

ملخص الفصل الأول / النظامي والتكميلي ٢٠٢٠

اللغة الانجليزية

النصوص و القواعد

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شوارع البلدية مقابل حلويات

الصالون المأخض والبريد الماروني

بجانب المركز الصحي

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الفرع الأول

1

مقابل شريعة أمنية

وحلويات القصر الشرقي

بالقرب من المجمع الغربي

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ملخص الفصل الأول / النظامي و التكميلي ٢٠٢٠
اللغة الإنجليزية

Action Pack 12 / Summary / 2020

بدارين ٠٧٧٢٨٩٨٨١١

المفردات

القواعد

Vocabulary

Grammar

طريقك الى النجاح

Believe me... you can do it

Unit One :

A. Tenses Revision مراجعة شاملة للأزمنة

Tense	Simple Present المضارع البسيط	Simple Past الماضي البسيط	Simple Future مستقبل بسيط
Form الشكل	S. V.1 ^{s/es} للمفرد O. C. S. V.1 مجرد O. C. S. doesn't مفرد / don't جمع V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>does</u> / <u>do</u> S V.1 O. C. ? ✓ نزيد s , es للفعل إذا كان الفاعل مفرد. - تضاف (es) للفعل في حالتين وهما : (١) إذا انتهى الفعل بـ : ch , sh , x , o , z , s , ss = es watch = watches / wash = washes (٢) انتهى الفعل بحرف y و قبله حرف ساكن يصبح ies مثل Study = studies	S. V.2 O. C. S. <u>didn't</u> V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>did</u> S. V.1 O. C. ? انتبه الى مايلي : be = was مفرد / were جمع not, be = was not / were not	S. <u>will</u> V.1 O. C. S. <u>will not</u> V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. V.1 O. C. ?
Adv. الدلائل	every / each / per + زمن / daily / nightly/weekly/monthly / yearly / annually / frequently / repeatedly / normally / usually / often / sometimes / always / rarely / seldom / hardly / ever / never / still / currently / these days / nowadays / at + ساعة / on + يوم / occasionally	yesterday / once / last زمن / before زمن / ago / in سنة ماضية / at past / in the past / those days	tomorrow / today / tonight / next زمن / after سنة مستقبلية / in the future / at future / one day / possible / perhaps / think / know / may be / soon / later
تطبيق	1. The man usually.....his car at the city. a. wash b. washed c. washes d. will wash 2. The childhis bag with him daily. a. don't take b. doesn't take c. didn't take d. won't take 3. Whereshe often..... her free time ? a. does / spend b. do / spend c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. The doctoralways late. a. is b. are c. was d. am	1. The man his car at city last week. a. wash b. washed c. washes d. will wash 2. The child his bag yesterday. a. doesn't take b. don't take c. didn't take d. won't take 3. Whereshe..... her holiday in 2019 ? a. does / spend b. do / spend c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. The doctorlate yesterday. a. is b. was c. were d. have been	1. The man his car at city later. a. washed b. washes c. wash d. will wash 2. The child his bag tomorrow. a. won't take b. don't take c. doesn't take d. didn't take 3. Where.....she..... her holiday in 2022 ? a. does / spend b. do / spend c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. The doctor.....late tomorrow. a. are b. was c. will be d. am

Tense	Present Perfect ماضع تام	Past Perfect ماضي تام	Future Perfect مستقبل تام
Form الشكل	S. <u>has</u> / <u>have</u> V.3 O. C. S. <u>hasn't</u> / <u>haven't</u> V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>has</u> / <u>have</u> S V.3 O. C. ?	S. <u>had</u> V.3 O. C. S. <u>hadn't</u> V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>had</u> S. V.3 O. C. ?	S. <u>will have</u> V.3 O. C. S. <u>will not have</u> V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>will</u> S. have V.3 O. C. ?
Adv. الدلائل	Lately / recently / almost / already so far / this زمن / just / never / since / for زمن / yet ملاحظات مهمة جدا : (١) الظرف yet دوما يفيد النفي ، يعني الحل يكون hasn't V.3 / haven't V.3 لكن اذا بدأت الجملة بأحد الكلمات التالية ، لا يجوز نفي الجملة . Nobody / No one / Nothing = has V.3	الكلمات التالية دوما يأتي بعدها ماضي تام : after / although / because = had V.3 زمن ماضي / سنة ماضية by	ظرف مستقبل by the end of this زمن
تطبيق	1. The manrecentlyhis car at the city. a. wash b. has washed c. have washed d. will wash 2.The childhis bag with him yet. a. hasn't taken b. haven't taken c. didn't take d. won't take 3. Whereshe her free time lately ? a. has / spent b. have / spent c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. Nobodythe new movie yet. a. has seen b. have seen c. sees d. will see 5. Manalnever.....to Dubai. a. has / gone b. have / gone c. goes d. went	1. After the man his car, he left home. a. had washed b. have washed c. are washing d. were washing 2. Marwa saw a doctor after sheill. a. have felt b. has felt c. felt d. had felt 3. My sister to speak English by 2016. a. have learnt b. had learnt c. learnt d. learns عند وجود جملتين وحدة ماضي تام الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط مثل She had left so I a. phoned b. has phoned c. are phoning d. will phone	1. The man his car at city by tomorrow. a. will have washed b. have washed c. wash d. will wash 2. The child his bag by 2023. a. won't have taken b. don't take c. doesn't take d. didn't take 3. Where.....she..... her holiday by 2022 ? a. does / spend b. will / have spent c. did / spend d. will / spend

Tense	Present continuous مضارع مستمر	Past continuous ماضي مستمر	Future continuous
Form الشكل	S. <u>is / are / am V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>isn't / aren't / am not V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>is / are / am S V.ing</u> O. C. ?	S. <u>was / were V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>wasn't / weren't V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>was/were S. V.ing</u> O. C. ?	S. <u>will be V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>will not be V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>will S. be V.ing</u> O. C. ?
Adv. الدلائل	Now , at present , the time being , at the moment still , always , currently , these days , nowadays, don't + V.1 , be ... , listen! , look! , watch out! , Hurry up! , slow down! , stop! , hush! الظروف المشتركة مع المضارع البسيط هي always , still , currently , these days , nowadays يتم تمييزها كالتالي : * عند وجود فراغ واحد الحل مضارع بسيط She alwayshome late. (come) * عند وجود فراغين يكون الحل مضارع مستمر Shealwayshome late. (come)	بعد الكلمات التالية نستخدم الماضي المستمر: while , as ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر	in / at زمن time ظرف مستقبل this time ظرف مستقبل that time ظرف مستقبل + ساعة at ظرف مستقبل don't / be / can + ظرف مستقبل still + will + still
تطبيق	1. The manhis car at the moment. a.wash b. is washing c. are washing d. will wash 2.Look! The childhis bag with him. a. isn't taking b. aren't taking c. didn't take d. won't take 3.Whereshe her free time at present ? a. is / spending b. are / spending c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. Shesleeping at present. a. is b. were c. are d. am	1. While the man his car, he left home. a. was washing b. were washing c. are washing d. have washed 2. Marwa saw a freind as she a. were walking b. was walking c. walks d. are walking 3. My sister to Ali when the door opened. a. are speaking b. was speaking c. speaks d. were speaking عند وجود جملتين وحدة ماضي مستمر الثانية تكون ماضي بسيط مثل He was working when the doctormy dad. a. calls c. have called b. called d. were calling	1. The man his car at city this time tomorrow. a. will be washing b. have washed c. wash d. will wash 2. The child his bag in two hours time. a. won't be taking b. don't take c. doesn't take d. didn't take 3.Where.....she..... her time in three days time ? a. does / spend b. will / be spending c. did / spend d. will / spend 4. Will he still..... his dinner ? a. be cooking b. are cooking c. is cooking d. cooked

Tense	Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	Be going to
Form الشكل	S. <u>has / have been V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>hasn't / haven't been V.ing</u> O. C. Wh. <u>has / have S been V.ing</u> O. C. ?	S. <u>had been V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>hadn't been V.ing</u> O. Wh. <u>had S. been V.ing</u> O. C. ?	S. <u>is/are/am going to V.1</u> O.
Adv. الدلائل	up to now , till now , up today , till today , up tonight , till tonight , all زمن , How long..?	up to now , till now , up today , till today , up tonight , till tonight , all زمن , How long..?	ظروف هذا الشكل هي نفسها ظروف المستقبل البسيط ولكن بشرط وجود جملتين بحيث احدهما السبب و الثانية النتيجة.
تطبيق	<p>1. The workerthe garden all day.</p> <p>a. have been watering b. has been watering c. are watering d. have watered</p> <p>2. Salam is tired. She for exams all month.</p> <p>a. has been revising b. had been revising c. revise d. have been revising</p> <p>إذا كان الزمن مضارع نختار مضارع تام مستمر</p>	<p>1. The workerthe garden all day.</p> <p>a. have been watering b. had been watering c. are watering d. have watered</p> <p>2. Salam was tired. She for exams all month.</p> <p>a. has been revising b. had been revising c. revise d. have been revising</p> <p>إذا كان الزمن ماضي نختار مضارع تام مستمر</p>	<p>1. The old man is sick. He a doctor soon.</p> <p>a. are going to see b. is going to see c. were going to see d. went</p> <p>كذلك العبارات التالية دوما تدل على be going to هي : Look at the black sky ! The sky is cloudy !</p>

B. Verbs followed by (to V.1 / V.ing) الافعال التي يتبعها فعل مجرد أو اسم فاعل

بغض النظر عن ظرف الجملة. stop , afford , start , intend , plan , hope , want .
She hopesa famous singer one day. (will become , becomes , to become)

علما انه اذا كان الزمن ماضي فمن الافضل stop , start , afford و هي : V.ing او to V.1 بينما الافعال التالية يجوز ان ياتي بعدها V.1 اما اذا كان مستقبل او مضارع V.ing

She stoppedat the local shop last week. (working , to work , worked)

C. Modals for obligation and prohibition افعال المودالز للتعهد والوجوب

Modal المودال	Indicator (حركة الوزارة) الدليل	خطوات الحل :
must	allowed	١. نختار فعل المودال المناسب حسب الدالة .
mustn't	not allowed	٢. نحذف to و ماقبلها .
have to / has to	necessary	٣. نكمل الجملة للنهاية.
don't have to	not necessary	
might	perhaps	
<p>1. It is allowed to read the old books here. You <u>must</u> read old books here.</p> <p>2. It is not allowed to touch the red button . You <u>mustn't</u> touch the red button .</p> <p>3. It is necessary to wear the helmet while riding a bike. You <u>have to</u> wear the helmet while riding a bike.</p>		

خطوات تحويل الجملة للمجهول هي :

- (١) حذف الفاعل و وضع الفاعل في بداية الجملة (حركة وزارة)
- (٢) ضع فعل مساعد مناسب من عائلة الفعل be
- (٣) الفعل الاصلي في الجملة يصبح تصريف ثالث
- (٤) يجوز وضع الفاعل المحذوف بعد by في نهاية الجملة.

- Salma writes three articles for the local newspaper.

Three articles are written for the local newspaper by Salma.

الزمن Tense	المجهول Passive
الماضي البسيط past Simple	Passive
S. <u>V.2</u> O. C.	O. <u>was / were + V3</u> C.
S. <u>didn't</u> V.1 O. C.	O. <u>wasn't / weren't + V3</u> C.

1. Alkindi invented a set of scales hundreds of years ago.

A set of scales were invented hundreds of years ago by Al. Kindi.

2. We didn't take the exams on their schedule .

The exams weren't taken on their schedule by us.

المضارع البسيط present Simple	Passive
S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	O. <u>is / are + V3</u> C.
S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.	O. <u>isn't / aren't + V3</u> C.

3. Asma speaks three languages fluently .

Three languages are spoken fluently by Asma.

4. He doesn't post the email for the new worker.

The email isn't posted for the new worker by him.

المضارع التام Present perfect	Passive
S. <u>have/ has + V3</u> O. C.	O. <u>have / has + been + V3</u> O. C.
S. <u>haven't / hasn't + V3</u> O. C.	O. <u>haven't / hasn't + been + V3</u> O. C.

5. Some parents have saved enough money to fund their children.

Enough money has been saved to fund their children by some parents.

المضارع المستمر Present Continuous	Passive
S. <u>is / are / am V.ing</u> O. C.	O. <u>is / are / am being V.3</u> C.
S. <u>is not / are not / am not V.ing</u> O. C.	O. <u>is not / are not / am not being V.3</u> C.

6. She is drawing a picture for the competition.

A picture is being drawn for the competition by her.

نمط ضع دائرة :

1. The new housedaily by the maid.
 - a. is cleaned
 - b. are cleaned
 - c. was cleaned
 - d. were cleaned
2. Ibn Rushd whoin Cordoba is a famous Islamic scientist.
 - a. was born
 - b. were born
 - c. have been born
 - d. are born

F. linking between past simple and past perfect الرابط بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام

* Sally revised hard for her final exam and then she got a good grade in her tests.
Before Sally got a good grade in her test, she had revised hard for her final exam.
Sally had revised

المعطيات : وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط and then / وجود before في بداية الجملة الوزارية .
و نضع فاصلة / الجملة الاولى تصبح ماضي تام and then والحل : نزل الجملة الثانية كما هي بدون تغيير و لكن بدون الضمير . / حذف

G. Causative السببية

S. had O. V.3 C.

She had some new treesyesterday. (plant) يجب ان يكون المفعول به فاصل بين had و الفراغ مثل :
الفعل في السببية يكون دوما V.3 و الظرف ليس مهما في هذه الحالة.

Miss Tahani had the old roomlast week. (had painted , painting , painted)
في حالة اعادة الكتابة الدالة الوحيدة (حسب منهاجك) هي وجود الفعل asked في الجملة :

- She asked the builder to rebuild the old garage yesterday.

She had the old garage rebuilt yesterday.

خطوات الحل :

١. نحذف to و ماقبلها من الجملة . ٢. ضع فعل السببية had . ٣. ضع المفعول به . ٤. الفعل الموجود بعد to يصبح V.3

H. Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

Type النوع	If clause فعل الشرط	Main clause جواب الشرط
Zero الصفري	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

1. If she cooks a good dish , she alwaysher brother. (invited , invites , invited)
 2. The doctor checks his patients if heearly to the hospital. (came , will come , comes)
- نمط اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الصفري (يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط to make)
الحل : ١. على نفس الترتيب تكون الجملة الاولى هي فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط) و الثانية هي جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط) .
٢. نحذف to make و نضع مكانها فاصلة .

* Heat water till 70 C to make it boil correctly.

If you heat water till 70 C , it boils correctly.

Type النوع	If clause فعل الشرط	Main clause جواب الشرط
First الاول	S. V.1 s/es O. C. S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.	S. will V.1 O. C. S. will not (won't) V.1 O. C.

3. If sheher medicine , she will feel better soon. (take , takes , will take)
4. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, hebetter. (gets , will get , got)

Type النوع	If clause فعل الشرط	Main clause جواب الشرط
Second الثاني	S. V.2 O. C. S. didn't V.1 O. C.	S. would / could V.1 O. C.

5. If the manthat hill , he would tell his grandchildren. (climb , will climb , climbed)
 6. Shethat lesson if she caught the bus earlier. (will take , took , would take)
- اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثاني (نمط النصيحة) الدالة الوحيدة هي (I think you should) والتي تستبدل فقط بـ

If I were you , I would

7. I think you should find a new job.

If I were you , I would find a new job.

I. Present Perfect Continuous اعادة الكتابة على المضارع التام المستمر

Salma started revising at 8 pm , it is now 10 pm and she is still revising.

Salmasince 8 pm.

الضمير	التحويل		
	مذكر	مؤنث	جمع
I	he	she	
me	him	her	
my	his	her	
You فاعل	he	she	they
You مفعول	him	her	them
your	his	her	their
we	*****	*****	they
our	*****	*****	their
us	*****	*****	them

المضارع	ماضي	ماضي تام
V.1	V.2	had V.3
don't/doesn't	didn't V.1	hadn't + V3
has / have	had	had had
is / am	was	had been
are	were	had been
will	would
can	could
shall	should
may	might
must	Had to

الظرف	التحويل
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last زمن	the زمن before / the previous زمن
tomorrow	the following day / the coming day / the next day / the day after
next زمن	the following زمن / the coming زمن / the زمن after
now	then
this	that
these	those
here	there
today	that day
tonight	that night
at the moment	at that moment

1. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tariq said

2. "I love this town."

John said

3. "I can't drive a lorry."

He said

4. "I always wake up early,"

He said

Answers

1. he really had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
2. he loved that town.
3. he couldn't drive a lorry.
4. he always woke up early,

Unit Two

التعبير عن العادات في الماضي Used to	التعبير عن العادات في الحاضر Be used to
نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات في الماضي : S. <u>used to V.1</u> O. C. S. <u>didn't use to V.1</u> O. C. Did S. <u>use to V.1</u> O. C. ?	نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات المألوفة في المضارع : S. <u>is/ are/am/was/were used to V.ing</u> O. C. S. <u>isn't/aren't/amn't/wasn't/weren't used to V.ing</u> O. C. <u>is/ are/am/was/were</u> S. <u>used to V.ing</u> O. C. ?
1. Mr Alihis articles by himself. a. use to write b. <u>used to write</u> c. are used to writing d. am used to writing 2. When I was a child , Imy time at the beach. (am used to spending , <u>used to spend</u>) 3. Shetake her bag with her. (<u>used to</u> , is used to , use to) رکز عندما يكون زمن الجملة ماضي ، ممنوع استخدام صيغة . be used to 4. My fatherus to the Zoo when we were kids. a. use to take b. <u>used to take</u> c. are used to taking d. am used to taking	1. My cousinin Lebanon with us . a. <u>is used to living</u> b. use to live c. are used to living d. were used to living 2. We arefresh fruits and vegetables. a. used to eat b. <u>used to eating</u> c. use to eat d. did not use to eat 3. My grandfatherused to swimming at the sea. a. is b. are c. did not d. were
	اعادة الكتابة على هذا النمط و الدالة الوحيدة هي : <u>normal</u> = is / are / am used to V.ing <u>is not normal</u> = isn't / aren't / am not used to V.ing 1. It is normal for my dad now to stay at home for hours. My dad <u>is used to staying at home for hours now</u> . 2. It is not normal for my kids to use the old PC. My kids <u>are not used to using the old PC</u> . 3. She is used to waking up early now . The sentence that has a similar meaning is : A. It is not normal for her to wake up early. B. It is normal for her to wake up early. C. It has been normal for her to wake up early. D. It had been normal for her to wake up early. 4. It is normal for my friend to send emails . The sentence which has a similar meaning is: A. My friend is used to sending emails. B. My friend is not used to sending emails. C. My friend is used to send emails. D. My friend are used to sending emails.
	خطوات الحل : (١) ضع is / are / am used to (٢) حذف to و ماقبلها في الجملة الاصلية (٣) اضع للفعل بعد to بحيث يصبح V.ing ثم اكمل .

Unit Four

A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة	B. Cleft Sentences الجمل المنقسمة (الجزئية)
<p>Who = تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل The manlives next door is nice. (who , which , where , that)</p>	<p>It is It was 1. Ziryab introduced the oud to Europe. It was <u>Ziryab who / that</u> introduced the oud to Europe. في هذا النمط نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل هو الاسم المشدد . / نكمل الجملة <u>that</u> ننزل الاسم المشدد / ضمير وصل مناسب او</p>
<p>Which = تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل The bookyou bought me was good. (which , where , when , who)</p>	<p>The person The country..... The place The year..... The time/The period..... The century..... The event..... The thing..... Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE. The person <u>who / that</u> opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania. The year <u>when / that</u> Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.</p>
<p>Where = مع اسم المكان The village I was born , was peaceful. (which , where , when , who)</p>	<p>الخطوات : ١ . الاسم المشدد حسب معنى البداية الوزارية . ٢ . ضع ضمير وصل مناسب او <u>that</u> للكل . ٣ . نزل كل الجملة عدا الاسم المشدد . ٤ . ضع is / was . ٥ . ضع المشدد في نهاية الجملة .</p>
<p>When = مع اسم الزمان The yearwe met was stormy. (when , where , which , who)</p>	<p>تذكر : الضمير <u>that</u> يحل مكان اي ضمير بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة قبل الفراغ .</p>
<p>Whose = تستخدم بين اسمين للدلالة على الملكية The womandaughter in my class, is nice (who , where , when , whose)</p>	<p>إعادة الكتابة على الجمل الموصولة:</p>
<p>The ring ,you bought is too cheap. (who , which , where , that) where مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم which مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم The hospitaltreats the poor is global. (who , which , where , when) The hospitalmy dad treats the poor . (who , which , where , when)</p>	<p>يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما نقطة الجملة الأولى تبدأ باسم و الثانية بضمير يدل على الاسم خطوات الحل :</p>
<p>London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK. London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city. ١ . نضع ضمير موصول ونستخدم فقط <u>who / which</u> ٢ . نحذف الضمير من الجملة الثانية و ننزلها ٣ . نضع فاصلة ٤ . ماتبقى من الجملة الأولى</p>	

1. This time next year , students willfor their final exam .
(will prepare , will have prepared , will be preparing)
2. The workers at the moment. They're on a break.
(aren't working , have worked , work)
3. The government has lately to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights.
(been worked , works , been working)
4. Next month , our family in this house for a year .
(will have lived , are living , have lived)
5. The students in my class about their achievement in science when the bell suddenly rang.
(had talked , were talking , talked)
6. By the time we arrived , they for an hour .
(had talked , had been talking , was talking)
7. Next week , we for the final exams .
(will be studying , are studying , have studied)
8. Will you your homework by seven o'clock?
(be doing , have done , do)
9. Ali About his friend when he received an email from his son.
(was thinking , has been thinking , thinks)
10. Eid al-Adha is a celebration that On the 10 of Thu- Alhijja.
(begin , begins , began)
11. Ibn Rushd who in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.
(was born , had born , burns)
12. In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.
(found , find , will have found , were found)
13.you ever a camel ?
(Have-riden Are-riding Did-ride)
14. My father..... to work in his car every morning.
(is going - goes - has gone)
15. I..... an English sentence now.
(have read - was reading - am reading)
16. He..... some money from the bank at this moment.
(borrowed - is borrowing - has borrowed)
17. The government..... already..... A new school in Mafraq.
(has-opened - was-opening - is opening)
18. What time do you usually breakfast ?
(had - have - had had)
19. Saleem feelin ill since last April.
(is - had - has been)
20. Khalid always..... his hands before eating.
(washes , is washing , has washed)
21.she..... her room every morning ?
(Is-cleaning , Has-cleaned , Does-clean)
22.we this exercise now?
(Are-writing , Have-written , Do-write)
23. The chief Anything for dinner yet.
(hasn't-prepared , isn't preparing , doesn't-prepare)

24. Alia her homework every day.
(isn't doing , doesn't do , hasn't done)
25. Sameera ever Petra ?
(Has-seen , Is seeing , Does-see)
26. it heavily outside now ?
(Does-rain , Is-raining , Has-rained)
27. I don't often coffee.
(drink , drank , drunk)
28. Everything is going well. We.....any problem so far .
(don't have , aren't having , haven't had)
29. Hurry Up! Everybody for you.
(have waited , are waiting , wait)
30. What..... you..... for last two hours ?
(do-do , are-doing , have-done)
31. They took their baby to the doctor because she.....all night
(cry - cried - had cried - will cry)
32. It is probably that the Banknew branches in the future.
(open - opened - had opened - will open)
33. By the year 2000s, peoplemobile phones in different sizes.
(buy - bought - had bought - was buying)
34. The pilotall the flight system before he landed.
(check - checked - had checked - was checking)
35. This time tomorrow, weto work an hour later .
(go - will go - will be going - had gone)
36. By the end of this year, we.....here for ten years.
(live - lived - will live - will have lived)
37. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
(help - helped - had helped - will help)
38. There a technological revolution since 1943 CE.
(be - has been - will be - are being)
39. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(work - worked - had worked - will work)
40. I tennis at school every day.
(am not playing - don't play - won't play - haven't played)
41. She tennis every day.
(isn't play - won't play - doesn't play - haven't played)
42. What you right now?
(did / do - are / doing - have / done - will / do)
43. Look! The sun
(rise - will rise - is rising - have risen).
44. The children already the sandcastle on the beach.
(build - are building - have built - built)

45. Our neighbour recently to Aqaba.
(move - moved - are moving - has moved)

46. The child hasall night.
(been sleeping - being sleep - are sleep - were sleep)

47. Children often..... computers better than their parents.
(use - are using - used - uses)

48. I'mfrom Ajloun, but I'm staying in Irbid for a few months.
(coming - come - came - will come)

49. Nadia has..... her homework for two hours!
(been doing - done - did - do)

50. She..... finished very soon.
(is - will be - was - been)

51. Ian email when my laptop switched itself off.
(was writing - wrote - have written - write)

UNIT TWO GRAMMAR :

52.go shopping in the local supermarket.
(used to - am used to - use - uses)

53. There..... be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
(didn't use to - wasn't used to - aren't used to - use)

54. There..... be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
(was used to - used to - used - use)

55. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she..... playing it.
(is now used to - now used to - used - use)

56. I understand English, but now I do.
(didn't use to - am used to - use - uses)

57. My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that
(used to - are used to - used - use)

58. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if youdoing much exercise.
(didn't use to - aren't used to - used - use)

59. When I was young, I fishing with my dad every weekend.
(used to go - is used to going - used to going - use to go)

60. When we were younger, welive in a village.
(used to - are used to - used - use)

61. My grandparents didn't..... send emails when they were my age.
(use to - is used to - used - use)

62. We always go to the market across the street, so we..... eating fresh vegetables.
(used to - are used to - used - use)

63. Please slow down. Iwalking so fast!
(am not used to - is used to - didn't use to - use)

64. When you were younger, did youplay in the park?
(used to - is used to - used - use to)

65. When I was a student, I work very hard.
(used to - is used to - used - use)

66. Are you..... living in Jordan yet? (used to - use to - using to - uses to)

UNIT FOUR GRAMMAR

67. Do you know anyone _____ could help me fix my computer?
(who - where - which - when - whose)
68. A hammer is a tool _____ is used to knock nails into wood.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
69. This is the time of the year _____ many people suffer from fever.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
70. The shop _____ we usually buy our bread has closed down.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
71. The boy _____ dog was hit by a car has not been to school for 3 days.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
72. An orphanage is a place _____ children who have no parents can live
(who - where - which - when - whose)
73. My friend, _____ doesn't have a cell phone, suddenly knocked on the door
(who - where - which - when - whose)
74. I talked to the girl _____ car had broken down in front of the shop.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
75. Mr Richards, _____ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
76. July and August are the months _____ most people go on holiday.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
77. We often visit our aunt in Norwich _____ is in East Anglia.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
78. This is the girl _____ comes from Spain.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
79. The restaurant _____ she works is very expensive.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
80. That's Peter, the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
81. A boy _____ sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
82. Thank you very much for your e-mail _____ was very interesting.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
83. The day _____ I arrived was very nice.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
84. My brother lives in a small town _____ there is only one library.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
85. The man, _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
86. The children, _____ shouted in the street, are not from our school.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
87. The car, _____ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
(who - where - which - when - whose)
88. My sister lives in a big city _____ has several libraries.
(who - where - which - when - whose)

Answers :

- 1.will be preparing / 2.aren't working / 3.been working /
- 4.will have lived / 5.were talking / 6. had been talking /
- 7.will be studying / 8.have done /
- 9.was thinking / 10.begins / 11.was born /
12. will have found /13.have-riden / 14. goes /
15. am reading 16. is borrowing /
17. has opened /18. have / 19. has been /
20. washes / 21.does-clean / 22.Are-writing
23. hasn't prepared / 24. doesn't go / 25. has-seen /
26. is raining / 27. drink /28. haven't had /
29. are waiting /30. have-done /31. had cried /
32. will open 33. had bought / 34. had checked /
35. will be going /36. will have lived / 37.had helped /
- 38.has been / 39. had worked / 40. don't play /
41. doesn't play/ 42. are doing / 43. is rising /
- 44.have built / 45.has moved / 46.been sleeping /
- 47.use / 48.coming / 49.been doing /
- 50.will be / 51.was writing
- 52.used to / 53.didn't use to /
- 54.used to / 55.is now used to
- 56.didn't use to / 57.used to /
- 58.aren't used to / 59.used to go /
- 60.used to / 61.use to /
- 62.are used to 63.am not used to /
- 64.use to / 65.used to / 66.used to
67. who / 68. which / 69. when /
70. where /71. whose / 72. where /
73. who / 74. whose /
- 75.who / 76. when / 77.
- which / 78. who / 79. where /
80. who / 81. whose /
82. which / 83. when /
- 84.where / 85. whose /
86. who / 87. which / 88. which

89. I like English most of all .

The subject

- A. which I like most of all is English
- B. where I like most of all is English
- C. when I like most of all is English
- D. whose I like most of all is English

90. Queen Rania opened the children's museum of Jordan in 2007 CE

- A. The year in which Queen Rania opened children's museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.
- B. The year where Queen Rania opened children's museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.
- C. The year who Queen Rania opened children's museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.
- D. The year which Queen Rania opened children's museum of Jordan was 2007 CE.

91. Al- kindi is especially famous for his work in Geometry .

- A. It is for his work in Geometry which Al- kindi is especially famous for.
- B. It is for his work in Geometry where Al- kindi is especially famous for.
- C. It is for his work in Geometry when Al- kindi is especially famous for.
- D. It is for his work in Geometry who Al- kindi is especially famous for.

92. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE .

The year

- A. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE.
- B. when The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE
- C. which The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE
- D. The first athletic event for disabled athletes which took place was in 1948 CE

93. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .

It is

- A. Taha Hussein when is especially famous for his work in literature.
- B. Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature.
- C. Taha Hussein where is especially famous for his work in literature.
- D. Taha Hussein whose is especially famous for his work in literature.

94. My neighbors' generosity impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that

- A. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity.
- B. impresses me more than anything else has been my neighbours' generosity.
- C. impresses me more than anything else have been my neighbours' generosity.
- D. impresses me more than anything else are my neighbours' generosity.

95. Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985 CE.

- A. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site was 1985 CE.
- B. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site were 1985 CE.
- C. The year Petra was made a world heritage in 1985 CE when.
- D. The year where Petra was made a world heritage site was 1985 CE.

96. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was.....

- A. I who stopped working at 11 p.m.
- B. working which I stopped at 11 p.m.
- C. at 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
- D. which I stopped working at 11 p.m.

97. My father has influenced me most.

- The person.....
- A. when has influenced me most was my father.
 - B. where has influenced me most was my father.
 - C. who has influenced me most was my father.
 - D. who has influenced me most have been my father.

98. I like Geography most of all.

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

99. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- It was.....
- A. unpleasant the journey the heat which made.
 - B. the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
 - C. the journey which the heat made unpleasant.
 - D. made the journey unpleasant the heat.

100. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

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

101. My friend took his car to city and then the workers fixed it.

- Before
- A. the workers fixed it, my friend had taken his car to city.
 - B. the workers fixes it, my friend is taking his car to city.
 - C. the workers fixed it, my friend have taken his car to city.
 - D. the workers fixe it, my friend were taking his car to city.

102. Mohammad checked his emails and then he sent them.

- Mohammad had
- A. checked his emails before he sent them.
 - B. checks his emails before he sends them.
 - C. checking his emails before he will send them.
 - D. check his emails before he sent them.

103. They didn't buy new cars

- New cars
- A. are not bought by them.
 - B. was not bought by them.
 - C. were not bought by them.
 - D. has not been bought by them.

104. She writes an essay for the local website.

- A. An essay are written for the local website.
- B. An essay is written for the local website.
- C. An essay were written for the local website.
- D. An essay has been written for the local website.

105. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken today.

- A. Issa's phone must be broken today.
- B. Issa's phone have to be broken today.
- C. Issa's phone might be broken today.
- D. Issa's phone mustn't be broken today.

106. "I am working now."
 A. Sami said that she has been working then.
 B. Sami said that he was working then.
 C. Sami said that I am working now.
 D. Sami said that he is working now.
107. "we were at city last week."
 The kids said that theyat city the week before.
 A. has been C. have been
 B. had been D. are
108. I asked someone to paint the old door.
 The correct causative form from the sentence above is ...
 A. I have painted the old door.
 B. I had the old door painted.
 C. I am painting the old door.
 D. I has the old door painted.
109. It is necessary to wear a helmet while driving .
 The sentence which has a similar meaning to the above one is
 A. You have to wear a helmet while driving .
 B. You don't have to wear a helmet while driving .
 C. You might wear a helmet while driving .
 D. You must not wear a helmet while driving .
110. Nobody has cleaned the garden yet.
 The garden
 A. has been cleaned yet . C. have been cleaned yet.
 B. has not been cleaned yet. D. have not been cleaned yet.
111. It is not normal for my dad now to take his old car.
 The sentence that has a similar meaning to the above one is
 A. My dad is used to taking his old car.
 B. My dad is not used to taking his old car.
 C. My dad used to take his old car.
 D. My dad did not used to taking his old car.
112. I think you should get a new course at English.
 The correct sentence that expresses advice is
 A. If I were you , I will get a new course at English.
 B. If I am you , I might get a new course at English.
 C. If I were you , I would get a new course at English.
 D. If you were me, I get a new course at English.
113. Take the red card to make the screen move.
 If you
 A. takes the red card, the screen will move. C. take the red card, the screen moves.
 B. took the red card, the screen moved. D. taking the red card, the screen would move.

Answers : 89. A 90. A 91. A 92. A 93. B 94. A 95. A 96. A/B/C/D 97. C 98. A 99. B 100. A 101. A 102. A
 103. B 104. B 105. B 106. B 107. C 108. B 109. A 110. C 111. A 112. C 113. B

الجدول المهمة في المنهاج (يجب حفظها)

1. Body Idioms جدول مصطلحات الجسم

هذا التمرين مهم جدا على مصطلحات الجسم والتي يجب حفظها بالعربي و الانجليزي .

	Body idiom	English	Arabic
1	get it off your chest	tell someone about something that worries you تخبر شخصاً عن شيء يقلقك	يفضض - يرتاح
2	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something شئ ما يفقد الثقة	يتردد
3	play it by ear	decide how to deal with a situation الموقف يقرر كيف يتعامل مع	يتركها للظروف
4	keep your chin up	remain cheerful - encouragement شجاعة متفائل يبقى	يتفائل
5	have a head for figures	have a natural ability for maths لديه قدرة ذهنية طبيعية	موهوب بالحساب
6	put back into it	put effort into something ما يحاول - tried	يبذل جهده

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll at the last minute.
انا اشعر بالتوتر حول قيامي بالقفز المظلي . اعتقد بأنني سوف في اخر لحظة.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
اذا كان لديك اي مشكلة , تحدث الى شخص ما , هذا يساعدك على
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
لا اعتقد انني ساكون محاسباً بارعاً , انا لا املك
- ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
..... ! انا متأكد بأن كل شئ سيكون بخير في النهاية.
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to
لست متأكدا فيما اذا سيكون الجو دافئاً غدا لحفل الشواء . علينا ان

Answers :

1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures 4 Keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

النمط الوزاري على مصطلحات الجسم يكون كالتالي :

• كتابة المعنى بالانجليزي :

I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll get cold feet at the last minute.
What does the underlined body idiom mean?

• كتابة المصطلح :

I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to decide how to deal with a situation.

Replace the underline phrase with the suitable body idiom.

• نمط الاستبدال (حيث يكون وجود المصطلح في الجملة اصلاً خاطئاً و عليك استبداله بالمصطلح الصحيح)

Have a head for figures ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

Replace the misused underlined body idiom with the correct one.

• ضع دائرة :

If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
(keep your chin up , have a head for figures , get it off your chest)

2. Collocation Phrases المتلازمات

تمرين مهم جدا على المتلازمات (حفظ)

	Collocating phrasal	English	Arabic
1	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع جدول مراجعة
2	do exercise	keep fit	يتدرب
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a break	relax	ياخذ استراحة
5	do a subject	study	يدرس
6	make a difference	change something	يغير – يحدث فرقا

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

استخدم المتلازمات في التمرين الثاني لإكمال الجمل التالية .

1. If you want to lose weight, you should every day.
إذا أردت أن تخسر الوزن , يجب أن كل يوم.
2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must
الموعد النهائي هو غدا , وانت لم تفعل اي شئ . يجب ان
3. If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.
إذا ارسلت المال للجمعيات الخيرية . سوف للكثير من الناس.
4. You look tired. Why don't you..... ?
انت تبدو متعبا . لماذا لا
5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll
انا احتاج لتنظيم وقتي بشكل افضل . اعتقد انني سوف

Answers : 1 do exercise 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

النمط الوزاري :

١ . كتابة المعنى .

You look tired. Why don't you take a break?

What does the underlined collocation phrase mean?

.....

٢ . استبدال المعنى بالمصطلح المناسب .

You look tired. Why don't you relax?

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation.

.....

٣ . استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح .

You look tired. Why don't you make a difference ?

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

.....

٤ . ضع دائرة

You look tired. Why don't you..... ?

(take a break , do exercise , do a subject)

3. collocation (المتلازمات) (الوحدة التاسعة & الوحدة الثالثة)

الوحدة التاسعة			الوحدة الثالثة	
Collocation	Meaning		Collocation	Meaning
1 make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ	1	catch attention	يجذب انتباه
2 shake hands	يصافح	2	Spend time	يقضي وقته
3 ask questions	يسأل	3	get an idea	يحصل على فكرة
4 join the company	ينضم لشركة	4	Attend a course	يحضر مساقا
5 earn respect	يكسب إحترام	5	Take interest	يهتم
6 cause offence	يسبب إهانة			نمط الوزارة :
7 do a deal	يعقد صفقة			١. أكمل الفراغ / ضع دائرة
8 make a small talk	يجري حديث عادي			Adeebthe Sheik's attention.
	نمط الوزارة :			(catch , get , take)
	١. أكمل الفراغ / ضع دائرة			٢. نمط تصحيح بالشكل التالي :
	It is polite tohands when meeting him.			The boy will <u>take</u> a course at the BC.
	(make , shake , cause)			Replace the underlined misused
	٢. نمط تصحيح بالشكل التالي :			collocation with the correct one.
	You will have the chance to <u>make</u> questions.		
	Replace the underlined misused collocation with			
	the correct one.			

تمارين المتلازمات المهمة في الوحدة التاسعة

- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to -----.
 - If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.
 - Before the serious discussion starts, we always -----; it's often about the weather!
 - Nasser has applied to ----- the ----- where his father works.
 - In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----.
 - After the talk, there will be a chance for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
 - By working hard, you will----- the -----of your boss.
- Answers : 1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect

4. Colour Idioms مصطلحات الالوان

Colour Idiom	English	Arabic
1 feel blue	feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
2 out of the blue	from nowhere / unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
3 see red	feel angry / anger	يغضب
4 red handed	the act of doing something wrong	بالجرم المشهود
5 white elephant	has no purpose / useless	عديم النفع
6 green light	permission	يسمح

The police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

.....
The police arrived and the thief was caught in the act of doing something wrong
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

.....
The police arrived and the thief was caught green light.
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.

.....
The police arrived and the thief was caughthanded. (red , white , blue)

.....
١. كتابة المعنى : النمط الوزاري :
٢. استبدال المعنى :
٣. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح :
٤. ضع دائرة :

تمارين مصطلحات الألوان في المنهاج

1. It is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.
2. When you see red, you can suffer from headache and blood pressure.
3. Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project!
4. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.
5. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
6. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

5. synonyms المتضادات and antonyms المترادفات

Synonyms (كلمات لها نفس المعنى)			Antonyms (كلمات عكس بعضها بالمعنى)		
1	artificial	Prosthetic	1	artificial	natural
2	apparatus	equipment	2	majority	minority
3	fund	sponsor			
4	appendage	limb			

النمط الوزاري هو نمط الاستبدال لكل كلمة بما يوافقها في المعنى / او بما يكون عكسها في المعنى كالتالي:

The new company will sponsor the building of a new bridge.

Replace the underlined word with a word that is similar in meaning.

.....

The majority of the students will attend the final test.

Replace the underlined word with its opposite.

.....

6. Phrasal Verbs (الافعال الظرفية) (و هي الافعال التي يأتي معها حرف جر , و يجب معرفة حرف الجر المناسب الذي مع الفعل)

Phrasal Verb	English	Arabic
1	know about	يعرف عن
2	connect with	يتصل مع
3	turn on	يشغل
4	give out	يقدم
5	fill in	يملا
6	speak to	يتواصل مع
7	rely on	يعتمد على
8	cope with	يتعامل مع
9	focus on	يركز على
10	setback	فشل / انتكاسة
11	bounceback	يسترد نشاطه
12	pay for	يمول
13	Proof	ضد

النمط المحتمل :

١. ضع دائرة كالتالي / اكمل فراغ

people should know.....the dangers about the web.

(with , out , on)

You have to fill out the form for that job.

٢. الاستبدال :

Replace the underlined misused preposition with the correct one.

.....

٣. كتابة المعنى

You can wear your watch if it is water proof.

What does the underlined suffix mean.

.....

7. Collocation متلازمات الوحدة الرابعة

Public transport	نقل عام	Wind farms	مزارع الرياح
Urban planning	تخطيط حضري	Carbon neutral	محايد للكربون
Economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	Pedestrian friendly	مناسب للمشاة
Biological waste	مخلفات حيوية		
Carbon footprint	اثر الكربون		
Negative effect	اثر سلبي		
Zero waste	صفر نفايات		
Car free zone	منطقة بلا سيارات		
Industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية		
True polymath	مثقّف حقيقي		
Solar power	طاقة شمسية		

Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

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

UNIT ONE :

Work Book (P.4 / EX. 2)

2 Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence. (1 mark each)
أضف كلمة من الصندوق الأول وكلمة من الصندوق الثاني ثم قم بإكمال الفراغ (تم تحويل التمرين لنمط اكمال الفراغ) .

يبدأ	يتقابل	يتجول	يستيقظ	يستقر	يحدث
get started	meet up	look around	wake up	settle down	take place

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

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

Work Book (P.5 / Ex.5 / 7)

5 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

طاقة	ممتن / شاكر	عناوين رئيسية	خوذة	محامي	ممکن	بحري
energy	grateful	headlines	helmet	lawyer	likely	navy

1. I am studying hard ادرس because أريد I want أن be أن
2. When you ride اركب a bike الدراجة, you should عليك always دوما wear ارتداء a
3. Thank you so much جزيل ! We نحن are very جدا
4. Do هل you think تعتقد it أنها isto أن rain تمطر tomorrow غدا?
5. I always look دوما at انظر the newspaper الصحف , but I don't always read the articles.
6. Solar الشمسية panels الألواح generate تولد From من the sun الشمس.

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

7 Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. (1 mark each)
أكمل الفراغات التالية باستخدام فعل الطهي المناسب (أفعال الطبخ مرت عليك في الاول الثانوي الوحدة التاسعة ؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟)

يغلي	يقلي	يشوي	يزوب	يخلط	يحمص	يتبل	يقطع لشرائح	يرش
boil	fry	grill	melt	mix	roast	season	slice	sprinkle

1. When you heat تسخن cheese الجبن, its.
2. Put ضع some بعض flour الطحين and و sugar السكر in في a bowl وعاء and و them together معا .
3. You need تحتاج a sharp حاد knife سكين to كيthe bread الخبز.
4. Heat سخن the water الماء until حتى it..... s.
5. Put ضع the eggs البيض in في oil الزيت or أو butter الزبدة to كيthem.
6. some بعض salt الملح and و pepper الفلفل over فوق the potatoes البطاطا to كي
7. the meat اللحم in في the oven الفرن.

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

Work Book (P.6 / EX. 1 – 2 – 3)

1 Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

شريحة حاسوب	عملية حسابية	قرص مرن	هاتف ذكي	برنامج	حاسوب	الشبكة العنكبوتية
computer chip	calculation	floppy disk	smartphone	program	PC	World Wide Web

1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet	smartphone: d
2. a very small piece found inside every computer	
3. a small square piece of plastic used to store information	
4. a computer designed for one person to use	
5. when you use maths to work out an answer	
6. all the information shared by computers through the internet	

Answers : 1 smartphone: d 2 computer chip: b 3 floppy disk: f 4 PC: e 5 calculation: c 6 World Wide Web: a

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 Modern computers can run a lot of (programs / models) at the same time.
يمكن للحواسيب الحديثة والمتطورة تشغيل الكثير من البرامج / النماذج في نفس الوقت .
- 2 You can move around the computer screen using a (tablet / mouse) .
تستطيع أن تتنقل على شاشة الحاسوب باستخدام الجهاز اللوحي / الفأرة (الماوس) .
- 3 A period of ten years is a (decade / generation) .
الفترة التي تتكون من عشر سنوات تسمى عقد / جيل .
- 4 A (laptop / tablet) doesn't need a keyboard.
الحاسوب المحمول (اللاب توب) / الحاسوب اللوحي لا يحتاج للوحة المفاتيح .
- 5 The television was first (invented / developed) by John Logie Baird.
تم اختراع / تطوير التلفاز لأول مرة بواسطة جون لوغي بايرد .

Answers : 1 programs 2 mouse 3 decade 4 tablet 5 invented

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

لاب توب	عملية حسابية	نموذج	هاتف ذكي	برنامج
laptop	calculation	model	smartphone	program

1. Although they are pocket-sized صغيرة ,s are powerful computers قوية as well as هواتف و phones .
2. My brother is learning how to write برامج computer يكتب كيف يتعلم how .
3. I need how much كم ان اقرر I decide قبلs before القليل من لعل لاحتاج to spend أنفق .
4. Mobile phones كانت Early الأولى s were كبيرة كانت be huge .
الهواتف الخلوية used to الطوب as big as بنفس حجم bricks !
5. I can close أغلق the lid غطاء of my and then put أضعه ثم in my bag حقيبتي .

Answers : 1 smartphone 2 program 3 calculation 4 model 5 laptop

Student Book (P.10 / EX. 3)

3 Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.
مهم : أكمل الفراغ بوضع الكلمة , العبارة المناسبة مع الأفعال الظرفية .

- 1 to know..... dangers of the Internet . know about : يعرف عن - يعلم عن
- 2 to connect..... people on the Internet. connect with : يتواصل مع
- 3 to turn..... privacy settings. turn on/ off : يشغل / يطفى
- 4 to give..... personal information. give out : يعطي - يقدم معلومات
- 5 to fill..... a form. fill in : يملا - يعبئ

Unit Two

Student Book (P. 17 / EX. 4 – 6) تمرين مهم على مصطلحات الالوان

	Colour idiom	English	Arabic
1	feel blue	to feel الحزن / sadness الشعور	حزين
2	see red	to be angry / غاضب / anger	يغضب
3	red-handed	In the act of doing something خاطئ wrong	متلبس
4	white elephant	has no useful purpose / useless possession ملكية عديمة النفع	عديم النفع
5	out of the blue	apparently from nowhere / unexpectedly غير متوقع / المجهول	فجأة
6	the green light	give permission الموافقة يعطي	يوافق

النمط الوزاري :

١. كتابة المعنى :

The police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

.....

٢. استبدال المعنى .

The police arrived and the thief was caught in the act of doing something wrong.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

.....

٣. استبدال المصطلح الخاطئ بالمصطلح الصحيح :

The police arrived and the thief was caught green light.

Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.

.....

٤. ضع دائرة :

The police arrived and the thief was caughthanded. (red , white , blue)

b What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?

مامعنى مصطلحات الالوان التي بين الاقواس (مهم) (سؤال وزاري شتوية ٢٠١٦)

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light حصلنا على لقد got (الموافقة)
to go ahead with our project ! بمشروعنا

(the green light) : permission

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed القبض عليه تم caught
لحسن الحظ the police الشرطة arrived وصلت

(red-handed) : in the act of doing something wrong

3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue بشكل كامل completely جاءت
فجأة the news سمعت عندما I heard صدمت

(out of the blue) : unexpectedly

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant النادي club الرياضي الخاص الجديد private
عديم الفائدة white elephant المبنى is a goes لا أحد Nobody

(a white elephant) : useless possession (وزارة ش ٢٠١٦)

نمط اكمل الفراغ ...

white elephant	out of the blue	red-handed	the green light	feel blue
----------------	-----------------	------------	-----------------	-----------

- Have you heard the good news? We've got to go ahead with our project!
- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught
- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely
- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a
- It is normal to from time to time.

Answers : 1. the green light 2. red-handed 3. out of the blue 4. white elephant 5. feel blue

Vocabulary exercises in unit two

تمارين المفردات في الوحدة الثانية

Activity Book (P.11 / EX. 1- 2)

1 Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you. وصل العبارات التالية مع معانيها الصحيحة.

الوخز بالإبر	طب الاعشاب	مرض	الروماتيزم	التطعيم	الملاريا	الحساسية	صداع نصفي
acupuncture	homoeopathy	ailment	arthritis	immunisation	malaria	allergies	migraine
1 a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes					malaria		
2 a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints							
3 an illness or disease which is not very serious							
4 giving a drug to protect against illness							
5 an extremely bad headache							
6 a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles							
7 conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch a particular thing							

Answers : 1 malaria 2 arthritis 3 ailment 4 immunisation 5 migraine 6 acupuncture 7 allergies

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise The first one is done for you.

أكمل الفراغ (مستخدما الكلمات من الصندوق في التمرين السابق)

صداع نصفي	الحساسية	التطعيم	الروماتيزم	مرض	طب الاعشاب
migraine	allergies	immunisation	arthritis	ailment	homoeopathy

1. My grandfather جدي لديه in his fingers أصابع يده لذلك he هو sometimes احيانا finds يجد it difficult صعوبة to write يكتب.
2. to nuts للفستق and و milk الحليب are becoming تصبح more أكثر common.
3. Many العديد من serious خطيرة diseases الأمراض can يمكن be أن prevented بمنعها بواسطة by يتم منعها بواسطة the body الجسم to build يبني antibodies المضادة , which الذي helps يساعد the body الجسم to build يبني antibodies المضادة .
4. Headaches الصداع and و colds البرد are أمراض تكون common منتشرة s, especially خصوصا in في winter الشتاء.
5. If إذا you have لديك a..... , the best أفضل thing شيء to do تفعله is يكون take أخذ some بعض medicine العلاج and و rest الراحة somewhere مكان هادئ quiet في مكان هادئ.

Answers : 1 arthritis 2 Allergies 3 immunisation 4 ailment 5 migraine

Activity Book (P.12 / EX. 6- 7)

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

أكمل الفراغ باستخدام الكلمات من الصندوق

ناجح	غريب / شاذ	تقليدي	تشكيك / شاك	بديل / تكميلي
viable	alien	conventional	sceptical	complementary

1. I أنا don't really believe أصدق that تلك story القصة - I'm أنا very جدا
2. Doctors الأطباء often غالبا treat يعالجون infections الالتهابات with بواسطة antibiotics الحيوية المضادات الحيوية; that ذلك is the.....approach الأسلوب / المذهب.
3. Medicines العلاجات that التي are not تكون لا the normal اعتيادية , traditionally تقليدي بشكل accepted مقبولة treatments علاجات are تكون known - معروفة as
4. Another أخرى way طريقة of saying للقول that بأن something شيء ما could قد be يكون successful ناجحا is is to say بالقول it أنه
5. If إذا something شيء ما seems يبدو very جدا strange غريب , we sometimes احيانا say نقول it بأنه

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

7 Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

تحتوي الجمل من ١-٤ على معلومات خاطئة. صححها، إستعمل العبارات في الصندوق. (قد تحتاج للتعديل على بعض الجمل)

conventional medicine / الطب التقليدي , produce antibodies / الأجسام المضادة
children and teenagers / الأطفال والمراهقين
better and healthier lifestyle choices / خيارات نمط حياة أفضل وصحي أكثر
suffer from health problems / تعاني من مشاكل صحية
get some exercise / القيام ببعض التمارين

- 1 A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard. طريقة جيدة للتعامل مع التعب هي العمل بجهد أكبر.
No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise. لا, يجب عليك أن ترتاح و القيام ببعض التمارين
2 Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people. الطب البديل يمكن إستعماله لتطعيم الناس.
No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies. كلا , يمكنك تطعيم نفسك بإستخدام الطب التقليدي لأنه ينتج الأجسام المضادة الضرورية.
3 Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices. الأشخاص المتفائلون يتخذون قرارات أنماط حياة سيئة.
No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices. كلا , هم يتخذون قرارات نمط حياة صحية أكثر.
4 Seeing red has positive effects on your health. الغضب له آثار ايجابية على الصحة.
No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry). لا , فأنت قد تعاني من مشاكل صحية بالغضب.

Vocabulary

تمارين المفردات في الوحدة الثالثة

Activity Book (P.15 / EX. 1 – 2) : _ Vocabulary المفردات

1 Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions. The first one is done for you.

قم بعمل أزواج من الكلمات التي لها نفس المعنى ومن ثم وصل مع التعريف الصحيح

جهاز	صناعي	معدات / أجهزة	يمول	صناعي	يمول
apparatus	artificial	equipment	fund	prosthetic	sponsor

Definitions	Words with similar meanings	
1 describes an object that is manufactured by humans	artificial	prosthetic
2 tools or machines that have a particular purpose	apparatus	equipment
3 to pay for	fund	sponsor

2 Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you.

اختر الفعل الصحيح لإكمال المتلازمات . ثم، أكتب جملتين من إتشانك الخاص ، إستعمل أي فعلين متلازمين تختارهما . (تمرين مهم)

- 1 catch / take someone's attention. (يجذب انتباه catch attention)
2 get / catch an idea (يحصل على فكره get an idea)
3 take / get an interest in something/ somebody. (يهتم take interest)
4 spend / do time doing something. (يقضي وقته spend time)
5 make / attend a course. (يأخذ مساق attend a course)

Answers : 1 catch 2 get 3 take 4 spend 5 attend

Suggested sentences :

1. This girl the training course with me every week. (attends , takes , catches , gets , spends)
2. Some people their time on shopping . (attend , take , catch , get , spend)
3. I have an idea. Why don't we go and watch a movie . (attend , take , catch , get , spend)
4. That pretty boy is always trying to my attention. (attend , take , catch , get , spend)

3 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.
اكمل الجمل باستخدام الكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق.

خوذة	يلهم	جهاز مراقبة	شهرة	يخطر	حزام الامان	ثقة بالنفس	صغير	ضد الماء
helmet	inspire	monitor	reputation	risk	seat belt	self-onfidence	tiny	waterproof

1. You can **wear** ارتداء your watch ساعتك when عندما you go تذهب swimming للسباحة if اذا it's كانت
ضد الماء **waterproof**.
 2. It's من amzing المدهش how كيف ان huge الكبيرة trees الاشجار grow تنمو from منseeds البذور .
 3. The Olympic الاولمبية Games الألعاب often غالبا young people الشباب to على take up ممارسة
a sport الرياضة .
 4. Please **hurry up** اسرع . Let's دعنا not لا missing بفقدان the bus الحافلة .
 5. You must always always دوما wear ارتداء a in في a car السيارة , whether سواء you're كنت
the driver السائق or او a passenger الراكب .
 6. When عندما my grandfather جدي had يصاب بـ a heart القلبية attack النوبة , the doctors اطباء
attached يربطون a special خاص to الى his chest صدره .
 7. It's من important المهم to to encourage نشجع young people الشباب and و help them على نساعدهم
develop تطوير
 8. Petra البتراء has لديها a as ك a fascinating مذهل place مكان to visit للزيارة .
- Answers : 1 waterproof 2 tiny 3 inspire 4 risk 5 seat belt 6 monitor 7 self-confidence 8 reputation

Activity Book (P.15 / EX. 5) : Vocabulary المفردات

5 Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.
استبدل الكلمات والعبارات التي بالغامق بالكلمات المناسبة من الصندوق. هنالك كلمة واحدة لن تحتاجها

الغيبوبة	الخرف	تجارب طبية	أقراص / حبوب	اعراض المرض
a coma	dementia	medical trials	pills	symptoms
an unconscious state	-----	special tests	tablets	signs of illness

1. Doctors اطباء look ينظرون at الى the **signs of illness** علامات المرض before قبل they decide ان يقرروا
how كيف to treat يعالجون the patient المريض.
 2. Before doctors اطباء prescribe بوصف drugs العلاجات to patients المرضى , scientists العلماء
perform يقومون باجراء **special tests** الخاصة to make sure للتأكد ان the drugs are آمنة safe
لمدة for حالة **an unconscious state** فقدان وعي في an unconscious في رقد lay هو he , حادث Ali's علي بعد
two اسبوعين weeks .
 3. My grandfather جدي has عليه to ان take يأخذ a lot الكثير of من medicine الأدوية - he هو takes يأخذ
six ستة different مختلفة **tablets** أقراص every كل day يوم .
- Answers : 1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

Vocabulary

تمارين المفردات في الوحدة الرابعة

Student Book (P.33 / Ex. 4/5)

تمرین مهم على المتلازمات (كلمات تأتي دوما مع بعضها البعض

نمو اقتصادي	النقل العام	اثر سلبية	اثر الكربون	نفايات حيوية	تخطيط حضري
economic growth	public transport	negative effects	carbon footprint	biological waste	urban planning

اكمل الفراغ بالمتلازمات المناسبة من التمرين الرابع.

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

Answers : 1 economic growth 2 negative effects 3 carbon footprint 4 public transport 5 biological waste

6 urban planning

Activity Book (P.20 / Ex. 1 -2 -3 -4)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

طبيب	عالم رياضيات	هندسة	كيميائي / صيدلي	متقن	حساب	فيلسوف
physician	mathematician	geometry	chemist	polymath	arithmetic	philosopher

1. My father teaches Maths الرياضيات والدي. He's هو a mathematician.
2. You must not take in the medicine without consulting a استشارة
3. We learn about shapes الأشكال, lines الخطوط and angles الزوايا when we عندما we study ندرس
4. Mr Shahin شاهين is a true حقيقي , working يعمل in all kinds of أنواع creative الإبداعية and scientific العلمية fields المجالات / الميادين / الحقول.
5. Ramzi رامي is very good جيد with numbers الأرقام and calculations الحسابات. He هو always دائما scores درجات high عالية / يحقق يحقق in في
6. A is someone شخص who الذي thinks يفكر and writes يكتب about عن the meaning معنى of life الحياة .

Answers : 1 mathematician 2 physician 3 geometry 4 polymath 5 arithmetic 6 philosopher

Word	Definition
1. talent _g_.	a. an expert in many subjects
2. founder ____	b. a room for scientific experiments
3. scales ____	c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation
4. polymath ____	d. an instrument to measure weight
5. arithmetic ____	e. an engineer
6. laboratory ____	f. the study of numbers
	g. special ability

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

Activity Book (P.23 / Ex.10)

10 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. تمرين على الكلمات المركبة

نافع	مزارع	آثار	خالي	مناسب	محايد	مشاة	طاقة	متجددة	نفايات
benefit	farms	footprint	free	friendly	neutral	pedestrian	power	renewable	waste

- In hot countries, solar energy is an important source of energy. في البلدان الحارة، الطاقة الشمسية مصدر مهم للطاقة.
- 'Green' projects are environmentally friendly. المشاريع الخضراء / النظيفة بيئية.
- Wind energy is an example of renewable energy. الرياح تكون مثالاً على الطاقة المتجددة.
- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-waste. إذا مدينة تدوير كل شيء ولا ترمي أي شيء بعيداً، فإنها تكون zero-waste.
- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon footprint. نحن نحرق الكربون عندما نستخدم النفط، الفحم أو الغاز. هذا معروف باسم بصمة الكربون.
- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-neutral. إذا استبدلنا ما نستهلك من الكربون بما نحرقه، نكون كربون-متوازنين.
- A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone. مكان لا حيث سيارات مسموحة is منطقة سيارات-حرة.

Answers : 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms / renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free / pedestrian

Derivation الاشتقاق

	Suffixes اللواحق التي تحدد نوع الكلمة
Noun	ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , ess
Adjective	ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing , er
Verb	ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate
Adverb	ly

Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun

ننظر الى ما قبل الفراغ وما بعده ... نذكر السلسلة التالية في الحل

Noun (الاسم)	Examples (أمثلة)
1. A/an/the	1.He takes the to travel tomorrow . (decide, decision, decided)
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by	2. . They must depend onto finish this task . (patient, patience, patiently)
3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')	3. Education is our country's in the future . (investment, invest, invested)
4. Noun + Verb إذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع اسم	4..... must be encouraged at all levels . (Educate, education, educational)
5. (most / more) بعد الكلمات السابقة نضع اسم شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال (is / are / am / was / were)	5. we need more in the school. (educate , education , educational) وجود more ولم تسبق بأحد أفعال be
6. this, that , these , those	6.I am really interested in that ,it was actually great . (civilize, civilization, civilized)
7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all	7.This has been made by an earthquake (destroy, destruction, destructive)
8. Adjective + Noun ملاحظة مهمة : دائما اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة و لا تتردد OK	8. Women need much in their working hours . (flexibility, flexible, flexible) 9. Is there any..... between them ? (differ, difference, different) 10.We were completely amazed by his fantastic (succeed, successful, success)

Adjective (الصفة)	Example (أمثلة)
1. Adjective + noun دائما قبل الاسماء صفات	1.It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest. (succeed, successful, success)
2. بعد (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)	2.Thesuccess of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil. (economy, economic, economically)
3. بعد (very , so , quite , too, really , quite , the most , the least , such)	3.Prices in some hyper markets are not (negotiate, negotiable, negotiation)
4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound	4.The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion . (memory, memorable, memorize)
5. as as ,	5.He is so in anything he acts . (reliability, reliable, rely)
6. more / less.....than	7.Amani is as as Ali . (care, careful, carefully)

Verb (فعل)	Examples (أمثلة)
1. to	1.The teacher is going to..... us in this question. (helpful, help, helped)
2. will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did	2. Parents try totheir children from danger . (protection, protective, protect)
3. Noun + verb بعد الاسماء الجمع نضع فعل بعد الضمانر التالية (ضمانر الجمع) you , I , we , they	3.If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success, successful, succeed) 4.They are identical .Do they from each other ? (difference, differ, different) 5.Rooms at some schoolsin size and cost. (different, differ, difference)
4. بعد الظروف التي لم يسبقها اسم جمع او افعال Do او ضمير جمع او أحد أفعال المودالز	6. She will increasingly.....her finals. (success , successful , succeed)

Adverb (الظرف)	Examples (أمثلة)
1. وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ في بداية الجملة بين بين	1....., people bet married at the weekends . (Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition) 1.My friend drove along the narrow road . (careful, care, carefully)
2. Noun Verb وجود اسم قبل الفراغ وبعد الفراغ فعل	2.The boys..... responded to the teacher's order . (polite, politely)
3. is - are - am - was - were - do - did - does - have - has - had - will - would - can - could - shall - should - may - might إذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل مساعد او فعل مودال وكان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع ظرف	3. Omar haspassed his driving test. (success, successfully, succeed) 4. They willmove all of them. (peace, peacefully, peaceful) 5. Ali drives soin the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)
4. Verb + adverb بعد الأفعال دائما ظروف	6. The wind was blowing (violence, violent, violently)

١. إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم لا يجوز ان نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم (يكون الاسم مركب)
Thesystem in Jordan is well developed. (educate , education , educative)
٢. هذه الكلمات اذا كان قبلها اسم يكون بعدها اسم / قبلها فعل بعدها فعل / قبلها صفة بعدها صفة . And / as well as / or / but / nor
People love learning more if it is beatutiful and way. (create , creation , creative)

Bdareen 0772898811 – First Term Grammar Worksheet – **٠٧٧٢٨٩٨٨١١ بدارين – تلخيص الفصل الأول**
Choose the correct answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient
(tradition , traditional , traditionally)
2. When do youto receive your test results .
(expectancy , expectantly , expect)
3. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(inherit , inheritance)
4. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(influence , influential , influentially)
5. Thank you for your help, I really it.
(appreciation , appreciate)
6. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was
(contemporisation , contemporary)
7. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century.
(mortality , mortal , mortally)
8. Ali has done a and decided that he can buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers .
(calculate , calculation , calculative)
9. There is an interesting new video at the gallery in the city.
(install , installation ,)
10. Jordan's infant rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.
(mortality , mortal , mortally)
11. man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.
(Traditional - Tradition - Traditionally)
12. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts.
(vision - visual - visually)
13. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an Manner in the TV .
(attract , attraction , attractive)
14. Markets have different types of food which are prepared from products.
(artificial , artificially , artifice)
15. The system must be linked with the requirement of social development for any country and economic.
(educational education , , educate)
16. Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East .
(repute , reputation , reputational)
17. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps the.....of the environment
(sustainability , sustainable , sustain)
18. Taha Hussein is one if the most writers of the twentieth century
(influence , influential , influentially)
19. Imagination is the source of
(create , creation , creative)
20. Bank customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system
(accessible , access , accessibility)
21. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say ti is
(viable , viably , viability)
22. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy.
(skeptical , skeptic , skeptically)

- Bdareen 0772898811 – First Term Grammar Worksheet – بدارين ٠٧٧٢٨٩٨٨١١ – تلخيص الفصل الأول
23. Complementary medicine can never substitute for as it will not produce the antibodies.
(immunization , immune , immunize)
24. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
(prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically)
25. plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
(Desalinate , Desalination , Desalinated)
26. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very.....
(attraction , attractive , attract)
27. Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.
(origin , originally , original)
28. Adeeb rightly deserves his as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
(repute , reputation , reputed)
29. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a
(prescribe , prescription , prescriptive)
30. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and each other's work.
(criticize ,criticism , critic)
31. Beethoven classified as a symbol of art, unfortunately he is not a..... artist.
(contemporary , contemporize)
32. I think the hybrid car is the most important in this decade.
(invent , invention , inventor)
33. The Jordan Valley can.....sufficient food for Jordan.
(production, produce , productive)
34. By somes, the population in Jordan will reach 12 million soon.
(calculate, calculation , calculated)
35. It is widely believed that new technology is going to everything we do in our life.
(revolution, revolutionise, revolutionary)
36. Farmers use Fertilizers so that they can harvest their crops earlier.
(artifice , artificial , artificially)
37. The fast of cities can cause social and economic problems.
(expand, expansion, expandable)
38. Some people areto penicillin. It is very important to tell your doctor.
(allergy, allergic, allergies)
39. Most of the clinics of the Ministry of Health.....children against many dangerous diseases.
(inoculation, inoculate , inoculated)
40. One of the options to solve shortage of water is the.....of sea water.
(desalinate, desalination, desalinated)
41. Ibn Hiayan is.....supposed to be the father of Chemistry.
(tradition, traditional, traditionally)
42. The construction of a new dam is hoped that it will.....the area.
(irrigation , irrigate)
43. Al-Khwarizmi was a famous Arab.....
(mathematics, mathematician, mathematical)
44. Unemployment, which is increasing year after year, needs a solution.
(viability, viable, viably)
45. Eating wisely and taking regular exercise is very method of keeping fit and healthy.
(rely, reliable , Reliance)
46. In Japan, after-school courses are usually
(option, optional, optionally)

47. There are certain foods that can strengthen your.....system.
(immunize, immunization, immune)
48. Computer hackers can your computer's hard drive and steal your personal information.
(accessible , access, accessibly)
49. Our company has ato good quality and excellent customer service.
(commit, commitment, committed)
50. Many people use herbs as a.....for various simple diseases.
(remedial, remedially, remedy)
51. Scientists are cautiously about finding an effective cure for cancer in the near future.
(optimism , optimistic, optimistically)
52. We should use the mass media extensively to.....about the danger of terrorism.
(publicity, publicize, public)
53. 24. I didn't trust the man. Indeed, I was very.....about his intentions.
(skepticism, skeptical, skeptically)
54. Salem is going to buy a new house after he has got a big..... .
(inherit, inheritance, inherited)
55. medicine is a wide variety of health care practices that may be used along with standard medical treatment.
(complement, Complementary, complementation)

Answers :

1	Tradition	21	viable	41	traditionally
2	expect	22	skeptical	42	irrigate
3	inheritance	23	immunization	43	mathematician
4	influential	24	prosthetic	44	viable
5	appreciate	25	Desalinated	45	reliable
6	contemporary	26	attractive	46	optional
7	mortal	27	original	47	immune
8	calculation	28	reputation	48	access
9	install	29	prescription	49	commitment
10	mortality	30	criticize	50	remedy
11	Traditional	31	contemporary	51	optimistic
12	visual	32	invention	52	publicize
13	attractive	33	produce	53	sceptical
14	artificially	34	calculation	54	inheritance
15	educational	35	revolutionise	55	Complementary
16	reputation	36	artificial		
17	sustainability	37	expansion		
18	influential	38	allergic		
19	creation	39	inoculate		
20	access	40	desalination		



امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة مضمومة/محدودة)

رمز المبحث: ١٠٧
رقم النموذج: ١
مدة الامتحان: ٣٠ د
اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤
رقم الجلوس:

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية
اسم الطالب:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

READING: For questions (1 – 7), read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence below each text.

1) 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. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

- It was in that the first computer mouse was produced.

- A) 1962 CE B) 1974 CE C) 1964 CE D) 1971 CE

2) Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress.

- The word that means (requiring a lot of effort) in the text is.....

- A) strenuous B) moderate C) mixture D) calories

3) Adeeb has invented several devices, including a waterproof prosthetic leg and a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. He has also invented a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

- The device which will save workers in emergency cases is.....

- A) a heart monitor B) a cleaning robot C) a prosthetic leg D) a fireproof helmet

4) Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. Therefore, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

- In 2013 CE, nearly 18% of Jordan's main imports came from

- A) Saudi Arabia B) EU C) China D) the United States

5) School students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school years in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

- The typical Jordanian school year is days.

- A) more than 187 B) less than 187 C) nearly 187 D) exactly 187

6) Fatima al-Fihri used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

- The underlined word (which) in the text refers to.....

- A) Morocco's top university B) the learning centre
C) the Andalus Mosque D) Fez, Morocco

7) Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.

- Jordan has a high standard of education because

- A) pre-school and kindergarten education is optional.
B) schools are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.
C) students enter university for higher education.
D) education is considered as an essential requirement.

VOCABULARY: For questions (8 – 14), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences.

8) If strangers find out enough information about you, they can access your easily.

- A) floppy disk B) security settings
C) identity fraud D) computer chip

9) Students can to the website of their school; they can post work and photos.

- A) share B) compare C) contribute D) create

10) I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means

- A) unexpectedly B) angry C) permission D) a useless possession

11) Many people had to be after being exposed to the diseases.

- A) immunity B) immune C) immunisation D) immunised

12) Please hurry up. Let's not missing the speech of the president.

- A) risk B) catch C) inspire D) get

- 13) Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the Aristotle.
 A) arithmetic B) geometry C) philosopher D) chemistry
- 14) Scientists have invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
 A) success B) successfully C) successful D) succeed

GRAMMAR: For questions (15 -26), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- 15) Salam her report when the light in her room switched itself off.
 A) was typing B) is typing C) types D) was typed
- 16) My mother was very tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner.
 A) is cooking B) has been cooking C) cooks D) had been cooking
- 17) We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.
 A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching
- 18) The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little.....
 A) the longest B) longer than C) longer D) longest
- 19) I asked someone to send my text message.
The correct causative form of the sentence above is:
 A) I have sent my message. B) I had my text message sent.
 C) My text message was sent. D) I had sent my text message.

- 20) "I went to the theatre with my friends."
The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:
 A) Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
 B) Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
 C) Ibraheem said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
 D) Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

- 21) I am used to teaching my students through social media.
The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.
 B) It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.
 C) It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.
 D) It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

- 22) The person
 A) who invented Al -Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
 B) who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al -Jazari.
 C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al -Jazari.
 D) who invented in the twelfth century Al -Jazari was the mechanical clock.

- 23) Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. **This means.....**
 A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
 B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.
 C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology.

24) What should I do on the day before the exam?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

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

25) People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

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

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

26) Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

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

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
- C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
- D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

WRITING: For questions (27 – 30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

27) The views of the meeting were not rejected by the manager.

- A) contradictory B) contradectory C) contradactory D) contradoctory

28) The book into English from the Arabic text.

- A) has translated / original B) has been translated / original
- C) has been translated / origenal D) has translated / origenal

29) **The sentence that has been written correctly is:**

- A) Keep up your chin everything I'm sure will be fine in the end!
- B) Keep everything up; I'm sure your chin will be fine in the end.
- C) Keep your chin up! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- D) Keep your everything up: I'm sure chin will be fine in the end!

30) It's important to / self-confidence / develop / and help them / young people / encourage

The sentence that has the correct order of the words and phrases above is:

- A) It's important to encourage and help them young people develop self-confidence.
- B) It's important to encourage young people and help them develop self-confidence.
- C) It's important to young people them develop and help encourage self-confidence.
- D) It's important to help them and develop encourage young people self-confidence.

THE END



امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة معمية/معلومة)

مدة الامتحان: ٣٠ دقيقة

١٠٨

رمز المبحث:

٢٠١٩ + ٢٠٢٠ / خطة

اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤

رقم النموذج: ١

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية / جميع الفروع الأكاديمية

رقم الجلوس:

اسم الطالب:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

READING: For questions (1-8), read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence below each text.

1) Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes and play educational games. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information and recording interviews.

- The word which means "to find information, especially on a computer" in the text is

- A) show B) use C) access D) play

2) 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 private practitioners who were likely not to have medical degrees.

- The underlined word (they) in the text refers to

- A) doctors B) patients C) practitioners D) forms

3) Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi 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. 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 got his inspiration for inventing a waterproof prosthetic leg from

- A) Sheikh Hamdan's attention.
B) the interest that Sheikh Hamdan has taken.
C) the tour that Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring.
D) his father who wears an artificial leg.

4) The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

- A bungalow is

- A) a house with one floor

5) One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book explains how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells.

- Ibn Bassal solved the problem of supplying land with water by

- A) digging wells and treating different types of soil.
- B) finding underground water and growing trees.
- C) finding underground water and growing fruit and vegetables.
- D) finding underground water and digging wells.

6) Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

- The phrase which means "a course designed to meet the specific needs of students" in the text is

- A) tailor-made
- B) small-class
- C) well-placed
- D) career paths

7) You have to determine two things before attending a course at *Extreme English*; the duration of the course you wish to attend and the nature of the course whether academic or vocational. You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a course from your own choice. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career.

- The two decisions that students have to make before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English* are

- A) joining a small group of other students and the nature of the course.
- B) the duration of the course they like to attend and its nature.
- C) the duration of the course and joining students of a similar level.
- D) the nature of the course they like to attend and the apartment to live in.

8) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

- Jordan has free trade agreements with

- A) Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
- B) Iraq, the USA, India and Malaysia.
- C) Malaysia, the USA, and Canada.
- D) The USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

VOCABULARY: For questions (9-16), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 9) More and more schools have begun posting their own home pages on the -----.
A) floppy disk B) World Wide Web C) computer chip D) smartphone
- 10) ----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily or permanently.
A) Immunise B) Immunised C) Immunisation D) Immune
- 11) A doctor looks at the ----- of an illness in order to make his diagnosis.
A) symptoms B) pills C) dementia D) coma
- 12) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and ----- oxygen.
A) producing B) productive C) production D) produce
- 13) Studying is a ----- activity – you're never too old to start!
A) proficiency B) global C) lifelong D) abroad
- 14) ----- is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.
A) Dehydration B) Nutrition C) Circulation D) Beneficial
- 15) Majed's ----- indicates that he has the needed experience for the required job.
A) conflict B) negotiate C) compromise D) track record
- 16) Fatima's job involves going to ----- and conferences around the world.
A) seminars B) headphones C) rewarding D) translation

GRAMMAR: For questions (17-26), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

- 17) I ----- the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
A) have been painting B) have been painted
C) has painted D) has been painting
- 18) "I am studying English a lot now."
- Rami said that he ----- English a lot then.
A) studies B) studied C) was studying D) had studied
- 19) I can't call my father right now. He ----- the plane. It takes off in an hour.
A) was boarding B) would be boarded
C) was boarded D) will be boarding
- 20) I ----- to the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me.
A) wouldn't have gone B) haven't gone
C) have gone D) will go
- 21) It is normal for me now to work from home.
- The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) I used to working from home now.
B) I used to work from home.
C) I am used to working from home now.
D) I am not used to working from home now.
- 22) The heat made the journey unpleasant.
- The thing -----
A) which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
B) where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.
C) who made the journey unpleasant was the heat

23) My watch is less attractive than yours.

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

- A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
- B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
- C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
- D) My watch is the most attractive one.

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

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

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

25) Do you know -----?

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

26) I ate too much and now I have stomachache. I wish -----

- A) I hadn't eaten so much.
- B) I had eaten so much.
- C) I has eaten so much.
- D) I have eaten so much.

WRITING: For questions (27-30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

27) When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.

- A) pripared
- B) brepared
- C) prepared
- D) brebared

28) Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way-----

- A) Linguistics / .
- B) Lenguistics / .
- C) Linguestics / !
- D) Lenguistics / ?

29) The correct punctuated sentence is:

- A) By the time Hind phoned. her parents had been waiting for her call all morning!
- B) by the time Hind phoned! her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.
- C) by the time Hind phoned; her parents had been waiting for her call all morning,
- D) By the time Hind phoned, her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.

30) The sentence which is written in the correct order is:

- A) In the future many hospitals to help nurses plan to use robots.
- B) Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
- C) Robots use plan many hospitals to help to nurses in the future.
- D) Many hospitals use to robots to help plan nurses in the future.

اسم الطالب :	رقم الجلوس :
اسم المبحث :	فرع التعليم :

١	٢٢	٤٣	٦٤	٨٥
٢	٢٣	٤٤	٦٥	٨٦
٣	٢٤	٤٥	٦٦	٨٧
٤	٢٥	٤٦	٦٧	٨٨
٥	٢٦	٤٧	٦٨	٨٩
٦	٢٧	٤٨	٦٩	٩٠
٧	٢٨	٤٩	٧٠	٩١
٨	٢٩	٥٠	٧١	٩٢
٩	٣٠	٥١	٧٢	٩٣
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١٤	٣٥	٥٦	٧٧	٩٨
١٥	٣٦	٥٧	٧٨	٩٩
١٦	٣٧	٥٨	٧٩	١٠٠
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٢٠	٤١	٦٢	٨٣	١٠٤
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