأمس الساعة الخامسة مساءً) نستخدم الماضي المستمر.	- This time tomorrow we will be sitting on the beach. I can't wait. - Don't phone me between 7 and 8, we will be having dinner then. - This time tomorrow, Mona will be sunbathing on a beach in Majorca.												

الزمن	7) Present Perfect المضارع التام	8) Past perfect الماضي التام قواعد الوحدة الثانية	9) Future Perfect Tense المستقبل التام قواعد الوحدة الثالثة																		
شكل الفعل	Sub. + have , has+ V3 النفي وضع not بعد فعل Have مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب احد أفعال Have الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل ✓	Sub. + had + V3 النفي وضع not بعد فعل Had مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب Had الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل ✓	Sub. + will have + V.3 النفي وضع not بعد will مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب Will الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل ✓																		
المؤشرات	since, for, already , just, lately, recently, ever, never, for ages, so far, over the last+ زمن , this is the first time in my life that I, once in my life, twice, (عدد مرات مفتوحة three times) At last! ..., before /....., before? / yet 	By + الماضي , after, before, when, because , for , since By 5 a.m. this morning by the rime I was ten By the time my friend phoned me <table border="1"> <tr> <td>الشق الأول</td> <td>الشق الثاني</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After Sub. + had + V.3</td> <td>V.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before + Sub+ V.2</td> <td>Sub. + had + v.3</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>الشق الأول</td> <td>الشق الثاني</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V.2</td> <td>After + Sub. + had + V.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub. + had + v.3</td> <td>Before + Sub. + V.2</td> </tr> </table>	الشق الأول	الشق الثاني	After Sub. + had + V.3	V.2	Before + Sub+ V.2	Sub. + had + v.3	الشق الأول	الشق الثاني	V.2	After + Sub. + had + V.3	Sub. + had + v.3	Before + Sub. + V.2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>الشق الأول</td> <td>الشق الثاني</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By + V.1</td> <td>will have + V.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>فعل مضارع By + ظرف مستقبل</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 	الشق الأول	الشق الثاني	By + V.1	will have + V.3	فعل مضارع By + ظرف مستقبل	
الشق الأول	الشق الثاني																				
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فعل مضارع By + ظرف مستقبل																					
مثال توضيحي	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have just finished our work. - I haven't seen this man before. - Have you visited Petra, before? - Hani hasn't posted the letter, yet. - Have you ever met Omer? - Has she swum in the Dead Sea, before? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before I left the bank, I had counted the money. - After we had planted the trees, we watered them. - I worked in the garden after I had had lunch. - By the time she came in, I had finished my project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Malek will have finished his homework by the time his mother gets home. - Rana will have cleaned the garden by the time we come back. - Will Fatima have finished her report by this time tomorrow? 12 																		

الزمن	10) present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر	11) Past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر	12) Future with (be) going to المستقبل المستمر
شكل الفعل	<p>Sub. + have , has+ been+ (ing)</p> <p>✓ النفي وضع not بعد فعل مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب احد أفعال Have الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل</p>	<p>Sub. + had been + (V1-ing)</p> <p>✓ النفي وضع not بعد فعل مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب Had الموجودة في الجملة مع الفاعل</p>	<p>Sub.+ is, am, are + going to + base</p> <p>he , she it + is going to I am going to you , we , they + are going to</p> <p>✓ النفي وضع not بعد فعل مباشرة ✓ حالة السؤال قلب احد أفعال Be الموجود في الجملة مع الفاعل</p>
المؤشرات	<p>(since, for, all + زمن (all week, all month, all year, all week...)) How long/ * Sub, look + adj يبدو tired/ sleepy/ happy/ sad</p>	<p>Since, for, when + V2, after, before, because, by + V2, وجود دلالة ماضي (be, V1)</p>	<p>أي دلالة على المستقبل</p> 
مثال توضيحي	<p>نلاحظ وجود دلالات مشتركة بين المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر. وخصوصا since, for لفهم الفرق بينهما نقول :- في حال وجود دلالة مشتركة، ننظر الى القوس، اذا كان المطلوب تصحيح be ثم أي فعل : يكون الحل بوضع has, have + been + ing - I English for 30 years. (be, teach) have been teaching أما في حال طلب السؤال تصحيح أي فعل عادي دون وجود be :- has, have + V.3 - I English for 30 years. (teach) have taught - في حال وجود look , seem ثم صفة ، يكون الحل غالباً has, have been _ v.1 + ing - You look very tired today. you all night? (be , study) have – been studying</p>	<p>- They..... for over an hour before Manal arrived. (be, talk) had been talking - Sheat that company for three years when it went out of business. (be, work) had been working</p> 	<p>- The traffic is heavy. We're to late - Look at these black sky! It'sto rain (go) صيفية 2018</p> <p>* going to be</p> <p>* going to rain</p> 

Choose the correct answer

1. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes..
A. have been painting B. has graduated C. painted D. have been painted
2. Our neighbour sometimes his house and goes to the country.
A. leave B. leaves C. is leaving D. are leaving
3. By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
A. sold B. sell C. had sold D. have sold
4. Life in the future more future changes
A. saw B. are going to see C. is going to see D. see
5. If I extra pens, I'd give you one.
A. had B. have C. has D. had been
6. In the future, robots more and more jobs in hospitals.
A. do B. will be doing C. will be done D. did
7. The librarian the books on shelves at the moment.
A. is arranging B. was arranging C. arranges D. arranged
8. While he the essay, the computer stopped working.
A. had arranged B. arranged C. was arranging D. were arranging
9. By the time the police, the three thieves had run away.
A. arrived B. were arriving C. was arriving D. arrive
10. Ali's father painted his own house. He didn't have it
A. was painting B. paint C. painted D. paints
11. Snow at Zero degree centigrade.
A. melts B. melt C. is melted D. is melting
12. My family and I used to go camping once a month, but we stopped that when we moved to the city.
A. did B. doing C. do D. does
13. All the rooms of the office with the latest technology by the manager this month.
A. are equipped B. equipped C. are equipped D. equip
14. I think things soon.
A. were improving B. improved C. improves D. will improve
15. The heart blood to the lungs and the rest of the body. (pump)
A. is pumped B. pumped C. pump D. pumps
16. Omar passed all his exams. He..... non-stop for a month.
A. revise B. have been revising C. had been revising D. revised
17. The children already the sandcastle on the beach.
A. have, built B. has built C. build D. built
18. I can't afford a smartphone at the moment.
A. buy B. buying C. bought D. buys
19. The pyramids nearly 5,000 years ago by the ancient Egyptians.
A. was building B. built C. build D. were built
20. By 9 o'clock tonight, we our homework.
A. will have finished B. will finish C. finish D. had finished
21. If I get the job. I to London.
A. will move B. will move C. moved D. move
22. Listen! Someone at the door. Go and see who it is.
A. knocks B. knocked C. is knocking D. was knocking
23. My parents back from their vocation in a few days.
A. will come B. come C. came D. have come
24. The woman her children's meals daily.
A. prepared B. prepares C. will prepare D. would prepare
25. If you lived closer, we you more often.
A. visit B. visited C. will visit D. would visit
26. I was writing a letter when the bell
A. rang B. ring C. rings D. will ring
27. If you need to contact me next week, we at a hotel in Aqaba.
A. will have stayed B. stayed C. will be staying D. stay


28. Before Huda to the library, she had helped her mother to prepare lunch.
A. went B. go C. goes D. was going
29. People Arabic since the fourth century.
A. have been written B. have been writing C. writes D. write
30. they their holidays in Paris last summer?
A. did, spend B. were, spent C. do, spend D. are, spending
31. He all the required documents by the end of next week.
A. corrects B. corrected C. will correct D. will have corrected
32. We intend our old car.
A. sells B. sell C. to sell D. sold
33. If she the advertisement, she would apply for the job.
A. read B. reads C. had read D. had read
34. Adel had to get up at five every morning, but he didn't enjoy up early.
A. got B. get C. getting D. to get
35. After we our dinner, we went into the garden.
A. finishes B. finish C. finished D. had finished
36. Omar on his project at the moment.
A. is working B. are working C. worked D. works
37. While Adnan volleyball with his friends, he fell down.
A. played B. play C. was playing D. plays
38. She walked down the road as she a heavy bag.
A. carried B. was carrying C. carry D. carries
39. Children often computers better than their parents.
A. use B. are using C. used D. uses
40. I usually computer games every day, but only for one hour.
A. played B. play C. plays D. am playing
41. I want a tablet, but I can't afford **buying** one at the moment.
A. to getting B. got C. getting D. to get
42. Look at the black sky! It's soon!
A. going to rain B. going to raining C. rain D. will rain
43. I **come** from Ajloun, but I in Irbid for a few months. I will **return** to Ajloun in the spring.
A. stay B. stayed C. I'm staying D. was staying
44. Nadia **has been doing** her homework for two hours! She very tired when she **finishes** it very soon.
A. are B. is C. was D. will
45. If Ali **had** his won computer, he to use his friend's computer.
A. wouldn't need B. needs C. needed D. will need
46. I an email **when** my laptop **switched** itself off.
A. write B. had written C. wrote D. was writing
47. We're **going** to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
A. looks B. looked C. has been looking D. have been looking
48. We had the computer because it had stopped working.
A. repaired B. had repaired C. repairs D. repair
49. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he must have very wet.
A. get B. got C. gets D. getting
50. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
A. write B. wrote C. were written D. writing
51. Are you planning shopping tomorrow?
A. to go B. going C. go D. went
52. Where have you been? I for ages.
A. had been waiting B. waited C. have been waiting D. has been waiting
53. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
A. help B. is helping C. helps D. was helping

الجملة أدناه حرفية من الكتاب

Answers: (1: A), (2: B), (3: C), (4: C), (5:A), (6: B), (7:A), (8:C), (9:A), (10:C), (11:A), (12:B), (13:C), (14:D), (15:D), (16:C) (17:A), (18:B), (19:D), (20:A), (21: B), (22, C), (23: A), (24: B), (25:D), (26: A), (27:C), (28:A), (29:B), (30:A), (31:D), (32:C), (33:A), (34:C), (35:D), (36:A) (37:C), (38:B), (39: A), (40: B), (41:D), (42:A), (43:C), (44:B), (45:A), (46:D), (47:D), (48:A), (49:B), (50:C), (51:A), (52:C), (53:D)

ملخص إعادة كتابة الجمل على الوحدة الأولى

No.	إذا احتوت الجملة على	يكون الحل	أمثلة توضيحية
1.	intend (s) to don't/ doesn't intend to	is , am are + planning to ثم نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة من بعد to isn't, am not, aren't + planning to ثم نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة من بعد to	Mohammad <u>intends</u> to travel to Cairo. Mohammad <u>is planning</u> to travel to Cairo. Omar <u>doesn't intend</u> to travel to Cairo. Omar <u>isn't planning</u> to travel to Cairo.
2.	You aren't allowed to 	base + must not تذكر !! لا نضع "to" أبدا بعد must	You are <u>not allowed</u> to use this computer. You <u>must not</u> use this computer. You are <u>not allowed</u> to touch this machine. You <u>mustn't</u> touch this machine.
3. not necessary..... forto.....	do not / does not have to ثم نكمل الجملة كما هي من بعد "to"	It is <u>not necessary</u> for you to get up early. You <u>do not have to</u> get up early. It is <u>not necessary</u> to switch off the screen. You <u>do not have to</u> switch off the screen.
4.	I think you should You should	If I were you, I would ثم نكمل الجملة من بعد should 	I <u>think you should</u> send a text message. If I were you, I <u>would</u> send a text message. You <u>shouldn't</u> go out in prevailing weather conditions If I were you, I <u>wouldn't</u> go out in prevailing weather conditions.

No.	إذا احتوت الجملة على	يكون الحل	أمثلة توضيحية
5.	possible / probable / perhaps / not - unsure whether or not مع وجود فعل مضارع	might+ v.1 ملاحظة (is / am/ are) تتحول الى be	<u>Perhaps</u> Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone might be broken. <u>I'm not sure</u> whether Hammoudeh speaks French or not. Hammoudeh might speak French.
6.	certain / sure مع وجود جملة في الزمن الماضي + إثبات	must have + v.3 تذكر: نحول was , were إلى been	<u>I'm sure</u> that they <u>moved</u> to the countryside. They must have moved to the countryside. <u>I'm certain</u> that Ahmad <u>saw</u> Huda yesterday. Ahmad must have seen Huda yesterday.
7.	certain / sure مع مضمون جملة منفية والزمن الماضي	can not have + v.3 	<u>I'm sure</u> that they <u>didn't</u> move to the countryside. They can't have moved to the countryside. <u>I am sure</u> that they <u>weren't</u> busy. They can't have been busy.
8.	ask, asks, asked الانابة Causative	has / have / had + obj + v.3 has: asks have: ask had: asked	<u>I ask</u> someone to fix my computer. I have my computer fixed . Laila <u>asks</u> the dentist to remove her tooth. Laila has her tooth removed . <u>We asked</u> them to wash our car. We had our car washed . قد يأتي سؤال على هذا الموضوع على شكل صحح الفعل I had my car..... . (mend) amended

No.	إذا احتوت الجملة على	يكون الحل	أمثلة توضيحية
9.	started + V ing....., still + ing.	has , have been + -ing	He <u>started</u> studying at 5 p.m. It's now 10 p.m , and he's <u>still</u> studying. He has been studying since 5 p.m.
10.	Passive Simple present Verb 1	is, am, are + V.3	Ahmad <u>delivers</u> the letters. The letters are delivered. Somebody <u>has found</u> my missing laptop. My missing laptop has been found.
11.	Passive Simple past Verb 2	was, were + V.3	People <u>watched</u> the first TV in the 1920s The first TV was watched in the 1920s.
12.	Passive Present Perfect has, have + Verb 3	has, have been + V.3	Many tourists <u>have visited</u> the castle. The castle has been visited.
13.	فعل أمر في بداية جملة تعبر عن أمر مسلم به أو حقيقة. أو بدأت الجملة الثانية ب If	If + you + v.1 , إذا كان الفاعل s و نزيد للفعل to make نحذف مفرد 	<u>Press this button to make the picture move.</u> If you press this button, the picture moves. Heat water to make it boil. If you heat water, it boils
14.	After + Sub. + had + v.3, Sub. + V.2 Before + Sub. + V.2, Sub.+ had + v.3	راجع قاعدة الماضي التام، و أدرس الجدول جيداً للأهمية. Past Perfect	Mohammad <u>checked hie emails, and then he started work.</u> Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

غداً أجمل بإذن الله

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C OR D

1. **You should eat a balanced diet. OR I think you should eat a balanced diet.**
 - A. If I were you, I would a balanced diet.
 - B. If I were you, I eat a balanced diet
 - C. If I were you, I would eating a balanced diet
 - D. If I were you, I would eat a balanced diet
2. **The parents have left the presents near the children's beds.**
 - A. The presents has been left near the children's beds.
 - B. The presents have left near the children's beds.
 - C. The presents have been left near the children's beds.
 - D. The presents has left near the children's beds.
3. **Adnan intends to buy a new flat in Amman tomorrow.**
 - A. Adnan planning to buy a new flat in Amman tomorrow.
 - B. Adnan is planning to buy a new flat in Amman tomorrow.
 - C. Adnan is planning to buying a new flat in Amman tomorrow.
 - D. Adnan are planning to buy a new flat in Amman tomorrow.
4. **I feel sure that it wasn't an interesting place to work.**
 - A. It can't have been an interesting place to work.
 - B. It can have been an interesting place to work.
 - C. It might have been an interesting place to work.
 - D. It could have been an interesting place to work.
5. **I washed my car, and then I went to fill up.**
 - A. After I had washed my car, I went to fill up.
 - B. After I washed my car, I went to fill up.
 - C. After I had washed my car, I had gone to fill up.
 - D. After I washed my car, I had gone to fill up.
6. **It isn't necessary for Sameer to finish all this work today.**
 - A. Sameer has to finish all this work today.
 - B. Sameer have to finish all this work today.
 - C. Sameer doesn't have to finish all this work today.
 - D. Sameer doesn't have to finish all this work today.
7. **I am not sure whether Batool gets up late or not.**
 - A. Batool might get up late.
 - B. Batool may get up late.
 - C. Batool might gets up late.
 - D. Batool may gets up late.
8. **You are not allowed to speak in the library.**
 - A. You must not spoke in the library.
 - B. You must speak in the library.
 - C. You must not speak in the library.
 - D. You must not to speak in the library.
9. **Ramzi visited some friends, and then he went shopping.**
 - A. Before Ramzi went shopping, he had visited some friends.
 - B. Before Ramzi had gone shopping, he had visited some friends.
 - C. Before Ramzi went shopping, he visited some friends.
 - D. Before Ramzi had gone shopping, he visited some friends.
10. **Freeze water to make it become solid.**
 - A. If you freeze water, becomes solid.
 - B. If you freeze water, it become solid.
 - C. If you freeze water, it becomes solid.
 - D. If you freeze water, makes solid.

11. Perhaps Khalid is busy tonight.

- A. Khalid might be busy.
- B. Khalid might is busy.
- C. Khalid might are busy.
- D. Khalid might was busy.

12. I think you shouldn't run fast

- A. If I were you, I should run fast.
- B. If I were you, I would run fast.
- C. If I were you, I wouldn't run fast.
- D. If I were you, I wouldn't ran fast.

13. Rami is listening to music since one o'clock, it's now 3 o'clock and he's still listening to music.

- A. Rami have been listening since one o'clock.
- B. Rami has been listening since one o'clock.
- C. Rami hasn't been listening since one o'clock.
- D. Rami haven't been listening since one o'clock.

Answers: (1: D), (2, C), (3: B), (4: A), (5:A), (6: D), (7:C), (8:C), (9:A), (10:C), (11:A), (12:C), (13:B)

الكلام المعاد Reported Speech

1. التصريف الأول يتحول إلى تصريف ثاني
2. التصريف الثاني يتحول إلى had + V.3
3. نحول كل فعل مساعد إلى ماضيه دون تغيير الفعل الرئيسي أبدا
4. دائما نحول was / were إلى had been ولا نجري اي تعديل عالكلمة التي تأتي بعدها
5. نحول did not وفعلها المجرد إلى hadn't + V.3
6. نحول أي جملة منفية إلى الكلام المعاد عن طريق تحويل الفعل المساعد إلى ماضيه فقط

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل	مؤنث	مذكر	قبل التحويل
we	they	she	he	I
us	them	her	him	me
our	their	her	his	my

	متحدث جمع	مؤنث مفرد / مفرد	مذكر مفرد	متحدث مفرد	جمع غائب
you في حالة الفاعل و تأتي قبل الفعل	we	she	he	I	they
you في حالة المفعول به و تأتي بعد الفعل	us	her	him	me	them
your	our	her	his	my	their

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل
this	that
these	those
today	that day

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the following day
yesterday	The day before

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل
here	there
now	then
last week	The week before

جمل الكتاب

Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech SS.B 10.

1. 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'

He said that

2. 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'

He said that

3. 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'

He said that

4. 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'

He said that.....

الإجابة

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

4. Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases B.P 11.

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

Farida said that.....

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

Saleem said that.....

Answers (الإجابة)

Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it .

Report the following statements AC.B P 4

1. I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

2. I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

3. **Yesterday** I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me

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

Tareq said

5. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me

Answers الاجابات

1. that she had some questions for her.

2. that he had lived in Amman for six years.

3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

تمارين كتاب الأنشطة Activity Book

مراجعة لمادة الاول الثانوي الموجودة في اول صفحتين من كتاب الانشطة

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

يجب عليك حفظ الفعل مع حرف الجر المناسب

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn'tearly enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to **buy a house** and.....
4. If you're **free** at the weekend, let's.....and go shopping together.
5. I've never **visited that museum**. I'd like to go in and.....
6. I've got a **lot of homework**, so I think I should..... right now!

Answers: 1. take place (حدثت) 2 wake up (استيقظ) 3 settle down (يستقر) 4 meet up (يقابل) 5. look around (نشاهد) 6 get started (يبدأ)

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

Energy طاقة grateful شاكر/ممتن headlines عناوين Helmet خوذة
lawyer محامي likely محتمل navy البحرية سلاح

1. I am studying hard because I want to be a
2. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
3. Thank you so much! We are very
4. Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?
5. I always look at the newspaper..... but I don't always read the articles.
6. Solar panels generate from the sun.

Answers: 1. lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. Energy

حفظ معني الكلمة بالعربي

Rugby: لعبة الرجبي Rink حلبة التزلج Confident واثق Poet شاعر Skates زلاجات Wind الريح

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

boil يغلي/يسلق fry يقلي grill يشوي melt يذوب mix يخلط
roast يحمص season يتبل slice يقطع sprinkle يرش

1	When you heat cheese, it melts .	عندما تُسخن الجبن، فإنه يذوب.
2	Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and mix them together.	ضع بعض الطحين والسكر في وعاء وأخلطهما معاً.
3	You need a sharp knife to slice the bread.	أنت تحتاج إلى سكين حاد لتقطع الخبز إلى شرائح.
4	Heat the water until it boils .	سخن الماء حتى يغلي.
5	Put the eggs in oil or butter to fry them.	ضع البيض في الزيت أو الزبدة لقليلهم.
6	Sprinkle some salt and pepper over the potatoes to season them.	رش بعض الملح والفلفل على البطاطا لتبيلها.
7	Roast the meat in the oven.	اشوي اللحم في الفرن.







grill يشوي على الشواية **roast** تستخدم لشوي اللحم و البطاطا في الفرن

جميع تمارين كتاب الأنشطة Activity book (مهم جداً) للوحدة الاولى

Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is not needed

صل الأوصاف مع الصور و الكلمات التي في الصندوق. هنالك كلمة (زائدة) لا حاجة لها.

computer chip	calculation	floppy disk
smartphone	program	PC
		World Wide Web

1	a mobile phone that connects to the internet (smartphone) الهاتف الذكي	
2	a very small piece found inside every computer (computer chip). شريحة الكمبيوتر / رقاقة الكمبيوتر	
3	a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers (floppy disk) قرص مرن	
4	a computer designed for one person to use (PC) كمبيوتر شخصي	
5	when you use maths to work out an answer (calculation) عملية حسابية	
6	all the information started by computers through the internet (World Wide Web) الشبكة العنكبوتية	

Choose the correct word. اختر الكلمة الصحيحة.

- Modern computers can run a lot of programs at the same time.
أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة يُمكنها تشغيل الكثير من البرامج في نفس الوقت.
- You can move around the computer screen using a mouse.
يمكنك التحرك / الانتقال في جميع أنحاء شاشة الكمبيوتر باستخدام الماوس (الفأرة).
- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a decade.
من الفترة من 1990 م إلى 2000 م كان عقداً (عشر سنوات).
- A tablet doesn't need a keyboard.
الكمبيوتر اللوحي لا يحتاج إلى لوحة المفاتيح.
- The television was first invented by John Logie Baird.
التلفاز لأول مرة أُخترع من قبل جون لوجي بيرد.

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

أكمل الجمل التالية. إستخدم كلمات من التمارين (1 / 2)

- Although they are pocket-sized, **smartphones** are powerful computers as well as phones.
على الرغم من أنها بحجم الجيب، فإن **الهواتف الذكية** أجهزة كمبيوتر قوية بالإضافة أنها هواتف.
- My brother is learning how to write computer **programs**.
أخي يتعلم كيفية كتابة **برمجيات** / برامج الكمبيوتر.
- I need to make a few **calculations** before I decide how much to spend.
أنا بحاجة لعمل قليل من **الحسابات** قبل أن أقرر كم أنفق (من المال).
- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early **models** were as big as bricks!
الهواتف المحمولة عادة تكون ضخمة. **الموديلات (النماذج)** القديمة كانت كبيرة مثل الطوب!
- I can close the lid of my **laptop** and then put it in my bag.
يمكنني إغلاق غطاء جهاز (**اللاب توب**) كمبيوتر المحمول ثم أضعه في حقيبتي.



Be used to, Used to and

Used to	Be used to
المعنى:- كان معتاداً على	المقصود بـ (be) هو is , am , are , was , were, be , being , been المعنى:- معتاد على / اعتاد على / يعتاد على / ستعتاد على
تستخدم فقط للدلالة على الزمن الماضي.	تستخدم للدلالة على كل الأزمنة (الماضي / المضارع / المستقبل)
شكلها يتغير في النفي والسؤال الى use to .	شكلها لا يتغير أبداً.
تتبع دائماً بالفعل المجرد (base) Firyal used to <u>play</u> tennis on Sundays. كانت فريال معتادة على أن تلعب التنس أيام الاحد. (قديماً)	تتبع إما بـ :- أ) مجرد مزيد بـ ing - ب) اسم أو ضمير ج) the ثم اسم / أو صفة Firyal is used to playing tennis on Sundays. فريال معتادة على لعب التنس أيام الاحد . أي أنها تفعل ذلك كل يوم احد قديماً و ما زالت لغاية الان.
النفي :- يتم فقط باستخدام التركيب التالي :- didn't + use to + base He didn't use to have his breakfast early.	النفي:- عن طريق وضع not بعد is , am , are , was , were دون أن يتغير شكلها أبداً. Hani wasn't used to reading before sleep.
السؤال :- Did + S. + use to + base Did you use to drive fast?	السؤال :- قد يبدأ بأي فعل Be ثم used to Are you used to the hot weather

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D)

- We **needed warm** clothes when we **went** to London. We the **cold** weather.
A. are used to B. aren't used to C. were not used to D. were used to
- My grandparents didn't **send** emails when they were my age.
A. used to B. use to C. were used to D. are used to
- Rashed **go** swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
A. used to B. is used to C. use to D. isn't used to
- We always go to the market across the street, so we **eating** fresh vegetables.
A. used to B. use to C. were used to D. are used to
- Please **slow** down. I **walking so fast!**
A. am not used to B. am used to C. used to D. use to
- When you were younger, **did** you **play** in the park?
A. was not used to B. am not used to C. used to D. use to
- I go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
A. used to B. am used to C. use to D. are used to
- There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
A. was not used to B. is used to C. were used to D. didn't use to
- I think television be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
A. was not used to B. use to C. used to D. is used to
- Most Jordanians the **hot weather that** we have in summer.
A. used to B. are used to C. use to D. is used to
- There be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
A. was used to B. used to C. use to D. were used to
- Salma has been practising the oud really herd and she playing it.
A. was not used to B. now use to C. now used to D. is now used to
- When I was a student, I very hard.
A. used to work B. used to working C. am used to working D. am used to work

14. When I was a student, I very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
A. am used to get up B. used to getting up C. am used to getting up D. used to get up
15. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
A. use to living B. used to living C. used to live D. use to live
16. When I was a child, my grandmother cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
A. used to make B. used to making C. is used to make D. is used to making
17. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't nothing to do all day. He says he needs project to concentrate on.
A. use to have B. used to having C. used to have D. use to having
18. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.
A. use to wear B. used to wear C. used to wearing D. use to wearing
19. Where did they to school?
A. used to going B. used to go C. use to go D. use going
20. We've lived in the city a long time, so we the traffic.
A. are used to B. used to C. use to D. aren't used to
21. I didn't like getting up early, but I to it now.
A. use to B. am used to C. used to D. am not use to
22. She's lived in the UK for a year. She English now.
A. used to B. use to C. is used to D. are used to
23. My mother my clothes, but now I choose my own.
A. didn't use to buy B. used to buying C. use to buy D. used to buy
24. She a teacher, but now she's retired.
A. is used to be B. used to being C. use to be D. used to be
25. I cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
A. used to like B. am used to like C. am used to liking D. used to liking
26. I understand English, but now I do.
A. am not used to B. didn't used to C. didn't use to D. am used to
27. My cousin has lived in London for a year. He says he living there now.
A. didn't use to B. is used to C. use to D. are used to
28. My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
A. used to B. are used to C. use to D. were used to
29. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you doing much exercise.
A. were used to B. are used to C. use to D. aren't used to
30. When I was young. I go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!
A. used to B. use to C. am used to D. were used to
31. Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime.
A. to tell B. to telling C. tell D. telling

Answers: (1: C), (2: B), (3: A), (4: D), (5:A), (6: D), (7:A), (8:D), (9:C), (10:B), (11:A), (12:D), (13:A), (14:D), (15:B), (16:A) (17:B), (18:C), (19:C), (20:A), (21:B), (22:C), (23:D), (24:D), (25:A), (26:C), (27:B), (28:A), (29:D), (30:A), (31:A)

انتبه إلى الجملتين التاليتين من التمرين السابق

We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.

احتجنا إلى ملابس دافئة عندما ذهبنا إلى لندن. نحن على الجو البارد.

- ننظر أولاً بعد الفراغ، نلاحظ بأن ما بعد الفراغ عبارة عن (اسم). فلا وجود لـ used to لو بعدها. وبما أن الجملة في الماضي نضع / was

were ثم used to. وبما أن الفاعل جمع (we) إذن نختار جمع (we) weren't used to - الحل

لأن الجملة تحتوي على صفتان متعاكستان لا بد من وضعها في صيغة النفي حتى يستقيم المعنى

Please slow down. Iwalking so fast.

أي جملة أمر / رجاء / طلب تعبر عن المضارع، و بما أن الفاعل ا الفراغ متبوع بـ ing إذن نضع am used to

معنى الجملة :- أرجوك لا تمسح مسرعاً فأنا (لسئ معتادا) على المشي بسرعة. الحل :- am not used to

في سؤال إعادة الجمل :- المطلوب :- إعادة الجمل باستخدام **be used to**
طبق الجدول التالي :-

في حال وجود	يكون الحل :
It's normal for..... now to	is , am , are + used to - ing
It isn't normal for..... now to	isn't , am not , aren't used to -ing

اختر رمز الاجابة الصحيحة Choose the correct answer

1. It is normal for me now to drive in the rain.

- A. I am used to drive in the rain.
- B. I am not used to driving in the rain.
- C. I am used to driving in the rain.
- D. I was used to driving in the rain.

2. It isn't normal for me to collect stamps.

- A. I am used to collect stamps.
- B. I am not used to collecting stamps.
- C. I used to collect stamps.
- D. I was used to collecting stamps.

3. It is normal for Ahmad to play oud very well.

- A. Ahmad used to play oud very well.
- B. Ahmad isn't used to playing oud very well.
- C. Ahmad is used to playing oud very well.
- D. Ahmad didn't used to play oud very well.

4. It's normal for Jordanian people now to work under pressure.

- A. Jordanian people are used to working under pressure.
- B. Jordanian people use to working under pressure.
- C. Jordanian people used to work under pressure.
- D. Jordanian people aren't used to working under pressure.

5. It is not normal for me to live in countryside.

- A. I am not used to living in countryside.
- B. I am used to living in countryside.
- C. I used to live in countryside.
- D. I used to living in countryside.

6. It's normal for children now to fast in Ramadan.

- A. Children used to fasting in Ramadan.
- B. Children used to fast in Ramadan
- C. Children aren't used to fasting in Ramadan.
- D. Children are used to fasting in Ramadan.

7. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

- A. I am used to get up early to study.
- B. I am used to getting up early to study.
- C. I am not used to getting up early to study
- D. I am not used to get up early to study

Answers: (1:C), (2:B), (3:C), (4:A), (5:A), (6:D), (7:B)

جميع تمارين كتاب الأنشطة Activity book (مهم جداً) للوحدة الثانية

مرض aliment الوخز بالابر homoeopathy العلاج المثلي Acupuncture
شقيقة migraine حساسية allergies ملاريا malaria تطعيم Immunisation ألم المفاصل arthritis

1.	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	Malaria
2.	a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	Arthritis
3.	an illness or disease which is not very serious	Ailment
4.	giving a drug to protect against illness	Immunisation
5.	an extremely bad headache	Migraine
6.	a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	Acupuncture
7.	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	Allergies

Complete the sentences with words from exercise (1).

1. My **grandfather** has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it **difficult to write**.
جدي يعاني من أصابعه، حتى انه في بعض الأحيان يجد صعوبة في الكتابة.
2.to **nuts and milk** are becoming more common.
ال..... ضد المكسرات والحليب أصبحت أكثر شيوعاً
3. Many serious diseases can be **prevented** by....., which helps the body to build **antibodies**.
يمكن الوقاية من أمراض خطيرة عديدة عن طريق, الذي يساعد الجسم على بناء الأجسام المضادة.
4. **Headaches and colds** are common s, especially in winter.
الصداع ونزلات البرد هي شائعة، خاصة في فصل الشتاء.
5. If you have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest **somewhere quiet**.
إذا كان لديك, فأفضل شيء تفعله هو أن تأخذ بعض الأدوية و تستريح في مكان هادئ.

1. arthritis 2. Allergies 3. Immunisation 4. aliment 5. Migraine

Complete the sentences with the words in the box

viable فعال alien غريب conventional تقليدي
skeptical متشكك complementary تكميلي

1. I **don't really believe** that story – I'm very
أنا في الواقع لا أصدق هذه قصة – أنا جداً.
2. **Doctors** often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the..... approach.
الأطباء في كثير من الأحيان يعالجون الالتهابات بالمضادات الحيوية. هذه هي الطريقة.....
3. Medicines that **are not the normal**, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
الأدوية التي ليست عادية، وعلاجات المتعارف يعرف.....
4. Another way of saying that something could be **successful** is to say it is
وهناك طريقة أخرى للقول بأن شيئاً ما يمكن أن تكون ناجحة هو أن يقول ذلك هو.....
5. If something seems very **strange**, we sometimes say it is
إذا كان شيء يبدو غريباً للغاية، ونحن نقول في بعض الأحيان هو.....

1. sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. Alien

Sentences 1-4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. الجمل التالية تحتوي على معلومات خاطئة، قم بتصحيحها باستخدام الجمل في الصندوق

conventional medicine produce antibodies ~~children and teenagers~~
better and healthier lifestyle choices Suffer from health problems
relax / get some exercise

1. A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard.
No, it isn't. You should,
2. Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people.
No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using conventional medicine because.
3. Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices.
No, they don't. They make.
4. Seeing red has positive effects on your health.
No, it doesn't. You often

الاجابات Answers

1. try to relax and get some exercise
2. it produces the necessary antibodies
3. better and healthier lifestyle choices
4. suffer from health problems. (if you get angry)



Unit Three (Future Continuous and Future Perfect)

Future perfect Tense will Be + V ing

مفاتيح الحل

This time **زمن محدد في المستقبل** - Don't call + **زمن مستقبل** - Don't visit + **زمن مستقبل**
- Don't phone + **زمن مستقبل** - Don't ring + **زمن مستقبل**

This time next week, this time tomorrow, in + time (in five years time), at 5 p.m. tomorrow, at 11p.m tonight, on Friday afternoon, in June.... etc., within + time

Future perfect Tense will have + V.3

مفاتيح الحل

by the time + V.1 / by the end of this (week , month , year , decade, century) / by the time I am sixty/ in + time (in two years' time),

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) على شكل حوار

A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or dinner with your family then?

A. will you be having B. will be you having C. will you have had D. will have you had

B: No, will not be having dinner at that time. I will be watching the news. My mum dinner because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

A. will have prepared B. will be preparing C. will prepare D. prepare

A: What do you think in two years' time?. Will you be working or will you be doing a university degree?

A. will you have done B. will be you doing C. will you be doing D. will you have done

B: I certainly will not be working because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I in seven years' time!

A. will still have studied B. will have still studied C. will be still studying D. will still be studying

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- If you need to **contact** me next week, we'll (**stay / be staying**) at a hotel in Aqaba.
- If you need **help** to find a job, I will (**help / be helping**) you.
- I can't call my dad **right now**. He'll (**board / be boarding**) the plane. It takes off in an hour.
- We won't be home **tomorrow** night. We'll (**watch / be watching**) the **football match at the stadium**.
- Do you **think** you'll (**miss / be missing**) your school friends **when you go** to university?

الاجابات: 1. be staying 2. help 3. be boarding 4. be watching 5. miss

Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D)

- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams. (finish)
A. finish B. will be finish C. will finish D. will have finished
- This time next month, my parents.....married for twenty years. (be)
A. will B. will have been C. will be D. are
- The books that you ordered.....by the end of the week.
A. will not arrive B. will have not arrived C. will not have arrived D. will be arriving
- By next year,you.....England?
A. will, have visited B. will, be visiting C. will, visit D. do, visit
- What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? I
A. will have studied B. study C. will be studying D. studied
- Don't phone me at seven. I dinner with my family
A. will be having B. will have C. will have had D. have
- I think. I you the exact time later
A. will be texting B. will text C. will have texted D. texted
- Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby
A. sleeps B. will sleep C. will have slept D. will be sleeping

9. Next month, we in this house for a year. Let's celebrate
A. will have lived B. will live C. had lived D. will be living
10. Next Monday, I in my new job.
A. worked B. work C. will have worked D. will be working
11. you all your homework by eight o'clock?
A. have, done B. will, do C. will, be doing D. will, have done
12. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight at Queen Alia International Airport.
A. will have arrived B. will be arrived C. arrived D. arrive
13. you us at the library this afternoon?
A. have, met B. will, have met C. will, be meeting D. will meet
14. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
A. finish B. will finish C. will have finished D. will be finishing
15. In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
A. has B. will have C. is going to. D. will
16. Soon we packing for our holiday.
A. 're going to B. 'll be C. 're going D. will have
17. This time next year, they for their final exams.
A. will have prepared B. will be preparing C. will prepare D. will be finishing
18. What we in ten years' time?
A. will, have do B. will, be done C. will, do D. will, be doing
19. By 2019 CE, the new motorway
A. will have done B. will be doing C. will do D. have done
20. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train
A. will be going B. will go C. will have gone D. have gone
21. Will it still this evening? (rain)
A. rain B. be raining C. be rained D. rains

Answers: (1: D), (2: B), (3: C), (4: A), (5: C), (6: A), (7: B), (8: D), (9: A), (10: D), (11: D), (12: A), (13: C), (14: C), (15: B), (16: A), (17: B), (18: D), (19: A), (20: C), (21: B)

going to + do

going to + miss

going to + take

will + have

will + stay

will + tell

Choose the correct answer اختر الاجابة

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

الاجابات: 1. is going to take 2. will stay 3. will have 4. is going to miss 5. is going to do 6. will tell

وَقُلِ اعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

جميع تمارين كتاب الأنشطة Activity book (مهم جداً) للوحدة الثالثة

Read the words in the box and form pairs of synonyms. Two words have their synonyms in the newspaper article. Find them.

المطلوب حفظ الكلمات وإيجاد مرادفات لها في القطعة (كلمات لها نفس المعنى)

apparatus معدات/تجهيزات	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose
appendage طرف/عضو	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body append (verb)
artificial صناعي	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally artifice (noun) – artificially (adverb)
limb طرف/عضو	(noun) arm or leg of a person
prosthetic طرف اصطناعي	(noun) an artificial body part; (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part prosthetics (noun)
sponsor (v) يدعم/يرعى	(verb) to financially support a person or an event sponsor (noun) – sponsored (adjective)

Answers: 1. apparatus – equipment 2. appendage – limb 3. artificial – prosthetic 4. sponsor – fund

يجب على الطالب دراسة الكلمات وأشبه الجمل ومعانيها إملائياً.

الجمل التي وردت فيها الكلمات مترافقة في النص	
1	The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his. (catch attention)
2	The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy. (take interest)
3	Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. (get idea)
4	However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. (spend time)
5	He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus. (attend course)

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

helmet خوذة inspire يلهم/يشجع monitor يفحص/يراقب/يشرف reputation سمعة/شهرة
risk خطر/يخطر seat belt حزام الأمان self-confidence الثقة بالنفس
tiny صغير waterproof ضد الماء

- You can wear your **watch** when you go **swimming** if it's
- It's amazing how **huge** trees grow from..... seeds.
- The Olympic Games** often **young people** to take up a sport.
- Please **hurry up**. Let's notmissing the bus.
- You must always **wear** ain a **car**, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
- When my grandfather had a **heart** attack, the doctors **attached** a **special** to his **chest**.
- It's important to encourage **young people** and help them **develop**.....
- Petra** has a as a **fascinating place** to visit.

1 waterproof 2 tiny 3 inspire 4 risk 5 seat belt 6 monitor 7 self-confidence 8 reputation

Unit Four الوحدة الرابعة

الأسماء الموصولة: - Relative clauses

- ✓ الهدف من استخدامها:- تحديد الاسم الذي نتحدث عنه و عدم تكرار الاسم أو الضمير.
- ✓ نقرأ الجملة جيداً.
- ✓ نقرأ الشق الثاني و نحدد الضمير العائد على اسم في الشق الأول.

✚ الاسم الموصول الذي يستخدم للتعبير عن الفاعل العاقل {who/ that} و عادة ما يحل محل الضمائر التالية { he, she, they}

ما قبله	الاسم الموصول	ما بعده
اسم عاقل	who // that	فعل > رئيسي / مساعد<

✚ الاسم الموصول الذي يستخدم للتعبير عن الفاعل الغير عاقل {which / that} و عادة ما يحل محل الضمائر التالية { it, they}

ما قبله	الاسم الموصول	ما بعده
اسم غير عاقل	which // that	فعل > رئيسي / مساعد<

✚ الاسم الموصول الذي يستخدم للتعبير عن المكان {where / that}

ما قبله	الاسم الموصول	ما بعده
ظرف مكان This is the place	where / that	1. فاعل 2. فعل

✚ الاسم الموصول الذي يستخدم للتعبير عن الزمان {when / that}

ما قبله	الاسم الموصول	ما بعده
ظرف زمان	when / that	1. فاعل 2. فعل

✚ الاسم الموصول الذي يستخدم للتعبير عن الملكية {whose}

ما قبله	الاسم الموصول	ما بعده
اسم (عاقل / غير عاقل)	whose	اسم (عاقل / غير عاقل)

1. This is the man son is a teacher.
2. She spoke to the man was standing next to her.
3. I read the letters came in the morning post.
4. This is the place..... they met. = This is the place that they met at.
5. She's that singer was on television last night.
6. Next week there is a festival happens in the village every summer.
7. I paid the bills came yesterday.
8. We chose the hotel seemed to be the nicest.
9. Laila is the doctor clinic is modern
10. Monday is the day we will meet. = Monday is the day that we will meet on.
11. He likes the other people work in his office.
12. It was Nadia phoned us.
13. He's the man daughter I met in Jordan.

Answers: 1. whose 2. who 3. which 4. where 5. who 6. which 7. which 8. which 9. whose 10. when 11. who 12. who 13. whose

Choose the correct answer (who, which, where, when, that)

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote *Al Qanun fi-Tibb*, the book (3) became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answers: 1. who 2. which 3. that 4. who 5. when

Defining and non-defining Relative Pronoun

جملة الصلة المحددة Defining:

تشير الى الجزء، لا يمكن حذفها، لا وجود للفواصل، يمكن استبدالها ب that

جملة الصلة الغير محددة Non - Defining:

تشير الى الكل، يمكن حذفها، مطوقة بفواصل، لا يمكن استبدالها ب that

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

London,

2. The Sahara desert is very hot. It's in Africa.

The Sahara desert,

3. Ibn Sina was a polymath. He's also known as Avicenna.

Ibn Sina,

1. London, which is a huge city, is the capital of the UK.
2. The Sahara desert, which in Africa, is very hot.
3. Ibn Sina, who's also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.

Cleft sentences الجمل المؤكدة

Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

No.	Relative Pronoun ضمائر الوصل
1.	<p>لتأكيد أسم شخص عاقل</p> <p>The person who/ that <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> is / was <u>اسم الشخص المراد تأكيده</u> The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It is / was <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> who <u>اسم الشخص المراد تأكيده</u> It was Al-Jazari who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.</p>
2.	<p>لتأكيد أسم غير عاقل</p> <p>The thing which/ that <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> is / was <u>اسم الشيء المراد تأكيده</u> The thing which/ that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It is/ was <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> which/ that <u>اسم الشيء المراد تأكيده</u> It was the mechanical clock which/ that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.</p>
3.	<p>لتأكيد الوقت، الزمان</p> <p>The period/ time when <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> is / was <u>الوقت المراد تأكيده</u> (حذف حرف الجر) The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It is/ was <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> when <u>الوقت المراد تأكيده</u> + حرف الجر It was in the twelfth century when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.</p>
4.	<p>لتأكيد المكان</p> <p>The place where <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> is / was <u>المكان المراد تأكيده</u> (حذف حرف الجر) OR</p> <p>It is/ was <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> where <u>المكان المراد تأكيده</u> + حرف الجر</p>
5.	<p>لتأكيد الطريقة</p> <p>You can pass the tawjahi exam by studying hard. The way in which is / was <u>الطريقة المراد تأكيدها</u> The way in which you can pass the tawjahi exam is by studying hard</p> <p>OR</p> <p>It is/ was <u>تكملة باقي الجملة</u> in which <u>الطريقة المراد تأكيدها</u> It is by studying hard in which you can pass the tawjahi exam.</p>

توصيل العمود الاول مع العمود الثاني. c-a. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence

The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I .	a. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I	b. Abd al-Rahman 1 was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE
The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I	c. The mosque that was built by Abd al- Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba

Answers (الإجابة) 1 b 2 c 3 a

Choose the correct answer

1. **Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.**

- A. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud is Al Kindi.
- B. The person whose contributed to the invention of the oud is Al Kindi.
- C. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud Al Kindi.
- D. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al Kindi.

2. **Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.**

- A. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- B. The country which Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- C. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
- D. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.

3. **Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world.**

- A. It was Ali ibn Nafi who establishes the first music school in the world.
- B. It is Ali ibn Nafi who established the first music school in the world.
- C. It was Ali ibn Nafi who established the first music school in the world.
- D. It is Ali ibn Nafi who establishes the first music school in the world.

4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.**

- A. It is Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- B. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- C. It is Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invent ink that can be read in the dark.
- D. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invent ink that can be read in the dark.

5. **Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.**

- A. It is for his work for geometry which made Al-Kindi is specially famous.
- B. It is for his work for geometry when made Al-Kindi is specially famous.
- C. It is for his work for geometry which made Al-Kindi specially famous.
- D. It is for his work for geometry which made Al-Kindi was specially famous.

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

- E. It is Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
- F. It was Queen Rania whose opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
- G. It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
- H. It is Queen Rania who open the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

7. **Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.**

- A. It was Petra where was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
- B. It was Petra where made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
- C. It was Petra which was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
- D. It was Petra which made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

8. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

- A. It was 11 p.m. where I stopped working.
- B. It was at 11 p.m. where I stopped working.
- C. It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
- D. It was at 11 p.m. when I stopped working.

9. My father has influenced me most.

- A. The person who has influenced me most is my father.
- B. The person whose has influenced me most is my father.
- C. The person who has influenced me most my father.
- D. The person whose has influenced me most my father.

10. I like Geography most of all.

- A. The subject which I like most of all is Geography.
- B. The subject which I like most of all was Geography.
- C. The subject which I like most of all Geography.
- D. The subject which most of all is Geography.

11. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- A. The thing that made the journey unpleasant the heat.
- B. The thing that made the journey unpleasant is the heat.
- C. The thing that made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
- D. The thing whose made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

12. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

- A. The thing that Huda won for Art last year was the prize.
- B. The thing that Huda won for Art last year is the prize.
- C. The thing that Huda won for Art last year the prize.
- D. The thing when Huda won for Art last year was the prize.

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

- A. It was in 2012 EC when the Olympic Games were held in London.
- B. It was 2012 EC when the Olympic Games were held in London.
- C. It is in 2012 EC when the Olympic Games were held in London.
- D. It is 2012 EC when the Olympic Games were held in London.

الاجابات (1:D, 2:A, 3:C, 4:B, 5:A, 6:C, 7:C, 8:D, 9: A, 10:A, 11:C, 12:A, 13:A)

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

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. The Egyptians built the pyramids.
It was the
3. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
London

Answers

- 1.is/ was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
- 2.It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
- 3.London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.



جميع تمارين كتاب الأنشطة Activity book (مهم جداً) للوحدة الرابعة

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. خاص بصندوق الكلمات.

Philosopher فيلسوف arithmetic علم الحساب physician طبيب chemist كيميائي
Mathematician متخصص بالرياضيات geometry علم الهندسة Polymath علامة/واسع الاطلاع والثقافة

1. My father teaches **Maths**. He's a
 2. You must not take in **medicine** without consulting a
 3. We learn about **shapes**, lines and **angles** when we study
 4. Mr Shahin is a true working in **all kinds of creative** and scientific fields.
 5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and **calculations**. He always scores high in
 6. A is someone who thinks and writes about the **meaning of life**.
- الاجابات 1. mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. polymath 5. Arithmetic 6. Philosopher

Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.

1. talent موهبة	a. an expert in many subjects
2. founder المؤسس	b. a room for scientific experiments
3. scales موازين	c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city
4. polymath علامة/واسع الاطلاع	d. an instrument to measure weight
5. arithmetic علم الحساب	e. an engineer
6. laboratory المختبر	f. the study of numbers
	g. special ability

الاجابات: 1. g 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. f 6. b

Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. صل بداية الجملة مع نهايتها مستخدماً ضمير الوصل المناسب.

1. A mathematician is someone	a. studied by mathematicians .
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects	b. means 'doctor'.
3. Physician' is an old- fashioned word	c. works with numbers .
4. A chemist is a person	d. astronomers study.
5. The stars and planets are things	e. works in a laboratory .

الاجابات: (1 who/ that c), (2 that/ which a), (3 that/ which b), (4 who/ that e), (5 that/which d)
تم وضع الكلمة الدالة على استخدام ضمير الوصل المناسب بخط اغمق



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

benefit فائدة/يفيد farms مزارع footprint أثر free حر/خالي friendly ودود/لطيف
neutral محايد pedestrian مشاة power طاقة renewable متجددة waste نفايات/فضلات

1. In hot countries, **solar**.....is an important source of energy.
2. 'Green' projects are environmentally.....
3. **Wind** are an example of.....**energy**.
4. If a city **recycles** everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is **zero**-.....
5. We **burn carbon** whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....
6. If we replace **as much carbon as we burn**, we are carbon-.....
7. A place where **no cars** are allowed is a **car**-.....zone, and it is**friendly**.

الاجابات 1. power 2. friendly 3. farms; renewable 4. waste 5. footprint 6. neutral 7. free; pedestrian

Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences.

sustainability الاستدامة apparatus أدوات/تجهيزات/معدات physician طبيب
mortality معدل الوفيات prosthetic طرف صناعي

After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put all the.....away.
The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
Athletes with.....legs can take part in the Paralympics.
Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading.....specialising in cancer care.

Answers: 1 apparatus 2 sustainability 3 prosthetic 4 physician

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

ailment أمراض artificial صناعي equipment معدات fund يدعم textiles منسوجات

1. My sister wants to be a fashion **designer** and work with
2. Before the boys go **climbing**, they'll go to a **special shop** to buy all the that they need
3. **Older people** tend to **suffer** from mores than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough **money** toour university courses.

الاجابات: 1. textiles 2. equipment 3. ailment 4. fund

Complete the sentences with words from box.

disabilities ذوي الاعاقة symptoms اعراض calculation حسابات astronomers علماء الفلك gallery معرض فني

1. If you **don't feel** well, you should **describe** your to the **doctor**.
2. There is a good for contemporary **art** across the street.
3. A telescope enables s to observe the stars.
4. It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
5. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our as well as the

الاجابات: 1. symptoms 2. gallery 3. astronomers 4. disabilities 5. calculation

ملف الكلمات والحفظ

Which of the following would you use to أي من الأشياء التالية ستستخدمها من أجل ان

blog مدونة/مدونة email يرسل/رسالة إلكترونية exchange يتبادل/يتبادل tablet computer كمبيوتر لوحي
social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي whiteboard اللوح الذكي/اللوح التفاعلي

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

Answers: 1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. Blog

Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

فسر الاختلاف في المعنى بين هذه الأفعال من المقالة.

No.	Phrases	Difference in meaning
1.	to share ideas: يشارك	to give your ideas to another person or to a group
	to compare ideas: يقارن	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2.	to create a website: ينشأ	to construct a website that currently does not exist
	to contribute to a website يساهم	offer your writing and work to the website
3.	to research information يبحث	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need
	to present information: يقدم	to give the results of your research in a presentation
4.	to monitor what is happening يراقب	you know what is happening and you are following the developments
	to find out what is happening يستكشف	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it
5.	to give a talk to people: يلقي خطاب	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it
	to talk to people يتحدث الى	an informal discussion
6.	to show photos يعرض	you show people photos that you have in person
	to send photos يرسل	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

حفظ غيبا

access (يدخل لإيجاد المعلومات)	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer access (noun) – accessible (adjective)
filter (يُنقى)	(noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer filter (verb)
identity fraud (انتحال الشخصية)	(noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things
privacy settings (إعدادات الخصوصية)	(noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information
security settings (ضبط الأمان)	(noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruse

مصطلحات الالوان Colour Idiom

الجُمْل 1- 4 (التركيز عليها بدقة)

1	Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project! هل سمعت الأخبار الطيبة؟ لقد حصلنا على الضوء الأخضر (أي الموافقة) للذهاب قدماً في مشروعنا! (الضوء الأخضر) (the green light) = the permission
2	Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed . لحسن الحظ، وصلت الشرطة وألقي القبض على اللص مُتلبساً . (مُتلبس بجريمة) (red-handed) = in the act of doing something wrong
3	I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue . لقد صُدمت عندما سمعت الخبر. لقد جاء الخبر على نحو غير متوقع / فجائي. (out of the blue) = unexpectedly
4	Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant . لا أحد يذهب إلى النادي الرياضي الجديد الخاص. المبنى غير مرغوب فيه. (a white elephant) = a useless possession
5	feel blue: to feel sad يشعر بالحُزن
6	see red: to be angry يصبح غاضباً جداً

حفظ مع الإملاء

Phrasal verbs أشباه الأفعال

1	rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone depend on	يعتمد على
2	bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يستعيد نجاحه
3	cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعامل بنجاح مع موقف ما
4	focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يُركز على
5	speak to	communicate	يتواصل مع
6	Proof	to provide protection against	ضد

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.

اكمل الأفعال الظرفية (الفعل مع حرف الجر المناسب)

- to **know about** dangers of the internet.
- to **connect with** people on the internet.
- to **turn on** privacy settings.
- to **give out** personal information.
- to **fill in** a form.
- in** the summer

نمط السؤال الموضوعي على الأفعال وحروف الجر

- The Internet is a fantastic tool if it is used correctly. However, there are dangers that people should know
(out, in , about, up)
- Most sites have privacy settings so that only certain people can look at your site. Make sure these settings are turned
(on, in , out, up)
- The Internet is a fantastic tool for people connect each other. (on, in, out, with)
- Don't give personal information on the internet, such as your address or mobile phone number.
(on, in , out, up)
- If you apply for a new job, you have to fill a form on the Internet. (on, in, out, up)
- We're going to Aqaba again the summer. I have been looking forward to it since last year. (on, in, out, up)

Answers: (1: about, 2: on, 3: with, 4: out, 5: in, 6: in)

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

growth نمو effect تأثير transport مواصلات footprint اثار waste فضلات planning تخطيط

1. When people talk about....., they can mean either an **improvement** in the average standard of living, or an increase in the **value of a country's products**.
 2. **Pollution** has some serious on the **environment**, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
 3. We can all work hard to **reduce** our by living a more **environmentally-friendly lifestyle**.
 4. If we take more often, there will be **fewer cars** on the roads, which will result in **cleaner** air in our cities.
 5. Hospitals need to **dispose** of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be **dangerous**.
 6. The need for more effective is evident when we consider **modern day problems** like traffic.
- الاجابات: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations. اكمل بالمتلازمات

urban planning التخطيط العمراني / public transport النقل العام biological waste النفايات البيولوجية
economic growth النمو الاقتصادي negative effects آثار سلبية carbon footprint انبعاث كربوني

1. When people talk about, they can mean either an **improvement** in the average standard of living, or an increase in the **value of a country's products**.
2. **Pollution** has some serious on the **environment**, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to **reduce** our by living a more **environmentally-friendly** lifestyle.
4. If we take more often, there will be **fewer cars** on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5. Hospitals need to **dispose** of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be **dangerous**.
6. The need for more effective is evident when we consider **modern day problems** like traffic.

الاجابات: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. استبدل كلمة بكلمة (معنى انجليزي انجليزي)


a coma غيبوبة dementia الخرف medical trials تجارب طبية
pills حبوب دواء symptoms أعراض

1. Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine- he takes six different **tablets** every day.

الاجابات: 1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

الأشتقاق Derivation

نهايات الكلمات (يرجى دراستها جيداً)

verb	noun	noun	adjective	Adverb (ly)
...ate	... ion	... ee	... al	<p>هام جداً</p> <p>حتى تتمكن من معرفة</p>  <p>يجب حفظها</p>
...ise	...ity	.. ian	... ful	
...ize	...ment	...hood	... ent	
...en	...ence	... ity	... ant	
...ed	...ance	...ship	... ive	
...ve	...ency	... cy	...ic	
	...y	.. age	...ing	
	...ing	...ism	...ous	
	...ure	...ness	...ible	
	... ist	... ess	...able	
	... er		...ary	
	... or			

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words

1. If he does not take the we will not have a home.
(inheritance, inherit, inheritably)
2. My adviser insisted on following a certain treatment plan.
(medicine, medically, medical)
3. After such **a** **as** this, you will be famous.
(discover, discovery, discoverable)
4. The life figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.
(expectative, expect, expectancy)
5. I think, in a few months **her** would be available.
(inherit, inheritable, inheritance)
6. In this pursuit I made a that greatly interested me.
(discover, discoverable, discovery)
7. I went to the library for..... books.
(medically, medical, medicine)
8. Scientists **have** **invented** a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
(success, succeeded, successfully)

الفعل Verb

1. بعد أفعال Do, does did بالنفي والسؤال
2. بعد ظروف التكرار مثل always, often, usually, sometimes, never
3. بعد.. / to To.. / to
4. بعد المودلز will would - shall should - can could - may might must had to - ought to
5. Subject + really + V
6. بعد الضمائر والأسماء أفعال

الصفة Adjective

1. بعد عائلة be إذا جاءت كأفعال رئيسية
2. is, am, are, was, were
3. adj + N
4. قبل الأسماء صفات
5. find / found / become / fee/ felt / look / seem / get / got / remain
6. بعد مقويات الصفة التالية: too / very / so / quite
7. بين asas بين morethan

عند وجود الاسم فيما سبق يكون
الحا. صفة

الأسم Noun

- نضع الاسم في الحالات التالية بشرط عدم وجود اسم
1. adj + N
 2. قبل الأسماء صفات
 3. بعد حروف الجر of, on, in, with, for, by, from
 4. في بداية الجملة والفراغ متبوعاً بفعل
 5. The / a / an + N
 6. بعد ضمائر الملكية : his, her , its , my , your , their , our
 7. s' /'s
 8. محددات الكمية , other, any , no , some , much , many , few , little
 9. Sub + cause, keep, need + N
 10. Theof
 11. بعد أدوات الإشارة this, that, these, those
 12. بعد due to و lead to

الظرف Adverb

1. Subj + v. + (obj) + ly
2. في نهاية جملة مكتملة الحدث والمعنى , ly
3. في بداية الجملة و الفراغ متبوع بفاصلة
4. فعل رئيسيفعل مساعد
5. بعد الظروف صفات

9. Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East.
(repute, reputation)
10. Al-Kindi made **ground-breaking**s in many fields.
(discover, discoverable, discovery).
11. Adnan is a craftsman, who has been blowing glass for tens of years.
(success, successful, successfully)
12. It is said that traditional may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.
(medicine, medically, medical)
13. Can you tell me the main of this treatment?
(influence, influentially, influential)
14. I will show you how to the machines.
(operate, operative, operation)
15. Rawan passed her final exams
(success, successfully, successful)
16. The plans he has set out don't seem consistent with our..... discussions.
(origin, originally, original)
17. We went to the concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, it was
(contradiction, contradictory, contradictive)
18. Thanks to the teams that had been working for vaccinating children.
(immunize, immunization, immune)
19. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?
(invention, inventor, inventive)
20. Rami is extremely
(success, successfully, successful)
21. Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to with some patients in a coma by using MRI.
(communication, communicate, communicative)
22. should be made a priority of existing cities.
(sustainable, sustain, sustainability)
23. KHCC is Jordan's only cancer treatment centre.
(comprehend, comprehensive, comprehension)
24. Madaba has a as a fascinating place to visit.
(repute, reputational, reputation)
25. Khaled received an letter from the manager for his hard work.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciatively)
26. Manal always presents her work in literature clearly.
(create, creative, creatively)
27. Ibn Sina wrote ----- **textbooks**.
(medicine, medical, medically)
28. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- **century** القرن .
(nine , ninth, ninthly)
29. My father bought our house with an-----from his grandfather.
(inherit, inheritable, inheritance)
30. Do you think the wheel was the most **important**----- ever?
(invent , invention , inventive)
31. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- .
(discover, discoveries, discoverable)
32. Who was **the most** -----**writer** of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential, influentially)
33. Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational , operate, operations)
34. When **do you** ----- to receive your test results?
(expect , expectedly, expectancy)
35. The -----**of** oil made some countries rich.
(discover , discovery , discovered)

1. inheritance	10. discoveries	19. invention	28. ninth
2. medical	11. successful	20. successful	29. inheritance
3. discovery	12. medicine	21. communicate	30. invention
4. expectancy	13. influence	22. sustainability	31. discoveries
5. inheritance	14. operate	23. comprehensive	32. influential
6. discovery	15. successfully	24. reputation	33. operations
7. medical	16. original	25. appreciation	34. expect
8. successfully	17. contradictory	26. creative	35. discovery
9. reputation	18. immunisation	27. medical	

الوظائف اللغوية Function

Phrase verb / word	Arabic Meaning	Function
1. In this way	بهذه الطريقة	Indicate consequence / result
2. Therefore	ولذلك	Indicate consequence / result
3. As a consequence	ولذلك	Indicate result
4. Because of	بسبب ان	Indicate result
5. However	ومع ذلك / الا انه	Indicate Opposition
6. Whereas	في حين	Indicate Opposition
7. Despite	على الرغم	Indicate Opposition
8. Because	بسبب	Indicate reason
9. Buz, hmm, plop, fizz, ping, zooming Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology	المحاكاة الصوتية	Indicate onomatopoeia
10. The world will be at your fingertips شتوية 2017	التشبيه	Metaphor
11. Like, as Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food	مثل، يشبه	Indicate Simile
12. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to awake up, eat and sleep	التشخيص	Personification
13. Buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly	التشخيص	Personification
14. If I were you / Why don't you	إعطاء النصيحة	Giving advice
15. There are more than [.....] well-equipped health centers [name of town] Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of	سرد معلومات	Reporting information



الكتابة الموجهة Guided writing

خطوات الحل:-

1. نكتب العبارة التالية -: There are many
2. نكتب عنوان الجدول.
3. ثم such as/ like
4. نكتب أول كلمة مع زيادة ing
5. ثم نكتب and أول كلمة من البديل الثاني مع زيادة ing ثم نقطة في نهاية الجملة.
6. ثم نكتب البديل الأخير مع زيادة ing على أول كلمة ثم is another ثم أول كلمة في العنوان ثم too ونقطة

Benefits of learning sign language

- * challenge the brain
- * communicate with international community
- * share and provide information

There are many benefits of learning sign language like challenging the brain and communicating with international community. Sharing and providing information is another benefit too.

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بـ the نحذف the ثم نكتب باقي العنوان بعد There are many

The advantages of reading

- increase vocabulary
- improve memory
- reduce stress

There are many advantages of reading like increasing vocabulary and improving memory. Reducing stress is another advantage too.

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال مثل What نتبع ما يلي:

What are the advantages of

نحذف What are the ثم نضع بقية العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال ؟ ونكمل نفس الطريقة السابقة

There are many advantages of

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write **two sentences** comparing and contrasting watching sports on TV with watching sports live. Use the appropriate linking words such as: **in comparison with, but, more** etc.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
* exciting	* noisy
* comfortable and cheap	* uncomfortable and expensive

نلاحظ بأن جميع بدائل هذا الجدول هي صفات

نستخدم is أو are في حالة وجود صفات مثل beautiful, exciting

Watching sports on TV is **exciting**, whereas watching sports live is **noisy**. On the other hand, watching sports on TV is comfortable and cheap but watching sports live is uncomfortable and expensive. لم تأتي قبل ذلك بهذا المنهاج

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال **How** نتبع ما يلي:

How to?



ways

نحذف **How** ونضع مكانها **ways** ثم نضع بقية العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال؟

How to improve your English language ?

ونكمل حسب الطريقة السابقة... There are many ways to improve your English language such as...

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **how to keep brains active**. Use the appropriate linking words such as: **and, too, also** etc.

How to keep brains active

- * learn a language.
- * play chess.
- * do puzzles

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, **write two sentences about how to communicate effectively**. Use the appropriate linking words **such as: and, moreover, in addition to** etc.

How to communicate effectively

- listen carefully to others.
- build on others' ideas.
- pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- think before responding.

الجدول الذي يحتوي على أربعة بدائل نفس الخطوات السابقة مع ربط أول جملتين بفاصلة و نضع **and** بعد البديل الثاني. ونكمل حسب السابق.

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال **Why** نتبع ما يلي:

Why do? Whyshould



There are many reasons that make

نحذف **Why do** ونضع مكانها

There are many reasons that make....

ثم نكتب بقية العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال؟

هناك العديد من الأسباب التي تجعل.....

Good
Luck