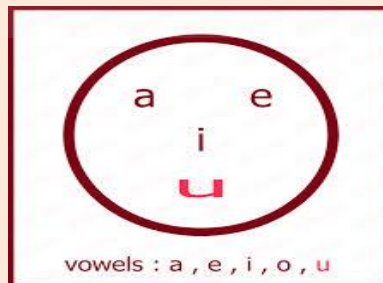
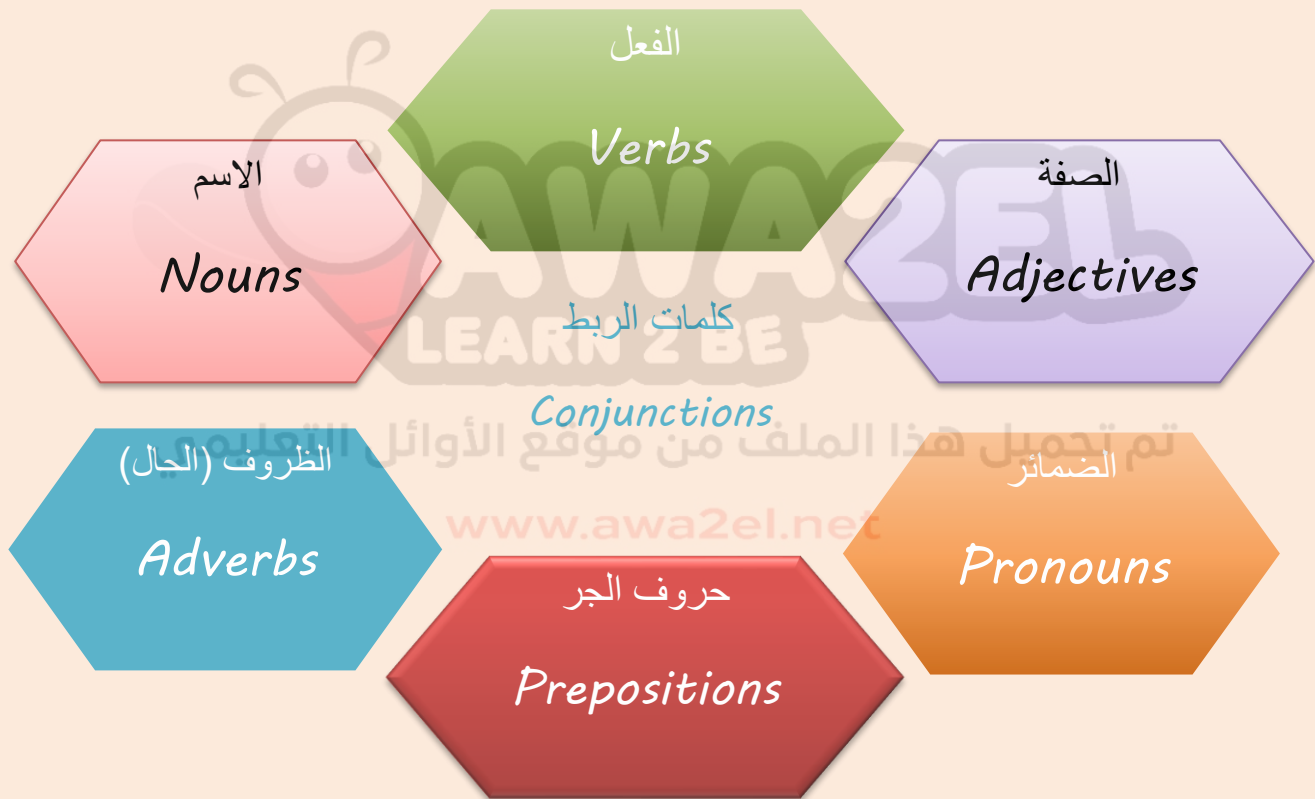


Parts of Speech

أقسام الكلام



Nouns

Uncountable

غير معدود

جميع الأسماء الغير معدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد

- **Languages:** English, Spanish, French
- **Games:** basketball, football, tennis
- **Food:** meat, fish, bread, cheese
- **Materials:** wood, iron, gold, silver
- **Natural phenomena:** weather, heat, snow, rain, wind
- **Sciences and school subjects:** Math, physics, economics, chemistry, history
- **Diseases:** Chicken pox, cancer, diabetes
- **Abstract nouns:** beauty, freedom, love, honesty, time, work
- **Some concrete nouns:** furniture, money, traffic, luggage, baggage

Countable

معدود

| Singular / مفرد | Plural / جمع |
|--|--|
| school / house / car /student / chair / book ... | school s / house s / car s /student s / chair s / book s |
| box / bus / church / tomato / dish / quiz | box es / bus es / church es / tomato es / dish es / quiz es |
| radio / zoo / video | radio s / zoo s / video s |
| wolf / life / knife / leaf | wolf es / live s / knife s / lea ve |
| city / baby / story / country /party | city es / baby es / story es / country es / party s |
| day / boy / key / guy | day s / boy s / key s / guy s |
| man / woman / child / person / mouse / foot / tooth | man / woman / child / people / mice / feet / teeth |
| sheep / fish / deer | sheep / fish / deer |

Adjectives

الصفات



لا تنسوا انه الصفة تصف الاسم
 Good boy, beautiful view, expensive car

ADJECTIVES

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| APPEARANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adorable Alert Attractive Bloody Bright Cloudy Dull Fancy Gorgeous Handsome Ugly Stromy | TIME <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Brief Early Fast Late Long Modern Old Quick Rapid Short Slow | CONDITION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alive Bad Breakable Careful Clever Crazy Dead Easy Expensive Modern Real Super |
| PERSONALITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aggressive Ambitious Brave Bright Determined Fearless Helpful Honest Jealous Selfish Talented Wise | FEELINGS (+) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreeable Amused Brave Calm Comfortable Delightful Eager Energetic Excited Grateful Lively Proud | FEELINGS (-) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxious Clumsy Confused Defeated Depressed Disturbed Grumpy Jealous Nervous Sorrowful Troubled Weary |
| SOUND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deafening Faint Harsh Husted Loud Melodic Muse Noisy Quiet Raspy Soft Voiceless | SIZE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Fat Great Immense Large Little Massive Miniature Short Small Teeny Tiny | SHAPE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad Curved Deep Flat High Low Narrow Round Square Steep Straight Wide |

Verbs

الفعل

Main Verbs

فعل رئيسي



مشروح في الصفحة التالية

Helping Verbs (auxiliary)

فعل مساعد

To Do:

do
does
did

To Be:

am, is, are
was, were
been

To Have:

has
have
had

Modals:

will, would
can, could
shall, should
may, might, must,
have to, has to

الفعل المساعد قد يأتي مع الفعل الرئيسي أو لوحده،

ويستخدم لتكوين سؤال أو النفي

Main Verbs

فعل رئيسي

Regular verbs

فعل منتظم وهو الذي الذي
نضيف له

d/ed

لتحويله من:

التصريف الاول (المضارع)
للتصريف الثاني (الماضي)
أو الثالث

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| play | play ed | play ed |
| fix | fix ed | fix ed |
| invite | invit ed | invit ed |

Irregular verbs

فعل غير منتظم وهو الذي
يجب حفظ تصريفاته
لتحويله من:

التصريف الاول (المضارع)
للتصريف الثاني (الماضي)
أو الثالث

و الأفعال الغير منظمة عددها
أقل بحيث أن حفظها يمكنك
من تمييز الفعل المنتظم

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|------|------|------|
| cut | cut | cut |
| make | made | made |
| come | came | come |

عزيزي الطالب في الصفحة التالية طريقة يمكنك من حفظ الأفعال الغير منتظمة
بوقت قياسي

T. Ayman Abu Omar

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| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|------|------|------|
| cost | cost | cost |
| cut | cut | cut |
| hit | hit | hit |
| hurt | hurt | hurt |
| let | let | let |
| put | put | put |
| read | read | read |
| shut | shut | shut |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| begin | began | begun |
| drink | drank | drunk |
| ring | rang | rung |
| sing | sang | sung |
| swim | swam | swum |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|-------|---------|---------|
| buy | bought | bought |
| bring | brought | brought |
| catch | caught | caught |
| teach | taught | taught |
| think | thought | thought |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| build | built | built |
| get | got | got |
| hear | heard | heard |
| hold | held | held |
| make | made | made |
| meet | met | met |
| send | sent | sent |
| sit | sat | sat |
| spend | spent | spent |
| stick | stuck | stuck |
| win | won | won |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|-------|-------|--------|
| draw | drew | drawn |
| grow | grew | grown |
| throw | threw | thrown |
| know | knew | known |
| fly | flew | flown |

| V1 | V2 | V3 |
|--------|--------|--------|
| come | came | come |
| become | became | become |
| run | ran | run |



| How | How much | Where | How often | When |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Secretly | Fully | Towards | Never | Last year |
| Fast | Almost | There | Sometimes | Last month |
| Well | Rather | Inside | Often | Today |
| Quickly | Extremely | Here | Usually | Tomorrow |
| Easily | Entirely | Back | Generally | Last week |
| Slowly | Too | Far | Occasionally | Later |
| Lowly | Fairly | Above | Seldom | Soon |
| Accidentally | Enormously | Abroad | Rarely | Now |
| Weetly | Very | Behind | Normally | Yesterday |
| Emotely | Just | Away | Frequently | Tonight |
| Badly | Barely | Outside | Hardly ever | Already |
| Carefully | Enough | Downstairs | Always | Then |
| Closely | Deeply | Nearby | | |
| Quietly | Completely | Indoor | | |
| Specifically | | In | | |
| Cheerfully | | Out | | |
| Strongly | | Elsewhere | | |
| Beautifully | | Anywhere | | |
| Worriedly | | | | |
| Wishfully | | | | |
| Grimly | | | | |
| Eagerly | | | | |

الظرف هو كلمة تصف الفعل أو الصفة و غالبا ما يتكون الظرف من صفة مضاف لها:

ly → slowly / quickly

Speak slowly / drive quickly → الحال يصف حدوث الفعل

Extremely hot / highly intelligent → الحال يصف الصفة

PRONOUNS



الضمائر

Subject / الفاعل

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| I | أنا |
| he | هو |
| she | هي |
| they | هم، هن |
| We | نحن |
| You | أنت، أنتم |
| it | لغير العاقل المفرد |
| | جماد، حيوان، نبات |

Object / مفعول به

| |
|------|
| me |
| him |
| her |
| them |
| us |
| you |
| it |

ما هو الفرق بين الضمير في حالة الفاعل و المفعول به ؟

لمعرفة هذا الفرق يجب اولاً توضيح تركيب الجمل في اللغة الإنجليزية

T. Ayman Abu Omar

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فاعل فعل مفعول به

Subject + Verb + Object

- Adjective
- Noun
- Preposition + noun

أمثلة:

1. Rashed **played** football.
2. Sara **opened** the door.

في حالة جاء الضمير قبل الفعل يسمى فاعل أما إذا جاء بعد الفعل يسمى مفعولا به.

A) **I** saw Rashed. B) Rashed saw **me**.

في كلا الجملتين الضمير له نفس المعنى وهو "أنا" ولكن الفرق موقع الضمير سواء قبل الفعل أو بعده.

A) **He** saw Rashed.

B) Rashed saw **him**.

تمرين: اختر الاجابة الصحيحة مستبدلا ما تحته خط بالضمير المناسب

1. Sami saw Ahmad last week.

a. he b. him c. her

2. Open the window.

a. it b. him c. her

3. Rana made a cupcake.

a. her b. he c. she

4. Can you tell the boys?

a. they b. them c. him

5. The children went to school.

a. they b. them c. her

الاجابات :

1. him 2. it 3. she 4. them 5. they

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Possessive Adjective

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

+ noun

These are **my** shoes.



| | |
|-------|--------------------|
| my | لي |
| his | له |
| her | لها |
| your | لك ، لكم |
| our | لنا |
| their | لهم، لهن |
| Its | لغير العاقل المفرد |

ضمائر الملكية يتبعها اسم سواء كان مفرد أو جمع أو غير معدود
my name, **my** car, **his** house, **her** father, **our** friend, **their** books

تمرين: اختر ضمير الملكية المناسب بالاعتماد على ما تحته خط

1. I have lost Keys.

a. his b. my c. her

2. Rawan broke window.

a. his b. my c. her

3. Fadi gave me books.

a. his b. my c. her

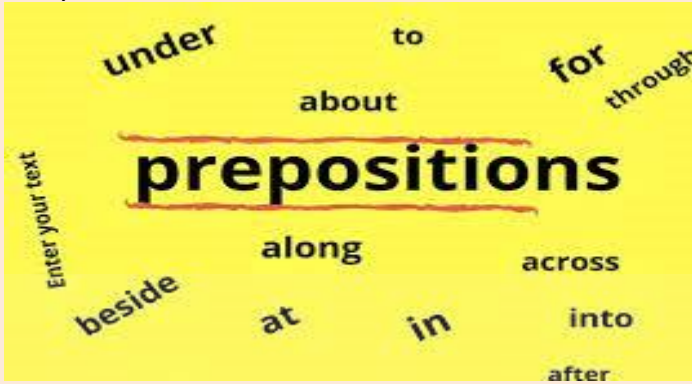
4. We washed car.

a. his b. my c. our

Answers: **1. my 2. her 3. his 4. our**

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حُرُوف الجَر

يأتي حرف الجر قبل الاسم لتوضيح مكان، زمان أو حركة وهذه بعض منها

Time / الزمان

after, before,
by, until,
since, during

Place / المكان

on, in, at,
under, over,
near, between

Movement

الحركة


out of, upon,
toward, up,
down

بعض حروف الجر لها أكثر من استخدام ، فقد تدل على مكان أو زمان حسب الجملة

at school , at home, at 5:00 pm, on the table, on time, on Monday, in Amman,
in 2004,



كلمات الربط تربط بين جملتين أو أكثر و لها عدة استخدامات ومنها ما يدل على مقارنة، سبب، نتيجة، مكانالخ، وسوف نتعرفون عليها لاحقاً عند البدء في المادة.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Comparison Than Rather than Whether As much as Whereas | Time After As soon as Until Whenever Now that | Concession Though Although Even though  |
| Relative Pronouns Who Whoever Whom Whomever Whose | Reason Because Since So that In order (to) As | Condition If Only if Unless Provided that Assuming that |
| Place Where Wherever  | Relative Adjectives That Whatever Which Whichever | Manner How As though As if  |

Questions

Yes/No - Questions

هو سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد
وسمي بهذا الاسم لأن الإجابة
تكون ب: نعم أو لا

حيث أن معنى السؤال هو:
هل؟

Do: do, does, did

Have: have, has, had

Be: am, is, are, was, were

**Modal: will, would, can,
could, shall, should, may,
might, must**

Example

Do you like English? Yes

Wh-Questions

هو سؤال يبدأ بكلمة سؤال
توضح معلومات محددة:

Where للمكان، أين

When للزمان، متى

Why للسبب، لماذا

What ماذا

Which للتخيير، أي

How كيف

Example: Where do you live?

I live in Amman

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كيف تتعامل مع أسئلة القطع؟

1. سؤال الضمير:

What does the underlined pronoun/word "....." refers to?

• Who مكان , where , which شخص:

تعود الضمائر السابقة على ما قبلها مباشرة (غالبا)

• they, them, their, others

تعود الضمائر السابقة على جمع (سواء عاقل او غي عاقل)

• it, its (this)

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد غير عاقل

• he, him, his

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد مذكر

• she, her

تعود الضمائر السابقة على مفرد مؤنث

• I, my, me

تعود الضمائر السابقة على الشخص الرئيسي في الفقرة أو:

The writer

• You, your

تعود الضمائر السابقة على الشخص الرئيسي في الفقرة أو

the reader(s)

يجب الانتباه أنه لمعرفة على من يعود الضمير نعود لما قبله

حتى نصل لأول علامة ترقيم

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2. سؤال الاقتباس:

Quote / Write down the sentence which indicates that

المقصود من السؤال هو اعطاء جملة كاملة من النقطة الى النقطة

3. سؤال التعداد

يحتوي السؤال على رقم :

two, three...

هنالك كلمات مهمه تاتي غالبافي هذا السؤال تساعد في تحديد الاجابة الصحيحة :

أسباب reasons

نتائج results / consequences

طرق ways

فوائد benefits

عوامل factors

ايجابيات advantages

سلبيات disadvantages

أهداف purposes

مميزات , خصائص qualities / features / characteristics

آثار impacts / effects

اختلافات differences

تشابهات similarities

اجراءات procedures

مسببات causes

أمثلة examples

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4. سؤال المعنى:

المطلوب هو استخراج المعنى الصحيح من النص حيث يعطى الطالب المصطلح و عليه استخراج الكلمة الدالة عليه

Find the word from the text which means "....."

5. الأسئلة الاستنتاجية

المطلوب هو اعطاء نقاط من خارج النص (من الممكن الاستعانة بكلمات موجودة في النص لاعطاء الحل)

الصيغة الأولى:

..... Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.

يمكن بدء الاجابة كما يلي:

I agree/ disagree with statement for two reasons

الصيغة الثانية:

..... Suggest three
.....

يمكن بدء الاجابة كما يلي:

In my opinion, I think that there are three + such as + نكمل من بعدها في السؤال + three +
.....

في الصفحة التالية ستجد نموذج لأحد الامتحانات الوزارية
لتتعرف عزيزي الطالب على طبيعة أسئلة القطع

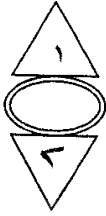
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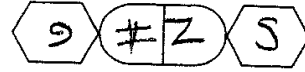


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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2019
(خطة ٢٠١٩) / GENERAL ENGLISH

(وثيقة بحمية/محمود)

DATE: Saturday, 22th of June, 2019

TIME: 2 HOURS

٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية.

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها.

٢- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

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

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. **They** also found other factors that influence health positively such as a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

The research findings showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease.

Question Number One (60 points)

- A. 1. The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health .Write down three of these effects. (12 points)
2. Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down two of these factors. (8 points)
3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices. (5 points)
4. Find an idiom in the text which refers to "sadness". (5 points)
5. What does the underlined word "**They**" refer to? (6 points)
6. The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down. (6 points)
7. It is said that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (6 points)
8. Some people can easily control their anger when it appears. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger. (6 points)

SEE PAGE TWO//// ,,