

كيف نتعامل مع أسئلة الامتحان

كلمات يجب معرفتها لحل القطع

- 1- causes, reasons = أسباب
- 2- write down, mention = اذكر ، عدد
- 3- underlined = الموضوع تحته خط
- 4- find = جد
- 5- a part from = ما عدا، باستثناء، بعيدا عن
- 6- qualities / characteristics = صفات / خصائص
- 7- objective, aim, goal = هدف
- 8- write down a sentence which shows/ indicates/ means
تعني تشير تبين
- 9- examples = أمثلة
- 10- kinds, types = أنواع
- 11- point of view = وجهة نظر

* كيف يأتي السؤال الأول

Read the following article/report carefully, and then in your ANSWER

الإجابة بانتباه النص التالي اقرأ

BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based

تتعلم يجب إجاباتك عليه التي الأسئلة كل أجب دفتر

on the text.(54) +6

اقرأ النص التالي بانتباه ثم في دفتر إجاباتك أجب عن كل الأسئلة التي تليه . إجاباتك يجب أن تعتمد على النص.

Question Number One

A.

*** يأتي النص من قطع الكتاب وتكون الأسئلة متنوعة وغالباً ما تأتي على الشكل التالي:

1- أسئلة المعلومات (WH Questions) ويمكن الاستفادة من الجدول التالي عند الإجابة عن هذه الأسئلة:

المعنى	أداة السؤال	المعنى	أداة السؤال
كم الكمية	How much (uncountable)	من	Who
كم العدد	How many(countable)	ما أو ماذا	What
كم ارتفاع	How high	ماذا حدث	What happened
كم طول غير العاقل	How long	متى	When
كم طول الفترة الزمنية	How long	أين	Where
كم مرة	How often	لماذا	Why
كم العمر	How old	لمن	Whose +n
كم طول الأشخاص	How tall	أي	Which +n
لدرجة إتقان الفعل	How well	كيف	How
		كم تبعد	How far

مثال

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.

➤ Why did 1,000 schools across the USA start making school years longer?

Answer: This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.

Read the following text carefully then answer the question that follows:

1) WH questions

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.

1) When was the computer mouse produced ?

- a- In 1962 CE b- In 1971 CE c- In 1964 CE d- In 1960 CE

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

2) Why are health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East?

- a- Because of the advances in education.
b- Because of the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
c- Because of the advances in education.
d- Because of the advances in education.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much.

3) What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for adults?

- a- No less than two and a half hours every week.
b- At least an hour a day.
c- Just two and a half hours every week.
d- More than two and a half hours every week.

I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

4) How can the writer fulfil her dream of being able to speak Arabic fluently?

- a- By improving her Arabic skills. c- By being fluent in Arabic.
b- By making her dream a reality. d- By returning to Jordan as often as she can.

A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent?

5) How many students want to study away from home?

a-7%. b- 93%. c- 17,000 students. d- 1,190 students.

Prof: Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

6) What sends more oxygen to the brain?

a-Studying.

b- Increasing your heart rate.

c- Increasing your blood circulation.

d- Making you revise more efficiently.

Answers:

1) (a) (b) (c) (d) 2) (a) (b) (c) (d) 3) (a) (b) (c) (d)
4) (a) (b) (c) (d) 5) (a) (b) (c) (d) 6) (a) (b) (c) (d)

۲- الأسئلة التي يطلب منك أن تعدد أو تذكر أشياء في النص mention/ write down

مثال

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

➤ According to the text; there are two ways used by 1, 000 schools across the USA to make school years longer. Mention these two ways.

Answer 1: By adding up to ten extra days to the school year and by making each school day longer by half an hour.

Answer 2: 1) By adding up to ten extra days to the school year. 2) By making each school day longer by half an hour.

ملاحظات عند التعداد

(1) استخدام المصدر (gerund)

1) Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that.

- The brain implants helps people to do many things. Write down two of thee.

Answer:

1) Improving vision.

2) Allowing disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.

2) Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll **visit** local places of interest, **go** shopping, **take** part in sports, etc.

- **There are many activities that learners can do after having lunch. Mention two of them.**

Answer : 1) *visiting local places of interest.* 2) *going shopping.*

(٢) التوزيع: يجب ان يكون تركيبه العدد الثاني مثل الأول

1) According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily.

1) *two systems of speech.* 2) *two systems of writing.*

2) for example student can post work, photos and messages.

1) *student can post work,* 2) *they can post photos*

3) students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

1) *Student can share information* 2) *They can help each other with tasks.*

(٣) استبدال صفة الملكية بـ **the**

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

‘Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send **my** business card with **my** job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.

-*There are many pieces of advice mentioned in the text for people who want to do business in China. Write down two of these.*

Answer:

1) *sending recommendations from previous clients.*

2) *sending the business card with the job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.*

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

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.

1) There are many purposes for Adeeb's tour. Write down two of them.

a- Catching Sheikh Hamdan's attention and inventing a prosthetic limb for his father.

b- Giving the young inventor more self-confidence and Catching Sheikh Hamdan's attention.

c- inspiring other young Emirati inventors and inventing a prosthetic limb for his father.

d- Giving the young inventor more self-confidence and inspiring other young Emirati inventors.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.

2) According to the text, developing brain implants by scientists has many benefits. Mention two of them.

- a-Controlling prosthetic limbs like arms and legs.
- b- Improving vision and controlling prosthetic limbs.
- c- Improving vision and allowing disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands.
- d- Controlling legs and hands.

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

3) There are two advantages for megaprojects mentioned in the text. Write them down.

- a-Size and cost.
- b- Encouraging economic growth and bringing new benefits to cities.
- c- Motorways and airports.
- d- Expensive and public projects.

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial ‘exercise’, which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

4) Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Mention them.

- a- Exercising the brain and presenting it with unique challenges.
- b- Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules.
- c- Exercising and improving memory.
- d- Presenting the brain with unique challenges.



‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.

5) There are two pieces of advice was mentioned by Mr Ghanem during the meeting of the company director. Write down these two.

- a- Translating correctly and causing offence.
- b- Arriving on time and meeting the company director.
- c- Shaking hands gently and beginning the meeting by making small talk.
- d- Making sure that the voice and body language were calm and controlled and never telling a joke.

Answers:

- 1) (a) (b) (c) ● 2) (a) (b) ● (d) 3) (a) ● (c) (d)
4) ● (b) (c) (d) 5) (a) (b) (c) ●

٣- الأسئلة التي يطلب منك أن تقتبس جملة من النص تشير إلى معلومة معينة

- في هذه الحالة فعليك أن تبحث داخل النص عن جملة لها نفس المعنى .
- Write down (Quote) the sentence which indicates (shows) that....

- أكتب (أقتبس) الجملة التي تشير الى أن.....
*** عليك أن تكتب الجملة من بدايتها لنهايتها أي لعند النقطة أو إشارة التعجب أو إشارة الاستفهام ولا تكتب فقط الكلمات التي تحتوي على الفكرة ولا تنسى أن تضع جملة الاقتباس (quote) بين فواصل علوية.

مثال

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

➤ Write down (Quote) the sentence which indicates (shows) that most Finns students speak more than one language.

الإجابة

Answer: " In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently."

ملاحظة: قد يضيف واضع الاسئلة نقطة غير موجودة بالنص.
ملاحظة: اذا وجدنا اشارة استفهام أو تعجب نكمل الجملة اذا تبعها حرف صغير ونتوقف اذا كان حرف كبير.

مثال (١)

When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school. ‘Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.’

1) Quote the sentence which indicates that graduates of space schools don't have to be astronauts.

- ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school.

مثال (٢)

When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' Says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1) Quote the sentence which indicates that graduates of space schools don't have to be astronauts.

- *'They don't have to become astronauts!'*

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program. This will be from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

1) **Quote the sentence which indicates that our life in the future will depend on computer technology.**

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

b- This will be from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

c- It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program.

d- What will happen in the future?

Many people are excited about the "Internet of Things". For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

2) **Write down the sentence which shows that people don't want their lives be controlled.**

a- They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

b- However, others are not so sure.

c- The dream could easily become a nightmare!

d- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

3) Write down the sentence which indicates that student in Finland get high grades in some subjects.

- a- In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.
b- However, others are not so sure.
c- The dream could easily become a nightmare!
d- Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.

The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it , and I earned an A on the course.

4) Write down the sentence which shows that the writer find learning standard Arabic difficult.

- a- Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.
b- The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.
c- I really put my back into it , and I earned an A on the course.
d- We covered many topics.

Answers:

- 1) (a) (b) ● (d) 2) (a) (b) (c) ●
3) (a) (b) (c) ● 4) (a) ● (c) (d)

٤ - معاني الكلمات

- (١) يعطينا كاتب الأسئلة المعنى ويطلب منا البحث عن كلمة في النص تحمل هذا المعنى.
- Find a word in the text which means ".....".
- جد كلمة في الفقرة والتي تعني ".....".

مثال

They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

- Find a word in the text which means " not compulsory."

Answer: optional

(٢) يعطينا كاتب الأسئلة كلمة في النص موضوع تحتها خط ويطلب من الطالب كتابة معناها في دفتر الإجابة.

They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

⊖ انتبه إذا كان ما يطلبه واضع السؤال مفرد أو جمع، ماضي أو حاضر وهكذا.

- What does the underlined word " optional " mean?

Answer: not compulsory.

٣) قد يطلب منا واضع السؤال ايجاد مصطلح له معنى خاص او ايجاد مصطلح خاص من النص.

A: Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

Prof: No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

➤ Find in the text a collocating phrase which means write a schedule.

Answer: draw up a timetable.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

➤ Find a colour idiom which means "are angry".

Answer: see red.

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

1) The word in the text which means illness is:

a-evidence. b- medicine. c- ailment. d- medical.

Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

2) The meaning of the underlined word "irrigate" is:

a-Agriculturally productive b- Supply land with water.
c- Produced more than enough food. d- What someone leaves after their death.

Answers:

1) (a) (b) ● (d) 2) (a) ● (c) (d)

٥- السؤال عن الضمائر العائدة

- What does the underlined word..... refer to?

- على ماذا يعود الضمير..... الموضوع تحته خط في الفقرة.....
ملاحظة: قد يضيف واضع الاسئلة ضمير غير موجود بالنص ويسأل عنه.

مثال

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

➤ What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

Answer: Some people.

(١) إذا كانت إجابة الضمير العائد تحتوي على ضمير آخر نستبدل هذا الضمير بالاسم وإذا كان يدل على ملكية نضيف S الملكية.

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.
'Why was it not successful?

➤ What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

Mr Ghanem's first trip to China./ the first trip to China
أمثلة اخرى

1) perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.

- *chapter / - the chapter*

2) Al-Kindi was most famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry that

- *Al-Kindi's work in arithmetic and geometry.*

3) 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.

- *Adeeb's father.*

(٢) يمكن استبدال ضمير الملكية بـ **the**

1) Al-Kindi made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

- *the work in arithmetic and geometry.*

(٣) إذا بدأ الجواب بفعل نحوله الى **v-ing**

1) In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma.

- *communicating with some patients in a coma.*

2) the floppy disk was invented, which

- *inventing the floppy disk.*

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

1) What does the underlined word "they" refer to?

a-Students. b- Teachers. c- Someone. d- Messages.

D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

Prof: By break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

2) What does the underlined word "It" refer to?

- a- The break. b- Any change. c- The Prof. d- Studying.

Answers:

- 1) (a) ● (c) (d) 2) ● (b) (c) (d)

True or False

-read the text and decide if these sentences are true or false.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

1) Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.

- 1) ● (b) (c) (d)

These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

2) Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.

- 2) ● (b) (c) (d)

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

3) At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.

- 3) (a) ● (c) (d)

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

4) Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.

- 4) (a) ● (c) (d)

(١) يعطينا واضح السؤال عبارة ويطلب منا إبداء وجهة نظرنا بالموضوع ويطلب منا ذلك من خلال كتابة جملتين.

مثال ١

The English language is a very important language that everyone should master to prosper in life. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

طريقة الحل:

أكون في ذهني سؤال عن العبارة (لماذا؟ / كيف؟ / ما هي؟) ثم اجيب هذا السؤال بالشكل التالي:

I think that + نص العبارة + **In addition,** + جواب جزء ثاني + **.**

Answer: I think that the English language is a very important language that everyone should master to prosper in life because English will make you more desirable to employers. In addition, English will open up more opportunities for you.

مثال ٢

- Families start heavily to rely on modern technology. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answer: I think that families heavily use technology because it made their lives easier. In addition, technology saves a lot of their time.

(٢) يعطيك واضح السؤال فكرة ويطلب اقتراح ثلاث أشياء لها علاقة بالفكرة

According to the text, the writer states that Suggest / Mention/ Write down three

مثال ١

- According to the text, the writer states that digital information can be used to educate people. Suggest three of the ways that you can use digital information in your classroom.

طريقة الحل:

1).....2)3).....

Answer: 1) Watching lectures online.
2) Watching videos on a tablet to learn languages.
3) Using the Internet to find information on what we are studying.

(٣) يعطيك واضح السؤال فكرة ويطلب إبداء رأيك بها أخذاً بعين الاعتبار النقاط التي تتفق بها مع النص والنقاط التي لا تتفق بها مع النص. عند عدم الاتفاق يمكن استخدام أدوات ربط مثل:

whereas, however, but, on one hand, ... on the other hand, .

1- A longer school day would result in better grades for most students. How far do you agree with this statement?

I agree التبرير.....

I disagree/ don't agree التبرير.....

- I agree, but

Answer: -I agree because students can get more information about the subject.

-I don't agree because most students will get bored.

-I agree that students can get more information about the subject ,but I think most students will get bored.

(٢)

- Tablets will replace books one day. How far do you agree with this statement?

Answer:

-I agree with this statement because using tablet is more flexible.

-I don't agree that tablets will replace books one day because reading a book is a very personal experience.

-I agree that using tablet is more flexible, but reading a book is a very personal experience.

Vocabulary (20+ 20)

الكلمات التي تأتي منها الأسئلة يجب حفظ معناها بالعربي مع الأملء وهي:

Unit 1

nouns أسماء			
chip	رقاقة	whiteboard	اللوحة الإلكترونية
calculation	حساب	blog	صفحة إلكترونية شخصية
smartphone	هاتف ذكي	programme	برنامج إذاعي/ تلفزيوني
program	برنامج حاسوب	model	نموذج
generation	جيل	decade	عقد (١٠ سنوات)
mouse	فأرة	gravity	الجاذبية
Compound Nouns أسماء مركبة			
identity fraud	انتحال الهوية	tablet computer	الكمبيوتر اللوحي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	social media	وسائل اعلام اجتماعية
security settings	اعدادات الامان	floppy disk	قرص مرن
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية	'sat nav' system	نظام " الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية "
Verbs أفعال			
filter	يصفى	post	يرسل
connect	يربط	invent	يخترع (شيء جديد)
access	يدخل/ يصل	develop	يطور (موجود)
communicate	يتواصل		
Phrasal verbs أفعال ظرفية			
rely on	يعتمد على		

مصطلحات

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1- share ideas (تشارك الأفكار) | -compare ideas (تقارن الأفكار) |
| 2- create a website (تنشئ موقع انترنت) | -contribute to a website (تساهم بموقع انترنت) |
| 3- research information (تبحث عن المعلومات) | -present information (تعرض المعلومات) |
| 4- monitor what is happening (ترصد ماذا يحدث) | -find out what is happening (تكتشف ماذا يحدث) |
| 5- give a talk to people (تلقى محاضرة): | -talk to people (تتحدث) |
| 6- show photos (تعرض الصور) | - send photos (ترسل الصور) |

- Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases.

answers

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

Unit 2

Nouns أسماء			
setback	إخفاق / عقبة	commitment	التزام
obese	بدانة	healthcare	رعاية
reputation	سمعة	immunisation	تحصين
acupuncture	الوخز بالأبر	mortality	معدل الوفيات
ailment	مرض	homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية
allergy	حساسية	malaria	ملاريا
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	migraine	صداع نصفي
option	خيار	antibody	جسم مضاد
practitioner	ممارس		
Adjectives صفات			
sceptical	متشكك	conventional	تقليدي
strenuous	نشط	viable	قابل للتطبيق
optimistic	متفائل	alien	غريب
Compound Nouns أسماء مركبة			
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي	herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب
bounce back	استعادة التوازن	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
Verbs أفعال			
raise	يطرح	decline	ينخفض
communicate	يتواصل		
Phrasal verbs أفعال ظرفية			
cope with	يواجه	focus on	يركز على



Unit 3

Nouns أسماء			
apparatus	جهاز	pill	حبة دواء
appendage	طرف	scanner	آلة التصوير بالأشعة
limb	طرف	helmet	خوذة
prosthetic	طرف صناعي	stroke	السكتة الدماغية
coma	غيبوبة	symptom	أحد أعراض المرض
dementia	خرف	equipment	أداة
drug	عقار	trial	تجربة
implant	شريحة	reputation	سمعة
outpatient	المراجع للعيادات الخارجية	ward	جناح
radiotherapy	المعالجة بالإشعاع		
Adjectives صفات			
artificial	صناعي	paediatric	ذو علاقة بطب الأطفال
prosthetic	صناعي	medical	طبي
tiny	صغير	cancerous	سرطاني
Compound Nouns أسماء مركبة			
medical trial	دواء تجريبي	seat belt	حزام الأمان
side effect	الأثار الجانبية	waterproof	مقاوم للماء
self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس		
Verbs أفعال			
sponsor	يمول / يرعى	fund	يمول
inspire	يلهم	monitor	يرصد
risk	يخاطر		

Unit 4

Nouns أسماء			
arithmetic	حساب	desalination	تحلية
geometry	الهندسة	grid	شبكة
composition	التأليف الموسيقي	megaproject	مشروع عملاق
inheritance	ميراث	pedestrian	الشخص الماشي
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	sustainability	الإستدامة
philosopher	فيلسوف	polymath	شخص موسوعة
physician	طبيب	legacy	تركة/ إرث
chemist	كيميائي	talent	موهبة
founder	مؤسس	scale	ميزان
laboratory	مختبر	benefit	فائدة
farm	مزرعة	footprint	أثر/انبعاث
power	مصدر طاقة	waste	نفاية

Adjectives صفات			
ground-breaking	مبدعة	carbon-neutral	متوازن الكربون
zero-waste	بدون نفايات	artificially-created	إصطناعية
neutral	متوازنة/ محايدة	free	خالي
friendly	ودود	renewable	متجددة
Compound Nouns أسماء مركبة			
musical harmony	الأيقاع الموسيقي	fertile land	أرض خصبة
Verbs أفعال			
revolutionise	يبتكر/يطور	criticise	ينتقد
irrigate	يروي	vary	تختلف
outweigh	يفوق		

Unit 6

Nouns أسماء			
tuition	درس	halls of residence	قاعات الإقامة (السكن)
developed nation	دولة متقدمة	fees	رسوم
Astrophysics	علم الفيزياء الفلكية	motive	دافع
tutorial	درس خاص	minority	أقلية
qualification	مؤهلات	debt	دين
Adjectives صفات			
academic	أكاديمي	pioneering	رائد
compulsory	إلزامي	tailor-made	مصممة خصيصاً
contradictory	متناقض	financial	مالي
optional	إختياري	colloquial	عامية
Adverbs ظرف			
fluently	بطلاقة		
Verbs أفعال			
undertake	يتخذ		
Phrasal verbs أفعال ظرفية			
rely on	يعتمد على	put one's back into it	يرمي بكل ثقله في الشيء



University Subjects (written in capital)

<i>Sciences</i> علوم		<i>Arts and Humanities</i> آداب وإنسانيات		<i>Business</i> تجارة	
Dentistry	طب الأسنان	Arabic Language and Literature	اللغة العربية وآدابها	Marketing	تسويق
Maths	رياضيات	Translation	ترجمة	Banking and Finance	مصرفية ومالية
Pharmacy	صيدلة	Visual Arts	فنون بصرية	Economics	اقتصاد
Geology	جيولوجيا	Sociology	علم اجتماع	Business Management	إدارة أعمال
Chemistry	كيمياء	History	تاريخ		
Agriculture	زراعة	Psychology	علم نفس		
Physics	فيزياء	Linguistics	لغويات		
Engineering	هندسة	Geography	جغرافيا		
Biology	الأحياء	Law	قانون		
Medicine	طب				
Nursing	تمريض				

1- Find a word in the text relates to Sciences / Arts and Humanities/ Business.

2-Psychology is a university subject which relates to:

(Sciences , Arts and Humanities, Business)

Unit 7

Nouns أسماء			
circulation	الدورة الدموية	academic	أكاديمي
concentration	تركيز	postgraduate	طلاب دراسات عليا
dehydration	جفاف	tuition	تعليم
diet	غذاء	undergraduate	طالب جامعي
memory	ذاكرة	Master's degree	درجة الماجستير
nutrition	تغذية	PhD	درجة الدكتوراه
multilingual	متعدد اللغات	postgraduate	طلاب دراسات عليا
simulator	جهاز محاكاة	private university	جامعة خاصة
utterance	الكلام المنطوق	public university	جامعة حكومية
undergraduate	طالب جامعي		
Adjectives صفات			
taylor-made	مصممة خصيصاً	compulsory	إلزامي
vocational	مهني		
Verbs أفعال			
dehydrate	يجفف	immerse	يشترك/ ينخرط
enrol	يلتحق		



Unit 9

Nouns أسماء			
agreement	اتفاقية	imports	واردات
exports	صادرات	mineral	معادن
extraction	إستخراج	pharmaceuticals	- أدوية - شركات أدوية
fertiliser	سماد	reserve	مخزون
goods	بضائع	track record	سجل الشركة السابق
Gross Domestic Product	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي		
Phrasal Verbs اشباه جمل فعلية			
be able to answer detailed questions	يتمكن من الإجابة على أسئلة صعبة	make small talk	يجري محادثة قصيرة
give a business card	يقدم كرت العمل		
Verbs أفعال			
do a deal	يعقد صفقة	tell a joke	يلقي نكتة
negotiate	يتفاوض	dominate	يهيمن
shake hands	يصافح		

الأسئلة المتوقعة على المفردات

(1) النوع الأول

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

كل لإكمال الصندوق المعطاة تلك من المفردة المناسبة اختر
الإجابات أكتب تحتاج كلمات أكثر هناك الجمل التالية

down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

دفتر الإجابة

يعطى الطالب في هذا السؤال مجموعة من الجمل فيها فراغات ويطلب من الطالب أن يختار من الصندوق الكلمة المناسبة لتعبئتها في الفراغ من أجل إكمال معنى الجملة . من الملاحظ أن كاتب الأسئلة يحاول أن ينوع في شكل الكلمة فمرة يكون الفراغ اسم ومرة فعل أو صفة أو ظرف وهنا عزيزي الطالب يمكنك استخدام مهارة الاشتقاق لملء الفراغات .



laptop model calculation program smartphone

- 1) Although they are pocket-sized,s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2) My brother is learning how to write computers.
- 3) I need to make a fews before I decide how much to spend.
- 4) Mobile phones used to be huge. Early.....s were as big as bricks!

Answers : 1) smartphone 2) program 3) calculation 4) model

2

ailment arthritis immunisation allergies migraine

1. My grandfather hasin his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2.to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by....., which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. Headaches and colds are common.....s, especially in winter.

Answers : 1. arthritis 2. Allergies 3. immunisation 4. ailment

3

mouse gravity decade tablet programs

- 1) Modern computers can run a lot ofat the same time.
- 2) You can move around the computer screen using a
- 3) From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a.....
- 4) Adoesn't need a keyboard.

Answer: 1) programs 2) mouse 3) decade 4) tablet

4

immunisation invented laptop migraine gravity

- 1) I can close the lid of my.....and then put it in my bag.
- 2) If you have a....., the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
- 3) The television was firstby John Logie Baird.
- 4)isn't an invention.

Answer: 1) laptop 2) migraine 3) invented 4) Gravity

5

viable alien conventional sceptical complementary

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the..... approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is.....
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is

Answers : 1. sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. alien



inspire dementia risk tiny waterproof

- 1) You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's
- 2) It's amazing how huge trees grow fromseeds.
- 3) The Olympic Games oftenyoung people to take up a sport.
- 4) Please hurry up. Let's notmissing the bus.

Answers : 1) waterproof 2) tiny 3) inspire 4) risk



helmet monitor reputation seat belt self-confidence

- 1) You must always wear ain a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
- 2) When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special.....
.....to his chest.
- 3) It's important to encourage young people and help them develop.....
- 4) Petra has aas a fascinating place to visit.

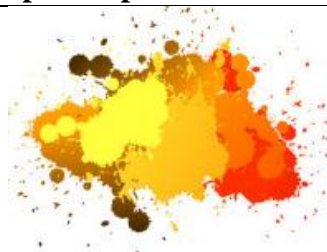
Answers: 1) seat belt 2) monitor 3) self-confidence 4) reputation



**philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist geometry
mathematician physician**

- 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.

**Answer : 1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath
5- arithmetic 6- philosopher**





blog email exchange social media tablet computer whiteboard

- 1) We useto record interviews with people.
- 2) We useto share information with students in another country.
- 3) We usewatch educational programmes in class.
- 4) We useask another student to check your homework.
- 5) We usewrite an online diary.

Answers: 1) tablet computer 2) email exchange 3) whiteboard 4) social media 5) blog



Linguistics Fine Arts History Physics Law

- 1-You should studyif you're interested in learning about the legal system.
- 2- Studyinglets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
- 3- Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studyingI can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
- 4-is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating.

Answers : 1- Law 2-Linguistics 3-Physics 4-History



get it off your chest get cold feet play it by ear
keep your chin up have a head for figures

- 1) I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute.
- 2) If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
- 3) I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
- 4)! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

Answers:1) get cold feet 2) get it off your chest 3) have a head for figures 4) Keep your chin up





circulation memory beneficial diet dehydration

- 1- I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier
- 2- It'sto take regular breaks when revising.
- 3- It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid.....
- 4- Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your.....

Answers : 1-diet 2-beneficial 3-dehydration 4-circulation



academic degree undergraduate postgraduate vocational

- 1) After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a degree.
- 2) Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks insubjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
- 3) My brother has just left school. Now he's a university.....
- 4) My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a course at a local training college.

Answers ; 1)postgraduate 2) academic 3)undergraduate 4) vocational



decide job previous seminar asked

- 1) Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.
- 2- My friend has just got aat our local bank.
- 3- The teacherus about our favourite books.
- 4- We need to on a place to meet.

1) seminar 2) job 3) asked 4) decide



career headphones interpret regional translation

- 1) Please listen to the music through so that you don't disturb anybody.
- 2) I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.
- 3) In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also councils around the country.
- 4) My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.

1-headphones 2-translation 3-regional 4-interpret



conflict good prepared concentration track record

- 1) Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her.....
- 2) My sister is really at drawing and painting.
- 3) When you can prove that you have experience, you have a
- 4) When you are ready for something, you are for it.

1) concentration 2) good 3) track record 4) prepared



secure satisfaction responsible having taking

- 1- Ali is thinking ofa course in Agriculture.
- 2- I get a feeling ofafter a hard day's work.
- 3- Make sure your online passwords are.....
- 4- In order to work in finance, you need to be a veryperson.

1- taking 2-satisfaction 3-secure 4-responsible



translate rewarding work asked meeting

- 1- Would you like to as a teacher in a big school?
- 2- After a long....., we managed to do a deal.
- 3- Can youthis Arabic into English for me, please?
- 4- Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.

1- work 2- meeting 3- translate 4- rewarding



offence shake join make talk

- 1)Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
.....a mistake.
- 2) If you are polite, you won't cause.....or upset anybody.
- 3) Before the serious discussion starts, we always make a small.....
..... ; it's often about the weather!
- 4)Nasser has applied to..... the company where his father works.

1) make 2) offence 3) talk 4) join



concentration negotiate compromise conflict Banking and Finance

- 1) I choseafter I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.
- 2) When two sides disagree and argue, there is
- 3) Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing
- 4) When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you

1) Banking and Finance 2) conflict 3) concentration 4) negotiate



patient previous compromise play it by ear talk

- 1) I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to
- 2) I'd like to about the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
- 3) When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to
- 4) When you stay calm and take your time, you are being

1) play it by ear 2) talk 3) compromise 4) patient

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

1) Mobile phones used to be huge. Early.....s were as big as bricks!

- a- model b- calculation c- program d- smartphone

2)to nuts and milk are becoming more common.

- a- Arthritis b- Immunisation c- Allergies d- Migraine

3)isn't an invention.

- a-migraine b- immunisation c- invented d- gravity

4) If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is

- a-complementary b- alien c- viable d- conventional

5) The Olympic Games oftenyoung people to take up a sport.

- a-risk b- inspire c- dementia d- decide

6) It's amazing how huge trees grow fromseeds.

- a- tiny b- waterproof c- regional d- previous

7) Studyinglets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.

- a-History b- Law c- Linguistics d- Physics

8) My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.

- a-join b- shake c- decide d- interpret

Answers:

- 1) ● (b) (c) (d) 2) (a) (b) ● (d) 3) (a) (b) (c) ●
 4) (a) ● (c) (d) 5) (a) ● (c) (d) 6) ● (b) (c) (d)
 7) (a) (b) ● (d) 8) (a) (b) (c) ●



Collocations

Collocations	متلازمات
negative effects	أثار سلبية
biological waste	نفايات بيولوجية
urban planning	التخطيط المدني
carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
public transport	النقل العام
economic growth	النمو الإقتصادي
catch attention	يحظى باهتمام
get an idea	تخطر له الفكرة
take an interest	يهتم بشيء أو شخص
spend time	يقضي وقت
attend a course	يحضر دورة
make small talk	يجري محادثة
make a mistake	يخطئ
ask questions	يسأل
shake hands	يصافح
join a company	ينضم لشركة
cause offence	يسبب إساءة
earn respect	يكسب الاحترام
take a course	يأخذ دورة

1) Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

take carbon catch growth effects

- 1- When people talk about economic, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- 2- You shouldan interest in everything your child does.
- 3- Pollution has some serious negative on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- 4- We can all work hard to reduce our footprint by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

Answers : 1- growth 2- take 3- effects 4- carbon

2) Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

attend public waste catch urban

- 1- If we take transport more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- 2- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biological, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- 3- The need for more effective planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
- 4- Youmy attention without even trying.

Answers : 1- public 2- waste 3- urban 4- catch

3) Complete the sentences with a collocation.

company make cause respect talk

- 1) Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to a mistake
- 2) If you are polite, you won't offence or upset anybody.
- 3) Before the serious discussion starts, we always make small..... ; it's often about the weather!
- 4) Nasser has applied to join thewhere his father works.

1-make 2- cause 3- talk 4- company

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

1) In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite tohands.

- a- join b- take c- shake d- make

2) After the talk, there will be a chance for you to askabout anything you don't understand.

- a- questions b- a course c- a mistake d- attention

3) By working hard, you willthe respect of your boss.

- a-join b- catch c- earn d- get

4) If you are polite, you won't cause..... or upset anybody.

- a-an interest b- respect c- attention d- offence

5) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biological, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

- a-effects b- footprint c- growth d- waste

Answers:
 1) (a) (b) ● (d) 2) ● (b) (c) (d) 3) (a) (b) ● (d)
 4) (a) (b) (c) ● 5) (a) (b) (c) ●

٢) النوع الثاني

- يعطى الطالب فقرة ويطلب من الطالب أن يملأ الفراغات من الصندوق

Choose the suitable items from those given in the box to complete the following

التالية لإكمال الصندوق المعطاة تلك من المفردات المناسبة اختر
في الإجابات أكتب تحتاج من كلمات أكثر الفقرة
your ANSWER BOOKLET.
دفتر الإجابة



increasingly	prospects	global	proficiency	lifelong	abroad
متزايد	فرص	عالمي	إجادة	طويل المدى	بالخارج

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job(1).....
are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2).....
is becoming (3).....important for anyone who wants to travel or work
(4).....for a large 5).....company or organisation.
Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a
(6).....activity – you're never too old to start!

Answers 1-prospects 2-proficiency 3-increasingly 4-abroad 5-global 6-lifelong

فرع B

- ١- يطلب من الطالب أن يستبدل الكلمات باللون الغامق بكلمة تحمل نفس المعنى.
- ٢- يعطى الطالب جملة فيها مصطلح موضوع تحته خط ويطلب إعطاء معناها بالإنجليزية.
- ٣- يعطى الطالب جملة فيها مصطلح ناقص ويطلب إكمال الكلمة الناقصة.

(1)

Replace the underlined words and phrases with words have the same meaning.

- 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.

Answer : 1) symptoms 2) medical trials 3) a coma 4) pills

2- Colour Idioms

No	Colour Idiom	Meaning	المعنى
1	see red	am/is/are/was/were angry	يغضب
2	feel blue	feel sad	يشعر بالكآبة
3	the green light	permission	سماح
4	red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
5	out of the blue	- unexpectedly - apparently from nowhere	بشكل غير متوقع
6	a white elephant	-a useless possession -something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	ملكية عديمة الفائدة

3- Body Idioms

No.	Body Idioms	Meaning	المعنى
1	get it off your chest	tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تخبر أحداً بشيء يقلقك
2	get cold feet	lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بالشيء باللمحة الأخيرة
3	play it by ear	decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يتصرف حسب التطور بدون تخطيط
4	keep your chin up	remain cheerful in difficult situations	يبقى مبتهجاً في المواقف الصعبة
5	have a head for figures	have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers	يملك قدرة طبيعية بالرياضيات والأرقام
6	put one's back into it	- put a lot of effort into something - try extremely hard	يبذل قصارى جهده

تطبيقات

1- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

-Keep your chin I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

1- There is a word missing in the above sentence. Rewrite the sentence, including the missing word.

-Cruelty to animals makes him a white elephant.

2- Rewrite the sentence replacing the underlined colour idiom with the correct one.

-The whole complex was a useless possession, constructed at enormous expense but never used.

3- Rewrite the sentence replacing the underlined words with the correct colour idiom.

-I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to play it by ear.

4- What does the underlined body idiom mean?

-I have been feeling blue lately, but I think it's just because of this gloomy weather we've been having.

- 5) *What feeling does the idiom "feel blue " refer to? (happiness, sadness, fear)*
 -Their team has lost the final match; that's why they see red.
- 6) *What feeling does the idiom " see red" refer to? (fear , anger, sadness)*

Answer : 1- Keep your chin up I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
 2- see red.
 3- The whole complex was a white elephant, constructed at enormous expense but never used.
 4- decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
 5- sadness
 6- anger

2) What does the underlined colour idioms mean?

- 1) Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project!
 2) Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.
 3) I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
 4) Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

Answers : 1) permission 2) in the act of doing something wrong 3) unexpectedly 4) a useless possession

أسئلة على النمط المتوقع

1) Replace the underlined words and phrases with words have the same meaning.

My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different tablets every day.
 a- symptoms b- pills c- trials d- coma

2) What does the underlined idiom mean?

I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
 a- a useless possession b- permission c- feel sad d- unexpectedly

3) Rewrite the sentence replacing the underlined idiom with the correct one.

-The whole complex was the green light, constructed at enormous expense but never used.

- a- red-handed b- get cold feet c- a white elephant d- play it by ear
 4) Keep your chin I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

There is a word missing in the above sentence. Choose the missing word.

- a- up b- in c- out d- off

5) Replace the underlined word with a suitable idiom.

I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely unexpectedly .
 a- red-handed b- play it by ear c- out of the blue d- get it off your chest

6) What is the colour idiom which shows sadness.

- a- out of the blue b- the green light c- red-handed d- feel blue

Answers:

- 1) (a) ● (c) (d) 2) (a) (b) (c) ● 3) (a) (b) ● (d)
 4) ● (b) (c) (d) 5) (a) (b) ● (d) 6) (a) (b) (c) ●

الجدول المطلوب حفظها بالانجليزي

(1)

No.	Meaning	The word	المعنى العربي
1	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	malaria	مالاريا
2	a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	arthritis	التهاب مفاصل
3	an illness or disease which is not very serious	ailment	مرض
4	giving a drug to protect against illness	immunisation	تطعيم
5	an extremely bad headache	migraine	صداع نصفي
6	a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر
7	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	allergies	حساسية

(2)

Definitions	Words with similar meanings		المعنى العربي
1) an adjective describes an object that is manufactured by humans	artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
2) tools or machines that have a particular purpose	apparatus	equipment	أداة/ جهاز
3) to pay for	fund	sponsor	يمول

(3)

The word	Definition/ Meaning	المعنى العربي
1- talent	special ability	موهبة
2- founder	the person who starts something new	مؤسس
3- scales	an instrument to measure weight	موازين
4- polymath	an expert in many subjects	شخص موسوعة
5- arithmetic	the study of numbers	حساب
6- laboratory	a room for scientific experiments	مختبر

(4)

phrasal verb	المعنى العربي
know about	يعرف عن
connect with	يتواصل مع
turn on	يشغل
give out	يقدم / يعطي
fill in	يملا

5- Collocating phrases

	Collocating phrases	Meaning	المعنى
1	do exercise	keep fit	يبقى لائقاً / يمارس تمرين
2	do a subject	study	يدرس
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	make a difference	change something	يغير
5	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يكتب جدول زمني
6	take a break	relax	يستريح

(6)

No	The word	Meaning	المعنى
1	access	to find information	يصل/ يدخل
2	filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	يفي
3	identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	انتحال الهوية
4	privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
5	security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	اعدادات الامان

👉 أسئلة على النمط المتوقع 👈

1) *If you want to lose weight, you should do..... every day.*

- a- a subject b- exercise c- a difference d- a start

2) Scuba gear is an example of a breathing apparatus.

-What is the definition of the underlined word?

- a- Tools or machines that have a particular purpose.
 b- An adjective describes an object that is manufactured by humans.
 c- To pay for.
 d- Change something.

3) *The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....a start.*

- a- draw b- take c- do d- make

4) You look tired. Why don't you relax?

Replace the underlined word with the correct collocating phrase.

- a- Make a difference b- Take a break c- Do a subject d- Make a start

5) *If you send money to charity, you will make a.....to a lot of lives.*

- a-a subject b- a start c- a difference d- a break

6) Her progress in arithmetic has been equally remarkable.

What is the definition of the underlined word?

- a- The study of numbers b- A room for scientific experiments
 c-An expert in many subjects d- Special ability

7) *You look tired. Why don't you take*?

a- start b- break c- exercise d- difference

8) *I need to organise my time better. I think I'llup a time table.*

a- make b- take c- do d- draw

Answers:											
1) (a)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(d)	2) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	(b)	(c)	(d)	3) (a)	(b)	(c)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4) (a)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(d)	5) (a)	(b)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(d)	6) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	(b)	(c)	(d)
7) (a)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(d)	8) (a)	(b)	(c)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

7) places and ways to study أماكن وطرق الدراسة		
online distance learning	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية

Qualifications المؤهلات		
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة
diploma	-a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study -the name of a course of study	دبلوم
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
PhD	-a doctorate -the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	درجة الدكتوراه

Types of courses أنواع الدراسة		
postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD	طلاب دراسات عليا
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني

1) *One of these words is a qualification:*

a- private university b- postgraduate c- vocational d- diploma

2) *One of these words is not a type of a course:*

a- postgraduate b- degree c- undergraduate d- vocational

Answers:											
1) (a)	(b)	(c)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2) (a)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	(c)	(d)				

الإشتقاق

خطوات الحل

(١) نحذف أي ظرف قبل الفراغ وهي:

- 1- very, too, so , quite 2- often, sometimes, always, never.....
3- ly 4- more

(٢) نكمل الفعل إذا كان ناقصا

- 1) S +.....fv.....
2) modal +v.....
3) doesn't, don't, didn'tv.....
4) does, do ,did + S +v.....?
5) tov.....
6) whofv..... ~~فعل~~
7) let , make, help +o +.....v.....

(٣) نأخذ أول كلمة بعد الفراغ ونطبق القاعدة. لا نطبق القاعدة إذا لم تكن الكلمة بعد الفراغ: إسم/فعل/صفة
(٤) نأخذ أول كلمة قبل الفراغ ونحدد ما بعدها.

١- موقع الاسم (noun)

- ١- بعد أدوات التعريف (the, a, an)
٢- بعد المحددات الكمية والعديّة many, any, little, much, few, only, all, no, another, other, some
٣- بعد صفات الملكية (my, our, your, his, her, its, their ..) ٤- بعد (S) الملكية
٥- بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those) ٦- بعد الأعداد ٧- بعد الصفة ٨- بعد حروف الجر

٢- موقع الصفة (adjective)

١- بعد بعض الأفعال مثل:

- 1) seem, look يبدو 2) get, become يصبح 3) feel, taste, smell, sound, find 4) be.....صفة.....

٣- موقع الظرف (adverb)

١- بين أجزاء الفعل

٢- فعل.....ly.....فاعل

ملاحظات

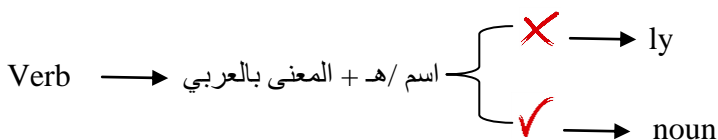
ما قبل and/or = ما بعدها

نحذف شبه جملة الجار والمجرور والجملة الموصولة غير المحددة عند الحاجة أو الجملة المعترضة.

.....ly....., ly/adj+ adj + n+^{ly}+ **V** + \rightarrow n +ly
 \rightarrow ly

- 1-When you are using a computer, think about thethat is needed. (n)
2-Technology was enough tothe first generation of modern computers. (v)
3- Amachine was found on the seabed in Greece. (adj)
4-....., students can use the tablets for showing photographs. (ly)
5-People have been using types ofs for thousands of years. (n)
6-Tablet computers arefor students to use in class. (adj/ ns)
7-I can't swim (ly)
8-Tablets arefor pair and group work. (adj/ ns)
9-Students caninformation and help each other with tasks. (v)
10-It was possible for Jordanian students to study music..... (ly)
11-He was called 'Ziryab' because his voice was very (adj)
12-Students can positively each other with tasks. (v)
13-Teachers can shows on the board in front of the class. (n)
14-students can exchange emails veryin the classroom. (ly)
15-Computers generallywith each other. (v)

- 16-Residents find Masdar City..... (adj)
 17-In the 1940s,had developed enough. (n)
 18-This film is (adj)
 19-My father isin this film. (adj)
 20-Manys from other countries come to Jordan to have treatment. (n)
 21-Young people don't always their parents' professions. (v)
 22-The Arab world has many famous chemists in its..... (n)
 23-Teachers can ask their students to start writing a blog. (ly)
 24-Students oftencomputers at home if they have them. (v)
 25-Megaprojects arelarge investment projects. (ly/adj)
 26-The young are given information in an interesting andway. (adj)
 27-The Arab world has manyfamous chemists in its history. (ly/adj)
 28-Computers willrun our lives for us. (ly)
 29-Billions of machines will beto the Internet. (adj)
 30-They didn'tmany of the Jordanian plays and novels. (v)
 31-Did they reallymany of the Jordanian plays and novels? (v)
 32-The Jerash Festival seems..... (adj)
 33-His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and(n)
 34-Megaprojects are , by definition,..... (adj)
 35-Adnangives workshops to teach young people glassblowing. (ly)
 36-Hesleeps after long day of work. (ly)
 37-We can use technology inclassrooms. (adj)
 38-We can use technology in modern..... (n)
 39-The National Music Conservatory helped student music. (v)
 40-Thehas been sent recently. (n)
 41- My brother's..... in recent years has increased greatly. (n)
 42- Is my brother morethan his friend?(adj)
 43-She's veryat drawing and painting .(adj)
 44-The computer criminal wasprosecuted.(ly)
 45-They havetaken the computer criminal to jail.(ly)
 46-These clothes can be worn in winter. (ly)



- لحل سؤال الاختيار من متعدد:

A- NOUN اسم	B- ADJECTIVE صفة	C- VERB فعل
- tion = consumption	- ed = adapted	- ate= negotiate
- sion = erosion	- ive = extensive	-fy = qualify
- ess = preciousness	- al = original	- ise/ ize= fertilise
- ment =environment	- ry = revolutionary	
- ty = ability	- ble = cultivable	
- cy = efficiency	- ous =precious	
- nce = confidence	- ful =successful	
- or, er = consumer شخص	- nt = recurrent	
- ist = journalist شخص	- ic = materialistic	
- ure = creature	- ing = interesting	
- gy = biology		
- ing = weaving		

Adverb = adjective + ly

ملاحظات

(١) قد تحتاج لأن تختار اسم شخص أو مصدر (شيء)

1) I've never been very good at

(archaeological, archaeology, archaeologist)

2) He is a very clever

(archaeological, archaeology, archaeologist)

(٢) انتبه للفعل بعد الفراغ مفرد أو جمع

1) Some of the have already left.

(archaeological, archaeologists, archaeologist)

2) The has already left.

(archaeological, archaeologists, archaeologist)

(٣) انتبه للذي نعه قبل وبعد and

- Sheep's wool hair are used by Bedouin to produce rugs and bags.

(product, produce, productive)

(٤) تكون الكلمة صفة بعد حذف الـ ly

2) Sheep's wool hair are used by Bedouin to rugs and bags.

(produce, productive, productively)

(٥) نخطيء كلمتين لايجاد المطلوب

-The of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous.

(influence, influential, influentially)

(٦) نحذف ment / tion لنحصل على فعل.

collection – collect / commitment – commit

(٧) إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال، نرجع الفعل المساعد بعد الفاعل ثم نحل الجملة.

تدريب

1) Choose the answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1-The Middle East is famous for theof olive oil.

(produce, production, productive, produced)

2- Ibn Sina wrotetextbooks.

(medical, medicine, medically)

3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury.

(ninth, ninthly, nine)

4- My father bought our house with anfrom his grandfather.

(inherit, inheritance, inheritable, inheritably)

5- Scholars have discovered andocument from the twelfth century.

(origin, original, originally, originate)

6- Do you think the wheel was the most importantever?

(invent, invention, inventor, invented)

7- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical.....

(discoveries, discover, discovery, discovered)

8- Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?

(influence, influential, influentially)

9- We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was

..... (contemporise, contemporariness, contemporary)

10- When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are.....

(educate, educationally, education, educational)

11- King Hussein was aworld figure in the twentieth century.

(majority, major, majors, majorities)

- 12- Photography and painting are two examples of thearts.
(visual, vision, visualise, visually)
- 13- Art, music and literature are all part of ourlife.
(cultural, culture, culturally, cultures)
- 14- Petra is an importantsite.
(archaeology, archaeologist, archaeological, archaeologically)
- 15- I will be going to university to continue my.....
(educationally, educate, education, educational)
- 16- In our exam, we had toa text from Arabic into English.
(translation, translator, translate, translated)
- 17- They are going toa new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation, installed, install, installations)
- 18- Thank you for your help, I reallyit.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciative, appreciatively)
- 19- Have you seen Nasser'sof postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collect, collection, collective, collected)
- 20.Many instruments that are still used today ins were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational, operationally, operation, operate)
- 21.When do youto receive your test results?
(expectancy, expected, expect, expectant)

<p>Answers : 1. production 2. medical 3. ninth 4. Inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries 8. influential 9. contemporary 10. educational 11.major 12. visual 13. cultural 14. Archaeological 15. education 16. translate 17. install 18. appreciate 19. collection 20. operation 21. expect</p>

2) Choose the answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Madaba is the place where most Jordanian buy their raw materials.
(weave ,weavers, weaver, weaved)
- 2) Sheep's wool hair are used by Bedouin to rugs, bags.
(product, produce, productive, productively)
- 3)....., the whole process is done by hand.
(Traditionally ,Traditional, Tradition, Traditionalize)
- 4)There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very beautiful.
(weave, weaved, weaver, weaving)
- 5) The rugs and bags which the Bedouin make is very.....
(attracts, attraction, attractive, attract)
- 6) Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items.
(creative, creation, create, creatively)
- 7) Amazing advances are taking place these days.
(medically, medicine, medicines, medical)
- 8) Many technological and scientific were taken place by doctors.
(discoveries ,discover, discoverable, discovery)
- 9) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a
(prescriptions, prescribe, prescriptive, prescription)
- 10) It is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight and diseases on their own.
(infect, infections , infected, infection)
- 11) One hundred people who had survived a serious were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. (diagnosable, diagnosed, diagnosis, diagnose)
- 12) The of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. (intend, intention, intentional, intentionally)

- 13) They had all used different treatments such as , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets.
(surgically, surgery, surgeon, surgical)
- 14) All patients had in common a strong
(believable, believe, belief, believably)
- 15) Patients believe that the treatments would be
(succeed, successful, successfully, success)
- 16) The survey has limited
(conclusions , conclude, concludable, concluded)

Answers 1. weavers 2.produce 3. Traditionally 4. weaving 5. attractive 6. creation 7- medical 8- discoveries 9- prescription 10- infections 11-diagnosis 12- intention 13- surgery 14- belief 15-successful 16-conclusions.
--

تدريب

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

- 1) One of the most important things that we give children is a good.....
(educate, education, educated, educational)
- 2) If you work hard, I'm sure you will
(success, succeed, successful, successfully)
- 3) Congratulations! Not many peoplesuch high marks.
(achieve, achievement , achievable, achievably)
- 4) My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.
(organise, organisation, organisational, organised)
- 5) It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life.
(development, developmental, developed, develop)
- 6) Have you had anyof learning another language?
(experienced, experience, experimental)
- 7)Is one side of the brain morethan the other?
(dominantly, dominate, dominant, dominance)
- 8) Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past..... on the experience you had while you were learning it. (depends, dependence, dependent)
- 9) I'm confused. Could you give me someplease?
(advise, advice, advisable, advised)
- 10) Before an exam, you musteverything you've learnt.
(revision, revise, revised, revisable)
- 11) In hot weather our bodies are in danger of.....
(dehydration, dehydrate, dehydrated)
- 12) Don't talk to the driver. He must
(concentration, concentrate, concentrated)
- 13) How quickly does bloodround the body?
(circulate, circulated, circulation, circulations)
- 14) Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualify, qualifications, qualified)
- 15) The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
(recommendation, recommended, recommend, recommendations)
- 16)Congratulations on a very business deal. (successfully, succeed, successful, success)
- 17)We should always be ready to listen to good(advise, advice, advisable)
- 18)My father often talks about what he did in his(young, youth, youthful)
- 19) It's important to have an of different countries' customs.(aware, awarned, awareness)

Answers: 1) education 2) succeed 3) achieve 4) organisation 5)development 6) experience 7) dominant 8) depends 9) advice 10) revise 11) dehydration 12) concentrate 13) circulate 14)qualifications 15)recommendation 16)successful 17)advice 18)youth 19)awareness
--

Grammar القسم الثاني / القواعد

١ - يطلب منا في هذا السؤال كتابة جملة جديدة بحيث تكون هذه الجملة بنفس معنى الجملة السابقة.

A- Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar

مشابه لها الجملة الجديدة بحيث الجملة التالية كل أكمل

meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

دقتر الإجابة واكتبه قبلها للجملة معنى

1) Reported Speech الكلام المنقول

عند التحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر تجري عدة تغييرات في الجملة ومنها:
(١) تغيير زمن الفعل حسب القاعدة التالية:

V1 → V2 → had + V3

(٢) تغيير الظروف بالشكل التالي:

Last +* → the * before = last week → the week before yesterday → the day before.

next+* → The following * = next week → the following week.

tomorrow → the following day today → that day tonight → that night now → then.

ago → before /at the moment → at that moment /here → there / this → that / these → those

(٣) تغيير الضمائر بالشكل التالي:

1	2	3
I	me	my
we	us	our
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
they	them	their

متكلم ١/

I

متكلم ٢/

me

متكلم ٣/

my

تحويل I, me, my

My father saidhe.....him.....his.....

Fatin saidshe.....her.....her.....

You saidyou.....you.....your.....

I saidI.....me.....my.....

مخاطب ١/	مخاطب ٢/	مخاطب ٣/
you	you	your

Ahmad told Raneem she her her
 Layla told Fadi he him his
 I said to them they them their
 You told me I me my
 She told us we us our
 He told you you you your

مثال:

"I went home."

Rami told maha

"you went home."

Rami told maha

تدريب:

1) "I invited you to my house."

Ahmad told Raneem
 Layla told Fadi
 I said to the boys
 You told me
 She told us
 He told you

Ahmad told Raneem *that he had invited her to his house.*
 Layla told Fadi *that she had invited him to her house.*
 I said to the boys *that I had invited them to my house.*
 You told me *that you had invited me to your house.*
 She told us *that she had invited us to her house.*
 He told you *that he had invited you to his house*

2) "You didn't give me your book."

Ahmad told Raneem
 Layla told Fadi
 I said to them
 You told me
 She told us
 He told you

Ahmad told Raneem *that she hadn't given him her book.*
 Layla told Fadi *that he hadn't given her his book.*
 I said to them *that they hadn't given me their book.*
 You told me *that I hadn't given you my book.*
 She told us *that we hadn't given her our book.*
 He told you *that you hadn't given him your book.*

3) We have finished our meal."

The boys said

Answer : The boys said *that they had finished their meal.*

4) "He doesn't ask us about his car."

They said

Answer : They said that he didn't ask them about his car.

*** عناصر الجملة التي لا يتم تحويلها :

(١) الأسماء والصفات وحروف الجر (٢) الجزء الثاني من الفعل إذا كان من جزأين.
(٣) الشكل الثاني من المودال (would, could, might, (٤) ضمائر الغائب (شده)

أفكار

(١) إذا بدأت الجملة بظرف نقله لنهاية الجملة مع تحويله هناك.

"Yesterday, I slept early."

Ahmad said

Answer : Ahmad said that he had slept early the day before..

(٢) قد يكون المخاطب في نفس الجملة على شكل منادى وفي هذه الحالة نستبدل الضمير بالمنادى.

- " You are late, Ahmad."

My father said

Answer : My father said that Ahmad was late.

My father said to Ahmad that he was late.

- " This is for you, Aws."

I said

Answer : I said that was for Aws. / I said to Aws that was for him.

- "We didn't break your window, Yazan."

They said

Answer : They said that they hadn't broken Yazan's window.

They said to Yazan that they hadn't broken his window.

(٣) إذا لم نجد مخاطب أو منادى نعتبر المخاطب أنا (me) ونختار I , me, my

- "You are late."

My father said

Answer : My father said that I was late.

(٤) إذا كان هناك جملتان مربوطتان بأداة نحل كل جملة على حدة مع بقاء الأداة.

"I will take a shower but I will not sleep."

Ahmad said

Answer : he would take a shower but he wouldn't sleep.

إذا كان هناك جملتين مفصولتين بنقطة بعد النقطة نبدأ الحل وكأنها جملة جديدة .

- "I am sorry for being late. I was in a traffic jam."

Ahmad said

Answer : he was sorry for being late. He said that he had been in a traffic jam.

1) Rewrite the following paragraph so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the new paragraph down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Ahmad is sitting in the sitting room with Nadia. He tells her, "I live in an apartment in Irbid . My parents live in Amman, where I was born and studied. My brother is a high school student."

Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ...in the following new paragraph:-

Two days later Nadia is speaking to a friend on the phone; " I saw Ahmad before two days." Ahmad said that

Answer : he lived in an apartment in Irbid and added that his parents lived in Amman, where he had been born and studied. His brother was a high school student. "

2) Write the sentences in reported speech.

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

He said to them.....

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

He said to them.....

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

He said to them.....

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

He said

Answers 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.

3) Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

1) "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

2) "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."

Salem said

Answers
1-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.
2- Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

4) Report the following statements.

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

Nour told Muna

Nour said

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 :

1- that she had some questions for her. / that she had some questions for Muna.

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.

5) Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

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

He said

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

He said

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

He said to the listeners

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

He said

Answers 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.



2-The passive المبنى للمجهول

(١) إذا كان الفعل من جزأين:

am, is, are	being	V3
was, were		
has, have	been	
had		
modal	be	

تدريب

- 1) The professor is giving lectures.
Lectures
- 2) I am telling the truth.
The truth
- 3) Peter was meeting the man that night.
The man
- 4) She was telling a story.
A story
- 5) Students have finished the exam.
The exam
- 6) The baby has drunk the milk.
The milk
- 7) The police had caught the thieves.
The thieves
- 8) Sameer will win the prize.
The prize
- 9) You should wash your face every morning.
Your face
- 10) I can drive the car.
The car
- 11) We are going to help you.
You
- 12) I am going to give the book to Ahmad.
The book

تدريب

- 1) Ahmad has eaten two apples after dinner.
Two apples
- 2) My father is changing the flat tire now.
The flat tire
- 3) We will watch a movie tonight.
A movie
- 4) Waleed hasn't read the two novels in one day.
The two novels

- 5) I am going to clean the house every Saturday.
The house.....
- 6) The staff is watching a safety video at the moment.
A safety video.....
- 7) She has faxed the application for a new job.
The application for a new job.....
- 8) The workers have painted the entire house.
The entire house
- 9) The forest fire will not destroy the whole suburb.
The whole suburb.....
- 10) The two kings are signing the treaty.
The treaty.....
- 11) Rich people will donate money to the homeless shelter generously.
Money.....
- 12) The wedding planner is making all the reservations.
All the reservations.....
- 13) Susan is going to bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale.
Two dozen cupcakes.....
- 14) My brother has posted the videos on Facebook.
The videos
- 15) The director should give you instructions.
You.....
- 16) The team was celebrating the victory when I arrived.
The victory.....
- 17) Some people had raised sugar cane in Hawaii by 2014.
Sugar cane.....

Answers:

- 1) have been eaten after dinner.
2) is being changed now.
3) will be watched tonight.
4) haven't been read in one day.
5) is going to be cleaned every Saturday.
6) is being watched at the moment.
7) has been faxed.
8) has been painted.
9) will not be destroyed.
10) is being signed.
11) will be donated to the homeless shelter generously.
12) are being made.
13) are going to be baked for the bake sale.
14) have been posted on Facebook.
15) should be given instructions.
16) was being celebrated when I arrived.
17) had been raised in Hawaii by 2014.

V1/ V1(s)	am, is, are	V3
V2	was, were	
doesn't/ don't	am not, isn't, aren't	
didn't	wasn't, weren't	

تمرين ٢

Simple present & simple past

1- She wrote the letter yesterday.

The letter.....

2- He advised Ahmad to go by bus.

Ahmad

3- Iraq exports oil to Europe.

Oil

4- He closed the door noisily.

The door.....

5- We heard a loud cry in the middle of the night.

A loud cry.....

6- People buy woolen clothes in winter.

Woolen clothes.....

7- They finished the work early.

The work.....

8- She keeps the bread in the drawer.

The bread

9- We watch films on TV.

Films.....

10- My mother didn't allow me to use the car.

I.....

11- I don't drive big cars.

Big cars.....

12- The teacher doesn't ask a lot of questions.

A lot of questions.....

13- The doctor didn't give me the medicine.

I.....

14- She doesn't speak Arabic.

Arabic.....

15- We don't believe him.

He.....

تدريب

1. She made a third attempt.

A third attempt.....

2) The students always do their tasks.

Students' tasks.....

3) The boy asked some difficult questions in the class.

Some difficult questions

4) She wrote an award-winning novel last year.

An award-winning novel.....

5) Thousands of tourists view Ajlun Castle every year.

Ajlun Castle

6) The terrorists blew up the bridge.

The bridge

7) The workers didn't finish the work on time.

The work

8) The little baby doesn't drink his milk daily.

The baby's milk

Answers : 1) was made. 2) are always done. 3) were asked in the class. 4) was written last year.
5) is viewed every year. 6) was blown up. 7) wasn't finished on time. 8) isn't drunk daily.

أفكار

(١) إذا كان هناك مفعولين وبدأ الجواب بالمفعول به الثاني:

- I gave Ahmad some books.

Ahmad

Some books

-Ahmad was given some books. / -Some books were given to Ahmad

(٢) إذا كان المفعول به ناقصاً:

1- I have drunk my coffee.

My

2- My mother found the book of Rami yesterday.

The book

3- She will use my father's car tomorrow.

My father's

4- I am going to watch the film which you told me about tonight.

The film

1- My coffee has been drunk. 2- The book of Rami was found yesterday. 3- My father's car will be used tomorrow.
4- The film which you told me about is going to be watched tonight.

(٣) إذا كان هناك جملتين بينهما أداة ربط واعطانا المفعول به في الجملة الثانية:

- They worked all the day so that they will finish the project.

They worked all the day so that the project

Answer: They worked all the day so that the project will be finished.

(٤) أما إذا كانت أداة الربط حرف عطف مثل **and/but** فنحول الجملتين:

➤ I bought some books but I couldn't read them.

Some books

Answer: Some books were bought but they couldn't be read .

(٥) إذا كان هناك ظرف قبل الفعل، نضعه بعد الفعل المساعد:

1) My mother **always** keeps the bread in the drawer.

The bread

2) I have **just** finished the work.

The work

1-The bread is always kept in the drawer. 2-The work has just been finished.

➤ Scientists discovered the way plants derive their energy. (٨) نستخدم s + by عند الضرورة:

The way plants derive their energy was discovered by scientists.

3-The impersonal passive المبنى للمجهول غير الشخصي

المبنى للمجهول غير الشخصي هو وسيلة رسمية للإبلاغ عن الأفكار والأقوال والمعتقدات والآراء ويمكننا استخدام المبنى للمجهول غير الشخصي مع الأفعال التالية:

say , think , claim and believe.

هناك طريقتان للتعامل مع الجملة:

1) It	is	V3	that clause
	was		
	has been		

➤ They say that the planet is in danger.

It is said that the planet is in danger.

➤ They said that the planet is in danger.

It was said that the planet is in danger.

➤ Scientists have proved that ghosts are real.

It has been proved that ghosts are real.

تدريب

1) People know that she is a good swimmer.

It

2) They said that the man was in hospital.

It

3) They think that the children are in bed.

It

4) People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

It

5) People believed that nuclear power stations were dangerous.

It

6) His colleagues think that he is on holiday.

It

7) People know that cars pollute the environment.

It

8) They claim that the new product will come out soon.

It

9) They have found that the mission is impossible.

It

10) They believe that she will win a gold medal.

It

Answers

1) It is known that she is a good swimmer.

2) It was said that the man was in hospital.

3) It is thought that the children are in bed.

4) It is believed that the robber has worked in the bank.

5) It was believed that nuclear power stations were dangerous.

6) It is thought that he is on holiday.

7) It is known that cars pollute the environment.

8) It is claimed that the new product will come out soon.

9) It has been found that the mission is impossible.

10) It is believed that she will win a gold medal.

S	is/are	V3	to + v +c.	مضارع
	has/have been			
S	was/were	V3	to + have + v3 +c.	ماضي

← الطريقة الثانية:

- إذا كان الفاعل ناقص نكمله

- They say that the planet is in danger.
The planet is said to be in danger.
- People believe that the thief has worked in the bank.
The thief is believed to have worked in the bank.
- People expect that the rate of crime will go down soon.
The rate of crime is expected to go down soon.
- His colleagues think that he is on holiday.
He is thought to be on holiday.
- People have known that cars pollute the environment.
Cars have been known to pollute the environment.
- People thought that the Earth was flat.
The Earth was thought to have been flat.
- People believed that nuclear power stations were dangerous.
Nuclear power stations were believed to have been dangerous.

تدريب

- 1) People know that she is a good swimmer.
She
- 2) They say that the man is in hospital.
The man
- 3) They think that the children are in bed.
The children
- 4) People believe that the thief has worked in the bank.
The thief
- 5) People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.
Nuclear power
- 6) His colleagues think that he is on holiday.
He
- 7) People know that cars pollute the environment.
Cars
- 8) They claim that the new product will come out soon.
The new product
- 9) They have found that the mission is impossible.
The mission
- 10) They believe that she will win a gold medal.
She
- 11) People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
We
- 12) People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.
Learning a new language

Answers :

- 1) She is known to be a good swimmer.
- 2) The man is said to be in hospital.
- 3) The children are thought to be in bed.
- 4) The thief is believed to have worked in the bank.
- 5) Nuclear power stations are believed to be dangerous.
- 6) He is thought to be on holiday.
- 7) Cars are known to pollute the environment.
- 8) The new product is claimed to come out soon.
- 9) The mission has been found to be impossible.
- 10) She is believed to win a gold medal.
- 11) We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- 12) Learning a new language is thought to also present the brain with unique challenges.

تدريب ١

1- They say that fish is good for the brain.

It

Fish

2- People think that we use a small percentage of our brain power.

It

We

3- They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

It

We

4- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

It

Solving puzzles

5- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

Exercise

6- People think that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

It

Learning a new language

7- They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

It

Students

8- People used to think that the Earth was flat.

It

The Earth

9- People used to believe that nuclear power stations were dangerous.

It

Nuclear power

1- It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2- It is thought that we use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to use a small percentage of our brain power.

3- It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

4- It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5- It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

6- It is thought that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges.

Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.

7- It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Students who study foreign languages are said to do better, on the whole, in general tests.

8- It used to be thought that the Earth was flat. The Earth used to be thought to have been flat.

9- It used to be believed that nuclear power stations were dangerous. Nuclear power stations used to be believed to have been dangerous .

تدريب ٢

1) It is known that she is a good swimmer.

People

2) It is said that the man is in hospital.

They

3) It was thought that the children were in bed.

They

4) It is believed that the robber has worked in the bank.

People

5) It is claimed that the new product will come out soon.

They

6) It has been believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

They

Answers

1) People know that she is a good swimmer.

2) They say that the man is in hospital.

3) They thought that the children were in bed.

4) People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

5) They claim that the new product will come out soon.

6) They have believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

حالات خاصة

(١) قد تأتي جملة المبني في الوسط كجملة معترضة:

1) Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People

2) Speaking a foreign language is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People

3) Language learning, it is believed, improves your decision-making skills.

They

4) Language learning is believed to improve your decision-making skills.

They

1) claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2) claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

3) They believe that language learning improves your decision-making skills.

4) believe that language learning improves your decision-making skills.



4-Cleft Sentences الجمل المجزوءة

طريقة الربط:

The	person who/that	ما تبقى من الجملة	is/was	الشخص
	thing which/that			الشيء
	time when			الزمن
	place where			المكان

الشخص الشيء الزمن المكان	is/was	the	person who	ما تبقى من الجملة
			thing/ which	
			time when	
			place where	

It	is/was	الشخص	that /who	ما تبقى من الجملة
		الشيء	that /which	
		الزمن	that /when	
		المكان	where	

- 1) The person who had a meal in the restaurant yesterday was Ahmad.
The thing which Ahmad had in the restaurant yesterday was a meal.
The place where Ahmad had a meal yesterday was the restaurant.
The time when Ahmad had a meal in the restaurant was yesterday.
- 2) Ahmad was the person who had a meal in the restaurant yesterday.
A meal was the thing which Ahmad had in the restaurant yesterday.
The restaurant was the place where Ahmad had a meal yesterday.
Yesterday was the time when Ahmad had a meal in the restaurant.
- 3) It was Ahmad that had a meal in the restaurant yesterday.
It was a meal that Ahmad had in the restaurant yesterday.
It was the restaurant where Ahmad had a meal yesterday.
It was yesterday that Ahmad had a meal in the restaurant.

تدريب ١

Make cleft sentences, stressing/ emphasising the information in bold.

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

It was

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

The year

3. I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person

5. I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was

7. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the Oud.

The person who

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

The country where

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

It was

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

It was.....

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

It is.....

12. He has written many books, but **his final book** made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it.....

Answers :

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

2. when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE

3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working

4. who/that has influenced me most is my father

5. that/which I like most of all is Geography

6. the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

7. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

8. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

9. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.

10. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

11. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

12. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

تدريب ٢

1) Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person who

The prize that

The time when

1) The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The event

London was

The time

It was in 2012 CE

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

The year

Abd al-Rahman I

The mosque

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

The person

The thing

The period.....

1-

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

The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

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

2-

The event that took place(was held) in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

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

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

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

3-

The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

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

4-

The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

The period when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

5- Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة

***Join between these two sentences by using relative pronouns.**

1- The car which I bought last week is white..

The car which I bought last week is white.

2- Ahmad is a friend of mine. He has become an engineer.

Ahmad ,

3- The lady is a dentist. Her car is white.

The lady whose

4- My friend has returned to Irbid. I haven't seen him for a long time.

My friend ,

5-The books were found in the library. They were written by hand.

The books,

6- The car was bought from a big company. Ahmad bought it last week.

The car

7- The man is angry. The thief has stolen his car.

The man whose.....

8- Irbid is a big city. Samya lives there.

Irbid ,.....

Answers

- 1- That is the teacher **who/ that** teaches us English.
- 2- Ahmad ,**who** has become an engineer, is a friend of mine.
- 3- The lady **whose** car is white is a dentist.
- 4- My friend ,**who** I haven't seen for a long time, has returned to Irbid.
- 5-The books, **which/ that** were written by hand ,were found in the library.
- 6- The car **which** Ahmad bought last week was bought from a big company.
- 7- The man **whose** car the thief has stolen is angry.
- 8-Irbid, **where** Samya lives, is a big city.

6-before/ after

After+١ح ,٢ح .

Before+٢ح ,١ح .

had + V3= ١ح

V2= ٢ح

(١) نحدد ح ١ وح ٢ في الجملة ثم نحول فعل ح ١ الى had + v3

(٢) نستخدم قواعد الربط مع حذف أداة الربط من الجملة إن وجدت

➤ *I had washed the apple and then I ate it.*

After

Before

I had

Answers

I had washed the apple , I ate it.

I ate the apple , I had washed it.

washed the apple before I ate it.

7- Used to

A- be + used to + n/ pro/ v-ing *** n + used to + v

It is(not) normal (familiar / customary)+ for + o +now+ to + v + c =

S+ am/is/are (not)+used to + v-ing+ c+ now.

1-It was normal for me now to teach 12 hours a day.

I

2- It is familiar for my uncle now to drive my father's car.

My uncle

3- It is not customary for my brother these days to use his old car.

My brother

4) It is normal for me nowadays to get up early to study.

I am

Answer : 1- I am used to teaching 12 hours a day now.

2- My uncle is used to driving my father's car now.

3- My brother is not used to using his old car these days.

4- I am used to getting up early to study nowadays.

8-Present perfect continuous

- 1- He started working at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still working.
He
- 2- I started watching TV at 7 p.m., It is 11p.m. and I am still watching.
I
- 3- Sara started studying at 6 p.m. She finished at 9 p.m.
Sara
- 4- He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He

Answer: 1- has been working 2- have been watching TV 3- has studied 4- has been studying

9- intend(s) = am/is/are planning

- 1- **I intend to buy a new car.**
I
- 2- **I am planning to be a sailor and nothing else.**
I
- 3- **Grandmother intends to make me two new dresses.**
Grandmother
- 4- **I am planning to send you a birthday gift with this letter.**
I
- 5- **They intend to send me some money for a poor children.**
They
- 6- **She intends to finish her degree.**
She

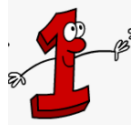
Answers :

- 1- *I am planning to buy a new car.*
- 2- *I intend to be a sailor and nothing else.*
- 3- *Grandmother is planning to make me two new dresses.*
- 4- *I intend to send you a birthday gift with this letter.*
- 5- *They are planning to send me some money for a poor children.*
- 6- *she is planning to finish her degree.*



10- Quantifiers to make comparisons

المحددات لتشكيل المقارنة



هناك ثلاث درجات لتشكيل مقارنة صفات أو ظروف:

A + V + as +ad +as + B.

- Maths is *as popular* as Science.
- My brother speaks English *as fluently* as I do.
- I don't like running *as much* as I like swimming.
- There are not *as many people in our class* as in yours.
- I don't eat *as much fast food* as my brother.



A + V + ad-er +than + B.(1/2)

- Amman is *bigger than* Irbid.
- Planes can fly *higher than* birds.

A + V + more/less +ad +than + B. (3 or more)

- Areen is *more hardworking than* Bayan.
- Bayan is *less hardworking than* Areen.



A + V + the ad-est. (1/2)

- My father is *the oldest* between his brothers.

A + V + the most/ least. (3 or more)

- My car is *the most / least expensive* car.

الخلاصة

- 1) A + V + as +ad +as + B.
 - 2) A + V + ad-er +than + B.(1/2)
A + V + more/less +ad +than + B. (3 or more)
 - 3) A + V + the ad-est. (1/2)
A + V + the most/ least + ad. (3 or more)
- *** be= adjective fv= adverb

التحويل

1) نفي/ ١

A /A = less

A/B = more

1) This book is not as exciting as the last one.

This book

The last book

2) This cafeteria is not as crowded as the cafeteria near our house.

This cafeteria

The cafeteria near our house

3) Russian is not as difficult as Chinese.

Russian

Chinese

4) My brother isn't as careful as my sister.

My brother

My sister

1) This book is less exciting than the last one.

The last book is more exciting than this book.

2) This cafeteria is less crowded than the cafeteria near our house.

The cafeteria near our house is more crowded than this cafeteria.

3) Russian is less difficult than Chinese.

Chinese is more difficult than Russian.

4) My brother is less careful than my sister.

My sister is more careful than my brother.

صيغ نفي أخرى

doesn't/ don't / nobody/no one/ never / neither –nor (no = any)

1) Ahmad doesn't drive as carefully as his brothers.

Ahmad

Ahmad's brothers

2) We don't use the computer as professionally as Sami.

We

Sami

3) My uncle never uses the computer as skillfully as my father.

My uncle

My father

4) Nobody is as hardworking as Maha.

Maha

5) No car in the city is as expensive as my car.

My car

6) Neither Irbid nor Zarqa is as important as Amman.

Amman

Irbid and Zarqa

7) English teacher greets us more politely than Maths teacher.

Maths teacher

Math's teacher doesn't

8) I write English articles less clearly than my friend.

I

My friend

Answers

- 1- Ahmad drives less carefully than his brothers.
Ahmad's brothers drive more carefully than him.
- 2- We use the computer less professionally than Sami.
Sami uses the computer more professionally than we do / us.
- 3- My uncle uses the computer less skillfully than my father.
My father uses the computer more skillfully than my uncle.
- 4- Maha is more hardworking than anybody.
- 5- is more expensive than any car in the city.
- 6- Amman is more important than Irbid and Zarqa.
Irbid and Zarqa are less important than Amman.
- 7- greets us less politely than English teacher. greet us as politely as English teacher.
- 8- I don't write English articles as clearly as my friend.
My friend writes English articles more clearly than I do /me.

2) less

A /A = نفي /

A/B = more

- 1) This shop is less crowded than my shop.
This shop
My shop
- 2) Reading about grammar is less boring than reading about literature.
Reading about grammar
Reading about literature
- 3) Russian grammar is less difficult than English grammar.
Russian grammar
English grammar
- 4) My brother is less intelligent than me.
My brother
I

Answers

- 1) This shop isn't as crowded as my shop.
My shop is more crowded than this shop.
- 2) Reading about grammar isn't as boring as reading about literature.
Reading about literature is more boring than reading about grammar.
- 3) Russian grammar isn't as difficult as English grammar.
English grammar is more difficult than Russian grammar
- 4) My brother isn't as intelligent as I am.
I am more intelligent than my brother.

less + n = much / many + n

- 1) There isn't as much information on the website as there is in the book.
There is
There is more
- 2) There aren't as many units in the first semester as in the second semester.
There
- 3) There is less traffic in our street than that street.
There isn't
- 4) There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
There isn't

- 5) There are less predators in Africa than prey.
There
- 6) There is less cold in Cascade Range rock than that of the Alps.
There
- 7) There are less libraries in rural areas than in the cities.
There
- 8) My brother doesn't have as much money as I have.
My brother.....
I

- 1) There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
There is more information in the book than there is on the website.
- 2) There are less units in the first semester than there are in the second semester.
- 3) There isn't as much traffic in our street as that street.
- 4) There isn't as much information on the website as there is in the book.
- 5) There aren't as many predators in Africa as prey.
- 6) There isn't as much cold in Cascade Range rock as that of the Alps.
- 7) There aren't as many libraries in rural areas as in the cities.
- 8) My brother has less money than I have.
I have more money than my brother.

3) more

A/B = نفي / less

- 1) Maths lessons are more enjoyable than science lessons.
Science lessons are
Science lessons aren't
- 2) The brown cat is more beautiful than white cat.
The white cat
The white cat is not
- 3) You're more cheerful than your friend.
Your friend
Your friend isn't

- 1) Science lessons are less enjoyable than Maths lessons. Science lessons are not as enjoyable as Maths lessons
- 2) The white cat is less beautiful the brown cat. / The white cat is not as beautiful as the brown cat.
- 3) Your friend is less cheerful than you are./ Your friend isn't as cheerful as you are.

صفة قصيرة

- 1) نفي /
A /A = عكس الصفة -er
A/B = نفس الصفة -er
- 2) -er = عكس الصفة = -er صفة

- 1) My father isn't as old as my uncle.
My father
My uncle
- 2) Ajlune isn't as hot as Aqaba.
Ajlune
Aqaba
- 3) Ahmad is shorter than Rami.
Ahmad.....
Rami.....
- 4) My house is bigger than your house.
Your house.....

Answers:

- 1- My father is younger than my uncle. / My uncle is older than my father.
- 2- Ajlune is colder Than Aqaba. / Aqaba is hotter than Ajlune.
- 3- Ahmad isn't as tall as Rami. / Rami is taller than Ahmad.
- 4- Your house is smaller than my house.

تدريب 2

The ad-est +n = The least عكس الصفة (3↑) + c.

the cheapest	the least expensive	the ugliest	the least beautiful the least handsome
the laziest	the least hardworking	the safest	the least dangerous
the easiest	the least difficult		

- 1) The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least expensive thing on the menu.
- 2) I saw the ugliest animal in the zoo.
I saw the least
- 3) This was the easiest exam I have ever done.
This was the least
- 4) Rami is the least hardworking students in the class.
Rami
- 5) The least dangerous place to be during a thunderstorm is under a large tree.
The safest place to be

Answers :

- 1) expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
- 2) beautiful animal in the zoo.
- 3) difficult exam I have ever done.
- 4) is the laziest student in the class.
- 5) safest place to be during a thunderstorm is under a large tree.

11-Indirect questions

نستخدم الاسئلة غير المباشرة للسؤال أو الطلب المؤدب الرسمي.

يمكن أن نبدأ هذا النوع من الأسئلة بالصيغ التالية:

(١) Do you mind باستخدام Do you mind وعادة ما يبدأ هذا السؤال بأحد العبارات التالية:

Would you + v.. ? / Could you+ v... ? / Will you+ v... ? Can you+ v... ?

شروط استخدام هذه الصيغة: (١) أن تكون الصيغة على شكل طلب وليس سؤال.

(٢) أن تحتوي الصيغة على فعل مجرد

طريقة الحل : نبحث عن الفعل المجرد. نحذف ما قبله ونضيف له ing - ثم ننسخ ما تبقى.

تدريب

1) Could you help me for a minute, please?

Do you mind

2) Would you please email that document to me?

Do you mind

3) Could you explain that again, please?

Do you mind

4) Will you please answer the phone?

Do you mind

5) Could you please close the door?

Do you mind

6) Help me to finish my work, Please.

Do you mind

Answers :

1) helping me for a minute, please?

2) emailing that document to me?

3) explaining that again, please?

4) answering the phone?

5) closing the door?

6) helping me to finish my work?

(٢) السؤال باستخدامك لـ

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني ...; Could you tell me ...;

هل تعلم ...; Do you know ...;

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني ...; Do you mind telling me ...;

هل يمكن أن توضح لي Could you explain

I wonder

خطوات الحل

(١) نبحث عن أول فعل مساعد وننسخ ما قبله مع حذف ما تم نسخه من السؤال، إذا لم نجد استخدم if/whether إذا كان في العبارة تخيير باستخدام or/الأولوية لـ whether .

(٢) ننقل الفعل المساعد بعد الفاعل مع نسخ ما تبقى.

(٣) إذا بدأ الجواب بـ Do you mind ولم تكن العبارة طلب أو لم يكن بالعبارة فعل مجرد نضيف للإجابة :

telling me.....

تدريب

1- When has she found the ring?

Could you tell

2- Is the milk boiled?

Do you know

3- Where was the baby creeping?

Could you tell me

4-Where is the hotel?

Do you know

5- How many dishes was Layla cleaning?

Do you mind telling me

6- How is your brother?

Do you know

7-Is there a post box near here, please?

Do you know

8-Who **took** my pen?

Do you know

9) Could you explain the best way **to revise**.

I wonder

1. when she has found the ring?
2. if the milk is boiled?
3. where the baby was creeping?
4. where the hotel is?
5. telling me how many dishes Layla was cleaning?
6. how your brother is?
7. if there is a post box near here, please?
8. who took my pen?
9. I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.

(3) إذا كان الفعل المساعد أحد أفعال do نحل بالشكل التالي:
- نعيد نفس الخطوات السابقة مع حذف أفعال do كالتالي:

does = vs/es / do = v / did=v2

👉 تدريب عام 🏠

1- When do you go to bed?

Do you know

2- Did she lose her ring?

Could you tell me

3-Why does he think too much about it?

Do you mind

4-Do they start the show?

Do you know

5- What time does the bus leave?

Could you tell me

6-Why **don't** you finish the work today?

Could you tell me

1. when you go to bed?
2. if she lost her ring?
3. Telling me why he thinks too much about it?
4. if they start the show?
5. what time the bus leaves?
6. Why you don't finish the work today?

(1)

1- Can we take water into the exam?

Do you know

2- How much does this book cost, please?

Could you tell me.....

3- Have I passed my exam **or** not?

Do you know.....

4- Where is the library?

Do you mind

- 5- How can I solve this Maths problem?
 Could you explain.....
- 6- Who is the Arabic teacher?
 Could you possibly tell me.....
- 7- When will we know our results?
 Do you know.....
- 8-Why does the sky sometimes look red?
 Do you mind explaining.....
- 9- Where should I revise for exams?
 Could you tell me
- 10- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
 Do you know
- 11- Is it possible to improve your memory?
 Do you know
- 12- What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
 Do you mind telling me
- 13- What should I do on the day before the exam?
 Could you explain
- 14 - How much revision should I do?
 Could you tell me
- 15 - Could you give me a glass of water?
 Do you mind
- 16- Is exercise better in the morning or in the evening?
 Do you know
- 17 - How much sleep does a teenager need?
 Do you know
- 18-What is the time, please?
 Could you tell me.....
- 19-Who is that man?
 Do you know.....
- 20-Why is the train late?
 Do you mind
- 21-Where is the nearest bank, please?
 Could you tell me.....
- 22-How did you solve this puzzle?
 Could you explain
- 23- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
 Do you mind
- 24- Please help me to plan my revision.
 Do you mind
- 25- How can I relax?
 Could you explain.....
- 26- Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
 Do you know
- 27- Please tell me where you found that information.
 Do you mind
- 28- Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
 Do you know
- 29-How much sleep a teenager needs?
 Do you know

30- How much revision should I do?

Could you tell me

31- Is exercise better in the morning or in the evening?

Do you know

Answers

- 1- Do you know if we can take water into the exam?
- 2- Could you tell me how much this book costs, please?
- 3- Do you know whether I have passed my exam or not?
- 4- Do you mind telling me where the library is?
- 5- Could you explain how I can solve this Maths problem?
- 6- Could you possibly tell me who the Arabic teacher is?
- 7- Do you know when we will know our results?
- 8- Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?
- 9- Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- 10- Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 11- Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 12- Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 13- Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- 14 - Could you tell me how much revision I should do?
- 15 - Do you mind giving me a glass of water?
- 16- Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?
- 17 - Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?
- 18- Could you tell me what the time is, please?
- 19- Do you know who that man is?
- 20- Do you mind telling me why the train is late?
- 21- Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?
- 22- Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?
- 23- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
- 24- Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?
- 25- Could you explain how I can relax?
- 26- Do you know if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- 27- Do you mind telling me where you found that information?
- 28- Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?
- 29- Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?
- 30- Could you tell me how much revision I should do?
- 31- Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?

(2)

12) Unreal past forms for present wishes الأشكال غير الحقيقية للماضي من أجل التمني بالحاضر

☼ S+ wish (wishes)+ S + V2

☼ If only + S+V2

☞ نستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن التمني لشيء له علاقة بالحاضر والذي قد يكون من غير المحتمل حدوثه.

➤ *I wish I had a bicycle. = If only I had a bicycle.*

☞ نستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن التمني لشيء له علاقة بالحاضر والذي قد يكون من المستحيل حدوثه.

➤ *He wishes he were younger.*

2) Unreal past forms for past regrets

الأشكال غير الحقيقية للماضي للندم

❁ S + wish (wishes) + S + had + v3

❁ If only + S + had + v3

نستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن ندمنا لشيء وقع في الماضي.

➤ I wish I hadn't bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.

Wish and regret

أول مثبت	ثاني منفي	ثالث مثبت
V1s V1	didn't + v	had + v3
أول منفي	ثاني مثبت	ثالث منفي
doesn't + v don't + v	V2	hadn't + V3

تدريبات

- I **don't know** how to type. I wish I knew how to type
- I **don't have** a bicycle. I wish I had a bicycle.
- I'm **not** at home. I wish I were at home.
- Rami **is** sick. I wish Rami weren't sick.
- I **am not** in Aqaba. I wish I were in Aqaba.
- I **didn't study** for the test. I wish I had studied for the test.
- Nidal **didn't finish** his work. He wishes he had finished his work.
- I **went** to the party. I wish I hadn't gone to the party.
- It **was** cold. I wish it hadn't been cold.
- Aws **wasn't** happy. I wish Aws had been happy.

**** عند التحويل فإننا نحول الكلمات التالية:

- 1) any → more / some 2) too/very → so 3) well/ good → better.

تطبيقات ١

- 1) I am sorry; we don't have more time to do all this homework.
I wish
- 2) I have so much homework.
If only
- 3) It's a pity you are not here with us.
We wish
- 4) My computer is broken.
I wish
- 5) We didn't do astronomy as a school subject.
Yazan wishes
- 6) I think Ms Rashed speaks so quickly.
If only
- 7) You borrowed that money from your friends.
I wish

8) I had work tonight.

I wish

9) I didn't learn French at school.

If only

10) I think people don't drive their cars carefully.

I wish

11) There weren't any job opportunities in his time.

My granddad wishes

12) The council built that big building on the corner.

I wish

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) I wish we had more time to do all this homework.2) If only I didn't have so much homework.3) We wish you were here with us.4) I wish my computer weren't broken.5) Yazan wishes we had done astronomy as a school subject.6) If only Ms Rashed didn't speak so quickly.7) I wish you hadn't borrowed that money from your friends.8) I wish I hadn't had work tonight.9) If only I had learnt French at school.10) I wish people drove their cars more carefully.11) My granddad wishes there had been more job opportunities in his time.12) I wish the council hadn't built that big building on the corner. |
|--|

تطبيقات 2

1) I didn't take piano lessons when I was a child.

I wish.....

2) I didn't visit England last summer.

If only.....

3) I am sorry I didn't read more classic novels in Grade 11.

I wish.....

4) I didn't visit my grandparents yesterday.

If only.....

5) I didn't help my mother more in the kitchen.

I wish.....

6) Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only he

7) I went to bed late last night.

I wish I

8) Nahla did not find her way round the city very easily.

If only she

9) This homework is really difficult.

If only it

10) Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only they

11) I didn't learn English better when I was younger.

If only

12) I didn't do more revision.

If only

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) I had taken piano lessons when I was a child.2) I had visited England last summer.3) I had read more classic novels in Grade 11.4) I had visited my grandparents yesterday.5) I had helped my mother more in the kitchen. |
|--|

- 6) hadn't forgotten to do his Science homework.
- 7) hadn't gone to bed late last night.
- 8) had found her way round the city so easily.
- 9) If only it wasn't/weren't so difficult.
- 10) had played better (yesterday).
- 11) If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.
- 12) If only I'd done more revision.

أفكار

1) regret

S+ regret + v-ing = hadn't + v3

S+ regret + not v-ing = had + v3

- 1- I regret telling them about the new car.
I wish I ~~hadn't told them about the new car.~~
- 2- I regret not studying for the test.
I wish I ~~had studied for the test.~~

تدريب

- 1- I regret going to the party.
I wish
- 2- I regret buying this car.
I wish
- 3) Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.
If only

- 1- I hadn't gone to the party.
- 2- I hadn't bought this car.
- 3- If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

(٢) في حال وجود عكس الصفة فإننا نبقى الفعل المنفي منفي والمثبت مثبت مثال:

- 1- **It is too hot.**
I wish cooler.
- 2- **I regret going to bed late last night.**
I wish earlier.

- 1- it was/were 2- I had gone to bed

3) should have + v3 = had + v3
shouldn't have + v3 = hadn't + v3

- 1- Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.
Nader wishes
- 2- I shouldn't have slept late last night.
I wish

- 1- Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.
- 2- I wish I hadn't slept late last night.

4) has/have + v3 = hadn't + v3
hasn't/haven't + v3 = had + v3

- 1- She has forgotten to bring the key.
She wishes
- 2- We haven't bought this car.
I wish

- 1-she hadn't forgotten to bring the key. 2- we had bought this car.

1

- 1) I'm cold.
If only a coat.
- 2) We're late.
I wish earlier.
- 3) Fadi has lost his wallet.
If only more careful.
- 4) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.
If only..... able to come.
- 5) I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I earlier.
- 6) Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only she a map.
- 7) I feel ill. .
If only..... so many sweets.
- 8) Fadi has lost his wallet.
If only..... more careful.
- 9) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.
If only..... able to come.
- 10) I've broken my watch.
If only..... drop it.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1-If only I'd brought a coat. | 2-I wish we'd got up earlier. |
| 3-If only he had been more careful. | 4- she'd been able to come. |
| 5) had gone to bed | 6- had had/had brought |
| 7-If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets. /I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets. | |
| 8-If only he had been more careful. /I wish he'd been more careful. | |
| 9-If only she'd been able to come. /I wish she'd been able to come. | |
| 10-If only I hadn't dropped it. /I wish I hadn't dropped it. | |

2

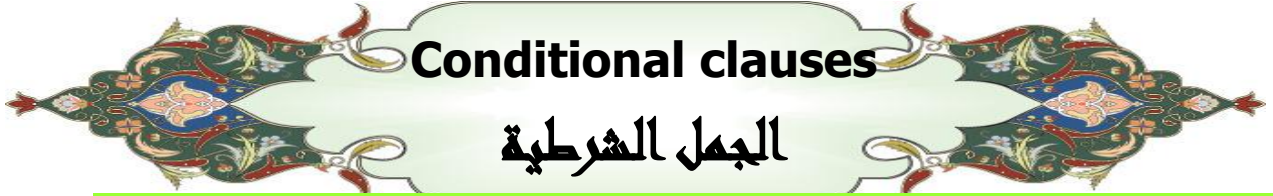
- 1- Our flat is very small.
If only we in a big house.
- 2- Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.
He wishes he older.
- 3- My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish we the same things.
- 4- I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.
If only I a camera with me.
- 5- My cousins don't live near here.
I wish they so far away.
- 6- I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
If only I a headache.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1- lived in a big house | 2- were older | 3- liked the same things | 4- had a camera with me |
| 5- weren't so far away 6- didn't have a headache | | | |

ملاحظة : إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ بـ I wish وبدأ الجواب بـ If only أو العكس ننسخ الجملة كما هي.

- 1) I wish our team played very well yesterday.
If only
- 2) If only I had concentrated properly in class today.
I wish.....

- 1- they played better (yesterday).
2- I had concentrated properly in class today.



1- Zero Type

If + S + V1 + C , S + V1 + C.

في هذه الحالة فإن If = when ومعناها عندما.
استخداماته :

نستخدم الجملة الشرطية الصفرية عندما تكون النتيجة أكيد حدوثها.

➤ If you heat water, it evaporates.

ترافق ظروف التكرار هذا النوع من الجمل مع الأحداث الشخصية المؤكدة.

• always, often, usually,
غالبا غالبا دائما

➤ If he goes out in the evening, he always gets up late.

ننفي هذا النوع باستخدام doesn't / don't

➤ The crops don't grow if it doesn't rain.

2- Type one

If + S + V1(s) + C , S + will + V + C

معنى If في Type 1 = إن

استخداماته

نستخدم الجملة الشرطية النوع الأول عندما تكون النتيجة ممكن حدوثها..

➤ If I study hard, I will get high mark.

ننفي هذا النوع باستخدام doesn't / don't

➤ If she doesn't study well, she won't get high marks.

كيف نميز بين النوع الصفري والنوع الأول

إذا كان فعل الشرط تصريف أول:

(١) إذا كانت الجملة حقيقة أو ظرف تكرر قبل الفراغ يكون الجواب V1(s)

1) If you heat water, it.....evaporates..... (evaporate)

2) If they train well before the test, they always win.....the game. (win)

(٢) إذا لم يكن هناك حقيقة أو ظرف تكرر قبل الفراغ فيكون الجواب will + V

3) If she uses the car, she will arrive on time. (arrive)

3-Type Two

If + S + V2 + C , S + would/could/might + V + C.

***معنى If في Type 2/3 = لو

استخداماته :

1- للتحدث عن أحداث غير ممكنة أو مستحيلة الحدوث بالوقت الحاضر والمستقبل .

- If it **rained** in summer, the weather **would be** moderate.
- If I **were** younger, I **would practice** a kind of sport.

2- للتمني والنصيحة.

- If I **were** rich, I **would buy** a new house.
- If I **were** you, I **would sleep** earlier.

(1) إعطاء النصيحة Giving Advice

يمكن إعطاء النصيحة باستخدام الأشكال التالية:

-You should

-If I were you, I would.....

(1)

1- You should practise the presentation several times.

If

2- I think you should make a list of questions.

If

3- If I were you, I would get some work experience.

You

4- You should look formal.

If.....

5- If I were you, I would do a lot of research

You

1-If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.

2-If I were you, I would make a list of questions.

3- You should get some work experience.

4-If I were you, I would look formal.

5- You should do a lot of research.

إذا كانت النصيحة نهي:

-You should not

-If I were you, I wouldn't.....

1- You shouldn't look too casual.

If

1-If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

2) التحويل من إعطاء تعليمات إلى جملة شرطية صفرية (zero type).

If you + v1(s) +c, s+ v1(s)+C.

➤ *Press the red button to make the window open.*

If you

➤ *Turn on the heater power to make water boil.*

If you.....

Answers : 1) press the red button, the window opens.

2) turn on the heater power , water boils.

تمرين (حفظ)

1-Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's

2- I asked someone to fix my computer.

I.....

3 -It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You.....

4-You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You

Answers : 1- Issa's phone might be broken.

2- I had my computer fixed.

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

4- You mustn't touch this machine.

Exercise

1-People say that the brain is like a computer.

It

2- Arab mathematicians invented algebra.

Algebraby Arab mathematicians.

3- Where does the bus go from, please?

Could you tell me.....?

4- Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

Mohammad had

5- "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour said

6- I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish

7- Ahmad has eaten two apples after dinner.

Two apples.....

8- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said

9- I wish I'd done more revision.

If only

10- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

There isn't.....

11- The team was celebrating the victory when I arrived.

The victory.....

- 12-Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind
- 13- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
The year
- 14-They say that fish is good for the brain.
Fish
- 15-You shouldn't worry so much.
If I
- 16- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."
Hussein told me
- 17- That is the teacher. The teacher teaches us English.
That is the teacher who.....
- 18-The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least
- 19- "I've lived in Amman for six years."
Sami said
- 20- There is less traffic in our street than that street.
There isn't
- 21- This was the easiest exam I have ever done.
This was the least
- 22- Thousands of tourists view Ajlun Castle every year.
Ajlun Castle
- 23-What time does the bus leave?
Could you tell me
- 24- I like Geography most of all.
The subject
- 25- Please help me to finish my work.
Do you mind
- 26-People think that we use a small percentage of our brain power.
We
- 27- He started watching the film at 9 p.m. It's 11 p.m., and he's still watching.
Hesince 9 p.m.
- 28- It is normal for my father now to sleep early.
My father
- 29- Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
Our exam.....
- 30- The heat made the journey unpleasant.
It was
- 31- I didn't learn French at school.
If only
- 32- Ibn Sina was a polymath. He is also known as Avicenna.
Ibn Sina,
- 33- My brother had a shower and then he went out.
After.....
- 34- I didn't visit my grandparents yesterday.
If only.....
- 35- I intend to start studying at university.
I am
- 36-The Egyptians built the pyramids.
It was the.....
- 37- I regret going to the party.
I wish

38- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

39- You should study English at university before getting a job as a teacher of English.

If I were you, I would.....

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

London,

41- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My.....

42 -I think you should send a text message.

If.....

43-Press that button to make the picture move.

If you

44- It was normal for children to be more active.

Children

45) Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I

Modal Answers

1-is said that the brain is like a computer.

2-was invented.

3- where the bus goes.

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

5- that she had some questions for Muna.

6-I had read that book.

7- have been eaten after dinner.

8- that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

9-If only I'd done more revision.

10-There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.

11- was being celebrated when I arrived.

12-telling me where the post office is

13- when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

14-is said to be good for the brain.

15-were you, I wouldn't worry so much.

16- that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

17- that is the teacher who(that) teaches us English.

18-expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.

19- that he had lived in Amman for six years.

20- There isn't as much traffic in our street as that street.

21- difficult exam I have ever done.

22- is viewed every year.

23- what time the bus leaves?

24-which I like most of all is Geography.

25 helping me to finish my work?

26- We are thought to use a small percentage of our brainpower.

27- has been watching the film.

28- is used to sleeping early now.

29-Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.

30-the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant.

31- If only I had learnt French at school.

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

33- my brother had had a shower, he went out.

34- I had visited my grandparents yesterday.

35- planning to start studying at university.

36-It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

37- I hadn't gone to the party.

38- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

39-If I were you, I would study English at university before getting a job as a teacher of English.

- 40- London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
 41- My missing laptop has been found.
 42- If I were you, I would send a text message.
 43- If you press that button, the picture moves.
 44- Children were used to being more active.
 45) I wish I hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home .

Forms Of the Verb

المواضيع المطروحة في هذا السؤال:

زمن الفعل Tenses

(ا) أبحث عن تصريف ثاني فإذا وجدت يكون الجواب :

V2	while, when while+ s+	was/ were + v- ing
	before/ after + s , because, never by the time + s+ v2 + c /by +time	had + v3
	for / since +time / all + time / How long?	had been + v- ing

was/ were + v- ing	V2 didn't + v Did+ s + v?
had + v3	
had been + v- ing	
أقل من 2020, before + time, yesterday, ago, last, أي إشارة للماضي	

2- حقيقة أو تكرار أو أحداث مجدولة

- every(each) + (day, week, month, year...)= daily, weekly, monthly, yearly(annually) .
- once ,twice, three, four- times + a day, a week, a month, ...
- always, normally, frequently, generally, often, usually, regularly, sometimes
occasionally, rarely, seldom, never.

أحل بالشكل التالي:

v1(s/es) → doesn't/don't+ v
 am, is, are → am not, isn't, aren't.

3- الآن/في الوقت الحاضر/نية عمل/ مؤقت

now, at the moment, for the time being.
these days, nowadays, at present
Listen!, Look!, Watch!, Be careful! Be quite, Don't +v.
tonight, today, this week / month/ year.

أحل بالشكل التالي:

am, is, are + v-ing → am not, isn't, aren't + v-ing.

- لا نستخدم اي زمن مستمر إذا كان الفعل ساكن.

4- since, for, lately, recently, How long? بدون v2

أحل بالشكل التالي:

- أختار الموجود من الزمنين v3 أو has, have + been +v-ing
- إذا دلت الجملة على حدث منتهي = has, have+ v3 / hasn't, haven't+ v3
- إذا دلت الجملة على حدث مستمر أو لم يذكر = has, have + been +v-ing / hasn't, haven't + been + v-ing

5- All + (the day, night, morning,...). -for the last +مدة.....
- every this

أحل بالشكل التالي:

has, have + been +v-ing → hasn't, haven't + been + v-ing

6- just, already, ever (للسؤال) never (للسؤال) , yet (نفي/ سؤال) ,
so far, at last, almost, all my life, for ages ,so, which means

أحل بالشكل التالي:

has, have+ v3 → hasn't, haven't+ v3

في حال عدم وجود كلمة دالة

(١) سبب في الماضي ونتيجته / اثره في الحاضر = has/ have + v3

➤ I **have lost** my key and I can't open the door.

(٢) إستنتاج السبب من أثره = has/ have+ been + v-ing

➤ The streets are still wet; it has been raining all night.

(٣) تنبؤ

will + v = بدون (ب)

going to = دليل (أ)

(٤) حدث سيقع

will + v = بدون (ب)

going to = بتخطيط (أ)

Future المستقبل

- next + (week, month, year, Friday,...).
- tomorrow, soon, shortly, the day after, later.
- the following + (day, week, year, ...).
- after + (فترة زمنية) , in 2021

A- simple

1- S + will + V - S + won't + V - Will + S + V?

(١) للتنبؤ بحدث بدون دليل (اعتماداً على اعتقاد شخصي).

think, believe, hope, perhaps, probably, possibly and maybe.

➤ I think he **will make** a good doctor.

(٢) للتعبير عن قرارات عفوية بدون تخطيط.

➤ Bye. I'll **phone** you when I get there.

=====

2- S+ am /is/are + going to +v +c.

(١) التنبؤ المعتمد على دليل.

➤ The sky is full of clouds. It's **going to** rain.

(٢) مخططات مستقبلية.

➤ We **are going to visit/ are visiting** Petra next week.

B- simple present

➤ My plane **leaves** at 7 tomorrow.

C- continuous

- S + will + be + V-ing
- S + won't + be + V-ing
- Will + S + be + V-ing?

- Don't come at 8.
- I will be attending a party.
حدث سيكون مستمرا عند نقطة زمنية في المستقبل.

D- perfect

- S + will+ have + V3
- S + won't + have + V3
- Will + S+ have + V3?

- Come after 9.
- The party will have finished.
حدث سينتهي بحلول وقت معين في المستقبل.

this time +(tomorrow/ next (زمن في المستقبل)

- in+ عدد+ زمن + time + المستمر + الأولوية للمستمر

- at + this time/ 7 o'clock+ زمن بالمستقبل

زمن بالمستقبل+ by

by + the time + S + V1 + c.

ملاحظة: إذا جاءت كلمة دالة مشتركة نقوم بالاتي:

١- إذا دل معنى الجملة على ان الحدث سيكون منتهيا نختار مستقبل تام:

-This time tomorrow, theythe new car.

(will have bought, will be buying, will buy)

-At this time tomorrow, The snow by April.

(will have stopped, will be stopping, will stop)

٢- إذا دل معنى الجملة على ان الحدث سيكون مستمرا نختار مستقبل مستمر:

-At this time tomorrow, You will still for her when her plane arrives.

(have waited, wait, be waiting)

٣- أختار المتوفر

-In two months time, I will my university degree.

(have finished , finish, be finished)

٤ - إذا دل معنى الجملة على ان هناك اكثر من حدث سيقع في نفس النقطة الزمنية نختار مستقبل تام:

-At 9 o'clock tonight, I will **three films.**
(have watched, watch, be watching)



- 1) This time tomorrow, I the news.
(will watch, will have watching, will be watching, watch)
- 2) My mum dinner in two hours time.
(will be preparing, is going to prepare, will prepare, is preparing)
- 3) By 9 tomorrow, Miriam's flight at Queen Alia International Airport.
(has arrived, will have arrived, will be arriving, will arrive)
- 4) I hope she the competition.
(will win, is going to win, is wining, will have won)
- 5) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because weour exams.
(will finish, will have finished, are going to finished, have finished)
- 6)Next month, we in this house for a year.
(live, will live, will be lived, will have lived)
- 7) Next Monday, I in my new job.
(will have working, will work, will be working, will have worked)
- 8) I have forgotten to bring the key. I back to bring it.
(am going to go, will be going, am going, will go)
- 9) The books that you ordered will.....by the end of the week.
(not be arriving, not arrive, not have arrived, not have arriving)
- 10) Don't call at 9. I dinner with my family then.
(will be having, will have had, will have, am having)
- 11) The traffic is terrible. We our flight.
(will miss, will be missing, are going to miss, miss)
- 12) Will you all your homework by eight o'clock?
(be doing, do, have done, have doing)
- 13) Will you us at the library this afternoon?
(be meeting, meet, have meeting, meeting)
- 14) Ok, I..... you.
(help, am helping, 'll help, am going to help)
- 15) This time tomorrow, I will..... three classes.
(be taken, have taken, be taking, take)
- 16) This driver is driving very fast. Hean accident.
(makes, will make, will have made, is going to make)
- 17) This time next year, theyfor their final exams.
(will prepare, will be preparing, will have preparing, are going to prepare)
- 18) We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train
(had gone, will be going, will have gone, will go)
- 19) Look at those black clouds. It
(is going to rain, is raining, rains, will rain)
- 20) If you need to contact me next week, we'll at a hotel in Aqaba.
(be staying, have stayed, stay, be stayed)

- 21) I hope Diana..... the exam.
(will have passed, will pass, is going to pass, passes)
- 22) Don't phone me at seven. Idinner with my family.
(will have had, will having, will be having, will have)
- 23) In two days time, we willmarried for 30 years.
(be, have be, have been, been)
- 24) Wait a minute! I..... the door for you.
(am going to open, open, will open, will be opening)
- 25) What do you think will you..... in two years' time?
(do, doing, have doing, be doing)
- 26) This time next month, my parents will.....married for twenty years.
(have being, have been, be, have)
- 27) By next year, will youEngland?
(be visiting, visit, have visiting, have visited)
- 28) They willnew classes this time tomorrow.
(not be take, not be taking, not have taking, not take)
- 29) Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or will you..... dinner with your family then?
(have had, have, be had, be having)
- 30) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because weour exams.
(will have finishing, will have finished, will finish, are finishing)
- 31) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
(am going to finish, will finish, will be finishing, will have finished)
- 32) What will youin ten years' time?
(have doing, be doing, do)
- 33) By 2020 CE, the new motorway.....
(will be opening, will open, will have opened)
- 34) I will still in seven years' time!
(study, be studying, have studied)
- 35) We won't be home tomorrow night. We'llthe football match at the stadium.
(be watching, have watching, watch)
- 36) The books that you ordered won't.....by the end of the week.
(have arrived, be arriving, arrive)
- 37) By next year, will youEngland?
(be visiting, visit, have visited)
- 38) My mum dinner in two hours' time.
(will have preparing, will have prepared, will prepare)

Answers :

- 1) will be watching 2) will be preparing 3) will have arrived 4) will win 5) will have finished
6) will have lived 7) will be working 8) will go 9) not have arrived 10) will be having
11) are going to miss 12) have done 13) be meeting 14) I'll help 15) have taken
16) is going to make 17) will be preparing 18) will have gone 19) is going to rain 20) be staying
21) will pass 22) will be having 23) have been 24) will open 25) be doing 26) have been
27) have visited 28) not be taking 29) be having 30) will have finished 31) will have finished
32) will we be doing 33) will have opened 34) be studying 35) be watching 36) have arrived
37) have visited 38) will have prepared

المبني للمجهول Passive

- تكون الجملة مبني للمجهول في حالتين :

- (١) إذا وجدنا بجملة ما بعد الفراغ عبارة **by + subject**
 (٢) إذا كان الفاعل لا يستطيع القيام بالفعل.

تمرين ١

- 1) The Prophet' by Gibran khalil Gibran in 1923.
(write, wrote, was written, is written)
- 2) Most of the tickets already.
(were sold, have sold, have been sold, sell)
- 3) We by the servant at the moment.
(are serving, is being served, is serving, are being served)
- 4) A painting from a museum in Oxford in 1999.
(stole, steal, is stolen, was stolen)
- 5) The prime minister a lot of difficult questions by journalists so far.
(ask, has asked, has been asked, have been asked)
- 6) The books back to the library two days ago.
(were taken, took, are taken, was taken)
- 7) Three men by the police now about the bank robbery.
(questioned, are questioning, is being questioned, are being questioned)
- 8) Hundreds of peoplein the streets every day by criminals.
(are attacked, attack, attacks, is attacked)
- 9) It isthat we affect the atmosphere of the Earth.
(believe, believes, believed, believing)
- 10) Irbidin the north of Jordan.
(locates, located, is located, has been located)
- 11) Trade ministersto attend a meeting in Egypt next week.
(have invited, have been invited, invites, invited)
- 12) Food parcels..... by the Royal Court among thousands of needy families across the Kingdom. (are being distributed, are distributing, distributed, was distributed)
- 13) The aidto meet the needs of thousands of targeted families for six months.
(are designed, is designed, designs, designed)
- 14) Many of the tickets for the Sydney Olympic Gamesto the public.
(hadn't offered, offered, had not been offered)
- 15) 400 ticketson sale.
(were being put, put, were putting, were been put)
- 16) Irbid In the north of Jordan.
(locates, is located, located, has located)
- 17) Many bookslast year.
(were sold, sold, are sold, have sold)
- 18) Iin November in 2000.
(born, am born, was born, have born)

Answers : 1) was written 2) have been sold 3) are being served 4) was stolen 5) has been asked
 6) were taken 7) are being questioned 8) are attacked 9) believed 10) is located 11) have been invited
 12) are being distributed 13) is designed 14) had not been offered 15) were being put 16) is located
 17) were sold 18) was born

Reported Speech الكلام المعاد

- 1- My father said that he his shop every day.
(opens, open, has opened, opened)
- 2- The man said that Ahmad his shop then .
(was opening, opened, has opened, is opening)
- 3-Sami said that I..... any films for two months.
(haven't seen, hasn't seen, didn't see, hadn't seen)
- 4-He said that he his exams a week before.
(finishes, has finished, had finished, finished)
- 5-I said that I..... tea the day before.
(drank, hadn't drunk, didn't drink, haven't drunk)
- 6- Rami told me that my brother a film then.
(was watching, is watching, has watched, had watched)
- 7- The teacher said that hethe test papers the day before.
(corrects, was correcting, corrected, had corrected)
- 8- Maha said that she finished writing the new essay.
(has already, had already, have already, is already)
- 9- My fatherthat he was a teacher.
(says, is saying, said, had said)

1- opened 2- was opening 3- hadn't seen 4-had finished 5- hadn't drunk 6- was watching 7- had corrected
8- had 9- said

Infinitives and Gerunds

✳ يمكن استخدام الأفعال التالية للتعبير عن المستقبل متبوعة بـ to + v ويكون شكلها مضارع بسيط

want / hope / intend / plan / afford + = to + v

يتمن من يخطط ينوي يأمل يريد

✳ stop + to+ V = التوقف عن فعل الشيء التوقف لفعل الشيء

✳ stop + V-ing = توقفت عن التدخين. توقفت لأدخن. > I stopped smoking.

- 1) My car stoppedworking..... I need to call a mechanic. (work)
- 2) My family stoppedto see.....the pyramids in Egypt. (see)

تدريب

- 1) He hopesa teacher one day.
(become, to become, becoming, will become)
- 2) I intend for a job when I finish university.
(to apply, applying, apply, to applying)
- 3) Many hospitals plan robots to help nurses in the future.
(used, use, using, to use)
- 4) How do you intend the problem?
(solve, have solved, to solve, solving)
- 5) Our school hopes..... enough money to build a new library.
(raising, to raise, raises, raise)

- 6) Do you intend..... tickets for the play?
(buying, bought, buy, to buy)
- 7) The players stoppedwhen the referee ended the match.
(to play, played, playing, play)

1) to become 2) to apply 3) to use 4) to solve 5) to raise 6) to buy 7) playing

Conditional Clauses

Type	If Clause	Main Clause(modal)
0	مفرد V1s (doesn't) / جمع V1 (don't)	مفرد V1s (doesn't) / جمع V1 (don't)
1	مفرد V1s (doesn't) / جمع V1 (don't)	will + V (may, can)(not)
2	v2 (didn't)	would + V (might, could)(not)

* نستخدم were مع المفرد والجمع

تدريب ١

- 1- I will enjoy my job **if** I ...have.....interesting colleagues. (have)
- 2- I think Iwill be.....successful if I work hard.(be)
- 3- If Ia lot, I will still make time to speak to my friends. (travel)
- 4- I will not work abroad unless itthe only option. (be)
- 5- If Ithe job I want, I will be very happy. (get)
- 6- I would get the job if I some experience. (have)
- 7- Unless Omar passes his driving test this afternoon,his own car. (not have)
- 8- If there was email in the 1960s, peoplewriting letters by now. (stop)
- 9- Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless hehelp his father. (have to)
- 10- If peopleabout global warming in the past, they would stop using fossil fuels by now. (know)

1) have 2) will be 3) travel 4) is 5) get 6) had 7) won't have 8) would stop 9) has to 10) knew

تدريب ٢

- 1) If Iyou, I'd ask the teacher.
(am, were, will be, would be)
- 2) If Iyou, you wouldn't know.
(tell, didn't tell, will tell, didn't told)
- 3) My dad wouldn't buy that car if hehow slow it was.
(would known, knows, knew, know)
- 4) If I were you, Ia new computer.
(will buy, buy, would buy, would bought)
- 5) Could you do better in the exam if yourevising earlier?
(started, have started, start, would start)
- 6) If Iin Amman, I'd go to the theatre every night.
(haven't live, lived, live, would live)
- 7) If I were you, Ihim out in your car.
(take, would take, took, will take)
- 8) If you get good exam results, you usuallya better job.
(get, got, have got, gets)
- 9) If I were given a horse, Iriding lessons.
(took, would take, will take, can take)

- 10) I'll ask Saleem this evening if heto our house.
(come, comes, came, will come)
- 11) Unless you have a language degree, you able to become an interpreter.
(will not be, are, wouldn't be, were)
- 12) If you get an interview for a job, you to show that you have good listening skills.
(would need, will need , need, needed)
- 13) If you are successful, it a secure and rewarding job.
(is, was, will be, would be)
- 14) You get a huge feeling of satisfaction if you know that people everything you translate.
(will understand, would understand, understood, understand)
- 15) If Iyou , I would drive slowly.
(were, am, will be, would be)
- 16) If you arrive at the station next Saturday, we there to meet you.
(were, will be, would be, are)
- 17) If people had mobile phones in the past, theyable to communicate more easily.
(will be, are, would be, were)
- 18) I will help you with your homework, if you..... me with mine!
(would help, help, helped, will help)
- 19) If it, we will have a picnic next week.
(didn't rain, rain, doesn't rain, rained)
- 20) If youthe prize, how will you spend the money?
(won, would win, win, will win)
- 21) If you did the course, you enough experience to apply for the job.
(would have, will have, have, had)

Answers : 1)were 2) didn't tell 3) knew 4) 'd buy 5) started 6) lived 7) 'd take 8) get
9) would take 10) comes 11) will not be 12) will need 13) will be 14) understand 15) were 16) will be
17) would be 18) help 19) doesn't rain 20)win 21) would have



have + اسم/ ضمير = V3

- 1) He's had his hair.....
(cut, has cut, is cutting, cuts)
- 2) They've had their flat.....
(redecorate, redecorated, redecorates, had redecorated)
- 3) Do you like this photograph? We had itby a local photographer.
(take, took, taken, takes)
- 4) I've got a really bad toothache. I might have to have a tooth
(fill, filled, filling, fills)

Answers : 1) cut 2) redecorated 3) taken 3) filled

كلمات دالة مشتركة

1) *always*

- Ahmadis.....alwayscoming.....to class late. (come)
➤ Ahmad alwayscomes.....to class late. (come)

2) *today, tonight, this week/month*

- إذا دلت الجملة على حدث منتهي يكون الجواب مضارع تام بسيط.
- إذا دلت الجملة على حدث مستقبلي يكون الجواب مضارع مستمر.

- My brother ...has bought.....a new car today and it is in the garage. (buy)
➤ My brother ...is buying....a new car today and it is soon will be in the garage. (buy)

3) *never*

- إذا كانت بين فراغين مع وجود تصريف ثاني يكون الجواب ماضي تام **had + v3**
- إذا كانت بين فراغين بدون وجود تصريف ثاني يكون الجواب مضارع تام **have + v3**
- إذا كانت قبل فراغ واحد يكون الجواب مضارع بسيط **v1**

- I was disappointed; the teacherhad...never ...corrected..... the papers in time.(correct)
➤ The teacherhas.....never correctedthe papers in time. (correct)
➤ The teacher nevercorrects.....the papers in time. (correct)

4) *by + time*

- by+ time = had + v3
- by + future time= will have + v3
- By the time + s + v1 + c. = will have + v3
- By the time + s + v2 + c. = had + v3

5) *has / have/ had + = v3*

تدريب شامل

- 1- My father his shop every day. (open)
- 2-Look ,he his shop. (open)
- 3-I any films for two months. (not see)
- 4-He his exams a week ago. (finish)
- 5-I tea yesterday. (not drink)
- 6-While he the story , he fell asleep. (read)
- 7-After he the bridge , he saw the animals. (cross)
- 8-By the time he was eleven years old , he to swim in the sea. (learn)
- 9-Cairo the capital of Egypt. (be)
- 10-By 9 o'clock, he his third letter. (write)
- 11- I the match on television now. (watch)
- 12- My brother..... a job last week. (find)
- 13- Be quite! Your sister..... now. (sleep)
- 14- Ahmad and Saleh..... video games yesterday. (not play)
- 15-The earth round the sun.(go)
- 16- While I..... the news, the computer suddenly went off. (read)
- 17- My plane.....at 4 p.m. tomorrow.(leave)
- 18- Jordan.....in the Middle east. (lie)
- 19- Our team..... two matches so far. (win)
- 20-A: Where are the children? B: They tennis in the garden.(play)
- 21-you visit Jerash last week? (Do)
- 22-We had.....for 12 hours when he woke us up. (not, sleep)
- 23- We..... the course in 2003. (take)
- 24-I felt a little better after I the medicine. (take)

- 25-The workers a meeting at the moment. (attend)
 26-Look! The lion..... the guard. (attack)
 27-Ahmad English well. (speak)
 28- Leena her homework yet. (not finish)
 29- I my pen yesterday. (lose)
 30- My English since I moved to Britain. (improve)
 31- While Omar last night, someone stole his car. (sleep)
 32-Before Mona..... me, she had called. (visit)
 33-Nawal her car every day this week.(be clean)
 34- I..... tennis for 20 years. (play)
 35- Hani..... in Madaba three years ago. (live)
 36- They for us when we got off the plane. (wait)
 37- We.....a football match tonight. (watch)
 38- The film.....at 7 p.m. Let's hurry up.(start)
 39- She alwaysto school late. (arrive)
 40- Shealways..... to school late. (arrive)
 41- I neverto school late. (go)
 42- How long had she..... English before she went to London? (be, learn)
 43- I did not feel comfortable; I.....neverto school late before.(go)
 44- My fathera new phone today. I couldn't use it because it is so sophisticated. (buy)
 45- My fathera new phone today. (be, buy)
 46-If the students are clever, I..... them more exercises. (give)
 47- The children can stay here if theytoo much noise. (not make)
 48- More tourists would come to this town if it a better climate. (have)
 49- Where have you been? Ifor ages. (be, wait)
 50- Before she went to the library, Hudaher mother to prepare lunch. (help)
 51- I hope.....the scholarship. (get)
 52- My teacher said that heall the papers the day before. (correct)
 53) Ifor a long time, when it suddenly began to rain. (not be, walk)
 54- I can't call my dad right now. He'llthe plane. (board)
 55- This time next month, my parentsmarried for twenty years. (be)
 56) My brotherwaiting for two hours before the bus arrived. (have ,be)
 57) Mohammadall the day when he ran out of petrol. (be, drive)
 58) Maha..... a report right now. (type)
 59) Ineverto school late. (go)
 60) Theyat the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived. (wait)

Answers :

1-opens 2- is opening 3-have not seen 4- finished 5-didn't drink 6-was reading 7-had crossed
 8- had learnt 9- is 10- had written 11- am watching 12- found 13-is sleeping 14- didn't play 15- goes
 16- was reading 17- leaves 18- lies 19- has won 20-are playing 21- Did 22-not been sleeping 23-took
 24-had taken 25- are attending 26-is attacking 27- speaks 28- hasn't finished 29-lost 30- has improved
 31- was sleeping 32- visited 33-has been cleaning 34- have played 35-lived 36-were waiting
 37-are watching/ are going to watch 38- starts 39- arrives 40- is / arriving 41- go 42- been learning
 43- had/ gone 44- has bought 45- is buying 46- will give 47- don't make 48- had 49-have been waiting
 50- had helped 51- to get 52- had corrected 53- hadn't been walking 54- be boarding 55- will have been
 56- had been 57- had been driving 58- is typing 59- have / gone 60- had been waiting

تدريب ٢

1. He in London.
(live, lived, lives, had lived)
2. If I to France to study, I will improve my French.
(go, went, doesn't go, can go)
3. Teachers always..... home works on Fridays.
(are correcting, corrected, corrects, correct)
4. My brother is so sleepy. He all the night.
(has worked, has been working, had been working, worked)
5. When I was young, I my grandfather every day.
(don't visit, had visited, visit, visited)
6. I had washed the apple before Iit
(had eaten, was eating, ate, eat)
7. By the time Aws finished his studies, hein London for over eight years.
(had been, will have been, was, wasn't)
8. Smartphones..... in the early 2000s.
(invented, had invented, were invented, invent)
9. My father said that heAqaba every year.
(visited, visit, visits, will visit)
10. He had his houseby a local builder.
(was built, build, been built, built)
11. The adult human body 206 bones.
(contain, contains, contained, don't contain)
12. Sami..... history.
(teaches, had taught, don't teach, teach)
13. I live in Jerash, but I.....in Irbid for few months only.
(will not stay, stayed, stay, am staying)
14. Joantwo foreign languages so far
(has studied, have studied, has been studying, studied)
15. Yazanprimary school in Irbid in 2002.
(was attending, doesn't attend, had attended, attended)
16. While wethe picnic, it started to rain.
(were having, had had, had, are having)
17. He hopesa teacher one day.
(becoming, to becoming, to become, will become)
18. Samya said that Mohammadtheir car the previous week.
(doesn't buy, had bought, didn't buy, has bought)
19. I had a guitarfor me by a very famous instrument maker.
(maked, was made, made, had made)
20. Light at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.
(travels, travel, is traveling, don't travel)
21. Look! The boysthe cow.
(were feeding, feed, have fed, are feeding)
22. How long have you at this school?
(be, had, been, were)

23. Sheat the party last week.
(had been, didn't be, was being, was)
24. My phone stoppedI need to buy a new one.
(to work, working, to working, had worked)
25. Samya told the boys that they.....late.
(are, have been ,do, were)
26. I football every weekend.
(played, am playing, play, have played)
27. I don't like them because they always.....
(don't /complaining, have /complained, were /complaining, are /complaining)
28. She for you all day .
(has been waiting, had been waiting, has waited, is waiting)
29. I on this report since eight o'clock this morning.
(worked, am working, had been working, have been working)
30. He shy as a child, but now he is not.
(has been, was, is, will be)
31. About one billion smartphones around the world each year.
(sold, were sold, sell, are sold)
32. The school term next week.
(starts, will start, start, started)
33. I TV at the moment.
(have watched, watched, am watching, don't watch)
34. Idinner, so you should come and eat.
(cooked, have cooked, have been cooking, will cook)
35. My brother to school late two days ago.
(goes, was gone, had gone, went)
36. When the phone....., she was writing a letter.
(doesn't ring, was rang, rang, had rung)
37. Look at the sky! It.....
(will rain, is going to rain, rains, will have rained)
38. They said they part of the homework 2 hours before.
(finished, have finished, had finished, don't finish)
39. My planeat 6 o'clock.
(left, will leave, leave, leaves)
40. Annanever a leg.
(had /broken, is /breaking, has /broken, break)
41. If it in summer, the weather would be moderate.
(rained, rains, rain, will rain)
42. We were not able to get a hotel room because wein advance.
(hadn't booked, was booking, weren't booking, didn't book)
43. She said that Aws and Yazan using her bag.
(are, will be, aren't, were)
44. She..... four languages.
(speak, speaks, is spoken, spoken)
45. Have youHelen today?
(see, saw, seen, sees)

46. I a beautiful movie yesterday.
(saw, see, have seen, don't see)
47. I think he a great musician.
(is going to be, will be, will have been, is being)
48. I for a trek in Wadi Rum this week.
(will leave, leave, had left, am leaving)
49. Nancy her medicine for the last three days?
(hasn't been taken, isn't taking, doesn't take, hasn't been taking)
50. Bara' had at the university for more than a year before he left for Qatar.
(taught, been taught, been teaching, not been taught)
51. I my friend tonight.
(will visit, am visiting, visit, visits)
52. He always I wish he would stop talking.
(is talk, is talking, talks, has talked)
53. I intend for a job when I finish university.
(applying, will apply, to applying, to apply)
54. She up at 7 for the last two weeks.
(has been getting, has got, hasn't got, gets)
55. I hate living in Seattle because it is always
(raining, rains, rained, rain)
56. I just my examinations.
(had /finished, didn't /finish, have /finished, don't /finish)
57. I my dinner yet.
(didn't have, hadn't had, had, haven't had)
58. They at the hotel for a week.
(have be, have been, had been, are)
59. The police the robbers yesterday.
(hadn't caught, didn't catch, don't catch, catch)
60. The children their homework when I got home.
(are doing, have been doing, had done, were doing)
61. They for over an hour before Aws arrived.
(had talked, had been talking, didn't talk, have been talking)
62. She at that company for three years when it went out of business.
(had been working, had worked, doesn't work, had working)
63. Sami for us when we got off the plane.
(is waiting, will be waiting, was waited, was waiting)
64. I for more than two hours before I slept.
(had studied, had been studying, am studying, have been studying)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. lives | 24. working | 47. will be |
| 2. go | 25. were | 48. am leaving |
| 3. correct | 26. play | 49. hasn't been taking |
| 4. has been working | 27. are /complaining | 50. been teaching |
| 5. visited | 28. has been waiting | 51. am visiting |
| 6. ate | 29. have been working | 52. is /talking |
| 7. had been | 30. was | 53. to apply |
| 8. were invented | 31. are sold | 54. has been getting |
| 9. visited | 32. starts | 55. raining |
| 10. built | 33. am watching | 56. have finished |
| 11. contains | 34. have cooked | 57. haven't had |
| 12. teaches | 35. went | 58. have been |
| 13. am staying | 36. rang | 59. didn't catch |
| 14. has studied | 37. is going to rain | 60. were doing |
| 15. attended | 38. had finished | 61. had been talking |
| 16. were having | 39. leaves | 62. had been working |
| 17. to become | 40. has/broken | 63. was waiting |
| 18. had bought | 41. rained | 64. had been studying |
| 19. made | 42. hadn't booked | |
| 20. travels | 43. were | |
| 21. are feeding | 44. speaks | |
| 22. been | 45. seen | |
| 23. was | 46. saw | |

- بقية القواعد

Used to

- 1) (am, is are / was, were (not)(be) معناد على (noun/ v-ing / pronoun) اسم + used to + فعل
- 2) كان (didn't use to+ v /did + s+ use to +v?) (v) فعل + used to + اسم إذا وجدنا بالجملة دلالة على ان الحدث كان يحدث وتوقف أو العكس نختار صيغة **used to + v**
- 1) I English, but now I do.
(didn't use to understand, am used to understand, didn't used to understand)
- 2) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.
(used to, is use to, is used to, isn't use to)
- 3) My family and I camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
(am used to go, used to go, am used to going, used to going)
- 4) Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if youdoing much exercise.
(didn't use to, used to, aren't use to, aren't used to)
- 5) When I was young, I fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!
(used to go, am used to go, am used to going, didn't used to go)
- 6) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
(used to, didn't used to, weren't used to, weren't use to)

- 7) My grandparents send emails when they were my age.
(didn't used to, didn't use to, aren't used to, are used to)
- 8) Rashed swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
(used to go, is used to go, is used to going, didn't used to go)
- 9) We always go to the market across the street, so weeating fresh vegetables.
(are used to, were used to, used to, didn't use to)
- 10) Please slow down. Iwalking so fast!
(didn't use to, 'm not use to, didn't used to, 'm not used to)
- 11) When you were younger, did youplay in the park?
(use to, used to, be used to, are used to)
- 12) Most Jordanians the hot weather that we have in summer.
(are use to, used to, are used to, didn't use to)
- 13) There be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
(use to be, used to be, are used to be, are use to be)
- 14) Salma has been practising the Oud really hard and she playing it.
(used to, is use to, isn't use to, is used to)
- 15) I go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
(didn't used to, use to, am used to, used to)
- 16) When I was a child, my grandmother used to cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
(make, making, to make, made)
- 17) My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't used to nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
(have, had, having, to having)
- 18) I just got glasses this week, and I'm not used them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.
(wear, to wearing, wearing, to wear)

Answers :1. didn't use to understand 2. is used to 3. used to go 4. aren't used to 5. used to go
6. weren't used to 7. didn't use to 8. used to go 9. are used to 10. 'm not used to 11. use to 12. are used to
13. used to be 14. is used to 15.used to 16. make 17. having 18. to wearing

Indirect questions

1) Do you mind + v-ing

تدريب

- 1) Do you mind..... that again, please?
(explain, to explain, explaining, explained)
- 2) Do you mind..... the phone?
(answering, to answer, answers, answered)
- 3) Do you mind..... the door?
(close, to close, closing, closed)

1) explaining 2) answering 3) closing

Impersonal Passive

- 1) It is that she is a good swimmer.
(known, knows, knew, to know)
- 2) It is that the man is in hospital.
(sayed, saying, says, said)
- 3) children are thoughtin bed.
(to be, are, will be, has)
- 4) It is believed that the robberworked in the bank.
(have, has, are, were)
- 5) It used to be thought that nuclear power stations dangerous.
(are, were, have, has)
- 6) The new product is claimed out soon.
(comes, to come, to have come, came)
- 7) Working from home used to be thought impractical.
(to be, is, was, to have been)
- 8) We are thoughta small percentage of our brain power.
(only to use, to use only, to only use, to only be use)
- 9) Learning languages to also present the brain with unique challenges.
(was thought, is thought, are thought, were thought)
- 10) Using cars known to pollute the environment.
(are, were, has been, have been)
- 11) They claim that the new product out soon.
(come, to come, will come, came)
- 12) Scientists have proved that ghostsreal.
(are, were, to be, to have been)
- 13) people think that newswith time.
(to come, come, came, comes)

1- known	2- said	3- to be	4- has	5- were	6- to come
7- to have been	8- to only use	9- is thought	10- has been	11- will come	12- are 13- comes

Wish/ Regret

❖ إذا كان هناك دلالة على الماضي أو يمكن تحقيق التمني (تمني خاطئ) يكون الحل ندم **had+ v3**
 ❖ أما إذا كان ما نتمناه بالحاضر أو لا يمكن تحقيق التمني الآن يكون الحل **v2**
 ❖ نستخدم **were** مع المفرد والجمع

1

- 1- Ali did not pass his exams. If only hehad studied..... harder last year. (study)
- 2- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes hehad done.....a cultural awareness course. (do)
- 3- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it cooler. (be)
- 4- I feel ill. I wish Ihadn't eaten.....so many sweets! (not eat)

- 5-Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes hewere.....taller! (be)
 6-I can't do this exercise. I wish Iunderstood.....it. (understand)
 7-Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he ...spoke....Chinese.(speak)
 8-Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only itlarger oil reserves. (have)
 9-If only Ia bicycle. (have)
 10-I wish Ithe answer. (know)
 11-I wish wein a bigger flat. (live)
 12-If only Iten years younger. (be)
 13-I wish Italler. (be)
 14-I wish Ithese shoes. They hurt my feet. (not buy)
 15-We're late. If only wethe earlier bus. (catch)
 16-Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish Ito him.(listen)
 17-I regret the deal now. I wish weit.(do)
 18- I'm cold. If only I..... a coat. (bring)
 19- We're late. I wish we..... earlier. (get up)
 20- I feel ill. I wish Iso many sweets. (not eat)
 21)I can't find my way to the city centre. I wish Ifind it. (can)

1-had studied	2-had done	3-had been	4-hadn't eaten	5- were	6- understood	7- spoke	8- had
9-had	10- knew	11- lived	12-were	13-were	14-hadn't bought	15 -had caught	16- had listened
17- had done	18- had brought	19- had got up	20- hadn't eaten	21) could			

2

- 1- Nidal isn't here. I wish hehere.
 (is, was, has been, had)
 2- Fadi can't find a good job. He wishes hefind a good job.
 (can, could, couldn't, can't)
 3- I spent my money yesterday. I wish Imy money.
 (hadn't spent, didn't spend, hadn't spent, spent)
 4- I have a cold. I wish Ia cold.
 (don't have, didn't have, haven't, hadn't)
 5- I have to clean the class. I wish Iclean the class.
 (don't have to, haven't to, didn't have to, haven't)
 6-Yazan didn't help me. I wish heme.
 (helped, didn't help, had helped, help)
 7- We have to do much homework. I wish weso much homework.
 (don't have to do, didn't have to do, had to do)
 8- I'm over 1.83. I wish I so tall.
 (didn't grow, hadn't grown, don't grow, hadn't grow)
 9- He's such a bad driver. I wish hegiven a driving license.
 (wasn't , isn't, hadn't been, was)
 10- I don't speak any French. I wish Iharder at school.
 (worked, had worked, works, work)
 11- I've got no money left. I wish Iit on ice-cream and chocolate.(not spend)
 (hadn't spent, spend, spent, don't spend)
 12 - They wished he skiing with them, but he hadn't recovered from the operation.
 (had come, came, comes, was coming)
 13- I wish you..... badly about me last night.
 (hadn't talked, didn't talk, don't talk, talked)
 14- If only it..... raining, we could go out for a walk
 (stops, stopped, had stopped, has stopped)

- 15- I wish Valencia the match yesterday, but they didn't play very well.
(win, had won, won, has won)
- 16- I wish you..... in my classes. It distracts everybody.
(don't get up, wouldn't get up, won't get up, hadn't got up)
- 17- I wish I..... richer, so I could travel everywhere in my private jet.
(were, am, had been, was)
- 18- If only we..... the floods last year, the crops would have been fantastic.
(don't have, didn't have, had, hadn't had)

Answer : 1- was 2- could 3- hadn't spent 4- didn't have 5- didn't have to 6- had helped 7- didn't have to do
8- hadn't grown 9- hadn't been 10- had worked 11- hadn't spent 12- had come 13- hadn't talked 14- stopped
15- had won 16- wouldn't get up 17- were 18- hadn't had

Relative Clauses

حل سؤال الاختيار من متعدد
(١) نحذف **whose, when, where** إذا تبع الفراغ فعل.
(٢) نحذف **whose** إذا تبع الفراغ ضميراً أو اي شيء ما عدا الأسم.

1) (مالك) **noun**+ + (مملوك / تابع) **noun** = **whose**

- 1- The student book I still have can come to college .
(who , whose , which , who's)
- 2- I used the computerkeyboard is new.
(which, where, who, whose)
- 3-The roomdoor was closed is mine.
(which, where, who, whose)

2) عاقل مفرد / جمع ++c +. = **who**

- 1-The boy lost his book is waiting in the office.
(whose, which , who, where)
- 1- I met the doctorI saw last night at hospital.
(which , where, when, that)

3) غير عاقل مفرد / جمع ++ c. = **which**

- 1-He has gone to fetch the animals are drinking in the river.
(who , whose , when, that)
- 2- I read the bookmy brother bought last week.
(who , whose , where, which)

4) مكان ++ ضمير / اسم = where

1-The house he lives needs repairing.
(which, whose , that , where)

2- We all looked at the place the fire had started.
(where , which , whose , when)
Where = in which

5) مكان ++ فعل = which

1-This is the hospitalwas built in 1972.
(where, when, which, whose)

2- The buildingconsists of three flats is mine.
(where, when, which, whose)

6) مكان ++ ضمير / اسم + in = which

1- I met him in the café he was working.
(who , when , where , which)

2- I met him in the café he was working in.
(who , when , where , which)

7) time ++ ضمير / اسم = when

1-I can't remember the time I was at school.
(where, who , when , which)

2-I met her last month she came to our house.
(who , which , where , when).

8) time ++ فعل = which

1- I cannot come at the time was suggested last week.
(where, who , when , which)

** اذا كان ضمير الوصل محذوف

1- the book I need is not in the library.
(who , whose , where, x)

2- The lady you asked about is my aunt.
(which , where , x , when).

تدريب

1. This is the town I spent my childhood.
a. who b. which c. whose d. where

2. Here is an article might interest you.
a. who b. which c. whose d. when

3. He does his best shall be rewarded.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose

4. That is the car I want to buy.
a. which b. who c. when d. whose

5. I gave her a bag has red stars on its back.
a. that b. who c. where d. whose

6. This is Maha you met last year.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
7. I was impressed by the way she did it.
a. where b. when c. whose d. that
8. They got divorced a few months later surprised nobody.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
9. The people live next door are not very friendly.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
10. The only thing matters is to find our way home.
a. who b. whose c. when d. that
11. The woman I marry should have good sense of humor.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
12. She was loved by the people..... she worked.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
13. We all trust people speak the truth.
a. who b. which c. whose d. when
14. She has gone to the restaurant is her birth place.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
15. There is no one has not lost a dear one.
a. which b. who c. when d. whose
16. The letter he sent never reached me.
a. who b. whose c. when d. x
17. I'd like to take you to a café serves excellent coffee.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
18. The computer I bought last week is already broken.
a. where b. who c. which d. whose
19. That is the place Yazan works.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
20. Ahmad wife works in our office has two houses.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
21. This is the town in I spent my childhood.
a. where b. who c. which d. whose
22. I really enjoyed the time was spent at the restaurant.
a. which b. who c. where d. whose
23. I remember the day I met her like it was just yesterday.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
24. The boy dog chased the cat has gone home.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
25. She loves the people not the things make her happy.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
26. They live in a city is in the north of England.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which
27. The fruit isn't fresh is on the table.
a. who b. whose c. when d. that
28. This is the house I was born in.
a. who b. whose c. when d. which

Modal Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. where | 11. who | 21. which |
| 2. which | 12. who | 22. which |
| 3. who | 13. who | 23. when |
| 4. which | 14. which | 24. whose |
| 5. that | 15. who | 25. who |
| 6. who | 16. x | 26. which |
| 7. that | 17. which | 27. that |
| 8. which | 18. which | 28. which |
| 9. who | 19. where | |
| 10. that | 20. whose | |

Relative clauses

2) Non-defining	1) Defining
(٢) غير محددة	(١) محددة
- بفواصل (جملة معترضة) - يمكن حذفها - It gives additional information. إضافية	- بدون فواصل - لا يمكن حذفها - It gives essential information. أساسية
مفرد	مفرد
My brother, who lives in Amman, visited me. - لا يوجد غيره لذلك لا داعي لتحديده	My brother who lives in Amman visited me. - يوجد للعائد أكثر من خيار لذلك نحدده
جمع	جمع
Children ,who like their teacher ,gave her flowers. - كل الفاعل قام بالعمل all	Children who like their teacher gave her flowers. - فقط الذين تم تحديدهم هم الذين قاموا بالعمل only

تدريب

- 1-The books, which I bought yesterday, were lost. This sentence means that:
(all, some , none) of my books were lost.
- 2-Students who study hard will get high marks. This sentence means that:
(all, most of , only) the students who study hard will get high marks.
- 3-The tree I planted in the garden has some fruit. This is a :
(none defining, defining, reduced) relative clause.
- 4-Drivers who drive carefully do not make accidents. This is a :
(none defining, defining, reduced) relative clause.
- 5-Drivers, who drive carefully, do not make accidents .This sentence
(gives additional information, identifies the drivers, gives essential information)

1- all 2- only 3- reduced 4- defining 5- gives additional information

Comparison

- 1) as حاف as 2) thaner 3) thest

- 1- Sami isthan Maher. (short, shorter, shortest, the shortest)
 - 2- You should come asas you can. (early, earlier, earliest, more early)
 - 3- All the students are clever but Yazan is the..... (most clever, clever, cleverer, cleverest)
- (٢) إذا كان هناك طرفين نحذف thest أما إذا كان طرف نختاره
- 1- My car isyour car.(cheaper that, less cheaper than, as cheap as, the cheapest)
 - 2- This dress is one. (as expensive as, more expensive than, the most expensive)

٣) إذا كان الفعل be نختار صفة (adjective) أما إذا كان فعل عادي (finite verb) نختار ظرف.

1- She can sing asas her sister. (well, better, good, worse)

2- She is as.....as her friend. (good, better, well, worse)

3- Yazan is of all the students.

(more quiet than, the most quietly, the most quiet, the more quietly)

4- Maha drives her sister does.

(as carefully as, less careful than, as careful as, more careful than)

بعض الأفعال تعامل معاملة أفعال be مثل:

1) seem, look يبدو 2) get, become يصبح 3) feel, taste, smell, sound, find

➤ Mary seems as..... as all the girls in the group.

(happily, happy, happier, more happily)

٤) قواعد إملائية

• عند إضافة (er) أو (est) فإننا نجري التغييرات التالية:

١- إذا كانت الصفة من مقطع واحد تنتهية بحرف صامت مسبق بحرف علة واحد فإننا نضعف الحرف الأخير.

hot- hotter than- the hottest.

٢- إذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف صامت فإننا نحول الـ (y) إلى (i) ونضيف (er) أو (est).

- crazy- crazier than- the craziest.

٧) صفات غير منتظمة

1	<i>as good/well as</i>	<i>better than</i>	<i>the best</i>
2	<i>as bad as</i>	<i>worse than</i>	<i>the worst</i>
3	<i>as much/many as</i>	<i>more than</i>	<i>the most</i>
4	<i>as little/ few as</i>	<i>less than</i>	<i>the least</i>
5	<i>as far as</i>	<i>farther than</i>	<i>the farthest</i>

1- This is theplayer in the team. (good, better, best, bad)

2- She can type asas her sister. (well, better, good, best)

3- She is as.....as her sister. (worse, good, better, well)

4- My father bought thecar in the town. (good, bad, better, best)

5- I have got asmoney as you have.(much, more, many, less)

6- We have boughtbooks than you. (least, many, more, most)

7- My grandfather has goats than his neighbour. (little, most, less, least)



1- Sami isas Maher.

(the shortest, as short, shorter, less short)

2- You should come.....than others.

(earlier, earlier, more earlier, early)

3- My father is the between his brothers.

(more younger, younger than, the youngest, more young)

4- Yazan is..... his friend Ahmad.

(as clever as, cleverer, the cleverest, more cleverer)

5- Our house is..... yours.

(as beautiful as, as beautifully as, more beautifully than)

6-Aqaba isin Jordan.

(the hottest, the hottest, more hotter, as hot as)

7- Our city is..... your city.

(as quieter as , as quiet as, less quiet than)

- 8- This chair is..... that chair.
(as comfortable, more comfortable, less comfortable than)
- 9- Layla sings Fatin)
(beautifuler than, more beautiful than, less beautifully than)
- 10- This film is..... film I have ever seen.
(the least exciting, more exciting, less exciting than)
- 11- Our house is your house.
(as good as, the best, as well as, better)
- 12- She can type..... her sister.
(as good as, better, as well as, the bet)
- 13- Your drawing isthan his.
(bader, worse, more worse, the worse)
- 14- I have got.....money as you have.
(as much, more, as many, most)
- 15- My grandfather has goats than his neighbour.
(little, less, much, many)
- 16) Farming isit used to be.
(profitable than, less profitable than, more profitable that)
- 17) This village isin the countryside.
(the busiest, more busier than, the busyest)
- 18) My brother is between his friends.
(the most beautiful, more beautiful than, the least handsome)
- 19) Which isthe tiger or the gazal?
(faster, faster than, more faster, fastest)
- 20) Which isour house or yours?
(highest, higher than, longer, higher)

Answers : as short 2- earlier 3- the youngest 4- as clever as 5- as beautiful as 6- the hottest 7- as quiet as
8- less comfortable than 9- less beautifully than 10- the least exciting 11- as good as 12- as well as
13- worse 14- as much 15- less 16- less profitable than 17- the busiest 18- the least handsome
19- faster 20- higher

Cleft Sentences (١٦) الجمل المجزوءة

- 1- It Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum in 2007 CE.
(is, had been, be, was)
- 2- The time when I working was 11 p.m.
(stop, am stopped , had stopped, stopped)
- 3- Huda was the person who the prize for Art last year.
(wins, has won, won, have won)
- 4- The thing which makes the journey unpleasant the heat.
(is, was, has, had)

Answers : 1- was 2- stopped 3- won 4- is

تمرین شامل

A. Correct the verb between brackets and write yours in your ANSWER

الاقواس بين الفعل صحح

BOOKLET.

- 1) When I was a student, Ito work very hard.(not use)
- 2) By June next year, they this bridge. (complete)
- 3)It is that cars pollute the environment. (know)
- 4)Your new computer will last a long time if youcareful with it. (be)
- 5) Omar passed all his exams. Henon-stop for a month. (be, revise)
- 6)Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish hemore careful. (be)
- 7) Leena's homework yet. (not finish)
- 8) Iget up very early and study alone.(used to)
- 9)The project in 2015. (complete)
- 10)If you water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
- 11) Ifor half an hour when I saw you. (be, run)
- 12) Do you mindme the details? (give)
- 13)She said that Hani..... in Madaba three years before. (live)
- 14) Theyfor over an hour before Aws arrived. (be, talk)
- 15)It is that the new product will come out soon. (claim)
- 16)Fadi has lost his wallet. I wish hemore careful. (be)
- 17) Are you used to in Jordan yet? (live)
- 18) My mother hadin the market when she lost her purse. (be, shop)
- 19)It has been that the mission was impossible. (find)
- 20) He in two days tomorrow. (travel)
- 21)Many cars since he received his mechanic's license. (repair)
- 22) My car last night. (steal)
- 23) When I was a child, my grandmother used tocakes for us.(make)
- 24)The student said that the teachera lesson when I arrived.(give)
- 25)If youthe plants, they will die. (not water)
- 26)Do you mindthe window, please? (open)
- 27) The filmby the family now. (watch)
- 28) My cousins will..... by the time I go home from school. (arrive)
- 29)It is that she will win a gold medal. (believe)
- 30) Hehaving nothing to do all day. (not be use to)
- 31)Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school..... ? (finish)
- 32) Sheat that company for three years when it went out of business. (be, work)
- 33) I've broken my watch. If only Iit (not drop)
- 34) Wethe game in three weeks time. (practice)
- 35) I just got glasses this week, and I'm not used to glasses yet.(wear)
- 36)Do you mindme to finish my work? (help)
- 37) My mother was tired; she..... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (be cook)
- 38) My brother for two hours before the bus arrived. (be, wait)
- 39)The castle by many tourists daily. (visit)
- 40) Soon we will..... for our holiday.(be, pack)
- 41) When we were younger, welive in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.(used to)
- 42) By the end of this year, wehere for ten years.(live)
- 43)Our flat is very small. If only we in a big house. (live)
- 44) The teacherthat he hadn't finished the work the day before. (say)
- 45) It isthat dolphins are highly clever. (say)
- 46)You will not pass your exams unless youhard. (study)

- 47) Do you mind me with this bag? (help)
 48) Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (go)
 49) It my father who gives me the money every day. (be)
 50) Our grandmother used to us stories at bedtime. (tell)
 51) Will it still this evening? (rain)

Answers : 1- didn't use 2- will have completed 3- known 4- are 5- had been revising 6- had been
 7- hasn't been finished 8- used to 9- was completed 10- heat 11- had been running 12- giving 13- had lived
 14- had been talking 15- claimed 16- had been 17- living 18- been shopping 19- found 20- will be travelling
 21- have been repaired 22- was stolen 23- make 24- had been giving 25- don't water 26- opening 27- is being
 watched 28- have arrived 29- believed 30- isn't used to 31- finishes 32- had been working 33- hadn't dropped
 34- will be practicing 35- wearing 36- helping 37- had been cooking 38- had been waiting 39- is visited
 40- be packing 41- used to 42- will have lived 43- lived 44- said 45- said 46- study 47- helping 48- to go
 49- is 50- tell 51- be raining

سؤال الاختيار من متعدد

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) People..... smartphones since 2000.
(uses, used, have been using, had used)
- 2) Smartphones in the early 2000s.
(were invented, invent, have invented, invented)
- 3) During the early 2000s, people phones in different colours and different designs.
(have bought, are buying, had bought, bought)
- 4) The first tablet computer in 2010 CE
(has been produced, had produced, produced, was produced)
- 5) By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
(sold, were sold, had sold, had been sold)
- 6) It Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
(were, is, has been, was)
- 7) In the near future, it that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
(estimate, estimated, will estimate, is estimated)
- 8) It is probable that this market in the future.
(will expand, expands, expand, is going to expand)
- 9) I am going to visit my grandfather..... he is sleeping.
(provided that, even if, unless, when)
- 10) Experts say there a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future. (will be, has been, is, was)
- 11) We had finished studying in this collage 2002.
(since, by, for, in)
- 12) They have known each other they were 9 years old.
(at, for, since, on)
- 13) The event that place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.
(took, take, takes, has taken)
- 14) The authorities have just the green light to the building of a new airport.
(gave, given, give, gives)
- 15) Do you mind the phone?
(answer, answering, to answer, answered)

- 16) I..... TV now.
(am being watched, watch , am watching , was watching)
- 17) Iof leaving this town lately.
(think, have thought, thought, have been thinking)
- 18) By the end of the day, we allour work.
(will have finish, finished, was finishing, had finished)
- 19) She has forgotten to bring the key. She wishes.....
(had forgotten, forgotten, hadn't forgotten, forgot)
- 20) Imy dinner last night.
(hadn't have, didn't had, didn't have, hadn't had)
- 21) The book of 60 pages on the table two hours ago.
(is, were, was , are)
- 22) The teamthe exercises now.
(are done, do, is doing, did)
- 23) By the time the bus arrived, wefor an hour.
(will have waited, have waited, had waited, had been waiting)
- 24)I English, but now I do.
(didn't use to understand, am not used to understanding, used to understand)
- 25) This time next month, my parentsmarried for twenty years.
(will be, will have been, will have, will have)
- 26) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says heliving there now.
(used to, is used to, didn't use to)
- 27) It is that the children are in bed.
(think, though, thinking, thinks)
- 28) How do you intend the problem?
(solving, solve, to solve)
- 29) My family and Igo camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city. (are used to, used to, are not used to)
- 30) My sister is really good..... drawing and painting.
(on, about, at, in)
- 31) Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if youdoing much exercise.
(didn't use to, used to, aren't used to)
- 32) Our school hopesenough money to build a new library.
(raised, raise, to raise)
- 33) The books that you orderedby the end of the week.
(will have not arrived, will not be arriving, will not arrive)
- 34) When I was young, Igo fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!
(use to, used to, am used to)
- 35) Our school hopes..... enough money to build a new library.
(to raise, raise, raising)
- 36) If only Iten years younger.
(am, had been, be, were)
- 37) When I was a student, I work very hard.
(didn't used to, didn't use to, am not used to)
- 38) How do you intend the problem?
(solve, to solve, solving)
- 39) A bottle of mineral water two minutes ago.
(opened, was opened, open)
- 40) Shethe meal since the morning when he arrived.
(had been cooking, has cooked, has been cooking)
- 41) Are you used to in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
(live, living, lived)

- 42) I have to clean the class. I wish Iclean the class.
(don't have to, haven't to, didn't have to, haven't)
- 43) This time tomorrow, we.....a new class.
(will have having, will have, will be having)
- 44) My grandfather has goats than his neighbour.
(little, less, much, many)
- 45) When I was a child, my grandmother used to cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
(making, make, made)
- 46) It's stopped Let's go for a walk.
(raining, to rain, to raining)
- 47) I felt a little better after I the medicine.
(were taking, had taken, took)
- 48) Did you use toa kind of sport?)
(practice, practicing, practiced)
- 49) How long had youFrench before you moved to France?
(been studying, studied, studying)
- 50) I would have got the job provided that I some experience.
(had had, have had, had, have)
- 51) We had our computerby a technician.
(fixing, fixed, fix)
- 52) At about three tomorrow, I'll.....you the exact time later.
(be texting, text, have texting)
- 53) His Majesty King Husseinin Amman In 1935.
(is born, was born, has been born)
- 54) Are you used to in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
(live, lived, living)
- 55) Mr Khaled for his hard work and mental and physical stamina.
(is known , know , has known)
- 56) If I were given a horse, Iriding lessons.
(took, would take, will take, could have taken)
- 57) Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you much exercise.
(used to do, didn't use to do, aren't used to doing)
- 58) When I was young, I..... fishing with my dad every weekend.
(used to go, am used to going, am not used to going)
- 59) Our garden is your garden.
(as good as, the best, as well as, better)
- 60) When I was a student, I used to very hard.
(works, work, working)
- 61) There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
(weren't used to, didn't used to, didn't use to)
- 62) In three years' time, my brother..... graduated from university.
(has, will have, is going to, will)
- 63) Where did theyto school?
(used to going, used to go, use to go, use going)
- 64) If youto learn a new language, you need to be motivated.
(will want, want, wanted, would want)
- 65) If only Ilost my ticket!
(haven't, didn't, hadn't, don't)
- 66) It is.....the brain is like a computer.
(says, say, said, saying)
- 67) Algebra by Arab mathematicians.
(invented, invent, has been inventing, was invented)

- 68) I didn't read that book. I wish I.....it.
(has read, read, had read, have read)
- 69) If Hudaill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.
(wasn't, hadn't been, hasn't been, weren't)
- 70) I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.
(so, than, as)
- 71) Do you mindme where the post office is, please?
(tell, told, telling, to tell)
- 72) Fish to be good for the brain .
(are said, said, is said, say)
- 73) If my father had gone to university, hehave been a teacher.
(can, could, will, may)
- 74) Jameel might not have become a musician if his parentsencouraged him.
(haven't, hadn't, didn't, have)

1) have been using 2) were invented 3) bought 4) was produced 5) had sold 6) was 7) is estimated
8) will expand 9) unless 10) will be 11) since 12) since 13) took 14) given 15) answering
16) am watching 17) have been thinking 18) had finished 19) hadn't forgotten 20) didn't have 21) was
22) is doing 23) had been waiting 24) didn't use to 25) will have been 26) is used to 27) though
28) to solve 29) used to 30) at 31) aren't used to 32) to raise 33) will have not arrived 34) used to
35) to raise 36) were 37) didn't use to 38) to solve 39) was opened 40) had been cooking 41) living
42) didn't have to 43) will be having 44) less 45) make 46) raining 47) had taken 48) practice
49) been studying 50) had had 51) fixed 52) be texting 53) was born 54) living 55) is known
56) would take 57) aren't used to doing 58) used to go 59) as good as 60) work 61) didn't use to
62) will have 63) use to go 64) want 65) hadn't 66) said 67) was invented 68) had read 69) hadn't been
70) as 71) telling 72) is said 73) could 74) hadn't

تصحيح الأخطاء Editing

يعطيك واضع السؤال فقرة فيها مجموعة من الأخطاء ويطلب تصحيحها. طبعاً عند الإجابة نكتب فقط الكلمة المصححة فقط.
*** الأخطاء في هذا السؤال تتعلق بـ

1- الخطأ الأول يمكن أن يكون إملائي Spelling

يجب حفظ إملاء الكلمات الموجودة في صناديق معاني كلمات القطع وصناديق كلمات الاشتقاق إضافة إلى الكلمات المطلوبة في دروس المفردات.

2- الخطأ الثاني يمكن أن يكون قواعدي grammar

يمكن أن الخطأ عزيزي الطالب خطأ قواعدي وتأتي من الدروس المطلوبة فقط .

3- الخطأ الثالث يمكن أن يكون علامات ترقيم punctuation marks

1- Full stop / period { . }

I'm going for a walk.

* بنهاية الجملة

2- Comma { , }

* عندما تقوم بتعداد قائمة من الأشياء يجب وضع فاصلة بين كل شيئين

I need a pen, a paper and an eraser.

* بعد الظرف أو شبه جملة الجار والمجرور في بداية الجملة.

Unfortunately, they couldn't save some of the historical places.

* بعد الفكرة الظرفية لفصلها عن الفكرة الرئيسية.

Because he was tired, he slept early.

When he arrived, she was cooking the meal.

* لِحصر جملة معترضة (فكرة إضافية)

- Ahmed, who I told you about before, will visit us tonight.

* قبل بعض أدوات الربط وخاصة التي يتبعها نتيجة.

Sami studied hard, so he got high marks.

3- Question mark: { ? }

* بنهاية السؤال.

What is your name?

4- Colon { : }

* لتقديم قائمة من الأشياء

You need the following: paint, brushes and water

5- Semi-colon { ; }

* لربط فكرتين مترابطتين بالمعنى وهي بديل لأحرف العطف.

I spoke to him on Monday; he can't come to the meeting.

1; 2 ;and 3

* لتعداد جمل

6- Exclamation mark { ! }

* بعد عبارات التعجب أو العبارات القصيرة التي تعتمد على عاطفة.

- Yes! I will .
- Oh! That is a great new dress.
- Wow! I can't believe I ran into you here.
- No! I did not intend to lock myself out of the house.
- Stop! I really don't want to get wet, don't throw me in the pool!
- Look! Listen! Watch! Be careful!.....

7-Capitalization

استخدام الحرف الكبير

١- في بداية الجملة

٢- مع أسماء الأعلام (أشخاص، مدن، دول، مناطق جغرافية)

➤ Ahmad visited Rome with his brother Rami.

٣- أيام الأسبوع وأسماء الأشهر

➤ Sunday, Monday

➤ January, February,

٤- اللغات

➤ She speaks three languages: English, Arabic and French.

٥- الجنسيات

➤ He is Canadian.(Algerian, Bahraini, Brazilian, French, English, Jordanian)

٦- مع الألقاب.

➤ Mr James, Mrs James, Ms James, Dr James

٧- مع إختصارات المنظمات.

➤ UNs, FAW, UNISCO, OPEC, NATO, VIP, SOS

كيف يأتي السؤال

A. Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have five underlined mistakes. Correct these five mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(1)

In the near future; a new 'bionic eye' **will helps** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. **a** device inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and sends it to the **prain**, **who** interprets it as vision.

Answers 1- future, a new 2- will help 3- eyesight 4- A device 5- brain 6- , which interprets

(2)

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, **stand** at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is **beleived** to be responsible for the design of the tower, **where** was originally a minaret, is the **mathematisian** and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. **he** died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco; **and** the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

Answers : 1) stands 2) believed 3) tower, which 4) mathematician 5) CE. He 6) Morocco, and

(3)

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

The walls and huge corner towers of the **castle; which** was built at the beginning of the fourth **centery** CE, are still standing.

It is thought that Qasr Bashir was **build** to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables where horses may have been kept. People who love exploring **historikal** Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very **rewarding? Once** inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answers 1. which 2. castle, which 3. century 4. built 5. historical 6. rewarding. Once

(4)

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

Answers : 1) polymath 2) , especially 3) medical 4) relax 5) It 6) Ramadan when

(5)

Strangers **used to getting** your information for identity **fraod**. If people can find out enough information about **you? they** can access your passwords and **security settings. then** they could access your bank account, for example. So **don't given** out personal information on the Internet, such as your address or mobile phone number.

Answers: 1) used to get 2) fraud 3) you, they 4- security 5) settings. Then 6) don't give

مثال (٦)

It is **believe** that when you learn a **foreign** language, it helps to use the language as **much you** can. **you** should take every opportunity to engage in a conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books or magazines also **help**.

Answers:

1- believed 2- foreign 3- much as you 4- You 5- helps

مثال (٧)

In Finland, however, students are usually **give** less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other **developped** nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least **two; and** often three, languages **floently**.

1) given 2) developed 3) two, and 4) fluently

مثال (٨)

‘Yes! I wish I **have researched** Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their **respect? Chinese** business people will always ask about a company’s successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track **reckord**. We did not do any business **deels** on that first trip.’

1) had researched 2) respect. Chinese 3) record 4) deals

النمط المتوقع

1) I'm simply not ready to face that kind of yet.

a- comitmmnt b- commitmint c- kommitment d- commitment

2) Detention certificate may only be granted by an approved medical

a- practitioner b- bractitioner c- practitioner d- practetioner

Answers:

1) (a) (b) (c) ● 2) (a) (b) ● (d)



Writing الأنشاء

GUIDED WRITING

قد يأتي الصندوق بعدة طرق:

(١) ميزات للعنوان:
طريقة الحل:

1	There are many qualities for +العنوان	,like	v-ing + c and + v-ing + c.
---	---------------------------------------	-------	----------------------------

2	In addition, ضمير فاعل + V1(s) + c and (s) + V1(s) +c.
---	--

مثال (١)

Read the information below and write two sentences about reading.

- gives muscle to your memory.
- gives your workout more staying power.
- keeps your brain young.

الحل

There are many qualities for reading, like giving muscle to your memory and giving your workout more staying power. In addition, it keeps your brain young.

مثال (٢)

Read the information below and write two sentences about Sports.

- improve your mood.
- develop your concentration.
- reduce stress and depression.
- advance sleep habits.

الحل

There are many qualities for Sports, like improving your mood and developing your concentration. In addition, they reduce stress and advance sleep habits.

(3)

Read the information below and write two sentences about Jordan. Use the appropriate linking words such as: whereas, but, ...etc.

- has delicious food.
- has beautiful places.
- has friendly, hospitable people.

الحل

There are many qualities for Jordan, like having delicious food and beautiful places. In addition, it has friendly, hospitable people.

(٢) قد تأتي المعلومات الموجودة بالصندوق يسبقها اسم منتهي بـ (s) بالشكل التالي:
ways, characteristics, reasons, advantages.....etc.
- هنا نستبدل كلمة qualities بالكلمة المعطاة.

(١)

Read the information below and write two sentences about the disadvantages of fast food.

- to contains higher amounts of unwanted nutrients .
- to affect the heart health and the overall health of an individual.
- to contain harmful bacteria too.

الحل

There are many disadvantages for fast food, like containing higher amounts of unwanted nutrients and affecting the heart health and the overall health. In addition, it contains harmful bacteria.

مثال (٢)

Read the information below and write two sentences about the benefits of walking.

- improves circulation
- strengthens muscles
- supports your joints

الحل

There are many benefits of walking, like improving circulation and strengthening muscles. In addition, it supports your joints.

(3)

Read the information below and write two sentences about the benefits of learning new language. Use the appropriate linking words such as: whereas, but, ...etc.

- To improve your decision-making skills.
- To improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
- To make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

There are many benefits of learning new language, like improving your decision-making skills and improving your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. In addition, it makes you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

(٣) قد يأتي الصندوق على شكل سؤال:

Why = reasons / How = ways / What = things + to + v

مثال

Why do young people start smoking?

- act older.
- be like their friends.
- have a lot of stress and pressures.

الحل

There are many reasons to start smoking by young people, like acting older and being like their friends. In addition, they have a lot of stress and pressures.

٤) إذا كان الجدول مكوناً من صفات

- في هذه الحالة نستخدم أفعال *be* كفعل رئيسي

مثال (١)

Read the information in the table below about smart phones then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about smart phones. Use the appropriate linking words such as : whereas, but, ...etc.

Smart Phones	
•	light.
•	portable.
•	convenient.

There are many qualities for smart phones, like being light and being portable. In addition, they are convenient.

٤) مقارنة:

1	On the one hand,	العنوان الأول	is/ are (صفة)	1, 2and 3
			has / have (اسم)	
			v1/ can +v (فعل)	
2	On the other hand,	العنوان الثاني	is/ are (صفة)	1, 2and 3
			has / have (اسم)	
			v1/ can +v (فعل)	

مثال (١)

Read the information in the table below about city and country people, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences contrasting between them. Use the appropriate linking words such as: whereas, but, ...etc.

City people	Country people
live in apartments	live in houses
shop in supermarkets	shop in small shops

On the one hand, city people live in apartments and shop in supermarkets. On the other hand, country people live in houses and shop in small shops.

(٢)

Read the information in the table below about a train journey and car journey, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences contrasting between them. Use the appropriate linking words such as: whereas, but, ...etc.

train journey	car journey
very fast	slow
comfortable	uncomfortable
expensive	cheap

On the one hand, train journey is very fast, comfortable and expensive. On the other hand, car journey is slow, uncomfortable and cheap.

٥) التحدث عن شخصية معينة:

1) Read the information in the table below then write two sentences about Agatha Christie. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, but ...etc.

Agatha Christie	
Name	Agatha Christie
Place/Date of Birth	England /15 September 1890
Date of death	12 January 1976
Profession	novelist
Achievements	80 detective novels

Name + is a + profession who was born in + مكان الولادة on(day) /in + تاريخ الميلاد and died on(day) /in + تاريخ الوفاة +v+ c.(الإنجازات). Moreover, she/he

Answers: Agatha Christie is a novelist who was born in England on 15 September 1890 and died on 12 January 1976. Moreover, She wrote 80 detective novels.

- إذا جاء غير ذلك نقوم بالتالي:
- نكون جملتين باللغة العربية تشمل المعلومات المعطاة.
- نترجم الجملتين الى الانجليزية مع وضع أداة ربط مناسبة.

مثال ١

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking.

Location: Jordanian desert

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

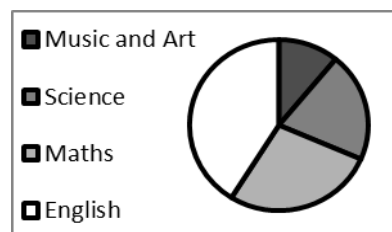
Description of the building: huge towers, twenty three rooms.

يقع قصر بشير في الصحراء الأردنية والذي بني في بداية القرن الرابع لحماية الحدود الرومانية. يتألف المبنى من ٢٣ غرفة إضافة الى ابراج ضخمة.

Qasr Bashir is located in the Jordanian desert which was built in the beginning of the 4th century to protect the Roman borders. As a matter of fact, it consists of twenty three rooms and huge towers.

مثال ٢

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and write two sentences using suitable quantifiers to make comparisons about the popularity of subjects.



الحل: وفقا للرسم البياني، اللغة الإنجليزية هي الموضوع الأكثر شعبية، في حين أن الموسيقى والفن هي المواضيع الأقل شعبية. الرياضيات أكثر شيوعا من العلوم.

الترجمة

Answer: According to the diagram, English is the most popular subject, whereas Music and Art are the least popular subjects. In addition, Maths is more popular than Science.

FREE WRITING

كيف تأتي صيغة السؤال

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



1) Writing blog post كتابة مدونة

عناصر كتابة المدونة:

- العنوان (title) : اكتب عنوان جذاب للمدونة ثم اكتب مرسل المدونة
- المقدمة (introduction) : وفيها تقدم للموضوع المراد طرحه، يمكنك إشراك القراء عن طريق طرح سؤال. يمكنك اقتباس شيء له علاقة بالموضوع وتحدث برأيك الشخصي عن الموضوع.
- العرض (فقرة أو فقرتين) (body) : وضح المشكلة أو موضوع المدونة بالتفصيل.
- الخاتمة (conclusion) : أعد تأكيد سؤالك أو الموضوع المطروح واطلب من القراء المشاركة.

مثال تطبيقي

Decisions, decisions

Posted by: Hiba

Do you know what you're going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life-changing choice.

هل تعرف ماذا تريد أن تدرس في الجامعة؟ خطرت لي بعض الأفكار ولكن أنا حقا بحاجة إلى مساعدتكم! إبقى على إتصال إذا كان لديك أي قصص أو نصائح والتي تعتقد أنها قد تساعدني على اتخاذ هذا الاختيار والذي سيغير حياتي.

Firstly, I want to help people, but Science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do Medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it – what you love, what you like, and of course what you don't like at all!

أولا، أريد أن أساعد الناس، ولكن العلوم ليس موضوعي الأقوى ولذا فإنني لن أكون قادرة على دراسة الطب. يمكنني دراسة علم النفس وإتباع المسار الوظيفي في هذا المجال، ولكنني لا أعرف الكثير عنه. إذا كان أي منكم طالب علم نفس، يرجى إرسال رسالة لي حول دراستك. أحب أن أسمع عنه - ماذا تحب، ماذا تريد، وبالطبع ما الذي لا ترغبه على الإطلاق!

Secondly though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected degree. Can you help me get a better picture of it?

ثانيا، أود حقا أن أدرس شيء مثل اللغويات، لأنني كنت دائما مهتما باللغة. لقد قمت ببعض البحوث وتبين أنه بينما انه لا يؤدي مباشرة إلى مهنة، ولكنه ممتع وأكاديمي، إضافة إلى أن شهادته تحظى باحترام كبير. هل يمكنك مساعدتي في الحصول على صورة أفضل عنه؟

So, can you help me with my decision? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage!

لذلك، هل يمكنك مساعدتي لاتخاذ قرارتي؟ يمكننا أن نبدأ محادثة مفيدة حول اختيار مسارات لأنفسنا في هذه المرحلة المثيرة القادمة!

2) essay/ article

مثال

There is no doubt that the Internet has emerged as a powerfully technological aid these days. **Write an essay** explaining the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

(١) العنوان واضح ومختصر
(٢) الفقرة الأولى : المقدمة والتي نكتب فيها جملة الموضوع ثم أهمية الموضوع ثم الهدف من كتابة المقالة

In this essay I am going to discuss/ explain /write about...

(٣) الفقرة الثانية: اكتب عن الفكرة الأولى
(٤) الفقرة الثالثة: اكتب عن الفكرة الثانية
(٥) الفقرة الرابعة (الخاتمة): اخص فيها مجمل الأفكار واكتب وجهة نظرك بالموضوع واقترح حلول للمشاكل.

The Internet

There is no doubt that the Internet is a double- edged weapon which has many advantages but yet still has many disadvantages. There is no doubt that it has emerged as a powerfully technological aid for humans in all aspects of life and which paved the way to a social revolution. **In this essay I am going to explain** some of the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

We have to take into account that the main advantage of the Internet is that it can be used to educate our students through using very interesting programs, pictures, images and cartoons. **As a matter of fact**, these are used to make our learning fun and more active. **Another point** is that the Internet can be a source for entertainment and joy instead of wasting time in unfruitful activities.

Generally speaking, the main disadvantage for the Internet is that sitting for long hours could lead to health problems, especially the eyes. **Another point** against the Internet is that some sites have a negative effect on the thinking of our children and our youth, which may have a negative impact on them.

In my opinion, we should learn using the Internet because it will be the next generation's way of learning but we should be aware of its negative effects.

A report تقرير

مثال

There is no doubt that the Internet has emerged as a powerfully technological aid these days. Write **a report for your school magazine** about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet.

عناصر التقرير

- ١) العنوان (Title) اكتب عنوان موجز
- ٢) المقدمة *Introduction* والتي نكتب فيها عن المعلومات التي سيتضمنها التقرير وابدأها بـ
The aim of writing this report is to.....
- ٣) الفقرة الثانية: اكتب عن الفكرة الأولى
إدراج قائمة بالنقاط عن الفكرة الأولى التي طلبها واضع السؤال
- ٤) الفقرة الثالثة: اكتب عن الفكرة الثانية
إدراج قائمة بالنقاط عن الفكرة الثانية التي طلبها واضع السؤال
- ٥) الفقرة الرابعة (الخاتمة) *conclusions / recommendations*: لخص فيها استنتاجاتك واكتب فيها وجهة نظرك بالموضوع أو اقترح توصيات.

The Internet

Introduction

The aim of writing this report is to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet. It was clear that the Internet has emerged as a powerfully technological aid for humans in all aspects of life that were affected greatly by the Internet like science, news and economy. Although Internet is a double - edged weapon, but still a very important device in every house.

Advantages for the Internet

I think that there are many advantages for the Internet:

- The Internet can be used to educate our students through using very interesting programs, pictures and cartoons. These are used to make our learning fun and more active.
- The Internet can be a source for entertainment and joy instead of wasting time in unfruitful activities.

Disadvantages for the Internet

On the other hand, there are many disadvantages for the Internet:

- Sitting for long hours could lead to health problems, especially the eyes.
- Some sites have a negative effect on the thinking of our children and our youth, which may have a negative impact on them.

Conclusion

In my opinion, we should learn using the Internet because it will be the next generation's way of learning but we should be aware of its negative effects.

Informal letter/ email

رسالة / رسالة الكترونية شخصية

(١) اكتب العنوان والتاريخ إذا تم إعطائها في السؤال.
(٢) ابدأ بالتحية:

Dear Friend, Dear Ahmad, Dear father, Hi ,

(٣) اسأل بعض الأسئلة الشخصية و اكتب بعض التعليقات التي تستخدم بالمحادثة العادية

How are you? How is your family? I hope that you are all well.

(٤) أكتب عن الهدف من كتابة الرسالة

Anyway, I'm writing to

(٥) انهي الرسالة بعذر للتوقف عن الكتابة

Well, I have to go now because ...

(٦) الفقرة الأخيرة نختم بها الرسالة بعبارات الختام مثل:

Well, that's all for now. I hope to hear from you soon.

Goodbye / Write back soon / Give my love to your...

(٧) قبل أن نكتب الاسم اسبقها بعبارة مثل:

Love / Lots of love, مع الأشخاص المقربين

Best wishes / regards, مع الأشخاص الغير مقربين

اسمك

نموذج رسالة

Your Address	←	P.O Box 4657 Amman, Jordan.
Date	←	7 July, 2017
Dear Friend,	→	Greeting

اسأل بعض الأسئلة الشخصية و اكتب بعض التعليقات التي تستخدم بالمحادثة العادية ثم تحدث عن سبب كتابة الرسالة

How are you? How is your family? I hope that you are all well.
Anyway, I'm writing to

كنهاية للرسالة أكتب وجهة نظرك بالموضوع ثم انهي الرسالة بعذر للتوقف عن الكتابة

Well, I have to go now because ...

اختتم الرسالة بعبارة مثل:

Write back soon

Best wishes,
Name

مثال

Write a letter to your pen- friend describing a one- day trip to Petra. (Your name is Nihad. Your address is P.O. Box, Amman , Jordan.)

P.O Box 1646
Amman, Jordan

17th January, 2016

Dear Friend,

How are you? How is your family? I hope that you are all well. Anyway, I'm writing to tell you that we have returned from a one-day trip to Petra. It was a very interesting trip which I will never forget all my life.

We arrived Petra on Friday at 3 o'clock and we started our journey through the Siq, where we walked about half an hour, during which we saw the wonderful pink rocks until we reached the Khazneh. It was a wonderful and fascinating scenery; Nabataeans carved this masterpiece of art in the rock to remain a witness for their greatness. It was very hot and so we decided to have a rest and to have our lunch. After that, we walked in this magnificent pink city, we saw the caves there, and the inscriptions found in them.

We walked around this wonderful city, which was filled with tourists from all over the world, and I was introduced to an English tourist who is a teacher there. After that we decided to end this incredible journey, which I will remember forever.

Write back soon

Best wishes,

Nihad

صديقي العزيز ،
كيف حالك وكيف عائلتك؟ أتمنى أن تكونوا جميعاً بخير. على كل حال أكتب لأخبرك بأني عدت من رحلة ليوم واحد للبتراء. لقد كانت رحلة رائعة لن أنساها طوال حياتي.

بدأنا الرحلة من خلال السيق حيث مشينا حوالي نصف ساعة شاهدنا خلالها الصخور الوردية الرائعة حتى وصلنا الخزنة. لقد كان منظر الخزنة رائعاً ومدهشاً لقد نقش الأنباط هذه التحفة الفنية في الصخور لتبقى شاهداً على عظمتهم. بعد ذلك ذهبنا لتناول طعام الغداء وبعدها تجولنا داخل هذه المدينة الوردية الرائعة وشاهدنا الكهوف هناك والنقوش الموجودة فيها.

لقد تجولنا في أنحاء هذه المدينة الرائعة ولقد كانت مليئة بالسياح من جميع أنحاء العالم ولقد تعرفت على سائح انجليزي يعمل مدرساً هناك. بعد ذلك قررنا إنهاء هذه الرحلة الرائعة والتي سأظل أذكرها للأبد.



A Formal Letter رسالة رسمية

Your address (عنوانك)
The date (التاريخ)

Greeting (التحية)

Dear Editor, (or Dear Sir/Madam.)

Paragraph 1

Give your reason for writing . أعطى أسباب الكتابة.
I am writing to

Paragraph 2

Write about one part of the problem

اكتب عن جزء من المشكلة

Paragraph 3

Write about another part of the problem.

اكتب عن جزء آخر من المشكلة

Paragraph 4

Write some suggestions for the action.

اكتب بعض الاقتراحات للعملية إن كان هناك

Formal ending (النهاية الرسمية)

I look forward to hearing from you.

أتطلع للسمع منك

Yours faithfully, (المخلص)

Yours sincerely,

name (الاسم المعطى)

نموذج تطبيقي

P.O Box 1646
Amman, Jordan

7th June, 2020

Dear Editor(Sir), (عزيزي المحرر), (Dear Mr ElAli,)

I am writing to protest about the proposal for a new airport. Many people have been against the idea from the start. Nevertheless, the government is planning to go ahead with building it next year.

أكتب هذه الرسالة للاحتجاج حول الاقتراح ببناء مطار جديد. العديد من الناس كانوا ضد الفكرة منذ البداية. على الرغم من هذا، فإن الحكومة تخطط للمضي ببنائه السنة القادمة.

First, the government says that the airport will bring us industry and jobs. However, in my opinion, it will ruin the character of Amman, a historic country town. Although the airport would bring tourists, I am not sure they would want to stay in a dirty industrial town.

أولاً، تقول الحكومة بأن المطار سيجلب لنا الصناعة والوظائف. ومع ذلك، وفي رأيي، فإن المطار سيدمر شخصية عمان، المدينة التاريخية. على الرغم من أن المطار سيجلب لنا السياح، فأنا لست متأكداً من أنهم يريدون البقاء في مدينة صناعية ملوثة.

Despite what the government says, it is clear that the airport will also affect our health. Problems will increase in spite of the new hospital the government has promised us. Air pollution will get worse and this will affect people, for example, asthma sufferers. Noise pollution will also have an effect on the houses and schools near the airport.

على الرغم مما تقوله الحكومة، فمن الواضح أن المطار سيؤثر على صحتنا أيضاً. المشاكل ستزداد بالرغم من المستشفى الجديد الذي وعدتنا به الحكومة. تلوث الهواء سيزداد سوءاً وهذا سيؤثر على الناس، على سبيل المثال، فإن المصابون بالرئو سيعانون. التلوث الضوضائي سيؤثر أيضاً على البيوت والمدارس قرب المطار.

I think other residents should write to the government about this issue. This Saturday I will be outside the Town Hall to collect signatures for a petition. I think we should do everything we can to stop this airport.

أعتقد بأن السكان الآخرين يجب أن يكتبوا إلى الحكومة حول هذه القضية. هذا السبت سأكون خارج دار البلدية لجمع التواقيع لعريضة. أعتقد انه يجب علينا القيام بكل شيء لإيقاف هذا المطار.

I look forward to reading more letters about this issue in your newspaper.

أَتطلُّ لِقراءة رسائل أكثر حول هذه القضية في صحيفتك.

Yours faithfully, المخلص

Nihad

writing & Functions

1) Expressing (Indicating) opposition: التناقض

يمكن استخدام الأدوات التالية للتعبير عن التناقض:

However, Whereas, Despite
بالرغم من في حين ان ومع ذلك

2) Expressing consequence: التسلسل

In this way, As a consequence, Therefore,
بهذه الطريقة نتيجة لهذا لهذا

- 1- In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.
- 2- As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- 3- Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

Indicating opposition:

- 4- However, social media is time-consuming.
- 5- Whereas, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.
- 6- Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient

3) Expressing conclusion/recommendations الاستنتاج / التوصيات

It appears that .../ This results in .../ It is recommended that .../ The best course of action would be to
على ما يبدو هذا ينتج عنه من المفضل أفضل إجراء

4) Expressing introduction التعبير عن المقدمة

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, .../ In this essay.....

5) Reporting information تقديم معلومات

There are more than Almost three-quarters of The number of
هناك أكثر من تقريبا ثلاث ارباع عدد

6) Rhetorical devices العناصر البلاغية

Simile: التشبيه

مقارنة بين شيئين باستخدام as /like

- 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.
- We will be taking airships, which will be **like** aeroplanes.

Metaphor: الاستعارة

تشبيه شيء بشيء بينهما شيء مشترك بدون اداة تشبيه

- The world will be at your fingertips. / Life is a journey.

Onomatopoeia:

المحاكاة: كلمة تقلد صوت شيء

- Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.
- We might all be **Zooming** around.

Personification: التشخيص

إعطاء صفة إنسانية لغير الإنسان

➤ Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us , by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

➤ Ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

أوصاف حسية sensory descriptions

- أي جملة فيها وصف يعتمد على حواس الإنسان الخمسة.

➤ I heard a loud voice. ➤ I saw him playing . ➤ The smell was wonderful.

تدريب

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in this sentence.

حدد العنصر البلاغي المستخدم في هذه الجملة.

Answer: Onomatopoeia

7) Expressing cause التعبير عن السبب

because as since because of due to

لأن لأن لأن بسبب بسبب

-We couldn't go to the stadium **because** there weren't any tickets left.

-**As** I was tired, I went to bed.

-We were late **because of** the traffic.

8) Expressing result التعبير عن النتيجة

therefore so as a result consequently because of that

لهذا لهذا نتيجة لهذا نتيجة لهذا بسبب هذا

-We were caught in traffic, **therefore** we missed the start of the play.

-She worked hard; **as a result**, she did very well in her exams.

9) Linking ideas (paragraphs) ربط الأفكار والفقرات

- We use pronouns to link ideas or paragraphs.

- كيف يأتي السؤال:

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

-Ahmad: Students should get enough sleep. Therefore, you should sleep early.

Rami: That's true.

1- What is the function of using "therefore" in Ahmad's statement?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية من استخدام therefore في جملة أحمد؟

A lot of people would like to become famous. **However**, a lot of famous people wish they weren't so famous.

2- What is the function of using " However " in this sentence?

-It is recommended that student should have enough sleep.

3- What is the function of using the underlined words?

Answer: 1) Expressing consequence 2) Expressing opposition 3) Expressing conclusion / recommendations.

2

1-Because I was tired, I went to bed.

What is the function of using "because "in the sentence?

2-Rami will buy the new car. He has the money needed.

What is the function of using "He" in this sentence?

3- Ahmad: I have some questions about this subject.

Rami: If I were you, I would see the teacher.

What is the function of Rami's statement?

1- Expressing cause 2- Linking ideas 3- Giving advice

4- Complete the following mini-dialogue by using an expression that shows advice.

Ahmad: I have stomach-ache every morning.

Yazan:

4) If I were you, I would see a doctor.

النمط المتوقع:

1

- 1) She worked hard;....., she did very well in her exams.
(since, as a result, because of)
- 2) I went to bedI was tired.
(as, as a result, because of that)
- 3) We were latethe traffic.
(therefore, consequently, because of)
- 4) We were caught in traffic, we missed the start of the play.
(therefore, since, due to)
- 5) We couldn't go to the stadiumthere weren't any tickets left.
(consequently, because of that, because)

Answers: 1) as a result 2) as 3) because of 4) therefore 5) because

2

- 1) The phrase which expresses introduction is:
a) It appears that ...b) This results in ...c) The aim of this report is to d) It is recommended that
- 2) The phrase which expresses conclusion is:
a) This report examines ... b) In this report,
c) The aim of this report is to d) This results in
- 3) He wrote on Islamic philosophy , which included many subjects..... especially logic and ethics.
a) . b) , c) ? d) ;
- 4) The boy, who knew that his mother was about to arrive..... ran quickly towards the opening door.
a) . b) , c) ! d) ;
- 5) "Stop..... Police!"
a) . b) , c) ! d) ;

6) Are we at the end.....

a) : b) ? c) , d) .

7) We set out at dawn.....the weather looked promising.

a) . b) , c) ? d) ;

8) She placed the following items into the trolley..... fruit, vegetables and cartons of milk.

a) : b) , c) ? d) ;

9) Student were happy..... They finished the semester.

a) . b) , c) ? d) ;

Answers: 1) c 2) d 3) b 4) b 5) c 6) b 7) d 8) a 9) .

Types of essays أنواع المقالات

1) discursive essay مقالة خطابية

2) descriptive essay مقالة وصفية

Descriptive essays include:

تتضمن المقالة الوصفية ما يلي:

- introduction and personal viewpoint. • مقدمة ووجهة نظر شخصية .
- conclusion and personal viewpoint. • استنتاج ووجهة نظر شخصية.
- more detailed descriptions. • وصف أكثر تفصيلاً.
- simile. • تشبيه.
- language for prediction. • لغة للتنبؤ.

3) an argumentative essay مقالة جدلية

persuasive letter رسالة أقناع

persuasive letters include:

تتضمن رسالة الأتقاع ما يلي:

- a statement of the letter's purpose. • بيان الغرض من الرسالة.
- a brief and concise statement of the problem. • بيان موجز ومختصر للمشكلة.
- a detailed description of the problem. • وصف مفصل للمشكلة.
- a proposed solution. • حل مقترح.
- a polite manner and formal language. • طريقة مهذبة ولغة رسمية.
- a restatement of the problem at the end. • إعادة صياغة المشكلة في النهاية.
- a plea such as I look forward to hearing from you regarding a solution to this issue. • التماس مثل أني أتطلع إلى السماع منك فيما يتعلق بحل لهذه المشكلة.
- a formal sign-off. • انتهاء رسمي.

Reviews include:

تتضمن المراجعات:

١- مقدمة (اذكر ما تقوم بمراجعته / بعض الخلفية).

1- introduction (say what you are reviewing/some background).

2- general overview.

٢- نظرة عامة.

٣- الخاتمة والتوصية (اذكر رأيك العام).

3- conclusion and recommendation (state your overall opinion).

