

مكثف اللغة الانجليزية

Action Pack 12

12th Grade

Units 1-4/6-10

مكثف اللغة الإنجليزية
المستوى الثالث والرابع
2022

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Grammar: القواعد

1	: The Present Simple المضارع البسيط (every , never , weekly, twice daily , normally , seldom , rarely , scarcely ,always , usually , often , sometimes ,)	(S + V1/Vs) / negative s+ don't - doesn't + V-inf - I play tennis everyday / She plays tennis don't / doesn't play
2	: The Present Continuous المضارع المستمر الظروف الدالة (now , at the moment , nowadays , look ! , listen ! , watch out ! Be quite ! , once ,)	(S + am, is , are + V-ing) negative : amn't /isn't /aren't I'm studying the present continuous now. We are studying English at the - moment.(study) -Look! Someone (come)
3	: The Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام (never , ever , recently , lately , just , so far , already , yet , for , since)	(S + has/ have + V3) 1) Faris has already gone to school. (go) 2) We for three hours. (sleep)
4	The Present Perfect continuous: (وجود فعل بين الاقواس مسبوقا ب be) مع وجود دالة على المضارع (since / for + all / and still.)	(S + has/ have + been +V-ing) 1) I since the morning. (be/ study) 2) Hesince 5 p.m and still . (work)
5	: The Past Simple الماضي البسيط الظروف الدالة : yesterday , last , ago , in 1962 , in the past	(S + v2) = Negative = S + didn't+ V1 -We visited Ali yesterday . (visit) -Salem didn't visit Ali yesterday. (not/visit)
6	The Past Continuous الماضي المستمر الظروف الدالة : :(When, as , while.) قاعدة * : was/were +v-ing..... (while / as)V2 قاعدة * : V2.... (when) was/were +v-ing أو was/were +v-ing... V2 (when)	(S+was /were+V-ing * Negative: wasn't /weren't +v ing my father came . (study),While I was studying - -My father arrived .while/as I..... (study) Was /were +v-ing..... When V2 -I was driving when I received a message.
7	The Past Perfect Simple : الظروف الدالة : before , after , because , as soon as	(S+had+V3) * Negative (s+hadn't + v3) -V2.....after.....had+V3. I went shopping after I.....my essay.(finish) -had+V3.....beforeV2. Ali had checked his emails before he went out. (Check)
8	The Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر 1) (when + (since , for , all) دالة من الماضي) 2)- By the time+ v2 (ماضي بسيط) 3) was/were + صفةBecause	S + had + been + V-ing - 1)Before I slept , I had been cooking for an hour. (be, cook) for an2) By the time the bus arrived , we hour. (wait)
9	:The Future with will المستقبل مع will الظروف الدالة : 2. think/ , hope,/ believe/ , probably. Maybe , perhaps, next..	(S + will + V-inf .) Negative (s+ will not+inf/) -I think Brazil will win the World Cup. (Win) (will win -- is going to win)
10	The Future with going to :المستقبل مع going to 1-Predicting based on evidence . Be + going to = (intend , plan , prepare , arrange)	S + am-is-are + going to +inf. (isn't /aren't /amn't +going to) The sky is full of black clouds. It's going to rain . (rain)
11	The Future Continuous : المستقبل المستمر - This time.... - ? months' time../ -/inyears' time (مستقبل تام) because (مستقبل مستمر)	(-S + will be + V-ing) Negative.(s +won't be +v-ing) 1)This time next week , we will be preparing for the final exams. (prepare) 2)Whatyouin five years' time?(do)
12	The Future Perfect : المستقبل التام الظروف الدالة -By+ زمن مستقبل (2025) -By the time+ -v1 مضارع بسيط -By then....	- S + will have + V-3 1) By 2025 CE, the new motorway will have opened .(open) 2) By the time we get to the station, the train..... (leave)
13	=function: Describing a past habit. :Used to *وصف عادة من الماضي (انتهت) * ?.... Did +S + use to /used to + inf. / didn't use to *الفعل الذي يقع بعد used to يكون فعل مجرد * the ducks when I was- young .	- S + used to + V-inf. She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired. 1-وجود فعل مجرد بعد الفراغ. *We used to go to school on foot 2-وجود (be) بعد الفراغ. *I think television used to be better than now. 3-وجود دالة تشير للماضي.

	<p>اختر الاجابة</p> <p>a- am used to feeding</p> <p>b- used to feed</p> <p>c- use to feed</p>	<p>*. ...<u>When I was young</u>, I used to (use to) قبل الفراغ يدل على استخدام</p> <p>4-وجود Did / didn't</p> <p>*We didn't <u>use to</u> get up early in the past.</p> <p>5-وجود but now بعد الفراغ</p> <p>*Yousseffizzy drinks, <u>but now</u> he doesn't.</p> <p>(<u>used to drink</u> / is used to drinking / use to drink)</p>
14	<p>function: Describing a present habit: Be + used to</p> <p>*لوصف عادة متبعة في الوقت الحاضر (لا زالت موجودة)</p> <p>Be + used to = familiar , customary , normal</p> <p>****اعد كتابة الجملة: Rewrite the sentence:</p> <p>I am familiar <u>to get</u> up early to study now.</p> <p>...<u>I am used to getting</u> up early to study now</p> <p>وجود (familiar – ordinary- usual -customary -habitual – common)</p> <p>يدل على وجوب استخدام (am /is/ are + used to)</p> <p>1-ضع بعد الفاعل احد أفعال ال be ثم used to (انتبه لوجود نفي او عدمه)</p> <p>2-نزل الفعل الموجود بعد "to" الاولى محولا الى (v-ing) حتى نهاية الجملة.</p> <p>3 - to وما قبلها يتم حذفه من الحل.</p> <p>(عكسي) *I am <u>used to getting</u> up early to study now</p> <p>-)</p> <p>- I am (familiar) <u>to (get)</u> up early to study now.</p> <p>انتبه للفعل على ان يكون مجردا بعد to وكذلك وجود نفي او لا + فعل مناسب be</p>	<p>S+ (be) + used to + V-ing / pronoun / noun</p> <p>1-وجود فعل (ing) بعد الفراغ.</p> <p>We <u>are used to</u> <u>studying</u> at night (used to - are used to)</p> <p>2-وجود (اسم) بعد الفراغ.</p> <p>*He is <u>used to</u> the could weather.</p> <p>3-وجود (ضمير) بعد الفراغ.</p> <p>*I can eat spicy food, <u>I am used to</u> <u>it</u> .</p> <p>4-وجود احد افعال ال be قبل الفراغ (, is/ isn't , am/ amn't)</p> <p>are/ aren't</p> <p>*m not used to (<u>getting</u>) up early. 'I</p> <p>(get - got - getting) - اختر الإجابة</p>
15	<p>Causative Verbs – / السببية</p> <p>صيغة تستخدم عندما نشير الى ان شخصا ما قد قام بالفعل بـ النيابة عنا</p> <p>- يجب حذف الضمائر الانعكاسية مثل:</p> <p>myself...himself...herself.....themselves...</p> <p>- الجملة التي تتكون من جزأين يتم تحويل الجزء الثاني عادة بعد النقطة.</p> <p>I didn't fix my laptop. Sami fixed it</p> <p>-yesterday(had)</p> <p>I had my laptop fixed yesterday.</p>	<p>S + has / have / + object + V3/ المضارع البسيط</p> <p>-they wash my car daily.(have)</p> <p>-I (V3 للفعل)</p> <p>بعد الفاعل ضع (have/has) ثم المفعول به ثم (V3 للفعل)</p> <p>S + had + object + V3. الماضي البسيط</p> <p>-I asked someone to repair my car.</p> <p>-I (paint) صحح الفعل</p> <p>-Ali had <u>his house</u>(paint)</p>

الكلام المنقول: Reported Speech

* هنالك عدة تحويلات تطرا على الكلام المباشر direct عند تحويلها إلى غير مباشر indirect وهي:-

1- اولاً تحويل الضمائر الشخصية / الملكية وضمائر الإشارة / demonstratives / possessive / personal pronouns

الضمير	مذكر	مؤنث	جمع
I	he	She	****
You فاعل	I / we/ you / they/he / she		
You مفعول به	me/us/you/them/him/her		
Me	him	her	****
Us			them
We			they

حظة : الضمائر (ضمائر المفرد بشكل عام) , he , They

الضمير	مذكر	مؤنث	جمع
My	his	her	
Your	his	her	their
Mine	his	hers	****
Yours	his	hers	theirs
Ours	*****	*****	theirs
Our	*****	*****	their

**ملا

she , it لا يتم تحويلها

(2) ثانيا : تحويل زمن الفعل

* كل مضارع في الكلام المباشر يحول إلى ماضي وكل ماضي بسيط يحول إلى ماضي تام في غير المباشر .

غير مباشر: indirect	مباشر: direct	الزمن المطلوب تحويله
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Present perfect: المضارع التام	have/ has + v3	had + v3
Past perfect : دون تغيير كما هو / الماضي التام	had + v3	had + v3
Present perfect continuous: المضارع التام المستمر	have/ has + been + v-ing	had + been + v-ing
Past perfect continuous: الماضي التام المستمر	had + been + v-ing	had + been + v-ing
Present continuous: المضارع المستمر	am / is + v-ing are + v-ing	Was + v-ing Were + v-ing
Past continuous: الماضي المستمر	Was /were + v-in	had been + v-ing
الزمن المطلوب تحويله	مباشر: direct	غير مباشر: indirect
Simple Present: المضارع البسيط	V1+s,es / Don't / doesn't + v-1	V2 Didn't + v1
Simple past: الماضي البسيط	V2 Didn't + v1	Had + v3 Hadn't + v3
Modals: أفعال المودلز	Will Can	Would كما هي تبقى Could /

(3) ثالثا تحويل أسماء الإشارة والظروف

yesterday	The day before / the previous day
ago	Before
Last + time / since	The previous / thebefore
at the moment	at that moment
now	then
here	there
today	that day
tonight	that night
nowadays	those days
tomorrow	the day after / the next day / the following day
next + زمن.	The following.....
come	go
This	that
These	those

تمارين / انماط الاسئلة المحتملة

A) Complete each of the following items so that the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BIKLET.

- "I have some questions for you, Badria."
Nour told Badria
- "I've lived in Amman for six years."
Sami said
- "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."
Huda told me
- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."
Tareq said
- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."



Hussein told me

الاجابات: Answers

1-that she had some questions for her.

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

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

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

5- that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

B) choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

* Fadi: " I am writing a letter to my friend."

Fadi said that he a letter to his friend. (writes , write , was writing)
(الاجابة) was writing

أسئلة وزارية / الكلام المنقول

A) Complete each of the following items so that the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BIIKLET.

1- (2018/w) "Schools provide children with basic education."

-Safwan said

2- (2018/s) "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."

-Mr. Asmar said

3- (2015/S) Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But -yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

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

4- (2014) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

-The manager said that

5- (2016/s) "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

-The students said

الاجابات: Answers

1- Safwan said that schools provided children with basic education.

2- Mr. Asmar said that some parents took their children to the city park weekly.

3- Ahmad said that He worked in that café almost every day. But the day before he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where I was sitting then.

4- The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the coming month.

5- The students said that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.

المبني للمجهول : The passive:

طرق التحويل من المبني للمعلوم: active إلى المجهول: Passive

* القاعدة العامة: 1 - نضع المفعول به أولا 2- نضع فعل مساعد مناسب بحسب الزمن وعدد المفعول 3- نضع by ثم الفاعل. (اختياري)

No	Active معلوم	Passive مجهول	Example مثال
-1	V1 + (inf/ s / es)	am / is / are + V3	- They speak English in Jordan.



	المضارع البسيط		- English is spoken in Jordan.
-2	V2 الماضي البسيط	was / were + V3	- They spoke English. - English was spoken .
-3	am / is / are + V-ing المضارع المستمر	am is + being + V3 are	- He is playing football. - Football is being played.
-4	was / were + V-ing الماضي المستمر	Was + being + V3 Were	- The man was teaching the kids. - The kids were being taught.
-5	have / has + V3 المضارع التام	have + been + V3 has	- Malik has changed the wheels. - The wheels have been changed
-6	had + V3 الماضي التام	had + been + V3	- He had broken the window. - The window had been broken.
-7	- have - has + been + ing - had	have has + been + being + V3 had	هذا الزمن غير مستخدم
-8	will can + V1 must have to going to	Will Can + be + V3 Must have to going to	- I will pass the exams. - The exams will be passed. - I am going to do the homework. The homework is going to be done.

يجب تحويل ضمير المفعول به
عندما
يصبح اول
الجملة
حيث يصبح
فاعل

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

-The new neighbors invited **us** to a party.
We were invited to a party. (**We** / **Us**)-

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية

A) First Form: Choose the suitable verb form from those given below to complete each of the following sentences. (نمط ضع دائرة)

1-(2018/s) Last month, many studentsas members in the English clubs.
(was elected / were elected / are elected)



2- (2018/s) All the reservations by the wedding planner last week.
(are made / were made / have made / has been made)

Answers: 1- were elected 2- were

made

مهم: يدل على المبني للمجهول وجود : اسم جماد قبل الفراغ - وجود بعد الفراغ by و فاعل. (هنا نحتاج فعل مساعد وفعل تصريف ثالث للحل)

B) Second Form: Correct the verb between brackets: (نمط صحح الفعل بين الأقواس مع الإجابة)

- 1- (2018/w) Sign language in the 16th century. (invent) / was invented
- 2- (2018/w) The ruins by thousands of tourists **every** day. (view) / are viewed
- 3- (2016/w) Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) / are / translated
- 4- (2016/s) Mr. Tareq will a more responsible post **by** the manager. (offer) / be offered
- 5- (2017/s) Our final science project **has** as the best project. (be/choose) / been chosen
- 6- (2016/w) A new vocational school **has** **recently** in my area. (build) / been built

C) Third Form: Rewrite, Complete each of the following sentences (نمط اعد الكتابة)

1- Safwan usually discharges my laptop. (2017/s)

..... **My laptop**

My parents have saved enough money to fund my university courses. (2016/s) -2

..... **Enough money** -

Answers : 1- my laptop is usually discharged by Safwan.

2 - Enough money has been saved to fund my university courses by my parents.

3) I am afraid that my laptop **by someone** else **yesterday**. (2019 W)

(was used , are used , will used)

4) Experts think that one day **smartphones** to our skins **in the future**. (2019 s)

(attached / will be attached / were attached)

5) Many galloons of fresh milk **every day**. (2019 s)

(are drunk / is drinking / are drinking)

The Conditional : الجملة الشرطية

وهي جملة تحتوي على أداة شرط مثل if / unless / even if / when / as long as..

Type: النوع	*If Clause : فعل الشرط	*Main Clause : جواب الشرط
Zero: الصفري	If + S + V1/s/ مضارع بسيط *If/When you heat ice	S + V1/s/ مضارع بسيط (بدون افعال المودلز) it melts . (fact / حقيقة) (don't/doesn't للنفي)
One: الاول	If + S + V1/s/ مضارع بسيط *If you study hard..., (don't/doesn't)	/ S + will + V1 مجرد you will pass the exam. (Will not للنفي)
Two: الثاني	/If + S + V2 ماضي بسيط *If you studied hard..., (didn't للنفي) *If I were you...,	/ S + would + V1 مجرد you would pass the exam. (Wouldn't للنفي) exam مجرد + I would..
Third: الثالث	If + S + had /V3 ماضي تام *If you had studied hard..., للنفي hadn't	/ S + would have + V3 you would have passed the exam. (Wouldn't للنفي)

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية



Edit with WPS Office

A) Correct the verb form between brackets. صحح شكل الفعل بين الأقواس :

* انتبه لفعل المودلز ان كان موجودا لتعرف شكل الفعل في الفراغ او انتبه لنوع الفعل (ماضي بسيط / مضارع بسيط لتعرف . فعل المودل المطلوب (/ ماضي تام

1. If you ~~heat~~ water, it..... (boil)
2. If she..... to see us, we **will** go to the zoo. (come)
3. If I it, nobody **would** do it. (not, do)
4. If he hard, he **would have passed** the exams. (study)
5. If I **were** you, I their invitation. (accept)
6. If the weather nice, we **will** go for a walk. (be)

Answers: الاجابات : 1- boils 2-comes 3- didn't do 4 – had studied 5- would accept 6 - is

- 3- (2018/s) You won't get a job in France unless you..... French.
(speak / speaks / is speaking / spoke)
- 4- (2017/s) Plants die if they..... enough sunlight. (not,get)
- 5- (2016) If a city..... everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)
- 6- If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 7- If Ali **had / has** his own computer, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
- 8- (2017) The bus is late. If it..... soon, we will get a taxi. (not / arrive)
- 9- (2016) Provided that it....., we will have a picnic next week. (not,rain)
- 10- (2018/w) Ali will be upset, if you..... him to your party. (not,invite)
- 11- (2016/s) If Ali doesn't revise for his exam, he..... out with us tomorrow.
(come)

Answers: Ex1: 3- speak 4- don't get 5- recycles 6- play 7- had /wouldn't 8- doesn't arrive 9- doesn't rain 10- don't invite 11- will not come

A) Rewrite the sentences using the clues in brackets. اعد كتابة الجمل مستخدما ما بين الاقواس :

- 1) Press that button ~~to~~ make the picture move. (moves)

If you press..... (وجود if يدل على الجملة الشرطية / غالبا الشرط الصفري)

* الحل : 1) احذف (الفعل بعدها to+) وضع فاصلة مكانه 2) استبدل الفعل بالجملة بالفعل المعطى بين الاقواس (انتبه للفاعل مفرد او جمع)

الاجابة: If you press that button , the picture moves.

- 2) I think you should send a text message. وجود would يدل على الشرط الثاني / اعطاء النصيحة
(would)

** الحل 1) اكتب الصيغة If I were you I would (2) نزل الجملة (كل ما بعد to او should) حتى النهاية . (should او to وما قبلها يتم حذفه)

الاجابة : If I were you, I would send a text message.

انتبه لهذه الافعال الواردة في المنهاج وما هو شكل التابع

مثال	(ما يتبعه) مصدر ام مجرد	
-We hope.....in another city. a) live b) to live c) living	متبعها مجرد to +V/1	want afford hope intend plan
My computer has stopped..... a) work b) to work c) working	متبعها V/ ing	stop avoid mind



الجمل الموصولة : Relative clauses

*** هي جملة تحتوي على أحد ضمائر الوصل التالية : (who , which , that , where , when , whose , whom)

ضمير الوصل	الاستخدام	مثال على الاستخدام
Who	بعد عاقل	*I met the teacher <u>who</u> teaches your brother. (اي اسم يدل على الانسان)
Which	بعد غير عاقل	*This is the car <u>which</u> I bought last week. (اي اسم جماد أو حيوان أو نبات / غير عاقل)
That	بعد عاقل أو غير عاقل	I asked the man <u>that/who</u> lives next. / I found the book <u>that/which</u> you asked about.
Where	بعد اسم مكان	*We are at the hospital <u>where</u> you work. (country / city/ school/ bank / company) ((بعد الفراغ فعل (ليس ضمير أو اسم * This is the hospital <u>which</u> needs expansion. (اي اسم جماد أو حيوان أو نبات / غير عاقل) *This is the city <u>which</u> I live in. (in / on/at) لان بعد الفراغ حرف جر مثل where وليس which* *I remember the day <u>when</u> we retired. (اي اسم جماد أو حيوان أو نبات / غير عاقل) *Ramadan is the month <u>which</u> is considered a holy month. (اي اسم جماد أو حيوان أو نبات / غير عاقل) عند وجود دالة زمنية قبل الفراغ وبعد الفراغ فعل وليس فاعل فإننا نستخدم when وليس which وقعت بين طرفين / اسمين. *Amar is my friend <u>whose</u> father lives in Amman. كأداة سؤال بمعنى لمن *Whose car is this ?
When	بعد اسم زمان	
Whose	للتملك / بين اسمين بينهما علاقة تملك	

ملاحظة: نستخدم which بديل ل where / when (بعد دالة مكانية أو زمنية) إذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل وليس فاعل (/ cost / is)

انواع الجمل الموصولة : Types of relative clauses

1) جمل الوصل المحددة : Defining

- ضمير الوصل فيها غير مسبوق بفاصلة/ علامة ترقيم.
- المعلومات فيها اساسية لا يمكن حذفها essential information

* He is the man whose son I met in Jordan.

2) جمل الوصل غير المحددة : Non- defining

- ضمير الوصل فيها مسبوق بفاصلة/ علامة ترقيم.
 - Extra/ additional information/ المعلومات فيها اضافية يمكن حذفها/ المعلومات بين الفواصل يمكن حذفها لأنها اضافية وليست ضرورية
- * The Sahara desert , which is in Africa , is very hot. (Rewrite) *The Sahara desert is very hot.* (اعد كتابة الجملة)

نمط سؤال اربط الجمل باستخدام ضمير الوصل بين الاقواس :

A) Join the sentences using the word in brackets : 1) Yossif works as a doctor. He lives in Canada. (who)

*Yossif

* Yossif who works as a doctor lives in Canada.

2) I know the dentist . You want me to help the dentist.

dentist.

*I know the dentist who you want me to help.

خطوات الربط : 1) ضع الضمير (بين الاقواس) بعد الاسم في الجملة الجديدة (Yossif)

2) احذف النقطة والكلمات المكررة من الجملة الثانية

3) احذف الضمير اذا كان يعود على الاسم في الجملة و اما اذا لم يعد على الاسم فلا نحذفه.

B) Choose the correct Answer : نمط سؤال اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1) I went to the bank I keep my money. (a- that b- where c- when)

2) This is the doctor came from France. (a- who b- where c- when)

3) What did you do with the money you got? (a-Who b-which c- when)

was built to cure cancer patients..... 4) She works at the new hospital (a-where b-which c- who)

5) In the summer I'm going to visit Italy my brother lives: (a-whose b-when c- where)

6) I visited France I had great monuments in . (a-where b-which c- who)

The Causative: السببية

(HAVE/Has/ Had + SOMETHING + DONE)



****نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما نتحدث عن أشياء لم نقم بها بأنفسنا بل هناك من قام بها لأجلنا
طريقة الحل:

فعل تصريف ثالث + (اسم / ضمير) + have / has / had + فاعل : القاعدة

مهم جدا : اذا كان هناك احد افعال السببية متبوعا با سم او ضمير واسم يكون ذلك دلالة على موضوع السببية لذا يكون الفعل دائما تصريف ثالث

** I have /had my car..... (repair , repaired , repairing)

هذا الجدول يبين طريقة تحويل كل زمن الى صيغة السببية

	Tense/Time	Regular Active Form	Causative Form
1	Present Simple	She cleans the house.	She has the house cleaned .
	Past Simple	She cleaned the house.	She had the house cleaned
3	Present Perfect	She has cleaned the house.	She has had the house cleaned .
4	Present Perfect Cont.	She has been cleaning the house.	She has been having the house cleaned .
5	Present Continuous	She is cleaning the house.	She is having the house cleaned
6	Past Continuous	She was cleaning the house.	She was having the house cleaned .
7	Past Perfect	She had cleaned the house.	She had had the house cleaned .

أما التحويل في السببية كالآتي: S + had + O + V3 تصبح عند الحل S + asked someone to + V1 + O

1). (I didn't send the emails . Amer sent them. جملة من شقين . ما بعد النقطة يتم حذفه)

معال

I had the emails sent.

2) I asked my friend to fix my car. (to وما قبلها يتم حذفه)

-I had my car fixed.

3) -(2015/w)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them (deliver)

4) (2012)- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it (type)

الرسم الصوتي للكلمات (Phonetic Transcription) : (International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

* من المهم معرفة الرسم الصوتي للكلمات التي وردت في تمارين الكتاب على الأقل تحسبا لسؤال محتمل .

الكلمة word	الرسم Phonetic Transcription	الكلمة Word	الرسم Phonetic Transcription
importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/	technology	/tek'nælədʒi /
school	/sku:l/	audience	/ɔ:diəns /
exercise	/eksəsaɪz/	healthy	/'helθi /
angry	/'æŋɡri/	carrying	/kæriɪŋ/
calm	/'ka:m /		

A) Choose the correct Answer : نمط سؤال اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1) The correct phonetic description of the word " school " is :

- a) /'scu:l/ b) /'sku:l/ c) /'skoo:l/

1) The correct word for the phonetic description of the word /tek'nælədʒi / " " is :

- a) technology b) technological c) teknology

مصطلحات اللون : Colour Idioms

***من الضروري حفظ مصطلحات اللون التالية مع صيغة السؤال الوزاري عليها: (انتبه للدلائل في كل جملة)

المعنى بالعربي: Arabic	المعنى بالإنجليزي Meaning	مصطلح اللون: Colour idioms
يغضب	become angry . (anger)	see red
يشعر بالكآبة والحزن	becomes sad (sadness)	feel a bit blue



<i>the green light</i>	permission	يسمح / يأذن
<i>red-handed</i>	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
<i>out of the blue</i>	unexpectedly	فجأة / غير متوقع
<i>a white elephant</i>	a useless possession	ملكية عديمة النفع

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية

A- What feeling does each idiom indicate? Use these: (happiness/sadness/fear/anger)

(ما هو الشعور الذي تشير الية كلا من الألوان التالية (استخدم الخيارات بين الاقواس

1- feel a bit blue/ يحزن 2- see red / يغضب

3-(2017/s) It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.

Answers: الاجابات A: 1- sadness 2- anger 3- sadness

B- What do the underlined/bolded colour idioms mean? ما معنى مصطلح اللون الموضوع تحته خط :

1- (2016/s) We've got the permission to go ahead with our project!

2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

5- (2016/w) Study the following sentence and answer the question:

- A lot of houses became white elephants as their owners left to live in the city.

*What does the underlined colour idiom mean? يسأل عن معنى مصطلح اللون

Answers : الاجابات B: 1- have/had the green light 2- in the act of doing something wrong 3- unexpectedly

4-something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. 5- a building without useful purpose

17 ****) انتبه لتمرارين الكتاب وكل دالة على مصطلح اللون المناسب في كل جملة (صفحة

C- (2018/s) Replace the underlined colour idiom in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate colour idiom. استبدل ما تحته خط / مصطلح اللون الخاطئ

1) Luckily, the police arrived, and the thief was caught the green light.

* Answer الاجابة C: red-handed متلبس بالجرم

2) Have you heard the good news? We've got white elephant to go ahead with our project.

* Answer الاجابة :- the green light الضوء الاخضر

Phrasal Verbs: المركبة / الالفاظ الظرفية

Phrases	Phrases	Phrases	Phrases
know about يعرف عن	give out يقدم (معلومات)	wake up يستيقظ	look around يلقي نظرة
connect with يتواصل مع	fill in	take place يحدث	meet يلتقي
turn	Rely on يعتمد على	settle down يستقر	get started يبدأ
work out يستنتج / يكتشف	find out يجد	Passed on تم / ذكر ذكره	depend on يعتمد على

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية / اختر الاجابة الصحيحة (عدة خيارات)

1) My father told me about the meeting اجتماع but he didn't tell me where it will

a) wake up b) take place c) settle down d) know about

2) I'm sorry I'm late متأخر. Next time I should early باكرا .

a) wake up b) take place c) settle down d) know about

3) I would like to buy a new house andin Amman.



- a) wake up b) take place c) settle down d) know about
- 4) **let's**next week and go shopping **together** .
- a) wake up b) look around c) give out d) meet up
- 5) I've never seen a **clown** مهرج . I'd like to go to a **circus** سيرك and
- 6) We've got a **lot of homework** , so I think we should **right now** ! حالا !
- 7) The concept of megaproject **rely**..... the benefits it brings to the community. (at / with /in / on)
- 8) Most of Ibn Bassal's experince were **passed**through his writing (at / with /in / on)

الإجابات 1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up 5- look around 6- get started 7- on 8- on

(decide on / work as / rely on / depend on / passed on / find out / work out/ translate افعال ظرفية اخرى مهمه into)

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية/ الافعال الظرفية

A) Choose the correct Answer : نمط سؤال اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

- 1-To know----- dangers of the internet. (in – with – **about**- out)
- with** - out –in) –2- To **connect** ----- people on the internet. (about
- 3- To **turn** ----- privacy settings. (about – with - out –**on**)
- 4- To **give** ----- personal information. (about – with - out –in)
- 5- To **fill** ----- a form. (about – with - out –in)
- 6-The concept of megaproject **rely**..... its benefit to the community. (in – out – with –**on**)
- 7) My father **works**..... a doctor in Amman. (about – **as** - out –in)
- 8) I read a book **translated**..... Japanese. (**into** – with - on –in)

الاجابات:

1- about 2- with 3- on 4- out 5- in 6- on 7- as 8- into

Collocations : المتلازمات

Collocation	Arabic	Collocation	Arabic
catch attention	يجلب الانتباه	Public transport	المواصلات العامة
get an idea	تخطر له فكرة	Urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
take an interest	يهتم بشخص او شيء	Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
spend time	يمضي الوقت	Carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
attend a course	يحضر دورة	Biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
Solar power	الطاقة الشمسية	Negative effect	الاثار السلبية

**تمرين 5 كتاب الطالب صفحة 33 + تمرين 10 كتاب التمارين صفحہ 23 مهم.

Collocations : المتلازمات / الوزارية / انماط الاسئلة

Exercise 9: look at the table above and work the following out:

- 1- **Hospitals** المستشفيات need to **dispose of** التخلص من a lot of and it should....
- 2- Over two hundred peopleed the **course**.
- 3- **Pollution** التلوث has some **serious** خطير on the **environment** البيئة.
- 4- That student knows how the teacher's **attention** انتباه.
- 5-When people talk about.....they can mean improvement of **average standard of living**. مستوى المعيشة

Answers : الاجابات Ex9: 1- biological waste 2- attend 3- negative effects 4- catch 5- economic



5-(2018/w) Replace the underlined misused verb in the sentence below with the correct one to form

the appropriate collocation وزاري.

** استبدل الفعل بالمتلازمة collocation الصحيحة:

- I like to attend time learning foreign languages.

*السبب ان كلمة time يأتي قبلها كلمة spend وليس attend * (Spend) Answer: الاجابة

الجملة المجزوءة : Cleft sentences / 3 طرق

الوظيفة اللغوية language function للجملة المجزوءة / Cleft Sentences

(لتأكيد على معلومة معينة / To emphasise certain pieces of information)

الجملة المجزوءة وهي عبارة عن اعادة ترتيب عناصر الكلام في الجملة (للتأكيد على معلومة معينة).

*** طرق اعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام صيغة الجملة المجزوءة :

-The person who/ شخص

-The thing that / شيء

-The place where/ مكان + كامل الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه + (ماضي/ was - مضارع/ is)

-The time when/ زمان

-The way in which/ الطريقة التي

-The subject that/which/ الذي الموضوع

* في الطريقة الاولى لاحظ ان المؤكد عليه يكون نهاية الجملة مسبقا ب: Is / was / انتبه لعدد المؤكد عليه ليتناسب مع ال

1) Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world -

a) The person who was Ali ibn Nafi'.

b) The thing that was the first school.

(the way in which**م نستخدم للدلالة على الطريقة ويكون المؤكد عليه وما بعدها by)
احظة
هامه

the person who

((ما تبقى من الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه + (ماضي/ was - مضارع/ is) + المؤكد عليه اول الجملة

the place where

the time /day when

* في الطريقة الثانية لاحظ ان المؤكد عليه يكون بداية الجملة متبوعا : Is / was / انتبه لعدد المؤكد عليه ليتناسب مع ال be
ب

2) Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

a) Jabir Ibn Hayyan

b) Iraq

ملاحظة في هذه الطريقة (احذف احرف الجر of/ in/on/at اذا وقعت قبل المؤكد عليه في الحل)

(باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المؤكد عليه) + اواي ضمير وصل مناسب للمؤكد / that + المؤكد عليه + is / was + It *

* في الطريقة الثالثة نستخدم It بداية الجملة متبوعة ب : Is / was واننا نستخدم that بديلا لكل انواع المؤكد عليه

*Amer lives in Halawah .

1- It

2- It

انماط الاسئلة الوزارية/ الجملة المجزوءة / Cleft Sentence

*Rewrite the following sentences so they have the same meaning : اعد كتابة الجمل بحيث يكون لها نفس المعنى :

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

- It was

-Queen Rania

-The person

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

- The year.....
- 1985 CE
- It

3. I would like to go to London next year. مهم

..... - What

4. I like Geography most of all.

- The subject-..... مادة دراسية
- The thing
- -It

SB P 29 تمارين هامة جدا

8) Rewrite these sentences, **emphasising** the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.
أعد كتابة هذه الجمل، مؤكدا على الأجزاء في الغامق، ومستخدمًا التركيب الظاهر.

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

The person who.....

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

The country **where**

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

It was

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

It was

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

It **is**

ملاحظة: إذا لم يكن المؤكد عالية محددًا في السؤال في هذه الطريقة يكون المؤكد عالية الذي في بداية الجملة (طريقة It)
3+4+5

Answers

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

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

3 **It was** Ali ibn Nafi' **who/that** established the first music school in the world.

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

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

AB P 20 /20 كتاب التمارين صفحة

3 Make cleft sentences, **stressing** the information in bold. The first one is done for you.

اعمل جمل منشقة، مؤكدا على الجمل في الغامق:

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

- It

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

The year

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

-It was

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

-The person

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

The subject

6- **The heat** made the journey unpleasant. الحرارة جعلت الرحلة غير سارة



-It was _____.

7) The Egyptians built the pyramids. المصريون بنوا الاهرامات

- It

Answers : الاجابات :

- 1 -was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE
- 2 -when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
- 3 -at 11 p.m. when I stopped working
- 4 -who/that has influenced me most **is** my father
- 5 -that/which I like most of all **is** Geography
- 6 -the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant
- 7- was the Egyptians **that/who** built the pyramids.

1) Huda won the prize for Art last year. مهم / هدى ربحت الجائزة في الفن السنة الماضية

-The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda . الشخص الذي فاز بالجائزة في الفن كانت هدى

-The prize that Huda won last year was for Art. الجائزة التي فازت هدى فيها السنة الماضية كانت في الفن.

-It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art . إنها السنة الماضية التي فازت هدى فيها بجائزة في الفن .

2) The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE. نظمت الألعاب الأولمبية في لندن في 2012

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

انه كان في حيث نظمت الألعاب الأولمبية في لندن 2012

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

لندن كانت المكان حيث نظمت الألعاب الأولمبية في 2012

-The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games .

كان الألعاب الأولمبية 2012 الحدث الذي حدث في لندن في

قواعد الاستبدال / تمرين 6 صفحة 7/ كتاب

(من الضروري معرفة التغييرات التي تحدث على الجملة عند اعادة كتابتها (ما يتم حذفه وما يستبدل به

ما يتم حذفه من الجملة	يتم استبداله ب
1) It is necessary to: من الضروري ان *It is necessary to come on time. - You have to come on time.	فاعل مفرد / has to جمع * It is necessary to come on time. - Sami has to come on time.
2) It is not necessary to: ليس ضروريا ان *It isn't necessary to come on time. You don't have to come on time.-	don't have to / doesn't have to *It isn't necessary to come on time. -He doesn't have to come on time.
3) (be) allowed to : مسموح ان * you are allowed to come with us. -You can come with us.	can
4) (Be) not allowed to : ليس مسموحا ان * you are not allowed to smoke here. -You mustn't smoke here.	الكتاب () / can't او mustn't
5) S + think + S + (should / Shouldn't) (Were / If) *You should send a text message. - If I were you , I would send a text message.	*If I were you, I would/wouldn't لو كنت مكانك ل.....
6) maybe/ perhaps /probably/I think	الاحتمالية / +v3 might be

1. Perhaps Issa's phone **is** broken .
 (might) -Issa's phone احتمالية
 2. Somebody has found my missing laptop . (been مبني للمجهول
 - My
 3. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen .
 - You
 - Sami.....
 4. You are not allowed to touch this machine . (must)
 - You
 5. I think you should send a text message . (would) (If) (were)
 - If

Answers : الاجابات 1) might be broken. (might be) ن حذف perhaps وفعل ال be ونضع مكانه
 2) missing laptop has been found.
 3) don't have to switch off the screen. / -doesn't have to switch off the screen.
 4) mustn't touch this machine.
 5) If I were you , I would send a text message.

(hope / intend / plan) قاعدة (يخطط / ينوي / يأمل)

hope
 ** فاعل + intend + (to+ V1 مجرد) (to study)
 plan

- 1) Lana **intends** her town. (leave / leaving / **to leave**)
 2) My friends **intend** abroad. (studying / **to study** / will study)

قاعدة التحويل من intend الى plan

من	فاعل -	+	intend	+	to V1 بقية الجملة
فاعل	الى	+	is/are/am + planning	+	to V1 بقية الجملة

كتاب التدريبات AB/ P 30

6 Write one sentence that means the same. اكتب جملة لها نفس المعنى

- 1) Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight.
 -Ali **is planning** to finish his project tonight.
 2) Ali **is planning** to finish his project tonight. (عكسي)
 -Ali

B) Put the following in the correct order: نمط رتب الكلمات لتكوين جملة صحيحة

- 1) hopes / Amman / buy / a house / Khalid / to / in.
 Khalid..... (s + hope+ to+ v1 مجرد++ بقية الجملة)
 2) Rami and Ali / to / intend / at university / study / ?/ Do.
(s + hope+ to+ v1 مجرد++ بقية الجملة + اداة السؤال)

Rhetorical devices : الصيغ البلاغية	
Rhetorical device: الصيغة البلاغية	Example : مثال
1 Simile: التشبيه (like / as)	*Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food. *Some robots will ...and sound very like humans , because..
2 Metaphor : استعارة	*The world will be at your fingertips . متناول يدك
3 Onomatopoeia : محاكاة صوتية	* Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. ازيز
4 Personification : التشخيص	*Our computers will take care of us , by telling us when to eat and sleep. ...تعتني بنا عن طريق اخبارنا

A) Choose the correct Answer : نمط سؤال اختر الإجابة الصحيحة



* "The world will be **at your fingertips**" is an example on :

او -The rhetorical device البلاغية الصيغة in the above sentence is:

- a) Simile b) metaphor c) onomatopoeia d) Personification

AB P7

(5) **Choose the correct form of the verbs below.** اختر التصريف المناسب للأفعال التالية.

- 1- Children often use / are using computers better than their parents.
- 2- If you will play / play computer games all day, you won't have time to study. If لا يجوز مع will
- 3- I want to get / getting a tablet, but I can't afford to buy/buying one at the moment.
- 4- Look at the black sky! It's raining / going to rain soon! توقع مبني على دليل
- 5- I'm coming / come from Ajloun, but I'm staying / stay in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6- Nadia has been doing / done her homework for two hours! She is / will be finished very soon.
- 7- If Ali had / has his own computers, he wouldn't / doesn't need to go to the library so often.
- 8- I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.

switch لا تأتي بصيغة الاستمرارية

*Explain the difference in meaning between the following phrases: * فسر الاختلاف في المعنى بين العبارات التالية

	Word / Phrase	English	المعنى بالعربي
1	to share ideas	to give يعطي ideas الأفكار to another آخر person لشخص	يشارك الأفكار
	compare ideas	where حيث ideas الأفكار are تكون different مختلفة /similar متشابهة /متشابهة	يقارن الأفكار
2	to create	to construct ينشئ a website موقع	ينشئ موقع
	to contribute to	offer تعرض your writing كتاباتك to website موقع على	يساهم في الموقع
3	to research	find يجد the information المعلومات	يبحث
	present	to give يقدم the results نتائج of research البحث	يقدم
4	to monitor	/watching /following متابعة the developments التطورات	يراقب
	find out	want يريد أن discover يكشف	يكشف
5	to give a talk	giving يعطي speech الخطبة to الى a group مجموعة of من people الناس	يخطب بالناس
	talk to	an informal discussion نقاش غير رسمي	يتحدث مع
6	to show photos	show يظهر people للناس photos الصور	يظهر صور
	send photos	send يرسل photos الصور to الى someone شخص by Internet بالإنترنت	يرسل صور

أنماط الاسئلة

ادرس الجملة التالية ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

- 1) Ali wants to share his idea with Fadi
- 2) Ali wants to compare his idea with Fadi.

**What is the difference in meaning between the two sentences؟ ما الفرق في المعنى بين الجملتين؟

الاجابة Answer:

- 1) to give his idea to another person
- 2) to find out similarities/ differences between.



B) When you offer you writing to a website this means:.....

- a) to construct a website b) to contribute to a website
c) to show photos d) to compare ideas

سؤال تحرير الاخطاء : Editing

**كيفية التعامل مع سؤال " التحرير : Editing " في امتحان الوزارة لكونه سؤال ثابت في الامتحان:

*(**صيغة السؤال في امتحان الوزارة) نظام قديم

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammatical mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). find out these four mistakes and correct them. write the correct answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

ترجمة السؤال : تصور بأنك محرر في صحيفة الجوردان تايمز. وقد طلب اليك تحرير الاسطر التالية والتي فيها 4 اخطاء (خطأ قواعدي واحد ، خطأ ترقيم واحد وخطأين املاء). استخرج الاخطاء الاربعة وصحهن. اكتب الاجابة الصحيحة في دفتر اجابتك.
*ملاحظة : النص المعطى في الامتحان يكون من فقرات القطع في الكتاب او فقرات من نصوص الاستماع.
*احفظ معنى كل مما يلي:

1	-grammatical mistake	خ خطأ قو
2	-punctuation mistake	خ خطأ تر
3	-spelling mistake	خ خطأ ا

Grammar mistakes القواعد

1- قواعد الجمل الشرطية / If clauses من حيث تطابق سؤال الشرط مع جواب الشرط (مثلا من الممكن وضع would في الجملة الشرطية الاولى، بدلا من will او يضع لنا في شق فعل الشرط had+V3 وفي الشق الآخر يضع will have بدلا من would have.

1) If you study hard, you would pass your exams. (Will)

2- اخطاء المفرد والجمع في زمن المضارع البسيط " فعل مجرد بدون s " /فاعل جمع / أو فعل s+ للفاعل المفرد:

*He says that.. (say) * Scientists says that.. (say)

3- اخطاء استخدام الافعال المساعدة:

(مفرد: doesn't : جمع : don't) (مفرد: has : جمع : have) * (have / جمع : doesn't : مفرد:)
* the drug have/..... * patients has /..... * He are /..... / They was /..... * He are /..... * He will invents / (invent مجرد الفعل : (could, can ,will , would : بعد افعال

المودلز

4- اخطاء قاعدة ضمائر الوصل: (عاقلة: who) (غير عاقلة: which) (مكان: where) (زمان: when) (مثال: * Al-jazari is the person which invented...(who). * He lives in Amman when I live...(where)

5- الأفعال الظرفية (الوحدة الاولى): (know about / connect with / fill in / turn off)

6- اخطاء قاعدة : (مجرد + Used to) / (am-is-are+ used to + v-ing) : (about) * you have to know with the dangers of the internet .

7- قاعدة الجملة المجزوءة : Cleft sentence : انتبه لضمير الوصل الذي يتبع المؤكد عليه (going) * My family and I are used to go camping once a week .

8- قاعدة المقارنة : انتبه لصيغ المقارنة (more ..than / er .. than) وصيغ التفضيل the...est / the most..... in (when) * The year where the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784CE .

9- قاعدة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي / Impersonal : انتبه لزمن الفعل الموجود بعد It حيث يكون بعدها فعل مساعد (thought (v3) * It has been think.. (said) * It was say

(مثال)

Scientists are claim to find effective solutions for.... (claimed) مثال

10- قاعدة (wish / If Only) : انتبه لشكل الفعل الموجود اعتمادا على الدالة V2 / had +V3

لا نستخدم المضارع بعد wish/ If only (lived) . *I wish I live in a big flat now . مثال

*****دائما انتبه لما يسبق الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الجملة (الكلمة الخاطئة)

ثانيا : أخطاء الإملاء Spelling mistakes

1- الأحرف الكبيرة : انتبه لما يأتي:

لكل كلمة بعد النقطة حيث يجب ان يكون الحرف كبير وليس صغير -

:It was the day after my school graduation. my father had been acting..... (My)

مثال

- بداية اسماء الأشخاص....الدول....المدن المؤسسات

مثال : - jordan Sign Language is the sign....(Jordan)

- ali lives in amman) Ali / Amman)

- بداية كل فقرة، نبدأ بحرف كبير:

- recently, the benefit of learning sign language are (Recently)

2- الاختصارات / الفاصلة العلوية I cant...can't /... I dont...don't /....isnt...isn't / its.../it's / wont .. won't

3 - يتم كتابة خطأ لفظي بحرف مشابه له في اللفظ مثل:

*ia - ai : brian /brain /تبدل اماكن الاحرف

/ *p - b: polymath /bolymath *c - k : academic / akademic *l - e : Import /emport *g - j :

regional / rejional /

*q - k : qualified / kualified *sh - tion : educashion

/education

أمثلة على بعض الكلمات واخطاء الكتابة المتوقعة

الكلمة الصحيحة	الكلمة الخاطئة	الكلمة الصحيحة	الكلمة الخاطئة	الكلمة الصحيحة	الكلمة الخاطئة
academic	akademic	Import	embort	qualified	kualified
Compulsory	kompalsory	regional	rejional	Degree	Degree
public	buplic	Voluntary	Volantary	diet	dite
Pharmaceutical	farmaceutical	competence	competance	dominate	domenate
engineering	enjineering,	deal	deel	drop	drob
rewarding	rewording	Concentration	konsentration	negotiate	negociate
Agriculture	agrikulture	curriculum	kurriculum	tailor	talor

ثالثا : أخطاء الترقيم Punctuation mistakes

*****انتبه لعلامات الترقيم مثل : النقطة . " " الفاصلة , " " علامة الاستفهام ? " "

1- الاختصارات / الفاصلة العلوية I cant...can't /... I dont...don't /....isnt...isn't / its.../it's / wont .. won't

حيث يتم حذف الفاصلة

2- تقع الفاصلة بعد الظروف وبعض المصطلحات في بداية الجملة :

Finally, / Firstly,/ For example, /

نهاية الجملة انتبه لوجود نقطة وليس فاصلة او علامة تعجب ! او علامة استفهام اذا لم يكن هناك أداة سؤال في بداية الجملة ا
****.لاخيرة

* Many cancer patients live far away from Amman , where the KHCC is located , and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult ? (.) الصح



* Life in the future will be different , we will rely on computers in our daily life ,so **how** can we deal with such changes in the future. (?) الصّح

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

حرر الاخطاء التي تحتها خط (هذه الكلمات مهمه جدا/ من تمارين الكتاب)

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

الاجابات 1. will help 2. eyesight 3. device 4. sends 5- brain

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes.) Find out these four mistakes and correct them.

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

الاجابات 1. acupuncture 2. . If patients 3. conventional 4. who

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the foantain pen, crystal glasses, inokculation, the carpets..... What all these items have in common is their origins. they all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions were make in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history?

الاجابات 1. fountain 2- inoculation 3. They 4- .

***Edit the following text . There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes**

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness ; but that it also good for the . As a result , we perform better in exams . ?brain , it helped us concentrate better .

الاجابات 1- say 2- fitness , 3-brain . It helps 4- .

Exercise 2 (2016/w): Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar قواعد mistake, one punctuation ترقيم mistake and two spelling املائية mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. وزاري

"I am doing an online postgreduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialise with other students? as you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet."

Exercise 2: 1- postgreduate=postgraduate 2- think=thought 3- ?=. 4- totors=tutors.

تدريبات شاملة/ الأزمنة/ Tenses

Correct the verbs between brackets:صحح شكل الفعل بين الاقواس:

1. Yousef ----- driving when he was a child. (not , learn)
2. Before she went to the market , Salma ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (ask)
- 3|-----for the exam for two hour. (be, study)
4. You **can't come** tonight. I ----- on my project . (work)
5. Perhaps , it ----- heavily today. (rain)
6. Look at the black sky! It's ----- soon! (rain)
7. I intend ----- for a job when I finish university. (apply)



- more smartphones than PCs for the first time. (sell)-----8. By the end of 2030 CE, companies around the world each year. (sell)-----9. Now, about one billion *smartphone* s (make)-
- Most car -----by Japan . (rain)
10. Will it still ----- this evening ? (not, use to, understand)
11. I ----- French, but now I do . (use to , eat)
12. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables. (not, use to)
13. We needed warm clothes **when** we went to London. We ----- the cold weather. (use to, live)
14. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he ----- there now. (live)
15. Next month, we ----- in this house **for** a year. Let's celebrate. (finish)
16. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating **because** we ----- our exams. (you have)
17. Can I call you tonight after 6 pm or ----- dinner with your family then . (still study)
18. It's a very long course, so I ----- in seven years' time . (be)
19. This time next month, my parents ----- married for twenty years. (invent)
20. The television ----- first ----- by John Loggie Baird . (connect)
- 21 . In just a few years time , billion of machines ----- to each other and to the internet . (invent)
- 22 . Before the internet ----- , nobody had dreamt of online shopping . (give)
- 23 . Adeeb hopes that the tour the young inventor more self-confidence. (be , suffer)
- 24 . Patients had from depression for thousands of years . (use)
25. Doctors plansimilar brain scanning techniques in the future . (be)
- 26 . The KHCC ----- more than doubled its capacity by 2025CE . (have , take)
27. In the future , similar artificial arms and legs ----- the place of today's prosthetic limb. (award)
- 28 In 2002 , CE the city of Amman -----the title of Arab cultural capital . (not , use to)
- 29 . We needed warm clothes when we went to London . We ----- the cold weather . (be , run)
- 30 . Sami looked tired . He had ----- for three hours .
31. The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
- 2016
32. Will you ----- your homework by seven o'clock. (do) 2016
33. Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English. (translate) 2016
34. My parents have ----- the living room all day. (be, decorate) 2016
35. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay) 2016
36. Next month, our family ----- in this house for a year. (have, live)

***Rewrite the following sentences so they have the same meaning :** اعد كتابة الجمل بحيث يكون لها نفس المعنى

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

He said that

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

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

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

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

our dear listeners, information about website where **you can** find more advice on ,4. "Later **we will** give **you** internet safety."

He said that later they **would** give their dear listeners information about websites where - -1 they could find more advice on internet safety."

" I was sleeping when you called."5.

Rania said that

6. " I'll meet you here tomorrow."

She told me

7. People saw **smoke** coming out of the forest . (passive)

Smoke -



8. The patient must take **the medicine** on time.

Medicine

9. No one has told **me** the truth. جملة مبني للمجهول تبدأ بفاعل منفي / ننفي الفعل المساعد عند الحل
I

10. The teacher did not give **us** a difficult exam last week.

We

11. My parents have saved **enough money** to fund our university courses.

..... **Enough money**

12. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken .

.(**might**) /**probability**..... **Issa's phone**

13. Somebody has found **my missing laptop** . (**passive**)

(**been**). **My**

14. I asked someone to fix my computer .

(**had**) /**causative** **I**

15. It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen .

.(**have**) **You**

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

.(**must**) **You**

17. I think you **should** send a text message .

(**would**) **If**

18. Press the button to make the picture move .

(**moves**) **If you**

19. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)

..... **Mohammad had**

20. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**After**) **مهم**

..... **After**

.....21. I intend to learn English language. **I am**

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

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

23. He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's **still** studying. مضارع تام مستمر.

..since 5:00 pm. **He**

24. It is not normal for Rami and Jamal now to get up early to study.

Rami and Jamal.....

25. It's a past habit to go fishing in the morning .

I

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

..... - London

.. - The place

..... -The event

..... -The time

..... It -

25. **Huda** won a prize for art last year.

..... - It

..... - Huda ...

..... - The person

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

..... - Abd al-Rahman I

..... - The person

..... - It

..... - The Great mosque



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

..... - The person who
..... - Al-Kindi
..... - It

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

- London.....

30. The Giralda tower برج غرلاطة stands 104 metres tall. It is one of the most important buildings in Spain.(which)

The Giralda Tower,

31. Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. They were worried about his health. (Who)

Ibn Sina's friends, who advised him to relax, were worried about his health.

32. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE. / cleft (2016)

..... The year

33. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. (2016)

..... It is

34. Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. (2016)

..... Before Tala
(before / after) انتبه لقاعدة اعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام

الجملة المعطاة. and then..... : S+ V2 + S+ V2 +
: الحل 1) Before + S/الاسم + V2 + , S/الضمير + had + V3

(1) قم بعكس شقي الجملة (الجزء الثاني بعد اداة الربط يصبح مكان الاول و الاول يصبح مكان الثاني)
(2) واحذف ادوات الربط ..and / and then / ثم حول الفعل في الشق الثاني الى ماضي تام had +v3
Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.
الجملة المعطاة : S+ V2 +..... and then S+ V2 +.....

: الحل 1) After + S/الاسم + had +V3 + , S/الضمير + V2+
عند الحل باستخدام After هنا لا يتم عكس الطرفين اترك كل شيء مكانه مع تحويل الفعل الاول بعد After الى had +v3
ولا تنسى حذف ادوات الربط ووضع فاصلة مكانها
she went to Britain to study medicine,After Tala had taken three English courses in the British Council

Correct the mistake: صحح الخطأ

1. My mother is used to buy my clothes , but now I choose my own . *(used to)
2. There wasn't used to be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem . *(didn't use to)
3. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather that we have in summer . *(are used to)
4. My cousin has lived in the UK for a year . He says he used to living there now . *(is used to)
5. My friends are used to go out with their families at the weekend . * (going)
6. I think I will be in Karak and I will study Geography in two years' time . (will be studying)
7. Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.* (will be having)
8. I will get here tomorrow at about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later. *(will text)
9. Please be quiet when you come home tonight . The baby will sleep. *(will be sleeping)

الوظائف اللغوية Language Functions

* سؤال الوظيفة اللغوية من الأسئلة التي ترد احيانا في امتحان الوزارة وعادة يكون السؤال في الصفحة الثالثة من نموذج الاختبار.

* المطلوب حفظ الكلمات او العبارات التالية في الجدول ادناه وما الهدف او الوظيفة اللغوية "Language Function" التي تعبر عنها كل منها.

No	الأداة / العبارة	الوظيفة اللغوية	مثال
----	------------------	-----------------	------



1	In this way/وهكذا	consequence النتيجة	-In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.
2	As a consequence/بالنتيجة		-As a consequence, family members can communicate well with their loved ones.
3	Therefore/بالتالي		-Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
4	However/ومع ذلك	opposition المعارضة	-However, Social media is time-consuming.
5	Whereas/في حين أن		-...whereas, the more quickly we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstanding.
6	Despite/inspite of/ على الرغم من		-Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable.
7	On the one hand/من ناحية		وجود أي من هذه العبارات في الجملة يدل على التعارض (opposition)
8	On the other hand/ من ناحية أخرى		
9	On the contrary/على العكس		
10	Conversely/وبالعكس		
11	Furthermore/عدا عن ذلك	addition الإضافة	-My friend is kind. Furthermore, he knows what to do.
12	Likewise/بطريقه مماثله		-I know a painter who is likewise a sculptor.
13	In addition/بالإضافة الى		-In addition to being my classmate, he is also my best friend.
	and /و		-I can speak English and French.
14	The aim of this report is.. الهدف من هذا التقرير هو	Introduction مقدمة/التقديم	-The aim of this report is to find solutions for car accidents.
15	This report examines.. هذا التقرير يختبر		-This report examines worldwide development in the ATM area.
17	There are more than...هناك أكثر من	Reporting information نقل المعلومات	وجود أي من هذه العبارات في الجملة يدل على (Reporting) information
18	Almost three-quarters of.. تقريبا ثلاثة ارباع		
19	The number of....رقم الـ		
20	It appears that...يبدو انه	Conclusion/ Recommendations خاتمة / توصيات	وجود أي من هذه العبارات في الجملة يدل على (Conclusion) (او Recommendations)
21	This result in...هذا ينتج عنه		
22	It is recommended that...يوصى بأن		
23	The best course of action..افضل مسار للعمل		
24	as / like	Simile : تشبيه (like/as)	-Some robots will look and sound like humans..... -Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food .

25	at your fingertips	Metaphor: استعارة	-The world will be at your fingertips . سيكون العالم في متناول يدك
26	hum , buzz , wow, Boom.."	Onomatopoeia : محاكاة صوتية التسمية مأخوذة من نغمة الصوت نفسه	-Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. في كل مكان نذهب إليه سوف نسمع الأزيز والهمهمة المستمرة للتكنولوجيا.
27	take care of us	Personification : تشخيص اعطاء غير العاقل صفة من صفات العاقل	-Our computers will take care of us , by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep. سوف تعتني بنا أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بنا، من خلال إخبارنا متى نستيقظ ونأكل وننام .
28	(be) used to+v-ing/N/Pron ing اسم/ضمير/فعل	Expressing familiar habits at present. التعبير عن عادات مألوقة في الحاضر	-We are used to going shopping on Friday.
29	-Used to+ مجرد فعل/be -didn't use to	Expressing past habits التعبير عن عادات من الماضي	-We used to go school on foot when we were young.
30	The person who The thing that.... The place where.. The time when..... -It (is/was).....that...	Emphasising certain information التأكيد على معلومات معينة	-The person who invented the mechanical clock was AL-jazari. -It was Al-jazari that/who invented the mechanical clock.
31	If I were you, I would..... لو كنت مكانك ل.....	Giving advice اعطاء النصيحة	-If I were you, I would stop smoking.
32	Have/has/had+o +v3	Having something done. عمل تم انجازه من قبل شخص اخر	-I have my laptop repaired . (repair , repairing , repaired)

نمط السؤال الوزاري

***Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows:**

: ادرس الجملة التالية ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

1) **In this way**, we can encourage cooperation among students.

*What is the function of using the phrase "In this way" in the above sentence? ما الوظيفة اللغوية لاستخدام في الجملة اعلاه؟

2) I no longer like my job. **Therefore**, I have decided to find a new one.

-What is the function of using "Therefore" in the above sentence? ما الوظيفة اللغوية لاستخدام في الجملة اعلاه ؟

3) **On one hand**, I think the price is fair . **On the other hand**, I really can't afford to spend that much money.

-What is the function of using "on one hand/on the other hand" in the above sentence?

نمط سؤال اخر

1) "The world will be at your fingertips". The rhetorical device in this sentence is an example on:

: الصيغة البلاغية المستخدمة في هذه الجملة هي مثال على

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Personification d) Onomatopoeia

2) **In this way**..... we can encourage cooperation among students at schools.

The correct punctuation mark for the underlined words in the above sentence is:



a) ? b) . c) ; d) ,

Exercise 1 (2016): Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow:

- Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active.

1- What is the function **of using furthermore** in the above sentence?

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

2- What is the function **of using despite** in the above sentence?

- Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. **As a consequence**, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

3- What is the function **of using As a consequence** in the above sentence?

- The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

4- What is the function of the above sentence?

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

5- What is the function of using **at your fingertips** in the above sentence?

- New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. **Additionally**, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building.

6- What is the function of using **Additionally** in the above sentence?

Answers:

1- Expressing continuation or addition.

2- Indicating opposition.

3- Indicating / expressing consequence.

4- Reporting information.

5- Talking about metaphor.

6- Expressing addition.

تدريب على نمط سؤال ضع دائرة / المستوى الثالث

ضع دائرة / اختر الإجابة الصحيحة: Choose/Circle the correct answers

1. I ----- to school on Friday.

d- don't go

c. goes

b- doesn't go

a. going

2. The Earth ----- around the sun.

a- go

b- is going

c- goes

d- went

3. We *intend/ hope/ plan* ----- in another place next month.

a- living

b- will live

c- to live

d- will have lived

4. He always *avoids* ----- about the past.

a- talking

b- talk

c- to talk

d- talked

5. I ----- the show *now*.

a- watching

b- am watching

c- watched

d- have watched

6. I think She ----- with us until she finishes her exams.

a- stay

b- staying

c- stayed

d- will stay

7. Don't call me tonight, I ----- on my project.

a- will be working

b- work

c- will work d- have worked



8. They -----just----- home.
a- has, arrived b- arrived c- have arrived d- had ,arrived
- 9.He ----- for two hours and still.
a- is talking b- talked c- will talk d- has been talking
10. I ----- an action movie yesterday.
a- saw b- have seen c- see d- had seen
12. I ----- in Canada when I was a student.
a- was studying b- study c- have studied d- am studying
13. I was studying when my friend -----me.
a- call b- called c- were calling d- has called
14. While I ----- a letter the phone rang.
a- wrote b- has written c- had written d- was writing
15. *By the time* we -----, my mother *had been waiting* for eight hours.
a- arriving b- has arrived c- arrived d- have arrived
16. By 2027CE, the new project -----.
a- will have finished b- has finished c- had finished d- finished
17. By the time the we arrive the station, the bus -----.
a- had gone b- went c- will have gone d- is going
18. After Amal ----- at home for hours, she went to her uncle's house.
a- had been being b- has been c- was d- had stayed
19. A: The phone is ringing. B: I ----- answer it .
a- will b- will be c- answer d- answered
20. *I think* Brazil ----- the World Cup in 2026CE.
a- have won b- won c- is going to win d- will win
21. The sky is full of *black clouds* . It ----- .
a- rains b- rained c- is going to rain d- rain
22. She said that she ----- to Dubai *the month before* .
a- went b- had gone c- will go d- gone
23. At the moment , a lot of research on monkeys-----.
a- was done b- is being done c- had been done d- were done
24. *In the past* , most letters----- by hand.
a- were typed b- typed c- is typed d- is being typed
25. A place where no cars ----- is a car free zone.
a- are allowed b- allowed c- allow d- allows
26. Petrol a can be ----- by ships.
a- transporting b- transport c- transported d- transports
27. If you heat water, it ----- .
a- evaporate b- evaporated c- would evaporate d- evaporates
28. If he *studies* hard, he ----- all his exams.
a- pass b- passes c- will pass d- would pass
29. If I ----- you, I *would* send a text message .
a- was b- were c- am d- had
30. I had my car ----- .
a- fixed b- fixes c- fixing d- to fixe
31. I plan ----- English language.
a- study b- studying c- to study d- studied
- avoid ----- of my problem at the moment. /32. I can't stop
a- to think b- thinking c- thought d- thinks



33. If Sami ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to borrow his friend's computer.
a- has b- have c- had had d- had
34. Many Jordanian poems ----- into English now.
a- translates b- are translating c- are being translated d- have been translated
35. Are you planning ----- Medicine?
a- study b- to study c- will study d- studies
36. I ----- understand English, but now I do .
a- use to b- am used to c- didn't use to d- wasn't not used to
37. My parents didn't ----- emails when they were young.
a- used to sending b- use to send c- used to send d- use to sending
38. We always go to the UK, so we ----- *the cold weather*
a- are used to b- are use to c- used to d- use to
39. *Don't* phone me at seven. I ----- dinner with my family.
a- will have b- will be having c- is going to have d- will have had
40. *This time next month* , my parents ----- for twenty years.
a- will marry b- will have married c- are going to marry d- marry
41. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I ----- *it by then* .
a- will have finished b- will be finishing c- will finish d- am going to finish
42. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone might -----.
a- broke b- be broken c- break d- is broken
43. Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.
a- operational b- operate c- operations d- operationally
44. When do you ----- to move to your new house?
a- expect b- expectedly c- expectancy d- expects
45. Petra is an important ----- site.
a- educational b- archaeological c- operational d- influential
46. The suffix "proof" means : -----
a- vulnerable b- practical c- lose protection d- provide protection against
47. The correct synonym of the word "apparatus" is -----.
a- appendage b- artificial c- equipment d- pediatric
48. The correct synonym for the word " appendage" is -----
a- apparatus b- limb c- artificial d- pediatric
49. The colour idiom " see red" means -----.
a- become sad b- permission c- unexpectedly d- become angry
50. The colour idiom " the green light" means -----.
a- become sad b- permission c- unexpectedly d- become angry
51. 69. The colour idiom " a white elephant" means -----.
a- sadness b- permission c- unexpectedly d- a useless possession
52. I told you about the doctor ----- lives next door.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
53. I went to Petra ----- your brother works.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
54. The school ----- cost a lot of money is a private school.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
55. I remember the year ----- you established your first company .
a- who b- which c- where d- when



brother made the accident. -----56. I know the boy
a- who b- which c- where d- whose

57. The Phonetic Transcription for the word : (school) is :
a- /'skul b- /'sku:l c- /'skool d- /'sk ɔ:l

58. The Phonetic Transcription for the word : (exercise) is :
a- /'iksəsaɪz/ b- /'eksesaɪz/ c- /'eksəsiz/ d- /'eksəcaɪz/

is the Phonetic Transcription for the word : // 'eksesaɪz/ -59.
a- exercise b- couraging c- eksercise d- exercising

60. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the -----to go ahead with our project !
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- red light

.-----61. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue

.-----62. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue

.-----63. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue

" of the teacher.-----64. The boy could catch the
a- an idea b- attention c- time d- a course

65. Suddenly, I" got -----."
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course

66. The correct collocation to the verb " take -----" is:
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course

.. " is :-----67. The correct collocation to the verb " spend
a- an idea b- an interest c- a time d- a course

"68. I intend to " attend -----in English.
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course

69. When giving your ideas to another person this means : -----
a- comparing ideas b- creating ideas c- researching ideas d- sharing ideas

70. To construct a website that doesn't exist means "to -----
a- compare a website b- create a website c- research a website d- send a website

71. *On the one hand* , life would be easier. -----, we will have less privacy and security.
a- and b- However c- Although d- On the other hand

72. "Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food"
The rhetorical device in the above sentence is an example on :-----
a- Metaphor b- Simile c- Personification d- Onomatopoeia

"73. "The world will beat at your fingertips
The rhetorical device in the above sentence is-----
a- Metaphor b- Simile c- personification d- Onomatopoeia

74. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
The function of using the above sentence represents: -----.
a- Metaphor b- Simile c- Personification d- Onomatopoeia

75. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us.
The rhetorical device in the above sentence represents تمثّل:-----
a- Metaphor b- Personification c- Simile d- Onomatopoeia

76. That man is from America.-----comes to Jordan for doing business.

a- He b- We c- They d- She
invented the mechanical clock was Al-jazari.....78.

a- The person who b- The time when c- The place where d- The thing that

79. It.....Ali Ibn- Nafi' who discovered the circulation of the blood.

a- is b- was c- had been d- has been

. I like most of all is Geography.....80.

a- The person who b- The time when c- The place where d- The subject that
81. School girls often dislike PE. This leads to more health problems. (الهدف من استخدام (مهم جدا
الضمائر

The function of using the under lined word / pronoun is: -----.

a- showing cause b- showing result c- linking ideas d- showing
opposition

لربط الافكار / الفقرات



***يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظ الطالب لمعاني الكلمات التي وردت في كل وحدة/ حاول حفظ الدالة الهامة في كل جملة لتتمكن من معرفة الكلمة المطلوبة.

صيغة سؤال الوزارة :

1) Complete the following sentences with suitable word from the box
اكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق

calculation	rely	world wide web	floppy disk
عملية حسابية	يعتمد	الشبكة العنكبوتية	القرص المرن

- The first generation of modern computers took 25 minutes to **complete** one لإكمال
- It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will.....on a computer program. على
- People use the.....to **search for information** by moving from one document to another. للبحث عن المعلومات
- Information can **be shared** between computers by the..... يمكن مشاركتها

Answers: 1-calculation , 2-rely , 3-world wide web ,4- floppy disk

email exchanges	Blog	whiteboard	post	tablet computer	Social
تبادل الايميلات	مدونة	لوح ذكي	يرسل	كمبيوتر لوحي	اجتماعي

- Teachers should encourage their students to start **writing** a.....about their own lives. كتابة
- It is believed that.....are very **useful in the classroom**. نافع في الغرفة الصفية
- Most teachers in our school **use a**.....as a computer screen. كشاشة عرض
- Students can use.....**media** on their computers to help them with their studies. وسائل
- If you want to **contribute to** the classroom's **website** , you can.....**work**, photos and writings. يساهم في موقع

Answers: الاجابات : 1-blog 2-email exchanges 3-whiteboard 4- social 5- post

تدريبات الكتاب SB/WB

2) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (WB 6)

decade	laptop	mouse	programs	invented
عقد	لاب توب	فأرة	برامج	تم اختراعه

1. Modern computers can **run a lot of** الكثير من **at the same time** بنفس الوقت.
2. You can **move around** يتحرك the **computer screen** شاشة الكمبيوتر **using a**
3. A period of **ten years** عشر سنوات is a.....
4. A.....doesn't need لا يحتاج a keyboard لوحة مفاتيح.
5. The **television** was first.....**by** بواسطة John Logie Baird.

Answers: الاجابات : 1- programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- laptop- 5- invented

3) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (WB 6)

calculations	laptop	smartphones	programs	personal computers
عمليات حسابية	لاب توب	هواتف ذكية	برامج	كمبيوترات شخصية

1. Although they are **pocket – sized**, حجم الجيبare powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to **write computer**
3. I need to make a few before I decide how **much to spend** كم انفق..
4. Mobile phones used to be huge. **Early**were as **big as bricks** بحجم الطوب.
5. I can close **the lid of my** غطاءand then put it in my **bag** حقيبة.

1-smartphones, 2- programs ,3-calculations , 4-personal computers ,5- laptop

4) Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences. (SB 10)

access	Identity fraud	Security settings	Privacy settings	filters
دخول / وصول	تزوير الهوية	اعدادات الامان	اعدادات الخصوصية	فلترات / مرشحات

1. Many computers have.....**which stop people** using certain websites
2. Do you have a good way to **stop other people**.....**my information**?
3. **Most sites** معظم المواقع have.....so that only **certain people** معينين can look at your site.
4. **Strangers** الغرباء usually want to find out **information** معلومات about people for.....
5. If strangers الغرباء اذا can find enough information **about you** عنك, they **can access** يمكنهم الوصول your.....

1-filters ,2- access , 3-privacy setting , 4-identity fraud , 5-security settings

5) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the



following sentences

antibodies	remedy	homoeopathy	malaria	practitioner	acupuncture
اجسام مضادة	علاج	المعالجة المثلية	الملاريا	ممارس	الوخز بالإبر

1. The system of complementary medicine in which **fine needles** إبر رفيعة are inserted ادخالها in the skin الجلد is known as.....
2.is a dangerous disease that transmitted by **mosquitoes** البعوض.
3. Most old men choose the **herbal** عشبي.....to cure serious diseases.
4. Complementary medicine **can't produce** لا ينتج the needed to **protect against** childhood diseases. للوقاية ضد
5. Most doctors used to be **sceptical** متشكك about the **validity** نجاعة of.....and other forms of complementary medicine.
6. It is **common** شائع for patients to **consult** استشارة a **private** مختص.....who is likely not to have a medical degree.

1-acupuncture ,2- malaria , 3-remedy , 4-antibodies , 5-homoeopathy, 6-practitioner

6) Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences:

setback	optimistic	raised	bounce back
اخفاق	متفائل	اثار	اعادة التوازن

1. Researchers say that.....people **don't make bad lifestyle choices** لا يتخذون انماط حياة سليمة.
2. Parents should teach their children to.....**after a setback**. بعد الاخفاق.
- 3 After each....., Adam always starts to **be a successful person again**.. يكون ناجحا من جديد
4. The research **findings** استنتاجات about the **effects** تأثير of anger have.....**many questions**. العديد من الاسئلة.

1-optimistic , 2-bounce back , 3-setback , 4-raised

7) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

obesity	life expectancy	cope with	strenuous
بدانة	متوسط العمر	يتعامل مع	شاق / مرهق

1. In 1965, the average Jordanian's.....was **age** 50 . سن ال 50.
2. It is believed that the growing popularity of **fast food** is the **main cause of** السبب الرئيس ل.....
3. Experts الخبراء recommend.....**exercises** تمارين in order to strengthen the muscles.
4. Moderate exercise المعتدلة التمارين is said to be a good way to**stress**. الاجهاد

1- life expectancy 2-obesity ,3- strenuous , 4-cope with

تمارين الكتاب

8) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.(WB 11)

immunisation	migraine	arthritis	ailments	allergies
--------------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------



الحساسية	امراض	التهاب المفاصل	صداع نصفي	تحصين
----------	-------	----------------	-----------	-------

1. My **grandfather** جدي has.....in his **fingers** اصابعه, so he sometimes finds it **difficult to write**. من الصعب ان يكتب.
2.**to nuts and milk** للحليب والمكسرات are becoming more common.
3. Many serious **diseases can be prevented** امراض يمكن منعها by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. **Headaches and colds** الصداع ونزلات البرد are **common** شائعة....., especially in winter.

1) arthritis, 2) allergies , 3) immunisation, 4) ailments ,5) migraine

5. If you have a.....the best way to do is **to take some medicine** وتناول بعض الدواء and rest somewhere quite.

9) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.(WB 11)

viable	alien	sceptical	complementary	conventional
يمكن تطبيقه	غريب	متشكك	تكميلي	تقليدي

1. I **do not** really **believe** اصدق that story - I'm very.....
2. Doctors often **treat infections** معالجة العدوى with antibodies; that it is the approach طريقة.
3. **Medicines that are not the normal** ادوية ليست المعتادة, traditionally accepted treatments are known as.....
4. **Another way** of saying that something **could be successful** يكون ناجحا is to say it is.....
5. If something seems **very strange** غريب, we sometimes say it is.....

1-sceptic, 2-conventional, 3-complementary , 4 - viable , 5-alien

10) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

prosthetic	dementia	drug	implant	cancerous
صناعي	الخرف	عقار	غرس دماغية	سرطاني

1. Doctors believe that **brain damage** تلف الدماغ is caused by....., a stroke or brain **injuries**.
2. It is claimed that **the new cancer**.....will **extend the lives** يطيل عمر of cancer patients.
3. Research on monkeys showed that **a brain**.....**improved** their decision -making skills.
4. It is known that.....**limbs** اطراف improve someone's life.
5. Scientists trialed a new **drug** العقار that blocks the protein which **causes** يسبب.....**cells** خلايا to grow.

1-dementia , 2- drug , 3-implant , 4- prosthetic , 5-cancerous

11) Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences (wb /15)

inspire	monitor	reputation	risk	seat belt	self- confidence	waterproof	tiny
يلهم	يراقب	شهرة	يخطر	حزام الامان	الثقة بالنفس	ضد الماء	صغير/ضئيل

1. You can **wear** يرتدي your **watch** when you go **swimming** السباحة if it's.....
2. It's amazing how **huge** ضخ trees **grow from** تنمو من.....**seeds**. بذور
3. The Olympic Games often.....**young people to take up** a sport. يتخذ
4. Please hurry up .let's **not**.....**missing** فقدان the bus.
5. You must always **wear** a.....in a **car** سيارة , whether you're the **driver or a passenger**.



6. When my grandfather had a **heart attack**, نوبة قلبية the doctors attached a special.....to his chest. على صدره
7. It's important to **encourage young people** تشجيع الشباب and help them **develop** تطوير.....
8. **Petra** has a.....as a **fascinating** مدهش place to visit. للزيارة
- 1-waterproof, 2-tiny, 3-inspire, 4-risk , 5-seat belt, 6-monitor , 7-self- confidence, 8-reputation

12) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (WB / 16)

tablets	Signs of illness	Special test	Unconscious state
اقراص دواء	علامات المرض	اختبار خاص	حالة من اللاوعي

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

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (SB /33)

carbon footprint	economic growth	public transport	biological waste	urban planning	negative effects
انبعاثات الكربون	نمو اقتصادي	وسائل النقل العام	نفايات بيولوجية	التخطيط الحضري	اثر سلبية

1. When people talk about, they can mean either an improvement in the **average standard of living**. مستوى المعيشة
2. Pollution has some **serious** خطير.....on the **environment**, such as على البيئة the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to **reduce** يقلل our by living a more environmentally -friendly lifestyle.
4. If we take more often, there will be fewer **cars on the roads** سيارات على الطرق, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5. **Hospitals** المستشفيات need to **dispose of** التخلص من 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**. مشاكل المرور.

1-economic growth, 2- negative effect , 3- carbon footprint , 4- public transport, 5- biological waste, 6- urban planning

B) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. (WB/ 20)

philosopher	arithmetic	polymath	chemist	geometry	mathematician	physician
فيلسوف	علم الحساب	اسع المعرفة	كيميائي	الهندسة	عالم رياضيات	طبيب

7. My father teaches **Maths** رياضيات .He's a



8. You must not take in **medicine** without **consulting** استشارة a
9. We learn about **shapes**, اشكال **lines** خطوط and **angels** زوايا when we study
10. Mr. Shahin is a **true** بحق....., working in all kinds of creative and **scientific fields**. مجالات علمية
11. Ramzi is very good with **numbers** and **calculations**. He always scores high in.....
- 6- A.....is **someone** who **thinks** and **writes** about the **meaning** of **life**.
- 1-mathematician ,2- physician,3- geometry,4- polymath, 5-arithmetic, 6- philosopher

تمرين الكتاب على الاشتقاق / مهم جدا

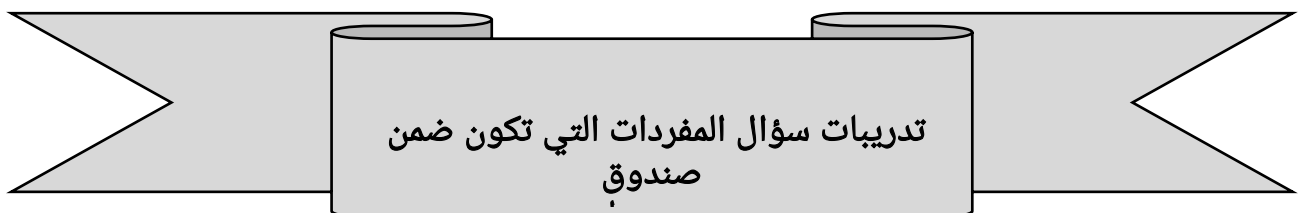
- 1.The Middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil. (إنتاج انتاج)
- 2..Ibn Sina wrote.....textbooks. (طبي طبي)
- 3..Fatima al-Fihri was born in the.....century. (التاسع التاسع)
- 4.My father bought our house with an.....from his grandfather. (ميراث ميراث)
- 5.Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century. (اصلي اصلي)
- 6.Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invention اختراع)
- 7.Al-Kindi made many important mathematical..... (اكتشافات اكتشافات)
- 8.Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (مؤثر مؤثر)

C. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

benefits	footprint	farms	free	friendly	neutral	pedestrian	power	renewable	waste
فوائد	اثار	مزارع	خال	صديق	محايد	الشخص الماشي	طاقة	متجدد	نفايات

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

1-power , 2- friendly , 3 farms , - renewable ,4-waste ,5-footprint ,6-neutral , 7-free , pedestrian



***يعتمد هذا السؤال على حفظ الطالب لمعاني الكلمات التي وردت في كل وحدة/ حاول حفظ الدالة الهامة في كل جملة لتتمكن من معرفة الكلمة المطلوبة.

صيغة سؤال الوزارة :

اكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the box:

الوحدة السادسة/U.6 Vocabulary

** Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words: اكمل الفقرة بالكلمة المناسبة:

lifelong	abroad	increasingly	prospect	global	Proficiency
----------	--------	--------------	----------	--------	-------------



If you a degree in medicine or law , you will find that your **job** عمل 1..... Are better than if you do a more general degree . however , **language** اللغة 2..... is becoming يصبح 3..... important for anyone who want to **travel or work**يسافر او يعمل 4..... For a large 5..... **company** شركة or organization . remember , it's never too late to study or change career direction . studying is a 6..... **activity** نشاط / فعالية - you're never too old to start .

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

1) Complete the following sentences with the box اكمل الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق
suitable words from:

Law قانون	compulsory اجباري	translated مترجم	determined مصمم	ensure يتأكد
-----------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------

- Please that the **door** الباب is **locked** مقفل before you leave .
- Salma is **studying** يدرس at the university and she wants to become a **lawyer** محامي .
- Ali **to give up** عن smoking in the new year .
- This book has been **from Arabic into** الى English .
- Maths and physics are subjects ; Art and Music are **optional** اختياري .

1- ensure 2- law 3- detrmined 4- translated - 5-compulsory 1- الاجابات

2) Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed .

استبدل الكلمات / العبارات باللون الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق. (هذا التمرين مهم جدا . احفظ العبارة وما يقابلها من معنى بعبارة او كلمه اخرى

Compulsory اجباري	contradictory متناقض	developed nation دول متقدمة	tuition درس	optional اختياري	fluently بطلاقة
-------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------	-------------	------------------	-----------------

1- A **wealthy country** دولة غنية is a country that's economically and socially advanced . **developed nation**

2- Is maths a subject that **you have to do** مضطر لفعله (.....)

3- you don't have to stay after school for the chess club it's **your choice** من اختيارك (**optional**)

4- Do you have music **lessons** دروس at the weekend? (.....)

5- those statements are on different sides of the **argument** / خلاف (.....)

Answers: 2- compulsory 3- option 4- tuition 5- contradictory.

3) The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate:

Banking and finance	linguistics	fine Arts	History	physics	law
مالية ومصرفية	لغويات	فنون جميلة	تاريخ	فيزياء	قانون

1- You should study if you're interested in learning about the **legal system** النظام القضائي . I studied it because I wanted to help people , and now I have a great job in an office .

2- Studying let's me focus on my love of **language** اللغة in an analytical way . it has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.

3- **Maths** الرياضيات has always been my strongest subject , and I feel that by studying I can use my strengths to **solve fraction problems** .

4- is a subject that I've always been interested in . learning about ancient and modern civilizations is fascinating . studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different

cultures interacted in the past .

5-Economics and the **global market** السوق العالمية have always interested me , but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path , so I chose..... after I graduate , I want to being a career in **investment** .

Answers: 1- law 2-linguistics 3- physics 4- history 5- banking and finance

مصطلحات الجسم: Body Idioms / احفظ ترتيب كلمات كل مصطلح ومعناه

Body Idiom	المعنى انجليزي	المعنى عربي
Get it off your chest	<i>To tell someone</i> about something that has been worrying about	يريح صدره مما يضايقه (يفضفض)
Get cold feet	<i>To lose your confidence</i> in something at the last minute	يفقد ثقته بنفسه في اللحظة الاخيرة
Play it by ear	To decide <i>how to deal with a situation</i> as it develops	يعالج الامور اولا بأول
Keep your chin up	<i>To remain cheerful</i> in difficult situations	يبقى متفائلا في المواقف الصعبة
Have a head for figures	To have a natural <i>mental ability for math</i> and numbers	يمتلك قدره ذهنيه عقلية للتعامل مع الرياضيات او الارقام

Complete the sentences with the following body idioms:

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

5- **I'm not sure** لست متأكدا if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to

- 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

نمط السؤال الوزاري:

1. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think he will **lose his confidence at the last minute**.

****Replace** استبدل the underlined خط ما تحته phrase with the correct body idioms.
(get cold feet): الاجابة

2- **I'm not sure** if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have **to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops**. (Answer: الاجابة play it by ear)

Give the meaning: نمط إعطاء المعنى المباشر:

2- If you've got a problem , talk to someone about it. It helps to **get it off your chest**.

What does the body idiom mean يعني?
نمط املا الفراغ/ اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

- Even if things have been difficult for you, always, everything **will be normal** soon.
The correct order for the body idiom above is..... هو:
(a- Keep your chin up b- up your chin keep c- keep up your chin

الوحدة السابعة/ Vocabulary U.7

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

Circulation	concentration	beneficial	nutrition	memory	dehydration	diet
دورة دموية	تركيز	فائدة	تغذية	ذاكرة	جفاف	نظام غذائي

1- I used to eat too much junk food , but now I have a much **healthier diet** .



- 2- It's**to** take regular breaks when revising .
 3- It's important to drink a lot of **water** الماء in order **to avoid** لتجنب
 4- Don't sit still for too long-**move around** تحرك frequently **to increase** لزيادة your
 5- Zainab listen **to** تستمع music while she's working . **It helps** يساعدها her
 6- Adnan **never forgets** لا ينسى anything ! He's got an **amazing** مدهل

Answers: 2- beneficial 3- dehydration 4- circulation 5- concentration 6- memory.

4م/Collocations: متلازمات

الكلمة	المعنى	المعنى
Do exercise	keep fit	يتدرب / يتمرّن
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	اعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ
Make a difference	change something	يحدث فرق / يؤثر
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

Use the collocations from exercise to complete the sentences: (1) نمط اكمل الفراغ

- 1- If you want to lose weight **do exercise** يمارس every day
 2- **The deadline** الموعد النهائي is tomorrow , and you haven't done anything yet ! you really must.....
 3- If you send money to **charity** خيرية , you willto a lot of lives.
 4- **You look tired** تبدو متعبا why don't you?
 5- I need to **organise my time** انظم وقتي better. I thing I will

Answers: 2- make a start 3- make a difference 4- take a break 5- draw up a timetable.

(2)- نمط سؤال معنى المتلازمات:

?- You look tired. why don't you **take a break**

What does the underlined phrase **mean** يعني?..... (relax/ الإجابة)*

Vocabulary U.9/ الوحدة التاسعة

Choose the correct word to complete the text about exports from Jordan to the European - Union.

Jordan has sold goods to the EU for many years . in fact , it (1)..... many product to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made .the chart shows good that Jordan (2).....to the EU in2011 CE. Chemicals accounted for about 37.2% of it exports .Jordan also exported a lot of metals (1608%) as well as manufactured good (1102%) . smaller amounts of food , live animals and machinery (3).....to the EU. The section called other included sales of .good related to forestry and mining

1- had exported 2- exported 3- were exported: **Answers**

Collocations: متلازمات

الكلمة	المعنى
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
ask questions	يطرح اسئلة
shake hands	يصفح
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة
cause offence	يسبب اذى
make small talk	يجري محادثة قصيرة

Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. one verb is not needed. the first one is - done for you.



Ask cause do earn join make (x2) shake

- 1- make a mistake
 .. **questions** -2
 ... **hands** -3
 .. **respect** -4
 **a company** -5
 ... **offence** -6
 .. **small talk** -7

Answers الاجابات: 2- ask 3- shake 4- earn 5- join 6- cause 7- make

Complete the sentences with the correct collocation:-

- 1- Be **very careful** كن حذرا when you answer the **questions**, and **try not to** حاول ان لا **make a mistake**.
 2- If you are **polite** مؤدب, you **won't**or upset anybody.
 3- Before the serious discussion starts, we always;it's often about the weather!
 4- Nasser has **applied to** تقدم بطلبthewhere his father works.
 5- In business, when you **meet someone for the first time**, it's polite to.....
 6- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to.....**about** anything you don't understand.

Replace the misused/underlined collocation: استبدل المتلازمة الخطأ

- 7- By working hard, you will **spend the time of your boss**.
 a) make a mistake b) ask a question c) earn the respect

Answers الاجابات:

- 2- cause offence 3- make small talk 4- join, company 5- shake hands 6- ask questions
 7- earn, respect

Complete the explanation with words from the box . one word is not needed.

compromise	conflict	negotiate	patient	prepared	previous	track record
يفافض من اجل تسويه	صراع	يفافض	صبور	مستعد	سابق	سجل مهني

- 1- When you talk about businesses and **try to do a deal** يحاول عقد صفقة you
 2- When you are **ready** مستعد for something , you are
 3- When you can prove that you have **experience** خبرة, you have a.....
 4- When two sides **disagree and argue** يختلف ويتجادل , there is.....
 5- When **each side** كل طرف **changes their position** يغير من موقفه a little so that they can agree , they have managed to
 6- When you stay **calm** هادئ **and take your time** , you are being.....

Answers: 1- negotiate 2- prepared 3- track record 4- conflict 5- compromise 6-patient

معنى بعض المصطلحات

Find the expressions 1-5 in the text , then match them with their meanings.

المصطلح	المعنى	المعنى
Package holiday	An organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food).	اجازة مغطاة التكاليف
Sales pitch	A presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	عرض تسويقي
Target market	People who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
Age group	A set of people of similar age.	فئة عمرية
Department store	A large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر او سوق كبير



12th Grade – Grammar and Vocabulary Activities – Unit 6

Unit 6 Activities

تمارين الوحدة السادسة

Question Number One:

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

يرجى التركيز على مصطلحات الجسد من حيث ترتيب الكلمات في كل مصطلح (سؤال وزاري اعد ترتيب كلمات مصطلح جسد معين (غير مرتبة ترتيباً صحيحاً)

have a head for figures	play it by ear	Law
يملك مهارة حسابية	يتربها حسب الظروف	القانون
lifelong	banking and finance	keep your chin up
طويل الامد	المصرفية والتمويل	كن مبتهجا/ مسرورا

انتبه للدالة على الحل في كل جملة .

الدالة بالغامق

- 1) **Keep your chin up!** I'm sure **everything will be fine in the end.** كل شي سيكون بخير في النهاية.
- 2) Economics and the **global market** have always interested me, but I wanted to **study a subject** with a clear **career path** , مسار مهني , so I chose **Banking and Finance.** After I graduate, I want to begin a career in **investment.** الاستثمار
- 3) I don't think I'd be a very good **accountant.** محاسب. I don't really **have a head for figures.**
- 4) I'm **not sure** if it'll be warm enough to **have a barbecue.** We'll have to **play it by ear.** لست متأكدا
- 5) Studying is a **lifelong activity** – نشاط طويل الامد – you're never too old to start!
- 6) You should study **Law** if you're interested in learning about the **legal system** النظام القضائي/ القانوني.

Get it out of your chest	History	global	increasingly	proficiency	abroad
يبوح بما في صدرة	تاريخ	عالمي	بشكل متزايد	كفاءة	في الخارج

- 7) Language (1) **proficiency** is becoming (2) **increasingly** important for anyone who wants to travel or work (3) **abroad** for a large (4) **global company** or organisation. مهم بشكل
- 8) Studying **History** helps you to learning about ancient and modern civilisations الحضارات القديمة والحديثة.
- 9) I'm too nervous to do a **parachute jump.** I think that I'll **get cold feet** at the last minute.

put my back into it	prospects	get it out of our chest	Physics	Linguistics
يضع كل جهده في الشيء	فرص	يبوح بما في صدرة	الفيزياء	اللغويات

- 10) If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your **job prospects** are better than if you do a more general degree. فرص العمل
- 11) If you've got a **problem**, talk to someone about it. It helps to **get it out of your chest.** يخبر شخصا بما يقلقه مشكلة
- 12) **Maths** has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying **Physics** I can use my strengths to **solve practical problems.** يحل مشاكل عملية الرياضيات
- 13) Studying **Linguistics** lets me focus on language in an analytical way.
- 14) Yesterday, I **studied very hard** for the English exam. I really **put my back into it.** احفظ ترتيب كلمات هذا المصطلح (مثلا my back- put- it- into) درست بجد

Question Number Two:



B. Study the following sentences and *replace* استبدل *the underlined misused body idiom* مصطلح الجسد المستخدم بشكل خاطئ with the appropriate body idiom and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Yesterday, I studied very hard for the English exam. I really play it by ear.
- 2) If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to get cold feet.
- 3) I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll get if off your chest at the last minute.
- 4) I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to keep your chin up.
- 5) I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really put my back into it.
- 6) Have a head for figures! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

Answers: 1) put my back into it 2) get if off your chest 3) get cold feet 4) play it by ear 5) have a head for figures
6) keep your chin up

مهم جداً: احفظ مصطلح الجسد كما هو موجود اعلاه (معرفة ترتيب الكلمات في المصطلح)

ضروري
مثال:

What is the correct order? ما هو الترتيب الصحيح؟

(Up your keep chin / chin up your keep / keep up your chin / keep your chin up)

Question Number Three: (Derivation الاشتقاق :)

C. Choose the suitable *derived word* from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks.
(achieve, achievable, achievement) بعد الفاعل فعل. / اقصر خيار غالباً
- 2) If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____.
(success, successfully, succeed) بعد الافعال المساعدة نختار فعل شرط ان لا يقع بعد الفراغ فعل
- 3) It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life.
(develop, development, developed) بين الاداة وحرف الجر اسم
- 4) My father works for an _____ that helps to protect the environment.
(organise, organised, organisation) قبل الفراغ اداة ولا يوجد اسم بعد الفراغ نختار اسم
- 5) One of the most important things that we give children is a good _____.
(educate, education, educational) قبل الفراغ صفة لهذا نحتاج اسم (قبل الاسماء صفات وبعد الصفات اسماء)

تذكر قاعدة (صافح) حيث تذكرنا بترتيب كلا من الصفة و الاسم والفعل والظرف في الجملة

Question Number Three:

A. Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA..... making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year.
(starts , is starting , started)
- 2) Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors andto a variety of career opportunities.
(is leading , lead , led)
- 3) In Finland, however, students..... less than half an hour of homework per night.
(are usually given , is usually giving , has usually given)
- 4) One such schoolto educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.
(has recently opened, are recently opened , will recently open)
- 5) South Koreansschool for 220 days per year.
(has attended, attend, is attending)



6) Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea the most time studying in the world.

(spend , spent , were spending)

7) Two summers ago , I five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.

(spends, am spending, spent)

8) When they leave school, theywell-placed to take any number of different career paths.

(is, have been, will be)

Question Number Three:

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

1) Maths is more popular than Science.

- Science is less popular than Maths.
- Science isn't as popular as Maths.

2) Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.

- English is more popular than Maths and Science.
- Maths and Science are less popular than English.

3) There are not as many students studying Science as Maths.

- There are less students studying science than Maths.
- There are more students studying Maths than science.

4) Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.

- Children in Japan have to go to school for shorter than Portuguese children
- Portuguese children don't have to go to school for shorter than children in Japan.

5) Physics isn't as popular as Biology.

- Physics is less popular than Biology.
- Biology is more popular than physics.

6) Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.

- Law isn't less popular than Medicine and Dentistry.
- Medicine and Dentistry is less popular than Law.

7) French is less popular than English.

- French isn't as popular as English.
- English is more popular than French

8) The cheapest thing on the menu is orange Juice .

-The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

9) No one in the class is as intelligent as Rami.

No One..

تفضيل

-Rami is the most intelligent in the class.

the most /least دون

إذا كانت الصفة est وقبلها the

قصيرة نضيف لها

10) Pepsi isn't as good as milk. صفة قصيرة شاذة

- Milk is better than Pepsi.



- 11) Salim is **taller than** Ramzi. مقارنة الصفة القصيرة باستخدام **not as...as** او عكس الصفة
- Ramzi **isn't as tall as** Salim.
 - Ramzi **is shorter than** Salim. يجوز عكس الصفة مع عكس طرفي المقارن

Question Number Four:

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

- 1) Business Studies is _____ popular subject.
(as many, as much, more, **the most**)
- 2) Engineering is _____ **than** Visual Arts.
(**less popular**, least popular, popular, as popular as)
- 3) English is _____ **than** Maths and Science.
(**more popular**, most popular, popular, as popular as)
- 4) English is _____ studied subject.
(many, much, more, **the most**)
- 5) In Jordan, children start school a year _____ **than** English children.
(late, **later**, the latest, as late as)
- 6) Japanese and Jordanian children have _____ compulsory schooling.
(little, less, **the least**, as little as)
- 7) Jordanian children can leave school one year _____ than English children.
(early, **earlier**, earliest, as early as)
- 8) Law is _____ **than** Medicine and Dentistry. مقارنه لوجوده **than** بعد الفراغ
(**more popular**, most popular, popular, as popular as)
- 9) Maths is more popular than Science, but _____ popular than English.
(little, **less**, least, as little as)
- 10) *Neither* Maths *nor* Science are _____ English.
(more popular, most popular, popular, **as popular as**)
- 11) Not _____ **people** applied for Law in 2018 CE **as** in 2013.
(**as many**, as much, more, the most)
- 12) Physics isn't _____ Biology.
(more popular, most popular, popular, **as popular as**)
- 13) Portuguese and Turkish children have _____ compulsory schooling.
(as many as, as much as, more, **the most**)
- 14) Portuguese children have to go to school for _____ than children in Japan.
(long, **longer**, the longest, as long as)
- 15) Students don't like **doing** Music and Art _____ they like doing Maths.
(as many as, **as much as**, more, the most)
- 16) *The* _____ growing subject is Computer Science. تفضيل لوجوده **the** قبل الفراغ
(fast, faster, the **fastest**, as fast as)
- 17) *The* _____ subject on the list is Computer Science.
(less popular, **least popular**, popular, as popular as)
- 19) *The* _____ studied subjects are Music and Art.
(little, less, **least**, as little as)
- 18) There are not _____ **students** studying Science as Maths.
(**as many**, as much, more, the most)

- 19) Which subjects are _____, and which are **the least** popular?
(popular, as popular as, more popular, **the most popular**)
- 20) Is Maths _____ Science? طرفين / مقارنة
(popular, as popular as, more popular, **the most popular**)
- 21) Do you think Geography is _____ **than** History, or less interesting?
(interesting, as interesting as, **more interesting**, the most interesting)
- 22) **Mahmoud** works _____ **his brother**. طرفين / مقارنة متساوية
(harder, **as hard as**, the hardest, hard)
- 23) I can't run _____ you. (fast, **as fast as**, faster, the fastest)
- 24) There are not _____ in our class as in yours.
(**as many people**, more people, most people, as many people as)
- 25) I don't eat _____ fast food as my brother. غير محدود
(as much as, as many, as more, **as much**)

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

as much as - less - more - not as many - the least - the most - as popular as / كتاب الطالب صفحة 5

5 / تمرين 45

- English is _____ studied subject.
- _____ studied subjects are Music and Art.
- There are _____ students studying Science as Maths.
- Maths is _____ than Science, but _____ popular than English.
- Students don't like doing Music and Art... _____ they like doing Maths.
- Neither Maths nor Science is _____ English.

Answers 1. the most 2. the least 3. not as many 4. more/ less 5. as much as 6. as popular as

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it.

Earlier / later / لاحقاً / الباكر / the least / الأقل / the most / الأكثر / أطول / longer

Compulsory education in different countries التعليم الإلزامي في دول مختلفة	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

- Portuguese and Turkish children have _____ compulsory schooling. أيام دراسة الزامية
- Portuguese children have to go to school for _____ **than** children in Japan. مقارنة
- In Jordan, children start school a year _____ **than** English children. مقارنة
- Japanese and Jordanian children have _____ compulsory schooling.
- Jordanian children can leave school one year _____ **than** English children. مقارنة



12th Grade – Grammar and Vocabulary Activities – Unit 7

Unit 7 Activities تمارين الوحدة السابعة

Question Number One:

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

draw up / diet / circulation / memory / postgraduate / make
دورة (دموية) يضع (جدولا) / حمية / يحدث/يعمل / دراسات عليا / ذاكرة

- 1) Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing memory ذاكرة مذهلة.
- 2) After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a postgraduate degree. شهادة دراسات عليا.
- 3) Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your circulation. دورة دموية تحرك.
- 4) I need to organise my time better. I think I'll draw up a timetable. يضع جدولا.
- 5) I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier diet. حمية اكثر صحة.

academic / beneficial / dehydration / do / make / diet
اكاديمي / مفيد / الجفاف / / افعال/قم / اصنع/ اعمل / حمية

- 6) If you send money to charity, you will make a difference to a lot of lives. جمعية خيرية فرقاً.
- 7) If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day. يخسر وزن تمرن.
- 8) It's beneficial to take regular breaks when revising. استراحة منتظمة من المفيد ان تأخذ.
- 9) It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid dehydration. لتجنب شرب الكثير من الماء الجفاف.
- 10) Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in academic subjects like History, Arabic and Maths. مواد اكاديمية مثل التاريخ والعربي والرياضيات.

concentration / make / take / undergraduate / vocational / academic
تركيز / يفعل / يأخذ / طالب بكالوريوس / مهني / ااكاديمي

- 11) My brother has just left school. Now he's a university undergraduate. انتهى الثانوية طالب جامعي.
- 12) My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a vocational course at a local training college. عامل كهرباء دورة / مساق مهني.
- 13) The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must make a start. ان تباشر في الحال.
- 14) You look tired. Why don't you take a break? تأخذ استراحة؟ تبدو متعبا.
- 15) Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her concentration. تستمع للموسيقى يساعد على التركيز.

Question Number Two:

B. Study the following sentences/ questions and answer the question that follows. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Do you mind explaining how I can solve this question?

What is the function of the above question? ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية للسؤال اعلاه؟

Answer: — Asking a question in a polite, formal way. رسمية □ السؤال او الطلب بطريقه مؤدبة

- 2) It is said that learning a new language improves your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

- What is the function of the above question? ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية للسؤال اعلاه ؟
Answer: Reporting thoughts and beliefs/ ideas. نقل الآراء والأفكار والمعتقدات

Question Number Three: (Derivation : الاشتقاق)

C. Choose the suitable items from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing _____.
(memorise, memory, memorable)
- 2) Before an exam, you must _____ everything you've learnt.
(revise, revision, revised)
- 3) Don't talk to the driver. He must _____.
(concentrate, concentration, concentrated)
- 4) For higher education in Jordan, students enter university, either for academic or _____ courses.
(vocational, vocationalise , vocationally)
- 5) Have you had any _____ of learning another language?
(experience, experienter, experienced)
- 6) How quickly does blood _____ round the body?
(circulate, circulation, circulated)
- 7) I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please?
(advise, advice, advisable)
- 8) In hot weather our bodies are in danger of _____.
(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
- 9) Is one side of the brain more _____ than the other?
(dominate, dominant, domination)
- 10) Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in _____ subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
(academy, academic, academically)
- 11) Our country has a high standard of _____.
(educate, education, educational)
- 12) Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, _____ education.
(compulsory, compulsoriness, compulsorily)

Question Number Four:

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

- 1) Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
-Do you know if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- 2) Can we take water into the exam?
-Do you know if we can take water into the exam?
- 3) Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
-Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
- 4) Could you explain the best way to revise?
-I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.
- 5) Could you give me some advice about diet?
-Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?
- 6) Could you give me some advice, please?

-I wonder if you could give me some advice.

- 7) Does the local bank open at eight or half past eight?
Do you know if the local bank opens at eight or half past eight?
- 8) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
-It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
-Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
- 9) Give me a glass of water, please.
-Do you mind giving me a glass of water?
- 10) Have I passed my exam or not?
-Do you mind telling me if I have passed my exam or not?
- 11) How can I relax?
-Could you explain how I can relax?
- 12) How can I solve this Maths problem?
-Could you explain how I can solve this Maths problem?
- 13) How much does this book cost, please?
-Could you tell me how much this book costs?
- 14) How much exercise do I need?
-Could you tell me how much exercise I need?
- 15) How much revision should I do?
-Could you tell me how much revision I should do?
- 16) How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
-Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 17) How much sleep does a teenager need?
-Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?
- 18) How quickly does blood circulate round the body?
-Do you know how quickly blood circulates round the body?
- 19) How should I draw up a timetable?
-Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?
- 20) Is exercise better in the morning or in the evening?
-Do you know if exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?
- 21) Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?
-Do you know if it is best to get up early, or to revise late at night?
- 22) Is it possible to improve my memory?
-Would you mind telling me if it is possible to improve my memory?
- 23) Is it too late to start revising now?
-Do you know if it is too late to start revising now?
- 24) What should I do on the day before the exam?
I wonder what I should do on the day before the exam.
- 25) How did you solve this puzzle?
Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?
- 26) People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
- 27) Please help me to plan my revision.
-Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?



- (relax, to relax, relaxing)
- 5) Could you possibly tell me _____ *the Arabic teacher* is?
(when, who, how, where)
- 6) Could you tell me _____ this book *costs*, please?
(when, who, how, how much)
- 7) Do you know _____ I've passed my exam *or not*?
(whether, unless, even if, wish)
- 8) Do you know _____ *we can* take water into the exam?
(if, unless, even if, wish)
- 9) Do you know _____ we'll know *our results*?
(when, who, how, how much)
- 10) Do you know how much sleep *a teenager* _____?
(need, needs, needing)
- 11) Do you know if we _____ to eat sweets during the exam?
(is allowed, are allowed, will allow)
- 12) Do you know whether *the exam* _____ at ten or half past ten?
(start, starts, starting)
- 13) Do you mind _____ a healthy breakfast?
(suggest, to suggest, suggesting)
- 14) Do you mind _____ me a glass of water?
(to give, gives, giving)
- 15) Do you mind *explaining* _____ the sky sometimes looks red?
(when, who, how, why)
- 16) Do you mind telling me _____ *the library* is?
(when, where, how, how much)
- 17) Fish is said *to* _____ good for the brain.
(is, are, be)
- 18) I wonder if you could explain the best way *to* _ _____.
(revise, revises, revising)
- 19) It _____ that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
(is claimed, are claimed, claimed)
- 20) *We are* _____ to only use a small percentage of our brain power.
(think, to think, thought)

12th Grade – Grammar and Vocabulary Activities – Unit 9

Unit 9 Activities

تمارين الوحدة التاسعة

Question Number Two

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

make	prepared	Small talk	ask	conflict
يقوم ب	مستعد	محادثة قصيرة	يسأل	صراع

- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to ask questions about anything you don't understand.
- Before the serious discussion starts, we always make a small talk; it's often about the weather!



- 3) When two sides disagree and argue, there is conflict.
 4) When you are ready for something, you are prepared for it.

Track record	patient	earn	offense	hands	conflict
سجل الشركة	صبور	يكسب	اهانة	ايادي	صراع

- 5) By working hard, you will earn the respect of your boss.
 6) *If you are polite*, you won't cause offense or upset anybody.
 7) In business, when you meet someone *for the first time*, it's polite to shake hands.
 8) When you can prove that you have experience, you have a track record.

company	negotiate	patient	mistake	compromise	conflict
شركة	يتفاوض	صبور	خطأ	يتفاوض	صراع

- 9) *Be very careful* when you answer the questions, and try not to make a mistake.
 10) Nasser has applied to join the company where his father works.
 11) When each side changes their position a little so that *they can agree*, they have managed to compromise.
 12) When you stay calm and take your time, you are being patient.
 13) When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you negotiate.

Question Number Two

B. Study the following sentences and replace the underlined misused verbs with the appropriate ones to form the correct collocations, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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

الاجابة

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

B. Study the following sentences and replace the underlined misused collocations with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 8) After the talk, there will be a chance for you to shake hands about anything you don't



understand.

- 9) Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to ask questions earn respect.
- 10) Before the serious discussion starts, we always make a mistake cause offense; it's often about the weather!
- 11) By working hard, you will make a small talk make the mistake of your boss.
- 12) If you are polite, you won't earn the respect join a company or upset anybody.
- 13) In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to cause offense ask questions.
- 14) Nasser has applied to shake hands make a small talk where his father works.

Question Number Three:

C. Choose the suitable items from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct _____.
(qualify, qualification, qualified)
- 2) Congratulations on a very _____ business deal.
(succeed, success, successful)
- 3) It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs.
(aware, awareness)
- 4) My father often talks about what he did in his _____.
(young, youth, youthful)
- 5) The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____.
(recommend, recommendation, commendable)
- 6) We should always be ready to listen to good _____.
(advise, advice, advisable)

Question Number Three

A. Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Ali did not pass his exams. If only he _____ harder last year. (study, studied, had studied)
- 2) Fadi has lost his wallet. He wishes he _____ more careful.



(was, were, **had been**)

3) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. If only she _____ able to come. (was, were, **had been**)

4) I am very hungry! I wish I _____ before I went to the conference. (eats, ate, **had eaten**, eating)

5) I can't do this exercise. I wish I _____ it. (**understood**, understand, understanding)

6) I couldn't understand anything. If only I **had studied** Chinese! (studies, studying, **had studied**)

7) I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets. (didn't eat, **hadn't eaten**, doesn't eat)

8) I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets! (don't eat, didn't eat, **hadn't eaten**)

9) I regret the deal now. I wish we _____ it. (**hadn't done**, did, does)

10) I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well. If only I _____ a headache. (don't have, **didn't have**, hadn't had)

11) I wish I'd known more about the company. If only I _____ some research! (do, did, **had done**)

12) I'm cold. I wish I _____ a coat. (bring, **had brought**, will bring)

13) I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. If only I _____ a camera with me. (have, has, **had**)

14) I've broken my watch. I wish I _____ it. (don't drop, **hadn't dropped**, won't drop)

15) Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I _____ to him. (listens, listened, **had listened**)

16) It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it _____ cooler. (be, were, **had been**)

17) Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he _____ older. (are, **was**, is)

18) Jordan _____ goods to the EU in 2011 CE. (**exported**, has exported, will export)

19) Jordan _____ many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. (export, **had exported**, will export)

20) Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it _____ larger oil reserves. (has, **had**, had had)

21) Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he _____ Chinese. (speak, **spoke**, had spoken)

22) My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we _____ the same things. (likes, **liked**, had liked)

23) My cousins don't live near here. I wish they _____ so far away. (aren't, isn't, **weren't**)

24) Our flat is very small. If only we _____ in a big house. (live, lived, **had lived**)

25) Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery _____ to the EU. (**were exported**, exported, has been exporting)

26) We're late. If only we _____ up earlier.



(get, had gotten, gets)

27) Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he

_____ a cultural awareness course. (do, did, had done)

28) Ziyad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he _____ taller! (is, were, was)

Question Number Three

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

- 1) Fadi has lost his wallet.
He wishes he hadn't lost his wallet.
- 2) He didn't take piano lessons when I was a child.
He wishes he had taken piano lessons when he was a child.
- 3) He didn't visit England last summer.
If only he had visited England last summer.
- 4) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.
If only she hadn't been too busy to visit us yesterday.
- 5) I did not do well in my exams.
I wish I had done well in my exams.
- 6) I didn't help my mother much in the kitchen.
I wish had helped my mother more in the kitchen.
- 7) I didn't visit my grandparents yesterday.
I wish I had visited my grandparents yesterday.
- 8) I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.
I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets.
- 9) I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night.
- 10) I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.
If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.
- 11) I'm cold. I didn't bring a coat.
I wish I had brought a coat.
- 12) I've broken my watch.
I wish I hadn't broken my watch.
- 13) If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.
- 14) Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. He wishes had been more careful with his essay.
- 15) Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only she could find her way round the city very easily.

عند تحويل جملة تتكون من جزأين أحدهما سبب والثاني نتيجة نقوم بتحويل جملة السبب فقط ونحذف جملة النتيجة.

مثال . I got bade grades نتيجة . I didn't study well yesterday سبب

الحل - If only I had studied well yesterday.



Question Number Four

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

- 1) After the talk, there will be a chance for you to _____ questions about anything you don't understand.
(ask, make, shake, join)
- 2) Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to _____ a mistake.
(ask, make, shake, join)
- 3) Before the serious discussion starts, we always _____ a small talk; it's often about the weather!
(ask, make, shake, join)
- 4) By working hard, you will _____ the respect of your boss.
(ask, make, shake, earn)
- 5) If you are polite, you won't _____ offense or upset anybody.
(cause, make, shake, join)
- 6) In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to _____ hands.
(ask, make, shake, join)
- 7) Nasser has applied to _____ the company where his father works.
(ask, make, shake, join)
- 8) I'm cold. I wish I _____ a coat.
(bring, had brought, will bring, brings)
- 9) We're late. If only we _____ earlier.
(get up, had gotten up, gets up, will get up)
- 10) I feel ill. I wish I _____ so many sweets.
(didn't eat, hadn't eaten, doesn't eat, won't eat)
- 11) Fadi has lost his wallet. He wishes he _____ more careful.
(will be, is, were, had been)
- 12) Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. If only she _____ able to come.
(was, been, were, had been)
- 13) I've broken my watch. I wish I _____ it.
(don't drop, hadn't dropped, won't drop, doesn't drop)
- 14) After the talk, there will be a chance for you to _____ about anything you don't understand.
(shake hands, join the company, ask questions, make a small talk)
- 15) Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to _____.
(shake hands, join the company, earn the respect, make a mistake)
- 16) Before the serious discussion starts, we always _____; it's often about the weather!
(shake hands, join the company, earn the respect, make a small talk)
- 17) By working hard, you will _____ of your boss.
(shake hands, join the company, earn the respect, make a small talk)
- 18) If you are polite, you won't _____ or upset anybody.
(cause offense, join the company, earn the respect, make a small talk)
- 19) In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to _____
(shake hands, join the company, earn the respect, make a small talk)
- 20) Nasser has applied to _____ where his father works.
(shake hands, join the company, earn the respect, make a small talk)
- 21) Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

- I wish I **hadn't forgotten my library book.**
- 22) Our holiday was not enjoyable.
We wish our holiday **had been enjoyable.**
- 23) We **regret we didn't play** very well yesterday.
If only we **had played** very well yesterday.
- 24) Samia **regrets being** angry at breakfast time.
- If only she **hadn't been** angry at breakfast time
- 25) Sultan **forgot** to do his Science homework.
If only he **hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.**
- 26) The meeting **was** not successful.
I wish **the meeting had been successful.**
- 27) They **didn't read** more classic novels in Grade 11.
They wish they **had read mor classic novels in Grade 11.**
- 28) We're late. I got up late.
If only we **hadn't gotten up late.**
- 29). *If only we had played very well yesterday.* مهم تحويل عكسي
This means:.....

- a) We regret we didn't play very well yesterday
b) We regret we **have played** very well yesterday
c) We regret we **played** very well yesterday

12th Grade – Grammar and Vocabulary Activities – Unit 10

Unit 10 Activities

تمارين الوحدة العاشرة

No	Collocation	المعنى بالعربي
1-	take a course	يأخذ دوره
2-	feeling of satisfaction	الشعور بالرضا
3-	passwords / secure	كلمات المرور امته
4-	responsible person	شخص مسؤول
5-	get a job / get an idea	يحصل على وظيفة / تخطر له فكرة
6-	long meeting	اجتماع طويل

Exercise 10: Circle the correct words.

- 1- Ali is thinking of **having / taking** a course in Agriculture.
- 2- I get a feeling of **satisfaction / secure** after a hard day's work.
- 3- Make sure your online passwords are **secure / rewarding**.
- 4- In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful / responsible** person.
- 5- My friend has just got **a job / work** at our **local bank**.
- 6- After a long **agreement / meeting**, we managed to do a deal.
- 7-

Answers: Ex10: 1- taking 2- satisfaction 3- secure 4- responsible 5- job 6- meeting.

(المطلوب حفظ هذه الافعال الظرفية (الفعل + حرف الجر المناسب بعده

No	Verb + Preposition	المعنى بالعربي
1-	work as	يعمل كـ
2-	decide on	يقرر ان
3-	translate into	يترجم الى
4-	talk about	يتحدث عن
5-	ask about	يسأل عن
6-	good at	جيد / ماهر بـ

***My father works..... A teacher.

(in , at , on , as)



****replace the misused word: استبدل الكلمة الخطأ**

Can you translate this paragraph at English? (a- onto b- to c- into)

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed.

on / at / in / about (x2)

- 1- Would you like to **work** a teacher in a big school?
- 2- We need to **decide** a place to meet.
- 3- Can you **translate** this Arabic sentence..... English for me, please?
- 4- I'd like to **talk** the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
- 5- The teacher **asked** us our favourite books.
- 6- My sister is really **good** drawing and painting.

Answers: Ex11: 1- as 2- on 3- into 4- about 5- about 6- at.

- 1- (2018/s) -My brother is good computer skills. وزارة
(into / at / out / about)
- 2- (2018/w) - We needed to decide a place to meet. وزارة
(into / on / at / about)

Question Number Two:

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

(into إلى) (meeting اجتماع) (taking اخذ) (unless مالم) (consider يفكر) (rewarding مجزي)

- 1) After **a long meeting** , we managed to do a deal.
- 2) Ali is thinking of **taking a course** in Agriculture.
- 3) Babies are usually happy **unless** they're hungry or cold.
- 4) Before you find a full-time job, **why don't you consider** doing voluntary work?
- 5) Can you **translate** this Arabic sentence **into** English for me, please?

responsible	when	rewarding	satisfaction	translation
مسؤول	عندما	مجزي	قناعة / رضا	ترجمة

- 6) Doing volunteer work can be a very **rewarding** experience.
- 7) I get a **feeling of satisfaction** after a hard day's work.
- 8) I have just read a **translation** of **a book** by a Japanese author.
- 9) **Ice** cream melts **when** it gets warm.
- 10) In order to work in **finance** , you need to be a very **responsible** person.

seminar	interpret	secure	satisfaction	job	regional
ندوة	يترجم	أمن	قناعة / رضا	عمل	اقليمي

- 11) In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also **regional** councils around **the country**.
- 12) Make sure your online **passwords** are **secure**.
- 13) My friend has just **got** a **job** at our local bank.
- 14) My uncle is fluent in **several languages** . He is often able to **interpret** for us during conversations



with foreigners.

15) Nada made a successful **presentation** at a **seminar** in Irbid last month.

Question Number Two

B. study the following sentences and answer the question that follows, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Ice cream **melts** when it **gets** warm.
- 2) If people **had had** mobile phones in the past, they **would have been** able to communicate more easily.
- 3) If you don't water the plants, they will die.

What is the function of the above sentences? ما الوظيفة اللغوية للجمل أعلاه؟

1. Something that always happens after a certain action or event.
2. past impossible situation
3. Future outcome of a certain future action or event.

Question Number Two

C. Choose the suitable items from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) I get a feeling of **satisfaction** after a hard day's work.
(satisfy, **satisfaction**, satisfied)
- 2) In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **responsible** person.
(respond, response, **responsible**)
- 3) I have just read a **translation** of a book by a Japanese author.
(translate, **translation**, translator)
- 4) In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also **regional** councils around the country.
(region, **regional**, regionally)

Question Number Three

A. Choose the correct forms of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) Babies _____ usually happy unless they're hungry or cold.
(am, is, **are**)
- 2) Do you **usually** go home or meet your friends when school _____ ?
(finished, had finished, **finishes**)
- 3) During Ramadan, we eat **when** the sun _____.
(**sets**, sat, would set)
- 4) Even if Omar _____ his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.
(**passes**, passed, had passed)
- 5) I _____ you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine!
(helps, **will help**, had helped)
- 6) I _____ the job if I had had some experience.
(**will get**, got, **would have got**)
- 7) I _____ the job offer provided that it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
(take, **will take**, might have taken)



- 8) Ice cream melts **when** it _____ warm.
(gets, got, had gotten)
- 9) If people _____ about global warming in the past, they would have stopped using fossil fuels by now.
(know, knew, had known)
- 10) If you _____ the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job.
(do, did, had done)
- 11) If you don't water the plants, they _____.
(had died, will die, could have died)
- 12) If you get an interview for a job, you _____ to show that you have good listening skills.
(need, will need, had needed)
- 13) Nasser _____ out with us tomorrow **unless** he has to help his father.
(came, will come, would come)
- 14) Our team _____ if they win the match.
(celebrate, celebrated, will celebrate)
- 15) Provided that everyone _____ hard, we'll all pass our exams.
(worked, would work, works)
- 16) Provided that it doesn't rain, we _____ a picnic next week.
(will have, would have, would have had)

Question Number Three:

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

- 1) I **didn't know** your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you.
- If I had known your phone number I could have contacted you.
- I could have contacted you if I had known your phone number.
- 2) I **had** a headache yesterday, and I **didn't do** well in the Maths test. -
- If I hadn't had a headache I might have done well in the Maths test.
- 3) I **worked** really hard the day before the exam. I **got** top marks.
If I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam., I might not have gotten top marks
- 4) Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to **take** pictures of the parade. مهم
If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
- 5) You **had** a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.
If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

: خطوات تحويل جملة النصيحة

- احذف فعل المودلز وما قبله من الجملة
او to وما قبلها اذا خلت من افعال المودلز
- اكمل نمط النصيحة المطلوب منك واكتب ما تبقى من الجملة الاصلية بعد الحذف

- 6) It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.
- If I were you, I would make a list of questions.
- 7) Have you thought about getting some work experience? استبدال
- 8) - **Why don't you** get some work experience?
- 9) You **should** do a lot of research.
- If I were you, I would do a lot of research.



10) You should practise the presentation several times.
If I were you, I would practise the presentation several times.

10) You shouldn't look too casual.
-If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

انماط وزارية على سؤال تحويل الموقف الى جملة شرطية من النوع الثالث

23- (2016/2017) I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (if / might not)

24- (2016/w) Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

25- (book) I think you should send a text message. (would)

If

26- Press that button to make the picture move. (moves) جملة الكتاب

If you

27-(2017/w) Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/might not)

If.....

30- I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

31- If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items.

32- If I were you, I would send a text message. 33- If you press the button, the picture moves.

34- If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have got/gotten top marks.

تذكر القاعدة : 1) حول الفعل الموجود بعد الفاعل الاول الى (had + v3) ثم قم بعملية النفي للمثبت او الاثبات للنفي.

2) احذف (so / and then / and so / therefore / that's why /that's how../ didn't was able to)

3) حول الفعل في القسم الثاني من الجملة (الموجود بعد الفاعل الثاني) الى would /could/

والاثبات كما في الجزء الاول. (النقطة تتحول الى فاصله) might +have + v3 مع النفي

Use if or unless to fill the gaps.:Exercise 3

1- I will buy a car.....I have money.

2.....you don't leave now, you'll be late.

3- Majed will lose his job.....he works harder.

4.....my brother helps me, I can't succeed.

5- You can't drive a car.....you get a driving license.

6- (2018/w) During Ramadan, Muslims eat.....the sun sets. وزارة

(as long as / when / unless / even if)

7- (2018/s) Babies are usually happy.....they're hungry or cold.وزارة

(as long as / provided that / unless / if)

Exercise 5: Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1-When / Unless you.....water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)

2- You will not pass your exams as long as / unless you.....hard. (study)

3-If / Unless you.....the plants, they will die. (not water) unless نفي يمنع

4- Do you go home or meet your friends when / provided that school.....? (finish)

5- Your computer will last forever as long as / even if you.....careful حذر with it. (be)

Answers: Ex5: 1- When; heat 2- unless; study 3- If; don't water 4- when; finishes 5- as long as; are.

Exercise 6: Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words



inbold. Write the new sentences under the table:

1 (2018/w) During Ramadan, we eat	if	a it's closed.
2 I'll phone you	when	b we're tired.
3 We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday	even if	c it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4 I will take the job offer	unless	d the sun sets.
5 We have to go to school,	provide that	e I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

Answers: Ex6: 1- During Ramadan, we eat when the sun sets. (when /unless)

2- I'll phone you if I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

3- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday unless it's closed.

4- I will take the job offer provided that it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.

5- We have to go to school, even if we're tired. (even if قبلها فاصله)

Language Functions مستوى رابع/ الوظائف اللغوية

Word / phrase/ Rule...	Language function الوظيفة اللغوية
1) more / less /er + than -Neither.....nor..(be) as.....as	- making comparison. مقارنة
2) the../most /least/..est -There is no one...is as.....as	-Superlative. تفضيل
3) as..... as صفة مجردة	- equal comparison. مقارنة متساوية
4)- Could you tell me..? -Do you mind...(V-ing).? -Do you know..? -I wonder if /whether... .	-Asking politely. السؤال بطريق مؤدبة. او Indirect questions. اسئلة غير مباشرة
5) It + (be)Said..claimed..proved ..used to be.. 6) S +(be) +said..claimed..been proved..known	-Impersonal passive مبني للمجهول غير الشخصي. او Reporting thoughts and beliefs. نقل الافكار و المعتقدات
7)Wish/ If only + ماضي بسيط V2 Wish /If only + ماضي تام had+ V3	-Present wishes. امنيات في الحاضر. -Past regrets. ندم في الماضي
7) If...had+V3...might have / could have+V3 (الشرط الثالث)	-imaginary past / unreal situation in the past.
8) If...V2...../ would+V1 مجرد (الشرط الثاني) 9) -If I were you..... I would /wouldn't	-imaginary / unlikely events. احداث غير محتملة. -Giving advice. اعطاء النصيحة
10) He..she ..it /I ..we..you.. they..This...that ..many of them....	- Linking ideas. ربط الافكار
11) you should / You could...../you ought to 12) If I were you ,I would..... 13)Why don't you + فعل مجرد +...? 14) Have you thought about(v/ing)..?	Giving advice. اعطاء النصيحة

Exercise : Study the following sentence and answer the questions that follow:

1) Rami lost the completion .If only he had trained well .



- What is the function of the underlined sentence above?

- a) expressing present wishes
c) expressing present regret

- b) expressing past wishes
d) expressing past regret.

2). School girls often dislike PE. They like less strenuous physical activities. الهدف من ((مهم جدا استخدام الضمائر

-The function of using the under lined word / pronoun is: -----.

- a- showing cause b- showing result c- linking ideas d- showing opposition

لربط الافكار / الفقرات

3) Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.

The function of using the above sentence is to : -----

- a-show cause b-link ideas c-ask ideas d- ask politely

الاشتقاق : Derivation

(1) : من الضروري معرفة اللواحق (Suffixes) التي تلحق بكل من :

Adverb: الظرف Adjective: الصفة Verb : الفعل Noun : الأسم

Noun : الأسم	dom	ist	th	gy	ice	cy	ion			
	age	ture	ness	ship	ism	nt	tion	nce	hood	ity
	و حجاج	زعت	مؤنس	الشاب	بترسم	وبنت	بيتمشن	وانيسه	هدى	جارتى
Adj : الصفة			ent	ish	er					
	ry	ant	al	ic	ing	ed	ve/ ful	less	ous	ble
	عطري	وانت	ودلال	عمتك	وانجى	ايدي	فل في	لسه	اوس	كيبل
Verb : الفعل	ate	en	ve /fy	ise ize	eed					
	والبيت	العين	في / في	العز	يزيد					
Adv : الظرف	ly		لحالي احلاي							

- ملاحظات هامة : (1) احفظ النهايات التي تميز كل مشتقة (اسم / صفة / فعل / ظرف)
 (2) انظر دائما قبل وبعد الفراغ لتحديد المشتقة المطلوبة
 (3) تذكر دائما القاعدة (صافح) (صفة - اسم - فعل - حال / ظرف)
 (4) يمكن تمييز الفعل على انه اصغر كلمه في الخيارات المعطاة ولكن ليس دائما :
 Memory memories (memorable)

اسم فعل صفة
 انتبه الفعل : ينجح / succeed الاسم : نجاح / success

اولا : يشتق / يستخدم (الاسم : Noun) في الحالات التالية :

ion- tion / ice / ment / ity / ist / nce / ncy / ess / ness / ism / iasm / er / or / ship / dom / ure / ory

(1) بعد الأدوات (a / an / the) بشرط ان لا يكون هناك اسم بعد الفراغ:

,of the students. (imagine , imagination Our school's mission is to spark **the**
 a) imaginative)

(2) بين الأدوات (a / an / the) من جهة واحرف الجر مثل (of / in / for) من جهة اخرى :

of king Abdullah was in 1951. (**assassination** , assassinate , assassinated) b) **The**

(3) بعد أسماء الإشارة (this / that / these / those) :

c) **This** should be declared. (decide , **decision** , decisive)

(4) بعد الاسم المنتهي ب ('s / s ' الملكية) :

d) Amal's / My friends' was great. (**success** , succeed , successful)

(5) بعد احرف الجر مثل : (in / on / at / with / from / of / for) :

e) He suffers a lot **from** (sleep , sleepless , **sleeplessness**)

(6) بعد ضمائر الملكية مثل : (my / his / her / their / our / its / your) :

f) Jordan got **its** in 1946 . (independent , **independence** , independently)

(7) بعد محددات الكمية / المكثفات مثل : (little / a little / few / a few / much / many / some / no / lots) :

g) My job needs **much** (concentrate , **concentration** , concentrated)

(8) بعد (most / more / less) بشرط ان لا يسبقها احد افعال ال (Be) ولم يأتي بعد الفراغ اسم :

h) We need **more** to solve our problems . (patient , **patience** , patiently)

(9) بعد الصفة مثل (new / sufficient / great / difficult) :

i) He showed **a big** in behaving gently . (different , differently , **difference**)

(10) بعد (and) اذا سبقها ايضا اسم :

j) More **concentration** and are necessary things at work . (organised , **organisation** , organise)

ثانيا : تشتق / تستخدم (الصفة : Adjective) في الحالات التالية :

(1) بعد أفعال الكينونه (Be) كافعال رئيسية وليست مساعدة : (am , is , are , was , were , be , been , being .)



a) My colleagues **are**..... workers. (act , **active** , activity)

(2) بعد الافعال التالية : (find /look /seem / feel / become / get):

d) She **feels**..... today. (happy , happily , happiness)

(3) بعد الافعال التالية : (too / very / so /quite / absolutely / extremely /really):

beautify, beautiful ,d) The Omayyad made Granada a **very**..... city . (beauty)

(4) بين (the most/the least.....noun / (be) more/less.....than /(be) as.....as):

e) This is the **most**..... novel I have ever read. (differ , **different** , differently)

(5) بعد (and) اذا سبقها ايضا صفة:

.. (create , creation , **creative**).....f) We are very intelligent **and**

(6) قبل الأسماء صفات :

g) Some ancient civilizations left an **heritage** behind them. (impress , **impressive** , impression)

(7) بين الرقم من جهة والاسم من جهة اخرى:

h) They launched the **first**..... **campaign** in the country.(nation , national , nationality)

ثالثا : يشتق / يستخدم (الفعل / verb) في الحالات التالية:
ate / ise / ize / en / fy / ve / ed

(1) بعد الفاعل سواء كان (اسم .. Ali.. Doctors/ او ضمير: I , We ,You , They)

a) We for the meeting efficiently. (prepare , preparation , preparative)

(2) بعد افعال: - المودلز modals (Will / would / can /could /shall / should):

(3) - افعال ال (do) : (do /does / did)

b) Ibn Sina **didn't**..... the light bulb. (invent , invention ,inventive)

- افعال التملك (have) - (have has had) :

, c) They **have** to reach the final competition . (success ,**succeeded** successfully)

(4) بعد (to) :

d) Parents usually **try to** their kids as much as possible. (educate , education , educational)

(5) بعد (Let's) :

e) Let's our achievements . (celebration , celebrated , **celebrate**)

: يشتق / يستخدم (الظرف Adverb): في الحالات التالية
Ly /Wise / wards



(1) بعد الافعال:

exam. (success ,succeeded , **successfully**)

a) Tom **finished**his

(2) اول الجملة وقبل فاصلة :

we reached our destination safe. (fine , final , **finally**),b)

(3) نهاية الجملة والفراغ يسبقه اسم او ضمير :

c) The teacher greeted his **students** (warm , warming , **warmly**)

(4) بين الفعل الرئيسي والفعل المساعد : مهم جدا

gradual)**increased** the speed of my car . (grade , **gradually**d) / **have**

أسئلة سنوات سابقه على موضوع الاشتقاق

*انتبه لما هو موجود قبل وبعد الفراغ وحدد الإجابة الصحيحة مستعينا باللاحق التي درستها مسبقا:

1. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat **food** as well. (nutrients - nutritious - nutrition) 2016
2. **Language** is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient - proficiency) 2017
3. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** (young - youth) 2017
4. Olives which **are**..... **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend - extensive - extensively) 2017
5. It is important to have **an**of different countries' customs. (aware - awareness) 2017
6. Maha shows **great** for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically) 2018
7. Our national team is now **well-** for the second round of the competition . (qualify , qualification , qualified) 2018
8. With children, it is important **to**the right balance between love and discipline. (achieve , achieved , achievable) 2018
9. **It's**..... **to** take regular breaks when revising. (benefit - beneficial - beneficially) 2018
10. You **need**at language to work fast. (proficient - proficiently - proficiency) 2018
- 11-Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is (viable / viably / viability) 2018
- 12-....., a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (Tradition / Traditional/ Traditionally) 2018
- 13-Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** each other's work. (criticize / criticism / critic) 2018 معطوفة على فعل
- 14-Madaba has **a** as a fascinating place to visit . (reputation / reputational / reputationally) 2018
- 15-Khalid received **an****letter** from the manager for his hard work. (appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively) 2018
- 16-Manal always presents **her** **work** in literature clearly. (create / creative / creatively) 2018
- 17.Bank customers **can** their checking accounts instantly. (access - accessible - accessibly) 2019
- 18.Hospitals have **a** **to** provide the best medical care. (commit - committed - commitment) 2019
- 19.The prices of some items **are not** in some shops. (negotiate - negotiable - negotiably - negotiation) 2019
- 20.This training job **will** you for a better job. (qualify - qualification - qualifying - qualified) 2019
- 21.The recycling project **has been****carried out** in my school. (success - successful - successfully- succeed) 2019
- 22.**The** of the internet has changed the world. (invent - invention - inventive - invented) 2019
- 23.Majed **has****passed** the final exam. (success - successful - successfully - succeed) 2019
- 24.Experts have proved that exercise is good for (concentrate - concentration - concentrated - concentratedly) 2019
- 25.**Students** **to** receive their results very soon. (expect - expectation - expectancy - expectantly) 2019
- 26.Is one side of the brain **more**than the other ? (dominate - dominance - dominant - dominantly) 2019
- 27.Many people had to **be** after being exposed to the diseases. (immunity - immune - immunization - immunised) 2020
- 28.Scientists **have****invented** a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. (success - successfully - successful - succeed) 2020
- 29..... **gives** people the ability to resist infection temporarily (immunise - immune - immunization - immunised)



2020

30. Trees **absorb** carbon dioxide and oxygen. (**producing** – **produce** – **production** – **productive**) 2020
(**producing** – **produce** – **production** – **productive**) 2020? 31. How many cars **does** this factory every year
32. The doctors **prevented** the spread of the virus. (**success** – **successfully** – **successful** – **succeed**) 2020
33. I'd like you to this document into English. (**translate** – **translation** – **translated** – **translator**) 2020

تذكر دائما قاعدة صافح في الحل او ضع الكلمة قبل الفراغ في مثال

انماط اسئلة وزارية سابقة على موضوع الكتابة الموجهة Guided writing

There are many (ways / things/ reasons..).....such as.....and..... .Also, there are many / there is another.....like.....and..... .

Ex7 (2013): وازي:

Why do people use Internet
- book holiday. - access bank accounts.

There are many reasons why.....such as.....and..... In addition, There are many reasons whyLike.and..... .

Ex11 (2018/w): وازي:

How to improve education
programs. - focus on recruiting, training and supporting teachers. - upgrade infrastructure to provide proper learning environments.

There are many ways
.....
.....

Ex12 (2018/s): وازي:

Ways to start a speech
- refer to a well-known person. - quote from recent research. - thank the organizers and audience

There are many ways tosuch as.....
.....and..... Also, there are other ways to start.....
.....like.....as well as.....

Ex1 (2016): Read the information below and write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

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



Ex2 (2016): Read the information below and write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words. وزاري

Name: Mahmoud Darwish.

Date (born and died): 1942 – 2008.

Profession: poet and author.

Achievements: Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.

Free Writing الحرة الكتابة : * ثانيا :

* يجب أولا تحديد الموضوع المطلوب الكتابة عنه و عادة يتم إعطاء أكثر من خيار في الامتحان و يترك للطالب الاختيار من بين هذه الموضوعات
* قد يطلب منك كتابة واحد من التالية : مقالة / essay / مقالة / article / تقرير email - ايميل letter رسالة / report

- A. **FREE WRITING** (7 points) شكل السؤال الوزاري
in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following: 1-..... 2-.....

ملاحظة: عادة تعرف الموضوع المطلوب الكتابة عنه من خلال وجودة بعد كلمات مثل : .. about ..
On Discussing.....describing....
(*) من المهم تقسيم الموضوع و ترتيبه كما يلي : (تقسيم الموضوع له نصيب من العلامة)

Title : العنوان

حفظ

* Introduction : المقدمة

في حياتنا in our daily life القضايا issues الأكثر أهمية of the most important واحد is one..... عنوان الموضوع.....
(الموضوع / العنوان) + الحديث عن to talk about انوي / essay / report في هذه المقالة In this article . اليومية
عنه about بعض المعلومات some information إعطاء giving من خلال through

* Body : جسد الموضوع

There are many of/to Such as and Also, there are
..... like and
*. استخدم طريقة الكتابة الموجهة مع ذكر بعض الأمثلة / أية معلومات متعلقة يمكن أن تفيد في التوسع في الموضوع

حفظ

* conclusion : الخاتمة

Finally, أخيرا I hope امل that I have given قد قدمت enough information كافية about عن
تتعلق ب that are related to the topic نقاط هامة important مناقشة discussing من خلال through
اوضح clearer الموضوع the topic والتي جعلت which الموضوع

اسئلة الوزارة فيما يتعلق ب التهجئة وعلامات الترقيم

1. Theviews of the meeting were not rejected by the manager. 2020

a. **contradictory** b. contradictory c. kontradictory d. contradoctory



2. The book has been translated into English from the Arabic text. 2020
 a. **original** b. orignal c. origanal d. oreginal
3. Studyinglets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way 2020
 a. **Linguistics / .** b. Linguistics / ! c. Lenguistics / . d. Lenguistics / ?
4. After each lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the ----- away. 2021
 a. epparatus b. **apparatus** c. apparatos d. apperatus
5. Is it to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea..... 2021
 a. **compulsory / ?** b. campalsory / . c. compulsory / . d. cumpulsory / ?
6. are extremely large investment projects. 2021
 a. Magaprojects b. **Megaprojects** c. Migaprojects d. Megeprojects
7. The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that them is 2021
 a. infleunce / Astrephysics b. **influence / Astrophysics**
 c. influence / Astraphysics d. influnce / Astruphysics
8. and the global market has always interested me..... 2021
 a. **Economecs / .** b. Economics / ! c. Ecnomics / ? d. **Economics / .**
9. Howeverlanguageis becoming increasingly important for anyone who starts to travel or work abroad. 2021
 a. . / Profecency b. , / Proficeincy c. ; / Proficiency d. **, / Proficiency**
10. If users share information on media with their friends , it might be accessed with other people. 2021
 a. **social** b. sociel c. social d. soceil
11. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients , they look at the main of ailments. 2021
 a. simptoms b. semptoms c. samptoms d. **symptoms**

من الضروري حفظ المطلوب من الاسئلة الاتية لتكرارها في امتحان الوزارة

12. The sentence that has been **written correctly** صحيح بشكل صحيح is 2020

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

13. The sentence that has been **written correctly** صحيح بشكل صحيح is 2020

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



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

C- *It's important to encourage young people and help them develop self-confidence.*

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

14. Choose the **correct punctuated** sentence : 2020

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 .*

15. Choose from A , B , C or D the sentence which is written in **the correct order** : 2020

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.

16. The sentence that has been written correctly is 2021

A- *A place where no cars are allowed is a pedestrian-free zone and it is car friendly.*

B- A place where a pedestrian no cars are allowed is -free zone and it is car friendly.

C- A place where no free cars and pedestrian are allowed is a - zone it is car friendly.

D- A place where no allowed cars is a pedestrian are -free zone and it is car friendly.

17. Remember, / career direction / it's never / or change / to study / too late

The sentence that has **the correct order** of the words and phrases above is : 2021

A- Remember, too late it's never or change to study career direction.

B- Remember, it's never or change too late to study career direction.

C- Remember, to study it's never or change too late career direction.

D- *Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction.*

18. to watch / it's amazing / of life / a baby / of / the first year / in / the development

The sentence that has **the correct order** of the words and phrases above is : 2021

A- It's amazing of a baby to watch in the first year of life the development .

B- *It's amazing to watch the development of a baby in the first year of life .*

C- It's amazing of life in the first year the development to watch of a baby .

D- It's amazing of the development of life in a baby to watch the first year .

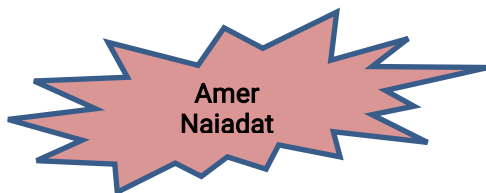
19. The **correct punctuated** sentence is : 2021

A- When two sides disagree and argue . there is conflict !

B- When two sides disagree and argue ; there is conflict ?

C- *When two sides disagree and argue , there is conflict .*

D- When two sides disagree and argue , there is conflict ,



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2020

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية / الكتاب الجديد



Edit with WPS Office

- 

- c. computer chip d. seminar
- 25).*to nuts and milk* are becoming more common.
a. Allergy b. Algebra
c. Arithmetic d. Prosperity
- 26) Petra is considered as anand a fascinating place to visit.
a. successful d. archeological
c. conventional c. educational
- 27) Doctors usually describe the..... of the disease.
a. prospects b. symptoms
c. footprints d. healthcare
- 28) A.....is a state of unconsciousness caused by an injury.
a. limb b. concentration
c. coma d. commitment
- 29) You should study if you are interested in learning about the *legal system* .
a. law b. science
c. history d. linguistics
- 30) A..... is *someone* who thinks and writes about the *meaning of life* .
a. chemist b. philosopher
c. mathematician d. physician
- 31) Al-Kindi made many important..... discoveries
a. mathematical. b. mathematics
c. mathematically d. mathematician
- 32) Many patients used to have to consult a private
a. practition b. practitioner
c. practitionally d. practical
- 33) Luckily, *the police* arrived and the *thief* was caught
a. red handed b. a white elephant
c. out of the blue d. green light
- 34) My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.
a. inherit b. inheritable
c. inheritance d. inheritably
- 35) Ibn Sina wrote many.....*textbooks* .
a. medicine b. medical
d. medication c. medically
- 36) If you have a....., the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
a. migraine b. arthritis c. antibody d. scale
- 37) I don't really believe that story – I'm very.....
a. nervous b. sceptical
c. paediatric d. artificial
- 38).....is a serious *illness* that is spread by *mosquitoes*.

- a. Arthritis
- c. Malaria

- b. Expansion
- d. Dementia

39) If something seems very **strange** , we sometimes say it is.....

- a. physician
- b. philosopher
- c. bionic
- d. alien

40) Do you know who was the **most** **writer** of the twentieth century?

- a. influence
- b. influential
- c. influencing
- d. influentially

41) When someone **feels a bit blue** , this means he is

- a. angry
- b. sad
- c. happy
- d. doing something wrong

42) *It's still* raining outside . It *since* the morning and *still* .

- a. had been raining
- b. was raining
- c. rains
- d. has been raining

43) People smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.

- a. have been using
- b. was using
- c. would be using
- d. had been using

44) People have been using *smartphones* since *they* in the early 2000s.

- a. have invented
- b. were invented
- c. are inventing
- d. are invented

45) *While* my father.....a book , my mother *was cooking* for us.

- a. is reading
- b. reads
- c. was reading
- d. were reading

46) *We were walking* home *when* it..... to rain.

- a. have started
- b. started
- c. had started
- d. will start

47) Sami.....working at the company **for** five years **when he got** a promotion .

- a. is
- b. have been
- c. had been
- d. will be

48) **After** Ithe emails , I **took** a break.

- a. send
- b. had sent
- c. was sending
- d. have sent

49) **By the time** weat the station , the train **will have left** .

- a. arrive
- b. arrived
- c. am arriving
- d. was arriving

50) I to bed **before I finished** my homework.

- a. went
- b. have gone
- c. had gone
- d. gone

51) **This time next** year , students.....for their final exams .

- a. will be preparing
- b. have prepared



- 53) Do you **think** we..... the match **tomorrow** ?
a. wins
c. is going to win
d. will live
b. will win
d. are winning
- 54) I want to buy a new PC, but I can't afford one at the moment.
a. to buy
b. have bought
c. bought
d. buy
- 55) We **hope**our exams by the end of this week .
a. finish
b. finished
c. to finish
d. to be finished
- 56) *If I were you* , I.....to my teacher's advice .
a. will listen
b. would listen
c. would have listened
d. listen
- 57) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather.
a. weren't used to
b. didn't use to
c. used to
d. are used to
- 58) *When you were younger* , **did** you..... walk at night alone?
a. used to
b. use to
c. are used to
d. aren't used to
- 59) I understand English, **but now** I do.
a. am not used to
b. don't used to
c. didn't use to
d. used to
- 60) It's **normal** for Sami and his brother to go to school on foot .
Sami and his brother..... to school on foot
a. are used to go
b. used to go
c. are used to going
d. aren't used to going
- 61) Most Jordanians..... *the cold weather* .
a. used to
b. use to
c. didn't use to
d. are not used to
- 62) **It's not familiar** for Sami and his brother to go to school on foot .
-Sami and his brother..... to school on foot .
a. use to go
c. used to go
b. are not used to going
d. are used to going
- 63) Please slow down! I.....walking fast.
a. used to
b. didn't use to
c. am not used to
d. am used to

64) Huda won the prize **for Art** last year.

- a. The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.
- b. The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
- c. The prize that last year Huda won was for Art..
- d. The time that Huda won last year was for Art.

65) The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by **Abd al-Rahman I.**(مههم)

- a. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
- b. The person who the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784CE is Abd al-Rahman I.
- c. The person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784CE was Abd al-Rahman I.
- d. a and c.

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

- a. The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
- b. It is the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
- c. Al Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- d. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari

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

- a. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory is **in Iraq**.
- b. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was **Iraq**.
- c. The country when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was **in Iraq**.
- d. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research was **in Iraq** in a laboratory

68). I like Geography most of all.

- The subject.....
- a. when I like most of all was Geography.
- b. I liked most of all was Geography
- c. who I like most of all is Geography.
- d. that I like most of all is Geography.

69)Al Qanun fi-Tibb is a book..... became the most famous medical textbook ever.

- a. who
- b. whose
- c. which
- d. where

70) We all remember *the date* you won your first golden medal.

- a. which
- b. whose
- c. when
- d. who

71) Do you work at the hospital. discovered the vaccine against Covid-19?



- a. who
- c. which

- b. where
- d. when

72) Do you know the man fixes Computers?

- a. who
- c. which

- b. when .
- d. where

73) This is the novel I have ever read.

- a. more interesting

- b. most

interesting.

- c. interesting

- d. interesting as

74) My brother doesn't eat as.....as I do.

- a. many
- c. more

- d. least
- b. much

75) Neither Maths nor Science is..... as English.

- a. as popular
- c. more popular

- b. most popular
- d. the least popular

76) Neither history nor philosophy is as interesting as Physics.

Physics

- a.is less interesting than history and philosophy.
- b.is more interesting than history and philosophy.
- c.is as interesting as history and philosophy.
- d. isn't as interesting as history and philosophy.

77) Studying physics is not as popular as studying Art .

Studying Art

- a.is less popular than studying physics.
- b.is as popular as studying physics.
- c.is more popular than studying physics.
- d. none of the above.

78) Where can I find a cafe?

Could you tell me

- a. where I find could a café ?
- b .where could I find a cafe?
- c. where can I find a cafe?
- d. where I can find a cafe?

79) The Cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

..... thing on the menu is orange juice.

- a. The least expensive
- b. The most expensive
- c. less expensive
- d. Cheaper

80) Can you suggest a suitable revision timetable?

Do you mind.....?

- a. suggesting a suitable revision timetable?



- b. if Can you suggest a suitable revision timetable?
- c. if you suggest could a suitable revision timetable?
- d. suggest a suitable revision timetable?

81) Did you go shopping yesterday?

Do you mind telling me.....

- a. if you go shopping yesterday?
- b. if did you go shopping yesterday?
- c. if you gone shopping the day before?
- d. if you went shopping yesterday?

81). Do you mind telling me whether she finished her project or not?

The correct direct question for the indirect question above is.....

- a) Does she finish her project?
- b) Did she finish her project?
- c) Did she finished her project?
- b) Has she finished her project?

82) Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- a- Do you mind to suggest a healthy breakfast?
- b- Do you mind suggest a healthy breakfast?
- c- Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?

82) Do you know how much sleep.....?

- a. does a teenager need
- b. a teenager needs
- c. a teenager does need
- d. needs a teenager

83) Scientists think that **we** use a small percentage of our brain power.

We.....

- a. are thought to have used a small percentage of our brain power.
- b. were thought to use a small percentage of our brain power.
- c. are thought to use a small percentage of our brain power.
- d. are thought use a small percentage of our brain power

84)People claim that learning foreign languages *improves* the functionality of your brain. Learning foreign languages

- a.is claimed to improves the functionality of your brain .
- b. is claime to improve the functionality of your brain .
- c. is claimed to improve the functionality of your brain .
- d. were claimed to improve the functionality of your brain

85) Dolphins *are said to be* highly intelligent.

Scientistsعكسي.

- a. say that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- b. said that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- c. say that dolphins were highly intelligent.



d. have said that dolphins to be highly intelligent.

86) Linguistics *claim* that language learning can improve your decision-making skills.

It

a. was claimed that language learning to improve your decision-making skills

b. is claimed that language learning can improve your decision-making skills

c. is claimed that language learning *could* improve your decision-making skills

d. has been claimed that language learning can improve your decision-making skills

87) I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. I wish I a camera with me.

a. had

b. has

c. has had

d. am having

88) I live in a **small** flat. If only I in a big one..

a. have lived

b. lives

c. lived

d. had lived

89) I **regret** sleeping late. I wish I **early**.

a. hadn't slept

b. had slept

c. haven't slept

d. sleep

90) Youssef **was** right and I **was** wrong. I wish I to his **advice**.

a. listen

b. had listened

c. was listening

d. have listened

91) Our team *didn't play* very well yesterday.

If only **better**.

a. they had played

b. they haven't played

c. they hadn't played

d. they played

92) Sami *regrets* being angry at breakfast time. If only he that time.

a. hadn't been angry.

b. had been angry.

c. hasn't been angry.

d. has been angry.

93) I regret going to bed **late** last night. I wish I **earlier**. تم عكس الصفة

a. I hadn't gone to bed

b. I have gone to bed

c. I haven't gone to bed

d. I had gone to bed

* Which of the following means the same as "If only":

a- if

b- as long as

c- provided that

d- wish

94) My brother and I never *want to watch* the same TV programme.

I wish we the same things.

a. like

b. liked

c. had liked

d. are liking

95) Nahla *could* not find her way round the city very easily. If only she a map.

a. had brought

b. brings



c. brought

d. to bring

96) Fadi has lost his wallet. He **wasn't very** careful .If only he..... .

a. has been more careful

b. hasn't been more careful

c. **had been more careful**

d. hadn't been more careful

97) **Perhaps** Issa's phone **is broken** . Issa's phone.....

a. **might be broken**

b. cannot be broken

c. may being broken

d. must be broken

98) I asked someone to repair my car. I **had my car**

a. to repair

b. repair

c. repairing

d. repaired

99) " I worked as a doctor in the USA in 2010CE.

He said that..... in the USA in 2010CE

a. she had worked .

b. he has worked.

c. he had worked.

d. was working

100) They had watched a football match the day before . غير مباشر

My friends **said** " " مباشر

a. we watch a football match yesterday .

b. they watch a football match yesterday.

c. we have watched a football match yesterday.

d. we watched a football match yesterday.

101) We are watching TV now .

-TV..... "

a. was watched now .

c. has been watched now.

b. is being watched now.

d. are watched now.

102) Our houseyesterday .

a. has been painted .

c. is being panted.

b. was painted.

d. will be painted.

103) If you work hard, you the respect of your boss. .

a. would earn .

b. would have earned

c. will earn.

d. couldn't earn

104) I my computeryesterday .

a. have / fixed

b. had / fixe

c. had/ fixed

d. get /fixed

105) **It isn't necessary** to switch off the screen.

You..... switch off the screen.

a. didn't have to

b. doesn't have to

c. don't have to

d. can not



106) You *are not allowed to* use this machine.

You.....use this machine.

- a. must b. mustn't c. won't d. can

107) You *are allowed to* use this machine.

You.....use this machine.

- a. must b. can't
c. can d. won't

108) I think you should send a text message.

If Ia text message.

- send
- a. were you , I wouldn't send
- b. were you , I would
- c. am you , I will send
- d. were you , I may send

109) He started **working** at 5 p.m. It's 9 p.m., and he's **still** working. مهم

He.....since 5 p.m.

- a. has worked
b. had been working
c. has been working.
d. have been working

110) "Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology".

The above sentence is an example on.....

- a. Metaphor
b. personification
c. simile
d. Onomatopoeia

111) "Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us**, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep." The rhetorical device in the above sentence is an example on.....

- a. Metaphor
b. Personification
c. simile
d. Onomatopoeia

112) "Treatment and medicines will taste **as delicious as** real food." Is an example on:.....

- a. Metaphor
b. Personification
c. Simile
d. Onomatopoeia

113) *As a consequence*, technology makes communication more convenient.

The function of using the underlined expression to show

- a. Opposition b. Consequence
c. Advice d. Conclusion

114) We were late **because of** the traffic.

The function of using the underlined expression is to show.....

- a. cause b. Consequence
c. Advice d. Conclusion

115) The aim of this report is to show the main cause of global warming.

The function of using the underlined expression is to show

a. Introduction

b. Consequences

c. Reporting information

d. Conclusion

116) In this waytechnology makes communication more convenient.

a. ?

b. :

c. ,

c. !

117) Where should I revise for exams.....

a. ?

b. :

c. ,

d.!

118) The..... University is a private University near Madaba.

a. german Jordanian

b. German jordanian

c. german jordanian

d. German Jordanian

119)..... has also invented a fireproof helmet.

a. We

b. He

c. His

d. Him

120) Al-Kindi was a true.....

a. polimath

b. bolymath

c. pullymath

d. polymath

121) Most doctors used to be.....about the validity of complementary medicine.

a. skeptikal

b. sceptical

c. scebtical

d. sceptikal

122) You should move to increase your.....

a. sirclulation

b. serkulation

c. circulation

d. cerculation

123) A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles is

.....

a- acupuncture

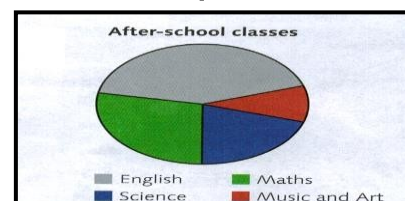
b- akupuncture

c- acubuncture

d- acuapuncture

124) Look at the table of **after-school classes** and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **after-school classes** using Quantifiers to make comparisons.

Subjects	Percentage s
English	45%
Maths	25%
Science	20%



الاجابة The most studied subject is English and the least is Music and Art.
Maths is more popular than science.

125) If you don't water the plants, they die.

Unless.....

a) you don't water the plants , they die.

b) you water the plants, they won't die

c) you water the plants, they die.

126) Unless you eat well , you will feel hungry .

If.....

a) you don't eat well , you will not die.



b) you **don't** eat well , you will feel hungry.

c) you eat well, you will feel hungry..

127) Babies are usually happy..... they are hungry or cold.

a) even if b) as long as c) if d) **unless**

128) During Ramadan , we eat..... the sun sets.

a) even if b) as long as c) **when** d) unless

129) Your computer will last for along time..... you are careful wit it.

a) even if b) **as long as** c) when d) unless

130) Read the following lines from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow : (3 points)

"Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route.
(2018)

Nothing, therefore, is lost. (Mr Fogg)

I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th.

1. What form of transport is a steamer ?
2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned)

Using technology in class: استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرفة الصفية

124) "Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen . As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes , play educational games , music , recordings of languages ,and so on."

Teachers can use the white board.....

- a. **as a computer screen** b. to send emails
c. download music d. as a computer programme

125) "Most young people communicate through social media, by which **they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet."

The underlined pronoun "**they**" refers to

- a. people b. **most young people**
c. photos d. social media

126) "Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a **blog** (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous."

The word "**blog**" means.....

- a. a white board.
b. electronic newspaper.
c. **a regularly updated personal website or web page**
d. a computer software.



The Internet of things : انترنت الاشياء

An easy life!

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

A frightening future

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

1) Computer will run our lives in the future. Write down two examples.

.your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain.

2) According to the text , how can your sofa be connected through the internet of things?

-your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

3) What does the underlined pronoun "others" refer to?

- Other people with different opinion /worried people

4) Find a phrase in the text that means the same as:

- Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses:

.....

- security settings

5) The writer states two types of people with regard to the internet of thing. Who are they?

a) people who are excited about the internet of things

b) people who are worried about the internet of things.

6) According to the text , why are some people worried about the internet of things??

- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

Accident victim tests first artificial limb: ضحية حادث يجرب اول طرف صناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square, he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type

of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

A.

1. The new prosthetic hand enables Sorensen to perform some tasks . Write them down.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates the nationalities of the two scientists who developed the new prosthetic hand.
3. Find a word that has the opposite meaning of 'natural'
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that in the near future, there is a plan to replace old prosthetic limbs with new developed ones.
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand is very useful in feeling objects.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand isn't available for people who need it.
7. Find a word in the first paragraph that means an artificial body part .
8. What does the underlined it word refer to ?
9. The new inventions can improve someone's life . Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view

ANSWERS: الاجابات

1. pick up and manipulate objects.
 - 2 The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.
 - 3 artificial
 4. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.
 5. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.
 6. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
 7. limb 8. an object
 9. I think that the new inventions can improve someone's life because they will optimistically change the outlook of the life . also , some people who benefit from these inventions can start new jobs which they couldn't take in the past.
-

In the Future : في المستقبل

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

- 1- What are the benefits of brain implants?
 - improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs
- 2- How can disabled people benefit from brain implants?.
 - They allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
- 3- What did the research on monkeys show?
 - research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
- 4- What kind of animals that used in the research?
 - monkeys
- 5- Brain damage could be caused by different (factors/reasons). Write down two of these factors.



- dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

Studio schools: مدارس الاستوديو/الفضاء

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

1- Who support and fund studio schools?

a- pioneering schools b- private businesses c- young people

2- What is the (aim/purpose/goal) of studio schools?

a- it seeks to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

b- these schools often specialize in one specific area.

c- it receives funding as well as support from private businesses.

3- The word which means "Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time" is:

a- seek

b- pioneering

c- encourage

4- The word which means "To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it" is:

a- seek

b- undertake

c- encourage

After school: بعد المدرسة

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree.

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

1- The sentence which indicates that the number of school leavers become

high. a- Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.

b- The figure has not always been as high as this.

c- In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.

2- The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years:

a- true b- false

3- It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be:

a- true b- false

4- University students have to pay before they study:

a- true b- false

5- How do students in England pay the tuition fees?

a- They borrow money from the government.

b- They pay it back slowly out of the future earnings. c- Their parents pay for the university.

6- How do students in England repay the money to the government?

a- They borrow money from the government.



- b- They pay it back slowly out of the future earnings.
- c- Their parents pay for the government.

- 7- How are students able to afford to leave home?
- a- They borrow money from the government.
 - b- They borrow money from banks.
 - c- Their parents afford costs.

- 8- The opposite of the word "lend" in the text is:
- a- pay
 - b- borrow
 - c- financial

- 9- The following word is relating to money. It is:
- a- citizens
 - b- tuition
 - c- financial

- 10- The word which means "Costs, charges" is:
- a- fees
 - b- tuition
 - c- earnings

كيف تراجع للامتحانات: How to revise for the exams

C -Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return

- 1- Why is it recommended to revise early in the morning?
 - a- because you feel most awake and your memory is at its.
- 2- Why does the professor recommend taking a break after studying for 30- minute periods?
 - a- because It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour..
- 3- What helps the brain to recover and concentration to return. ?
 - a- frequent breaks
- 4- What does the word "concentration" refer to?
 - a- mind

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

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

- 5- What does the professor mean by "frequent breaks"
 - a - any change of activity from studying
- 6- The professor mentioned two examples of frequent breaks. Mention two:
 - a- walking around for ten minutes.
 - b- listening to some music.
- 7-The word "memory" is connected with:
 - a- the body
 - b- the mind
 - c- eating and drinking
- 8-The word which means "Attention or attention span" is: a- recover b- decrease c- concentration

تعلم لغة اجنبية : Learning a foreign Language

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

unique challenges. These include recognizing different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

- 1- Learning two new skills provide the brain with beneficial exercise. These skills are:
- vocabulary and grammar
- 2- What is the (benefit/result/advantage) of learning new vocabulary and grammar rules?
- it provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory.
- 3- Learning a new language provides the brain with unique challenges. These challenges are:
- Recognizing different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
- 4- Students who study a foreign language do better in general tests. Mention them:
- maths, reading and vocabulary
- 5- Find a word which means "Someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences"?
- recognizing

تعلم الانجليزية بسرعة : Learn English fast

What will I be doing?

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

- 1- Students can do many activities after lunch. Mention them?
- visiting local places of interest, going shopping, taking part in sports
- 2- The text says that students will have some cultural activities. What are they?
- the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat
- 3- According to the text, what is the role of the teachers during the course?
- teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.
- 4- Which part of the day will be the most formal?
- the morning
- 5- Find a word in the text which means "Teaching, especially in small groups" is:
- tuition

ممارسة الاعمال التجارية في الصين : Doing business in China

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about the company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't anything on my first visit!'

- 1- What is the secret to be successful in China?
- earning their respect
- 2- Why couldn't Mr Ghanem talk about his company's track record?



because he worked for a new and small company.

- 3- What does the collocation "**do a deal**" mean?
- to arrange an agreement in business.
- 4- **What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?**
a- he had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.

How to make a sales pitch : كيفية عمل اعلان تسويقي

- Prepare and practice:

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

- 1- According to the text, there are three different ways to give a presentation. Mention them.
a- read it word by word b- using notes c- memorising it
- 2- **Why is it recommended to have a list of the main points of your presentation?**
- in case something interrupts us, or we simply freeze with nerves.
- 3- **Quote the sentence which shows that having a list of your main points is beneficial.:**
" Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!)."
- 4- **The underlined pronoun "it" refers to:**
- your presentation

My job as an interpreter : عملي كمترجم

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

- 1- What does Fatima's job involve?
- going to important conferences and seminars around the world
- 2- There are two languages mentioned in the text. These languages are:
- English and Arabic
- 3- What is the device that Fatima uses to give the translation through?
- headphones
- 4- The word which means "A class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training" is:
- seminar
- 5- The underlined pronoun "who" refers to:
- anyone in the room

Stepping in the world of business : الدخول في عالم الاعمال

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on for further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is *about to* graduate in the subject.

- 1- Students in the UK have two choices after graduating. These choices are:



- some go on for further study, but most of them take up employment..

2- What do large companies offer graduates?

a- training schemes

3- The underlined word "which" refers to:

graduate training schemes

4- What is Ricky specialized in? (Name of Ricky's degree)

- Business studies



Amer Najadat

