

توحيدي

وتقهر ناظم الاسئلة لما رآه

مكثف مائة اللغة الإنجليزية

2004 الدورة التكميلية

أكثر من 400 تمرين و80 تدريب

الطبعة الثانية اعداد الأستاذ أحمد حيدر المعاينة

تذكر ان تستخدم أسلوب استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة

لمن هذا المكثف؟

- ★ الطالب الذي أنهى دراسة المقرر وبجاجة لتجميع المادة ومراجعتها والتركيز على اهم جوانبها.
- ★ الطالب الذي لم يتمكن من دراسة المادة وبجاجة لإنجازها بأقصر طريق وأقل جهد.

على ماذا يحتوي المكثف؟

- ★ كل قواعد المادة (3م + 4م)
 - ★ كل قطع المادة (3م + 4م)
 - ★ كل الكلمات (E-E)، (PHRASAL Vs)، (IDIOMS)، (SYNONYMS)، (ANTONYMS)، (COLLOCATIONS)، (WORD FUNCTIONS)، (SUFFIXES / PREFIXES)، (INFINITIVES / GERUNDS)، (PREPOSITIONS)، (RHETORICAL DEVICES)
 - ★ كل الاشتقاق (DERIVATION) والمعاني
 - ★ الأدب (القصة، والقصيدة)
 - ★ الكتابة (حرة، وتحرير)
 - ★ أسئلة متنوعة
- (يحتوي على كلمات تساعد بالتعامل بالقطع)

شرح كل الدروس والقطع متوفر على اليوتيوب ويامكانك ارسال واتس ل
0775557300 لطلب أي من هذه الحصص

ستكون جميع أسئلة الأزمنة والقواعد موضوعية كما وردت بامتحان (جيل 2004 الطلبة النظاميون)
بالنسبة لأسئلة القواعد المقالية بهذا المكثف، فهي موجودة منذ الامتحان السابق، ومعرفة حلها تعني انك ستتمكن
من حلها وهي بالشكل الموضوعي

SECTION ONE: GRAMMAR القسم الأول: القواعد

THE TENSES

افهم واحفظ مخطط الأزمنة التالي:

PERFECT TENSES الأزمنة التامة

(1) SUB + have, has + V3

(2) SUB + had + V3

(3) SUB + will + have + V3

PERFECT-CONTINUOUS TENSES

(7) SUB + have, has + been + V(ing)

(8) SUB + had + been + V(ing)

CONTINUOUS TENSES الأزمنة المستمرة

(4) SUB + is, am, are + V(ing)

(5) SUB + was, were + V(ing)

(6) SUB + will + be + V(ing)

SIMPLE TENSES الأزمنة البسيطة

(9) SUB + V1

(10) SUB + V2

(11) SUB + WILL/ BE GOING TO + V1

دلالات ووظائف الأزمنة (الكلمات الدلالية باللون الأزرق تتكرر مع أكثر من زمن)

SIMPLE PRESENT

✳ حقائق عامة أو علمية ✳ عادات وتكرارات ✳ مستقبل (تاريخ/ وقت)

always/ every day (year) (month)/ each year (day) (month)/ often/ these days/ usually/
sometimes/ yearly/ weekly/ daily

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

✳ تكرارات (always) ✳ يحدث وقت الكلام ✳ مستقبل مؤكد

now, right now, at the moment, always, listen, look, look out, watch out, be careful, these
days, nowadays, tonight, tomorrow.

PRESENT PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS)

✳ بدأ بالماضي وما زال حتى الحاضر أو أثره ملموس بالحاضر

for, since, today, this month, this week, this day, already, just, recently, yet, all his life, all
day, so far, lately, ever, (be المستمر), can

PAST SIMPLE

✳ كل ما وقع وانتهى بالماضي ✳ يتقاطع مع الماضي المستمر ✳ يتتابع مع الماضي التام والمستمر
كل الكلمات التي تدل على الماضي (باستثناء الكلمات الخاصة بالمضارع التام)
أو أي عبارة تدل على الماضي yesterday, ago, (last) day, month, year

PAST CONTINUOUS ✳ يتقاطع مع الماضي البسيط

when, while, as, Past Simple Tense

PAST PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS) ✳ يتتابع، (يقع وينتهي قبل الماضي البسيط)

after, before, (be), when, by, already, because, for, Past Simple Tense
وكل العبارات التي تدل على التتابع

يأتي بعد **before** ماضي بسيط / يأتي بعد **after** ماضي تام / **الماضي التام يقع أولاً والماضي البسيط يقع تاليًا**

إذا لم يكن مع كلمة **already/ for** أي دلالة ماضي أو مستقبل، يكون الحل مضارع تام.
إذا كان مع كلمة **already/ for** أي دلالة ماضي، يكون الحل ماضي تام/ ماضي تام مستمر.

FUTURE SIMPLE

- **will**: للحديث عن أمور **غير أكيدة** وأمور **بدون دليل**
perhaps, probably, probable, maybe. I think, I hope وجود دليل وعدم التأكد
أو أي عبارة تدل على عدم التأكد وعدم وجود دليل
- **be going to**: للحديث عن أمور **أكيدة** وأمور **يرافقها دليل**
no doubt, sure, surely, it's confirmed أو أي عبارة تدل على التأكد أو دليل

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

● **سيكون مستمرًا عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل**

(at) this time **tomorrow/ tonight/ next week/ next year**, etc./ **in (two) years' time**

FUTURE PERFECT

● **يكون قد تم عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل مهم**

By / tomorrow/ next year/ week...// By this time tomorrow/ tonight

PASSIVE VOICE للمجهول

القاعدة العامة للمبني للمجهول هي: **Object + (H.V.) + Be + PP (V3)**

لتحويل هذه الجملة (Ali ate three apples.) من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول تتخذ الخطوات التالية:

1. تحديد المفعول به ونقله للجملة الجديدة. فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples)
2. نبحث بعد ذلك عن فعل مساعد أصلي بالجملة، وكون هذه الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي، فنتركه.
3. بحسب القاعدة، سنحتاج لإضافة الفعل (Be) ونختاره هنا وفقًا لمعيارين هما: زمن الجملة، وحالة المفعول به **مفرد أم جمع**، فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples were)
4. نضيف الآن الفعل بتصرفه الثالث وهو هنا (eat) فيصبح (eaten) وتصبح الجملة: (Three apples were eaten.)

طبق هذه الطريقة على هذه الجملة والتي تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي: (Ali **has** eaten three apples.)

1. سنطبق نفس الخطوات أعلاه، لكن يجب عدم إغفال الفعل المساعد الأصلي هنا وهو (has) والذي سيصبح عند انتقاله للجملة الجديدة (have) ذلك ان المفعول به **جمع**.
2. عند إضافة الفعل (be) بعد الفعل (have)، يجب ان نتذكر ان الفعل (have) **متبوع دائمًا بفعل تصريف ثالث**، وبذلك سيتحول الفعل (be) الى (been) فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples have been eaten.)

ويمكن تمييز جملة المبني للمجهول من خلال:

- ★ المعنى (فهي تبدأ بمفعول به)
- ★ عدم وجود مفعول به بالنهاية (لانه مذكور ببداية الجملة)
- ★ وجود عبارات مثل (by, into, as)
- ★ ان تبدأ الجملة بغير عاقل (مش دايماً بتربط)

اليك مجموعة من الأسئلة على جميع الأزمنة وتذكر أن **تستبعد الخيارات** الخاطئة أولاً وذلك بعد ان تميز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع وتبحث في دلالات الجملة.

1. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home, and many people carry smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.
have had would have may had
2. When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she
has passed had passed will have passed is passing
3. Will it still this evening?
be raining have rained rain rained
4. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (**produce**).
5. King Abdulla II his Pakistani counterpart tomorrow at 07:00 PM in Amman. (**meet**)
6. At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smartphones.
are buying is buying will buy buy
7. People types of computers for thousands of years.
A. have been using B. had been using C. will have using D. have been used
8. A long time ago, a metal machine on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
A. were found B. was found C. is found D. are found
9. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, so information between computers.
A. must be share B. could be shared C. could be share D. share
10. The book into Arabic, so everyone is able to read.
are translated were translated is translated translates
11. My friend as a member in the committee every year.
are elected were elected is elected elects
12. I my driving license, so I can drive. (**get**)
استخدام عبارة (**can**) يدل على أن أثر الحدث الذي وقع بالماضي ممتد للحاضر
13. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (**be, paint**)
14. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
have been looked have been looking has been looking will be looking
15. Nadia her homework for two hours!
has been doing have been doing had been doing will be doing
16. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company that the world only needed two or three computers.
says is saying said has said
17. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company wrong!
was is is being was being
18. In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company was wrong! Since then, there a technological revolution.
have been has been was were

19. In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
has will have is going to will
20. I was writing an email when my laptop itself off.
switch will switch switched switching
21. She when the phone rang.
was crying is crying cries were crying
22. She was crying when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
23. She cried when the phone
was ringing ring rings will ring
24. She cries when the phone نمط غير مألوف
rang ring rings will ring
25. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammad
26. By the end of 2010 CE, companies..... more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
sell sold had sold have sold
27. I for three hours before you came. (**run**)
28. I for three hours before you came. (**be, run**)
29. By the time you called, I the project. (**finish**)
30. By the time you call, I the project. (**finish**)
31. The criminal, and then the police arrived. (**escape**) هل تذكر ما الزمن الذي يتتابع مع الماضي البسيط؟
32. We felt tired because we (**run**)
33. It eight o'clock I had finished my letter then. (**be**)
34. Theyin weeks. That's why they hurt so much afterwards. (**not, exercise**)
35. Theresmartphones before the First World War. (**be, not**)
36. Ahmad had a Spanish course and later he travelled to Spain.
After
37. Khalid felt sick because he ate Mansaf.
Before
38. Expert thinks that one day soon we smartphones to our skin!
attach will attach attached are attached
39. Look at the black sky! It's soon! (اعتمد حل الكتاب) جملة كتاب
raining going to rain will rain rained
40. Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She tired when she finishes.
is will be was had been

41. In the near future, it that 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
estimate is estimated are estimated estimating
42. This time next year, they will for their final exams. (**prepare**)
43. Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.
are sold is being sold sold sell

تكرار الدلالات (الكلمات المفتاحية)

★ **always** مع المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

44. Our teacher always
is/ argued are/ arguing will/ argued is/ arguing
45. Our teacher is always
argues arguing argued is arguing
46. One of their brothers always تذكر ان تميز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع.
argues arguing argue argued

★ **now** مع المضارع المستمر أكثر بس ممكن مع المضارع البسيط

47. Nadeen now. (**run**)
48. Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them.
are/ translating are/ translated are/ translate is/ translated

★ **for** مضارع تام/ مضارع تام مستمر/ ماضي تام/ ماضي تام مستمر/ مستقبل تام

- ★ اذا بدون دلالة مستقبل وماضي بتكون مضارع تام/ مضارع تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة ماضي بتكون ماضي تام/ ماضي تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة مستقبل بتكون مستقبل تام

49. The boy for three hours. (**run**)
50. The boy for three hours. (**be, run**)
51. The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had run will run will be running were running
52. The boy for three hours when you saw him.
had been running will run will be running were running
53. By 2030, the man for ten years. (**work**)

★ **already** مع المضارع التام والماضي التام

54. I already for three hours before you played. (**play**)
55. I already for three hours. (**play**)

★ **When**

- ★ مع المضارع البسيط أو المستقبل البسيط إذا أحد شقي الجملة مضارع بسيط، ومع الماضي المستمر أو التام إذا ورد دلالة ماضي بسيط. (انظر أيضًا للجملة رقم 40)

56. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
are captured capturing had been captured has captured

57. He saw me when I
was run was running were running
58. He saw me when I
was run were running had run had been run
59. I Ahmad when he was running. (**see**) فقط ماضي بسيط بزبط
60. I had already slept when the thief my house. (**enter**) فقط ماضي بسيط بزبط
61. I had when the thief entered my house. (**be, sleep**) فقط ماضي تام مستمر بزبط

★ **By** للأزمنة التامة وتشكل نقطة زمنية

62. By 2000, I my house for one year. (**build**)
63. By 2000, I my house for one year. (**be, build**)
64. By 2035, I for thirteen years. (**work**)
65. By the time you called, I for two hours. (**be, run**)
66. By the time you leave, I him. (**meet**)
67. By the time you left, I him. (**meet**)

تستخدم الكلمات (**hope, intend, plan**) بصيغتها المضارع للحديث عن المستقبل

68. He a teacher one day in the future.
A. hopes to become B. will hope to become C. hope to become D. is hoping to become
69. I apply for a job when I finish university.
A. intend B. intend to C. am intending D. was intended
70. Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future.
A. is planning to use B. plans to use C. plan to use D. are planned to use
71. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
Ali
72. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
wrote were written was written write
73. In the past, most letters were written by hand, but these days they are usually.....
typing typed type types
74. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)
Issa's phone
75. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (**been – passive**)
My
76. People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s.
invent invents has been invented were invented
77. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
produce produces was produced were produced

78. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.
watch be watching have watched would watch
79. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams.
will be finishing will have finished finish had finished
80. This time next month, my parents married for twenty years. مهارات عليا
will be being will have been being will have been will
81. The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
will not have arrived will not be arriving didn't arrive
82. By next year, You England? (visit)
will/ be visited will/ have visited do/ visit did/ visit
83. What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography. بما أن اجابته بدأت باستخدام المستقبل المستمر، فعليه الالتزام بالزمن لأنه ما زال يسرد الاحداث بشكل متسلسل.
will study will have studied will be studying studied
84. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
will finish will have finished will be finished will be finishing
85. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.

ANSWERS:

1 have 2 had passed 3 be raining 4 was produced 5 meets 6 are buying 7 have been using 8 was found 9 could be shared 10 is translated 11 is elected 12 have got 13 have been painting 14 have been looking 15 has been doing 16 said 17 was 18 has been 19 will have 20 switched 21 was crying 22 rang 23 was ringing 24 rings 25 had checked his emails before he started work. 26 had sold 27 had run 28 had been running 29 had finished 30 will have finished 31 had escaped 32 had run 33 was 34 had not exercised 35 hadn't been 36 Ahmad had had a Spanish course, he travelled to Spain. 37 Khalid felt sick, he had eaten Mansaf. 38 will attach 39 going to rain 40 will be 41 is estimated 42 will be preparing 43 are sold 44 is/ arguing 45 arguing 46 argues 47 is running 48 are/ translated 49 has run 50 has been running 51 had run 52 had been running 53 will have worked 54 had/ played 55 have/ played 56 are captured 57 was running 58 had run 59 saw 60 entered 61 been sleeping 62 had built 63 had been building 64 will have worked 65 had been running 66 will have met 67 had met 68 hopes to become 69 intend to 70 plan to use 71 is planning to finish his project tonight. 72 were written 73 typed 74 phone might be broken. 75 missing laptop has been found. 76 were invented 77 was produced 78 be watching 79 will have finished 80 will have been 81 will not have arrived 82 will/ have visited 83 will be studying 84 will have finished 84 been thinking 85 has been studying

THE CAUSATIVE

HAVE + OBJECT + PP (v3) القانون العام

هيك بنحكي عن الأشياء اللي تنعمل النا (مش احنا نعملها)!!!

I HAD MY HAIR CUT. (مش انا اللي حلقت لحالي!) (مش شعري. (حلقت شعري.

had → تستخدم دائماً my hair → مفعول به (اسم) cut → فعل تصريف ثالث

- I had my phone after I dropped it.
(A) repaired (B) had repaired (C) repair (C) repairing
- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a photographer (take)
- We had the computer because it had stopped working.
is repaired are repaired repaired repairing
- Salim asked someone to fix his computer. (causative)
Salim

ANSWERS: 1 repaired 2 taken 3 repaired 4 had his computer fixed.

يمكن يتغير زمن جملة ال causative من خلال الفعل **have** وكالتالي: **للعلم**
I **have** my hair cut by this barber every week. (مضارع بسيط).
I **had** my hair cut by this barber last week. (ماضي بسيط).
I **will have** my hair cut by this barber next week. (مستقبل بسيط).

هل تذكر الحالات التي استخدمت فيها **by**؟

1. دلالة للأزمنة التامة (مستقبل تام، وماضي تام) 2. مع جمل المبني للمجهول

3. مع جمل ال causative (شكلها يشبه المبني للمجهول ومش شرط تنكتب)

4. حرف جر عادي بمعنى بواسطة، مثل: You can pay by check or credit card.

DIRECT SPEECH/ REPORTED SPEECH

التغيير يقع على: 1 الضمائر 2 الزمن: ارجع دائماً بالزمن خطوة للخلف 3 ظرف الزمان والمكان:

ago → before tomorrow → the day after here → there now → then

this week → that week **مهم** yesterday → the day before **مهم** this → that

last day → the day before these → those last week → the week before

tonight → that night **مهم** next week → the following week **مهم**

بعض التحويلات بالأزمنة (قد تكون مربكة)

- "I **don't do** my job." → Salma said that she **didn't do** her job.
- "I **don't have** a car." → Naseem confirmed that he **didn't have** a car.
- "The password **is changed**." → Ali said that the password **was changed**.
- "I **did** my job." → Salma said that she **had done** her job.
- "I **didn't do** my job." → Mari said that she **hadn't done** her job.
- "This **was** my car." → Ahmad said that that **had been** his car.
- "These **were** my buildings." → Ahmad said that those **had been** his buildings.
- "I **had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.
- "The password **was changed**." → Ali said that the password **had been changed**.
- "I (**have/had**) **had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.

MODALS

★ have to → had to ★ has to → had to ★ had to → had to ★ must → had to

★ is going to → was going to ★ am going to → was going to

★ are going to → were/was going to ★ don't have to → didn't have to

★ doesn't have to → didn't have to

حالات خاصة

★ "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.

لم يتغير الزمن... ناقشناها سابقاً

★ "I **called** Ahmad after I **had eaten**." إذا احتوت على أي زمن ماضي تام، لا نجري أي تغيير على الأزمنة

- Sami stated that he **called** Ahmad after he **had eaten**.

- ★ "I **was** happy." Madiha said happily! نقل ما هو داخل علامات الاقتباس فقط الا اذا كان هنالك منادى
- Madiha said that she **had been** happy.
- ★ "You **may eat** now, Ahmad." جاءت كلمة أحمد بعد الفاصلة، وهي "مُنَادَى"، وبالتالي لا ننقلها.
- Aziz informed Ahmad that he **might eat** then.
- ★ "I'd **call** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل مجرد
- Samir said that (he'd) he **would call** Ahmad.
- ★ "I'd **called** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل تصريف ثالث
- Samir said that (he'd) he **had called** Ahmad.

Report the following statements:

1. I have some questions for you, Muna.
Nour told Muna
2. I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
Tareq said
3. 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
He said
4. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."
The students said
5. "I am going to need some help."
Farida said that she need some help.
(A) was going to (B) would (C) were going to (D) is going to
6. "I will be studying tomorrow".
I told him that I the following day.
(A) will be studying (B) would be studying (C) will study (D) would study
7. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."
The manager said that
8. "Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago."
This sentence can be rewritten as
A) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour before.
B) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed went to the stadium an hour an hour ago.
C) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed has gone to the stadium before an hour.
D) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour later.
9. "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."
The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is
A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

ANSWERS: 1 that she had some questions for her 2 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning. 3 that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. 4 that they would prepare a

presentation about the usage of solar power in the area. 5 was going to 6 would be studying 7 the engineers were going to design the new highway the coming month. 8 A 9 D

MODALS (modal + have + v3 = ماضي) (modal + v1 = مستقبل / مضارع)

1. Ali was walking home when the rain started. It was heavy, so he got very wet.
must can't have must have could
2. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (don't have to)
You
3. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (mustn't)
You

ANSWERS: 1 must have 2 don't have to switch off the screen. 3 mustn't touch this machine.

1. USED TO: يتبعها فعل مجرد

تستخدم للحديث عن العادات القديمة التي لم يعد لها وجود الآن

- Didn't use to: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل النفي لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- Did (Ali) use to?: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل السؤال لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- Ali did use to: يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل التأكيد لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها) (غير مذكورة بالكتاب) (use to) انتبه لتغيير شكل (used to) إذا سُبقت ب (did) أو (didn't) ... فإنها تتغير من (used to) الى (use to)

2. BE USED TO: يتبعها اسم أو ضميره أو فعل يعمل كاسم (v+ing)

تستخدم للحديث عن الأمور المعتادين عليها بالوقت الحاضر / أو أمور غير معتادين عليها بالوقت الحاضر
الكلمات التالية تدلنا على وجوب استخدامها: {normal, familiar, customary, accustomed, usual, ordinary} كلمة (normal) هي الأهم

- is used to/ am used to/ are used to: كلها اشكال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقاً لضمير الفاعل
- isn't used to/ am not used to/ aren't used to: كلها اشكال نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقاً لضمير الفاعل
- was used to/ were used to: اشكال ماضي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- wasn't used to/ weren't used to: اشكال ماضي نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- Is (Ali) used to?: شكل سؤال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل

نستطيع في أحيان كثيرة أن نحل التمرين دون اللجوء للمعنى وكالتالي:

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان اسم، ضمير، أو فعل ing، حلها على be used to.

1. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.
is used to didn't use to is use to used to

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى، انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان فعل، حلها على used to

2. My family and I go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
are used to used to didn't used to are use to

★ إذا كان قبل الفراغ did/ didn't، حلها على use to

3. I didn't understand English, but now I do.
use to am used to used to be used to

4. Did Ali perform his role well in the play?
is used to used to use to using to

★ أمثلة اضافية

5. What do that you do not do any more?
are you used to did you use to you used to you use to

6. What new activities you now that you did not do in the past?
are/ use to doing is/ used to do are/ used to doing

7. Are the friends you spend time with different from your friends now?
used to are used to use to didn't used to

اعتمد تكتيك استبعاد الخيارات لتجنب أي تضيق لعلامة السؤال. (هذه القاعدة سهلة ومربكة جدًا)

It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

8. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My friend is use to sending emails
- B. My friend used to sending emails
- C. My friend is used to send emails
- D. My friend is used to sending emails

It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

9. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My grandfather is used to having nothing to do all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to having nothing to do all day.
- C. My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.
- D. My grandfather aren't used to having nothing to do all day.

10. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
weren't used to don't used to used to didn't used to

11. I will attend this urgent meeting. I can handle it. I that.
used to am used to use to didn't use to

12. There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
didn't use to wasn't used to weren't used to used to

13. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
used to living used to use to didn't used to

These days, it is unusual for my grandfather to do nothing all day.

14. Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above? مهارات عليا

- A. My grandfather is used to do nothing all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to do nothing all day.
- C. My grandfather is not used to doing nothing all day.
- D. My grandfather is not use to do nothing all day.

ANSWERS :1 is used to 2 used to 3 use to 4 use to 5 did you use to 6 are/you used to doing 7 used to 8 D 9 C 10 weren't used to 11 am used to 12 didn't use to 13 used to living 14 C

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

who/ people (object + subject) للناس (فاعل او مفعول به)

that/ people/ things (عاقل وغير عاقل) ناس

where/ place مكان

which/ things اشياء وغير عاقل

when/ time وقت

whose/ possession ملكية

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives essential information.

- ممكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
- بدون فواصل

- The man **who/ that** runs this company gave me this money.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Function: gives non-essential/ extra information.

لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
ضع الجملة الوصفية بين فواصل

- My BMW car, **which** I like, is very expensive.

1. People love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding.
who which where whose
2. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.
who which where whose
3. The time we spoke was 7:00 AM.
who when where whose
4. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
who where that whose
5. The place was built last year is our restaurant.
who which where whose
6. The place I built last year is our restaurant. مهارات علياً
who which where whose
7. The year witnessed our meeting was 2000.
which which where whose
8. The man car is BMW is Ahmad.
who which where whose
9. The man I spoke to was Ahmad. نمط غير مألوف
whom which where whose
10. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
who when where whose
11. Ibn Sina, who is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.
The underlined sentence above is
Defining relative clause non-defining relative clause

12. He wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book that became the most famous medical textbook ever.

The underlined sentence above is

Defining relative clause

non-defining relative clause

13. What relative pronouns do we use for (people)

which

when

where

who

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

London,

ANSWERS: 1 who 2 which 3 when 4 where 5 which 6 which 7 which 8 whose 9 whose 10 when 11 non-defining relative clause 12 Defining relative clause 13 who 14 which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

CLEFT SENTENCE

(The thing/ The time/ The person/ The place) : (الأهم): الطريقة الأولى

THE THING THAT I BRING IS RING. مفتاح الطريقة الأولى:

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

The thing = بدياية الجملة

الطريقة الثانية: (مهمة): ونستخدم معها غالبًا **that** مع **it**. (ولا يعني ان استخدام **who/ which** خطأ)

IT IS RING THAT I BRING. مفتاح الطريقة الثانية:

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

It = بدياية الجملة

الطريقة الثالثة: (أقل أهمية): نفس الطريقة الأولى فقط يتم تبديل مواقع العبارتين (ring) / (The thing)

RING IS THE THING THAT I BRING. مفتاح الطريقة الثالثة:

Ring = المؤكد عليه بدياية الجملة

I bring = الجملة

The thing = منتصف الجملة قبل ضمير الوصل

• Ahmad taught me English at **my school**.

The place where Ahmad taught me English was (⌘) my school. نحذف حرف الجر عند التركيز على المكان والزمان.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school in 2002.

The year when Ahmad taught me in English in my school was (⌘) 2002.

• Ahmad taught me English at my school.

It was my school where Ahmad taught me English **at**. يمكن وضع حرف الجر بالآخر.

It was **at** my school where Ahmad taught me English. ويمكن وضع حرف الجر بمكانه.

• تذكر حذف حرف الجر عند الحديث عن المكان والزمان بالطريقة الأولى والثالثة.

• بطريقة (It) يمكن استخدام حرف الجر بطريقتين.

• بكل الطرق، اختار (BE) مضارع او ماضي حسب زمن الجملة الأصلي. واختاره مفرد أو جمع بحسب

المطلوب التركيز عليه مفرد ام جمع. اما بالطريقة الثانية، فسيكون (BE) مفرد دائمًا لأننا استخدمنا (It).

• ستعرف ما هو المطلوب التركيز عليها لأنه سيكون بلون غامق او تحته خط

• ستعرف الطريقة المطلوب استخدامها بحسب ما ستبدأ به الجملة الجديدة.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (The) تكون الطريقة الأولى.

○ اذا بدأت بـ (It) تكون الطريقة الثانية.

○ اذا بدأت بالاسم المكتوب بلون غامق، أو تحته خط، فتكون الطريقة الثالثة.

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

It was

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

The year

من الممكن استخدام عبارة (in which) بدلاً من (when)

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

The person

4. **Taha Hussain** is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is

5. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in **1948**.

The year

6. **Meeting new people** makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing

7. The Second World War ended **in 1945** in Europe.

The year

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

He has written many books, but it

ANSWERS: 1 Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 2 (when/in which) Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. 3 who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. 4 Taha Hussain that is especially famous for his work in literature. 5 when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. 6 that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people 7 when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945. 8 is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

COMPARISONS صيغ المقارنة بالصفات والظروف

الصفات أو الظروف نوعين:

أولاً: مقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـ(y): يضاف لها **er** بالإضافة لـ **than** وذلك لعمل المقارنة

Ali is taller **than** Zain.

Ali works harder **than** Ahmad does.

Arabic is easier **than** English. **صفة أكثر من مقطع لكن منتهية بـ y**

لا يُسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) بالحالات أعلاه. **خطأ** Zain isn't taller **than** Ali. النفي يكون بتحويل الجملة لطريقة اللامساواة (ستراها بعد قليل) أو من خلال عكس الصفة

ثانياً: أكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما (**more**) أو (**less**) بدلاً من (**er**)

Zain is **more** beautiful **than** Sarah.

Sarah is **less** beautiful **than** Zain.

ولا يسمح بإضافة النفي باستخدام (**not**) هنا أيضاً لكن من الممكن النفي باستخدام (**more, less**) أو من خلال عكس الصفة.

Geography is **more** interesting **than** History. الجغرافيا ممتعة أكثر من التاريخ.

~~History is not more interesting than Geography.~~ **خطأ**

History is **less** interesting than Geography. التاريخ أقل متعة من الجغرافيا.

Ahmad is taller than Ali. أحمد أطول من علي.

~~Ali is not taller than Ahmad.~~ **خطأ**

Ali is shorter than Ahmad. علي أقصر من أحمد.

طريقة المساواة واللامساواة والتي من خلالها نستطيع عمل النفي بصيغ المقارنة السابقة.

as + صفة مجردة أو ظرف مجرد + as

إذا اردنا استخدام هذه الطريقة باللامساواة، فيجب أن تكون (لا مساواة) أي منفية باستخدام (not) او أي عبارة أخرى مثل (neither).
يتم النفي من خلال إضافة (not) اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي (Be) ومن خلال إضافة (doesn't, don't, didn't) للأفعال الأخرى بأزمنة المضارع والماضي البسيطين.

1. Jordanian children **start** school a year later than English children.

English children **don't start** school a year later than Jordanian children. **خطأ**

ذكرنا سابقاً انه **لا ننفي المقارنة باستخدام (not)**

English children don't start school as late as Jordanian children. **صحيحة**

هنا استخدمنا اللامساواة ولاحظ كيف تم تجريد الظرف (later) ليصبح (late).

English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children. **صحيحة**

لاحظ كيف استخدمنا نفس قاعدة المقارنة لكننا **عكسنا** الظرف.

2. **Neither** Maths nor science is as popular as English.

ترجح كفة الصفة أو الظرف للاسم الموجود في آخر الجملة. (بالرغم من عدم وجود (not) الا انه (neither) صنعت النفي وأصبحت الجملة لا مساواة)

English is more popular than Maths and science. **صحيحة**

Maths and science are less popular than English. **صحيحة**

3. Studying physics is not as popular as studying biology in Britain.

Studying Biology

4. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old ones.

My old shoes

5. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

The ordinary newspapers

6. Silver is not as precious as gold.

Gold

7. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.

Watching a movie

ANSWERS: 3 Studying Biology is more popular than studying physics in Britain. 4 My old shoes are more comfortable than these new shoes (ones). 5 are more acceptable than the electronic ones. 6 Gold is more precious than silver. 7 is more interesting than reading a novel.

* (تستخدم (many) للأسماء المعدودة بينما تستخدم (much) للأسماء غير المعدودة.

التفضيل بالصفات

الصفات بمقطع لفظي واحد أو منتهية بـy: يضاف لها **est** بالإضافة لـ **most** وأيضا **the** وذلك لعمل التفضيل

Ali is **the tallest**. // Arabic **the easiest** subject.

الصفات ذات الأكثر من مقطع لفظي واحد: يضاف لها إما (most) أو (least) بدلاً من (est) ويضاف أيضاً (the)

Zain is **the most** beautiful. // Sarah is **the least** beautiful

جدول الصفات الشاذة: استخدم صفة مجردة فقط بين as..as، هالشي يساعدك بالامتحان في استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة

ADJECTIVE الشكل المجرد	COMPARATIVE المقارنة	SUPERLATIVE التفضيل
good جيد	better أفضل	the best الأفضل
bad سيئ	worse أسوأ	the worst الأسوأ
little قليل	less أقل	the least الأقل
much/ many كثير	more أكثر	the most الأكثر
far بعيد	further/ farther أبعد	the furthest / the farthest الأبعد

1. English is studied subject
most the most more much
2. The studied subjects are Music and Art.
less little least more
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
not as many not as much not as more not as most
4. Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.
as many as as much as as more as as less as
5. My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
A) much/ less B) many/ more C) more/ little D) less /much
6. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little
A) longer B) long C) the longer D) much
هكذا تستخدم باللغة، وهذا مثال كتاب. فخذ كما هو.
7. The you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be.
earliest earlier more early more earlier
حالة خاصة بحيث اذا كان احد طرفي الجملة مقارنة، يكون الثاني مقارنة حتى لو كان قبل الفراغ the
8. Doing regular exercises in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Doing regular exercises in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
B) Doing regular exercises in the evening is more enjoyable as in the morning.
C) Doing regular exercises in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
D) Doing regular exercises in the morning is less enjoyable as in the evening.
9. Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Khawala eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
B) Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.
C) Khawala eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam.
D) Khawala doesn't eat as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam.
10. We practice music in our free time possible.
A) as many as B) as more as C) as often as D) as few as
11. Mr. Khalil's novels are..... ones this year, many people like them.
A) the more attractive B) most attractive C) the most attractive D) more attractive
12. Old computers aren't as powerful as modern computers.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
A) Modern computers aren't as powerful as old computers.
B) Old computers are less powerful than modern computers.
C) Modern computers are less powerful than old computers.
D) Old computers are more powerful than modern computers.
13. The lunch is not ready yet. We'll have to wait a little
A) Long B) the longest C) the longer D) longer

14. Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 A) Learning biology and chemistry is more difficult than learning medicine.
 B) Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
 C) Learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
 D) Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.
15. There is less information on the website than there is in the book.
 A) There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
 B) There is as many information in the book as on the website.
 C) There isn't as much information in the book as on the website.
 D) There isn't as many information on the website as is in the book.
16. The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) The less expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 B) The most expensive cheapest thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 C) The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
 D) The least expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
17. My watch is less attractive than yours.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
 B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
 C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
 D) My watch is the most attractive than yours.
18. Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. THIS MEANS
- A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
 B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English .
 C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology .
 D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English .
19. Reading detective stories is more impressive than reading plays.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) Reading plays is more impressive than reading detective stories.
 B) Reading detective stories is not as impressive as reading plays.
 C) Reading plays is less impressive than reading detective stories.
 D) Reading detective stories is as impressive as reading plays.
20. Watching movies is not as good as reading books.
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:
 A) Reading books is not as good as watching movies.
 B) Watching movies is better than reading books.
 C) Reading books is better than watching movies.
 D) Watching movies is as good as reading books.
21. I'm not interested in football asas you.
 A) many B) more C) much D) less

22. They want to interview as candidates as possible for the new position.
A) much B) many C) the most D) more
23. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
A) Learning English isn't as difficult as Learning Chinese.
B) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
C) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
24. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
A) Learning English is more difficult than Learning Chinese.
B) Learning English is less difficult than Learning Chinese.
C) Learning English is as difficult as Learning Chinese.
25. I haven't got as much homework my brother.
a so b than c as d like

ANSWERS: 1 the most 2 least 3 not as many 4 as much as 5 much/ less 6 longer 7 earlier 8 C 9 D 10 as often as 11 the most attractive 12 B 13 longer 14 C 15 A 16 D 17 B 18 D 19 C 20 C 21 much 22 many 23 A 24 B 25 as.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS: Function: Asking questions in a polite/ formal way.

يصاغ السؤال الغير مباشر بواحدة من الادوات التالية:

Could you tell me .../ Do you know .../ Could you explain .../ Do you mind ...

تنتهي كل الادوات اعلاه بعلامة سؤال باستثناء (I wonder...) والتي تنتهي بنقطة.

تأتي عبارة (Do you mind) متبوعة بـ (gerund).

أولاً: اسئلة (YES/ NO QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {BE, DO, HAVE, MODALS}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع بداية الحل واحدة من العبارات اعلاه، ونأخذ مثلاً هنا **Could you tell me**

2. ضع إما **if** أو **whether** (يفضل استخدام **whether** بالجملة التي تحتوي على **or**)

3. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال **do, does, did** تُحذف) (أهم شيء بالعالم)

Please, **is** {there} a bank? → **Could you tell me whether there is** a bank please?

Did you send the report? → **I wonder if you sent** the report.

Can you call the police? → **Do you mind calling** the police?

ثانياً: اسئلة (WH QUESTIONS) والتي تُصاغ باستخدام {what, where, how, etc.}

طريقة الحل هي:

1. ضع واحدة من العبارات **Could you tell me** بداية الحل.

2. اقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل. (الأفعال **do, does, did** تُحذف) (أهم شيء بالعالم)

What's the time please? → **Do you mind telling me what the time is**, please?

How many one **will you invite**? → **Do you mind telling me** how many one **you will invite**?
تعلم تمييز الاسم بعد عبارة (how)

ثالثاً: جمل الأمر والتي تُصاغ باستخدام فعل ببداية الجملة.

Help me answer this question please. → **Do you mind helping** me answer this question?

1. لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال دائماً باستثناء عبارة (I wonder ...) ضع بعدها نقطة.

2. لا ترجع بالزمن ولا تغير فيه أي شيء.

3. عبارة (Do you mind) يأتي الفعل بعدها (gerund)

4. قد تأتي عبارة (Do you mind) بهذا الشكل (Do you mind telling me)

5. العبارات (Please, Well, Oh) تحذف

1. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? لا تنسى وضع علامة السؤال
Could you tell me

2. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
Do you know

3. How did you solve this puzzle?
Could you explain

4. How much does the cotton shirt cost?
Could you tell me

5. What should I do on the day before the meeting?
Could you tell me

6. Do you know we can take water into the exam?
when how much how many who

7. Please tell me where you found that information.
Do you mind

ANSWERS: 1 Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport? 2 Do you know if the bell rings at eight or half past eight? 3 Could you explain how you solved this puzzle? 4 how much the cotton shirt costs? 5 what I should do on the day before the meeting? 6 how much 7 telling me where you found that information

Back-shift the following indirect questions to direct ones. طريقة عكسية

الحالة التي لن تجد فيها الفعل المساعد سيكون الفعل المساعد فيها (do, does, did)

1. Could you tell me how much exercise I need? مضارع بسيط
.....

2. Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?
.....

3. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?
.....

4. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?
.....

5. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?
.....

6. Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

.....
ANSWERS: 1 How much exercise do I need? 2 How should I draw up a timetable please? 3 What do you mean by frequent breaks? 4 Is it too late to start revising now? 5 Give me some advice about diet. 6 Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

"Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh."

1. The question which is answered by the text above is: معتمد عالمعنى

- A. Do you mind telling me how I should write a schedule?
- B. Could you tell me what you mean by frequent breaks?
- C. Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?
- D. Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

"What is the best way to open a speech?"

2. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech is?
- B. Could you tell me what was the best way to open a speech?
- C. Could you tell me what the best way to open a speech was?
- D. Could you tell me what is the best way to open a speech?

Is it possible to learn a new language online?

3. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you know whether is it possible to learn a new language online.
- B. Do you know whether it is possible to learn a new language online?
- C. Do you know whether it was possible to learn a new language online.
- D. Do you know whether possible was it to learn a new language online

4. How can I irrigate my plants?

- A. Could you explain how I could irrigate my plants?
- B. Could you explain how can I irrigate my plants?
- C. Could you explain how could I irrigate my plants?
- D. Could you explain how I can irrigate my plants?

What should I do on the day before the exam?

5. The correct indirect question of the one above is:

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

6. Do you know?

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

Complete the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me

ANSWERS: 1 A 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 B 6 C 7 how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

THE IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

(Function: A formal way to report thoughts, and sayings, beliefs opinions)

الأفعال التالية هي الأكثر استخدامًا وهي التي نطبق عليها المبني للمجهول الذي نعرفه من الوحدة الأولى: (لا بد ان تعرف تصاريفها)

{say → said → said } {think → thought → thought } {claim → claimed → claimed }

{believe → believed → believed } {assume → assumed → assumed }

{suppose → supposed → supposed }

ستحتاج لتطبيق المبني للمجهول بالأزمنة التالية: (مضارع بسيط / ماضي بسيط / مضارع تام) (يجب أن تعرف طريقة تحويل المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول والعكس).

هنالك طريقتين للحل، لكن يجب عليك أن تميز بعض الأمور بالجملة أولاً.

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

كلمة Scientists ببداية الجملة هي الفاعل الأول. والفعل believe الذي يأتي بعد الفاعل الأول هو الذي سيستخدم عليه المبني للمجهول. وكلمة that تفصل جملة عن جملة، والفاعل بعدها people هو الفاعل الثاني. والفعل بعد people لا نطبق عليه مبني للمجهول أبدًا وله طريقة خاصة للتعامل ستعرفها بعد قليل.

الطريقة الأولى للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

It

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الأولى لانه بدأ الجملة باستخدام (it)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (it) هي المفعول به

It is believed

2. اكتب ما تبقى من الجملة

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

الطريقة الثانية للحل، ويأتي لك السؤال بهذا الشكل:

Scientists believe that people are afraid of vaccine.

People

عرفنا مباشرة انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE من خلال شكلها وعرفنا ان الحل على الطريقة الثانية لانه بدأ الجملة باستخدام الفاعل الثاني (People)

1. طبق المبني للمجهول على الفعل الأول believe واعتبر أن (people) هي المفعول به

People are believed

2. بدل كلمة (that) ب (to)

People are believed to

3. نكتب ما تبقى من الجملة ونأخذ بعين الاعتبار الأمور التالية حول شكل الفعل بعد (to):

- تتحول جميع الأفعال (is, am, are) الى (be).
- اذا كان القسم الثاني من الجملة ماضي أو مضارع تام فيجب وضع (have) بعد (to) ونحول الفعل المتبقي من الجملة (الموجود بالقسم الثاني) الى (v3).
- اذا كان الفعل مضارع مجرد نبقية كما هو واذا معه (s) نجرده منها.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

الجملة الثلاثة التالية توضح شكل الحل بالطريقة الثانية بكل الحالات المتبوعة ب (to)

People think that Rashid is rich. → Rashid is thought **to be** rich.

People think that Rashid collects money. → Rashid is thought **to collect** money.

People think that Rashid collected money. → Rashid is thought **to have collected** money.

الطريقة العكسية

★ ان وجود أفعال مثل **say, think, believe, claim**، يرشدنا الى انها جملة IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

الطريقة الأولى:

It is believed that people are afraid of vaccine.

1. بما الجملة أعلاه بدأت ب (it) واحتوت على (that) متبوعة باسم، فهي على الطريقة الأولى حتمًا.
2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثلًا.

Doctors

3. بما أن صيغة **is believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believe** وستجنب إضافة (s) لها لان الفاعل جمع (Doctors) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

Doctors believe

4. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. **Doctors believe that people are afraid of vaccine.**

الطريقة الثانية:

1. بما الجملة التالية بدأت ب (مفعول به اسم متبوع ب **be** وتصريف ثالث) فهذه صيغة مبني للمجهول. واضف لذلك انها احتوت على (to be) أو (to have) أو (to v1)، فهي على الطريقة الثانية حتمًا.

People are believed to be afraid of vaccine.

2. بما أن الجملة محولة للـ **passive**، فسيوضع فاعل خارجي لك من قبل واضع السؤال ولنقل (Doctors) مثلًا.

One doctor

3. بما أن صيغة **are believed** هي مبني للمجهول بالمضارع البسيط، فإن صيغة المبني للمعلوم منها **believes** واضفنا (s) لها لان الفاعل مفرد (One doctor) (يجب ان يتوافق الفعل مع الفاعل دائمًا).

One doctor believes

4. نستبدل (to) ب (that) متبوعة بالفاعل (الاسم الثاني) الذي ذكر ببداية الجملة المراد ارجاعها (People).

One doctor believes that People

5. نرجع صيغة الفعل **to be** الى أصلها وهو اما **is**، أو **am**، أو **are**. وستكون هنا **are** والسبب هو الاسم **People** الذي ذكر بأول الجملة. **One doctor believes that are**

6. أضف الآن ما تبقى من الجملة. **One doctor believes that that people are afraid of vaccine.**

1. Educators have proved that taking frequent breaks after studying is useful.

الفاعل مفرد..... **Taking frequent breaks**

2. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart diseases.
Eating almonds
 ان لم تستطع تمييز الفاعل مفرد ام جمع من المعنى، اذا بدأ بـ **gerund** فهو مفرد حتى لو انتهى بجمع
3. Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.
People believe that
Doing regular exercises
4. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.
Eating fresh vegetables
5. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.
Learning some languages
6. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
People claim
7. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.
They believe

A N S W E R S: 1 Taking frequent breaks after studying has been proved to be useful. 3 Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases. 3 People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases./ Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases 4 Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach 5 Learning some languages has been proved to be helpful for the learners. 6 People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. 7 They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

1. Doctors believe that swimming strengthens muscles.

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

- A) Swimming has been believed to strengthen muscles.
- B) Swimming is believed to strengthen muscles.
- C) Swimming was believed to strengthen muscles.
- D) Swimming is believed was strengthening muscles.

2. Too much pastry affects health negatively.

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

- A) It has believed that too much pastry is to be affected health negatively.
- B) It was believed that too much pastry had affected health negatively.
- C) It is believed that too much pastry affects health negatively.
- D) It had believed that too much pastry will affect health negatively.

3. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

- A) Experts had proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- B) Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
- C) Experts have proved that exercise was good for concentration.
- D) Experts have proved that exercise is to be good for concentration.

4. People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Linguists believe that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works.

It is believed

7. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.

The heavy rainfall

ANSWERS: 1 B 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 D 6 that learning a foreign language increases the awareness of the way the language works. 7 is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.

WISH / IF ONLY والتمني والندم

نستخدم مع هذه القاعدة **were** مع الضمائر **I, he, she, it** ولا مانع من استخدام **was**

- تأتي **if only** ببداية الجملة ويأتي بعدها فاعل: **If only she were taller.**
- تأتي **wish** ببداية الجملة مسبوقه بفاعل ومتبوعه بفاعل: **They wish they were taller.**
- ممكن أن تأتي **wish** على شكل **wishes**: **Salma wishes she were taller.**

نستخدم **الماضي البسيط** للحديث عن **التمني** ونستخدم **الماضي التام** للحديث عن **الندم**

التعليمات العامة لهذه القاعدة هي:

- نحول جملة المضارع البسيط **للماضي البسيط**
- نحول جملة الماضي البسيط **للماضي التام**
- نحول جملة المضارع التام **للماضي التام**
- **نفي المثبت وثبت المنفي** (الا اذا تم **عكس المعنى**)
- بوجود كلمة **should** لا نغير النفي والاثبات (لان المعنى يخلت)
- بوجود كلمة **regret** نحول الجملة **للماضي التام**
- لا نعيد كتابة كامل الجملة إذا كانت من شقين ونترك الشق الذي يحتوي على التبرير (مثال 6 أدناه)
- يكون ان استخدام **الماضي التام للندم** ويكون استخدام **الماضي البسيط للتمني**

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

2. Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (**wish**)

.....

3. I don't have many friends.
If only
4. I regret living abroad for a long time. (**wish**)
.....
5. I regret speaking aloud in my house. (**wish**)
.....
6. Jamal didn't prepare well for the exam. He didn't get a good mark.
If only
7. I always have to get home early, I wish my parents me stay out later.
A lets B won't let C would let D will let
8. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I early.
A wakes up B wake up C had waken up D have waken up
9. I'm sorry I made you angry last night, I wish I at you.
A hadn't shouted B hasn't shouted C am not shouting D don't shout
10. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! المعنى يشير للندم
A doesn't eat B hasn't eaten C hadn't eaten D haven't eaten
11. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he harder last year. (**study**)
12. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller!
(is / were / will be)
13. I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I
14. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (**if only**)
.....

ANSWERS: 1 Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay. 2 Mahmoud wishes he had consulted his career advisor. 3 If only I had many friends. 4 I wish I hadn't lived abroad for a long time. 5 I wish I hadn't spoken aloud in my house 6 If only Jamal had prepared well for the exam. 7 C/ 8 C/ 9 A/ 10 C 11 had studied 12 were 13 had gone earlier to bed late last night / hadn't gone late to bed late last night 14 If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES الجمل الشرطية

العبارات التالية مستخدمة مع كل الحالات باستثناء (**when**) مستخدمة مع الحالة صفر
(**إذا If**) / (**ما لم unless**) / (**بشرط provided that**) / (**لطالما as long as**) / (**حتى لو even if**) (**عندما when**)
العبارات (**إذا If**) (**بشرط provided that**) (**لطالما as long as**)، متشابهة -تقريبًا- بالمعنى والاستخدام، بينما تختلف عنهم عبارة (**حتى لو even if**)
تستخدم (**ما لم unless**) مع كل الحالات بينما تستخدم (**عندما when**) مع الحالة صفر فقط.
ستحتاج لاستخدام (**modals**) التالية بالجمل الشرطية.

will حالة أولى

would حالة ثانية + ثالثة

would + might + could حالة ثالثة غالبًا

مش مطلوب منك تمييز بين **could / might / would** واستخدمهم بحسب ما ينطلب منك.

	If + Simple Present, Simple Present	: الحالة صفر:
	If + Simple Present, will + V1	: الحالة الأولى:
لا بد وأن تكون حافظًا لشكل هذه الجمل ويجب أن تكون ملماً لطريقة صياغة النفي فيها	If + Simple Past, would + V1	: الحالة الثانية:
	If + Past Perfect, would + have + V3	: الحالة الثالثة:

بناءً على فهم التراكيب أعلاه، سهل جدًا تحديد الحالة:

بعد الفاصلة مضارع بسيط، اذن أكيد الحالة صفر والحل مضارع بسيط

1. If plants enough sunlight, they die.
doesn't get don't get gets got

قبل الفراغ في (will) أكيد اذن الحل فعل مجرد.

2. I'll the book **provided that** it isn't too expensive.
buy buys bought buying

بما أنه أحد شقي الجملة ماضي بسيط، اذن الحل على الطريقة الثانية. فأكيد نستثني (C+D)، بس هذا مثال كتاب والحل المعتمد هو (B)

3. If Ali had his own computer, he to use his friend's computer.
A. would need B. wouldn't need C. needed D. will need

بما انه احد طرفي الجملة (would + have + v3) فأكيد حالة ثالثة

4. I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend me.
hadn't invite hadn't invited will have invite invites

تستخدم الحالة صفر للحديث عن الأمور الحقيقية والاحتمالية (متوسط الأهمية)
Something that always happens (the inevitable consequence)

تستخدم الحالة الأولى للحديث عن أمور نتوقع حدوثها بالمستقبل بناءً على شرط معين (أقل أهمية)

تستخدم الحالة الثانية للحديث عن أمور خيالية وحدثها غير محتمل
imaginary or unlikely events
نستخدم هنا الفعل were مع كل الضمائر بما في ذلك (I, he, she, it)
بالتوجيهي، يكون التركيز على استخدام هذه الحالة لعمل اقتراح/ نصيحة.

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للحديث عن أمور حدثها مستحيل impossible, and did not happen (مهمة)
ركز على امثلة اعادة الكتابة (نفي المثبت/ اثبات النفي)

5. If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

Unless

عبارة (unless) تعني (if not) يعني انك ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها مثل (do)

6. If plants hadn't grown properly, they might have died.

Unless

عبارة (unless) = (if not) يعني ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها (لن تستغي عن (had) هنا لأنها اصلية بجملة الماضي التام)

7. If plants didn't get enough sunlight, they would die.

Unless

عبارة (unless) تعني (if not) يعني انك ستستغي عن (not) ومن يدعمها مثل (did)

يتم تبديل (unless) ب (if not) وليس لك علاقة بتغيير النفي والاثبات بشق الجملة الثاني.

8. Unless you called, I wouldn't come.

A. **Provided that** you didn't call, I wouldn't come. **صحيح**

B. **Provided that** you called, I would come. **مقبول منطقيًا**

التزم بزمان الجملة الماضي وانفيه باستخدام **did+ not** بالحل **B** اضطررنا نغير النفي بالشق الثاني للحصول على معنى منطقي. (الشغلة فهم مش حفظ)

9. If you that button, the picture moves. (**press**)

10. If you an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry. (**got gets get would get**)

11. If I had stayed at home that day, I would the celebration. (**miss**)

12. I think I successful as long as I work hard.

won't be will be would be could be

13. Even if I a lot, I will still make time to speak to my friends.

travelled will travel would travel travel

14. do you get a huge feeling of satisfaction?

when if provided that even if

15. What are examples of jobs that you will not get you have a degree?

if provided that unless as long as

الأسئلة التالية (16+17+18) هي صيغ ممتدة من الصف العاشر والأول ثانوي والتوجيهي، وتستخدم لعمل اقتراح أو إعطاء نصيحة. لا يأتي عليها أسئلة عادة.

16. Before you find a full-time job, consider doing voluntary work?

you could if I were you why don't you

17., I'd find out about training courses.

you could if I were you why don't you

18. As you have a Geology degree, do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

you could if I were you why don't you

19. you water to 100°C, it boils.

Unless/ heat When/ heat If/ don't heat If/ didn't heat

20. You will not pass your exams you hard.

as long as/ study unless/ study if/ study

21. Do you usually go home or meet your friends school?

when / finishes provided that/ finish if/ finish

22. Your new computer will last a long time you careful with it.

as long as / are even if/ are

23. We have to go to school, we're tired

when even if if provided that

24. You should practise the presentation several times. (if)

تستخدم (should) لإعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح، ونحولها هنا للحالة الثانية، لأنه من استخدامات الحالة الثانية هو إعطاء النصيحة أو الاقتراح. (هذا السبب الذي تتحول فيه (should) الى (would)). (الشغلة فهم مش حفظ)

25. I think you should send a text message.

If I were you,

26. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they

are captured capturing had been captured has captured

27. During Ramadan, Muslims eat the sun sets.

as long as when unless even if

28. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.

as long as provided that unless if

29. you stop smoking, you will have serious health problems.

If even if unless provided that

30. Salma won't travel abroad unless she a new passport.

issue issues issued will issue

8. (مهم جدًا) الجمل التالية من (31-39) تصف حالات وقعت بالماضي وانتهت... ويطلب منك السؤال إعادة كتابتها بالجمل الشرطية. والجمل التالية تتحدث عن امرين قد وقعا بالماضي أحدهما كان سببًا والآخر نتيجة. وربط بينها باستخدام أداة ربط مثل (so) وقد يستخدم أدوات ربط أخرى مثل (and, but, because).

Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

9. مطلوب منك إعادة كتابة الجملة أعلاه باستخدام الجمل الشرطية. ولن يكون عملك صحيح الا إذا استخدمت الحالة الثالثة التي وظيفتها الحديث عن أمور قد وقعت وانتهت ويستحال ادراكها.

طريقة الحل:

▪ ابدأ الحل باستخدام (if) واتبعها بشق الجملة السببي (سيكون الشق الأول غالبًا مع وجود فاصلة)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home,

▪ ضع فاصلة بدلاً من كلمة (so) والحقها بشق الجملة الثاني النتيجة (سيكون الشق الثاني غالبًا)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of the parade.

اثبت المنفي، واستخدم (could) التي اعطاك إياها واضع السؤال. (اتبعها ب (have + V3))

10. هكذا جمل، يتوجب عليك نفي المثبت واثبات المنفي (بغض النظر عن مكان النفي والاثبات بالجملة)

31. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

32. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

33. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

لا يوجد فاصلة هنا (الجملة 33) ولا بد من تمييز السبب من المعنى

34. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

35. Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholarship, so he didn't get it. (if/ could)

36. I got top marks because I worked really hard the day before the exam. (might not)

If

هنا (بالجملة 36) تظهر لك النتيجة بالبداية، وبالتالي يجب ان تميز المعنى عند الحل.

37. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

.....

38. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. (if/might not)

.....

39. I was unsure about the result. That's why I didn't take this step. مهارات عليا/ نمط غير مألوف

.....

الفكرة من هذا السؤال أن النفي بالشق الأول قد ورد بكلمة (unsure) وليس بعبارات النفي المعتادة (not)

40. If Ali had his own computer, he need to use his friend's computer.

is will would wouldn't

41. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you press that button,

42. I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!

even if as long as provided that when

ANSWERS:

1 don't get 2 buy 3 wouldn't need 4 hadn't invited 5 plants get enough sunlight, they die 6 plants had grown properly, they might have died 7 plants got enough sunlight, they would die 8 you didn't call, I wouldn't come./ you called, I would come. 9 press 10 get 11 have missed 12 will be 13 travel 14 when 15 unless 16 why don't you 17 if I were you 18 you could 19 When/ heat 20 unless/ study 21 when / finishes 22 as long as / are 23 even if 24 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times 25 I would send a text message 26 are captured 27 when 28 unless 29 unless 30 issues 31 I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday. 32 I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number. 33 If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd. 34 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 35 If Sami had applied immediately for the scholarship, he could have got/gotten it. 36 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam. 37 If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have purchased his necessary items. 38 If Marwan hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, he might not have got/gotten top marks. 39 If I had been sure about the results, I wouldn't have taken this step. 40. wouldn't 41 If you press that button, the picture moves 42 even if

VOCABULARY القسم الثاني: المعاني

DERIVATION (الاشتقاق) (الصرف)

المبدأ الأول: اسئلة الاشتقاق مميزة من خلال خياراتها المتاحة التي تظهر فيها نفس الكلمة مشتقة كاسم، أو صفة، أو ظرف، أو فعل. وعليه، فإن كل المبادئ التالية هي خاصة بأسئلة اشتقاق المعاني فقط.

المبدأ الثاني: احفظ وافهم النمط التالي:

The extremely ugly duck moves quickly.

Adv. Adj. N V Adv.

1. تأتي الصفة غالبًا قبل الاسم وتصفه (ugly duck)
2. يأتي الظرف قبل الصفة ويحدد مقدارها (extremely ugly)
3. أصبحت مدرجًا للنمط التالي: ظرف، صفة، اسم (extremely ugly duck)
4. يأتي الفعل غالبًا بعد الاسم (duck moves)
5. يأتي الظرف قبل أو بعد الفعل (moves quickly) أو (quickly moves) كلاهما صحيح.

6. يأتي بعد (the, an, a):

اسم (The duck)، أو مجموعة اسم (The ugly duck)، (The extremely ugly duck)

ما ينطبق على (the) بالنقطة السادسة، ينطبق على كل الأدوات التي تأتي سابقة للاسم مثل صفات الملكية، أو حروف الجر، الخ... (ستراها بعد قليل)

المبدأ الثالث: احفظ نهايات الأفعال التالية:

participate strengthen classify capitalise (ize) encourage

بعض الأفعال ليس لها نهاية تميزها وسنعمد هنا مبدأ أن الكلمة الأقل حروفًا = فعل مثل، (inform)

حفظ نهايات الأفعال هو الأهم لأنك تستطيع من خلاله في بعض الأحيان أن تعرف ما هي الخيارات المتبقية، مثل:

1. Companies usually look for people to hire.

succeed successful successfully successes

1. بما انه الفراغ مسبق بحرف جر، فسيتبادر لذهنك أنك تحتاج لاسم بعد حرف الجر، لكن بما أنه بعد الفراغ هنالك اسم، اذن ستحتاج لصفة تسبق الاسم. (مهم جدًا النظر لما قبل الفراغ ولما بعده).
2. على مبدأ ان الكلمة الأقل حروفًا هي فعل، فعليك استثناء كلمة (succeed).
3. وبما أنك تعرف أن الكلمة المنتهية بـ (ly) هي ظرف، فعليك استثناء كلمة (successfully).
4. وما دمت تعرف أن إزالة الـ (ly) من الكلمة تجعلها صفة فعليك وضع كلمة (successful) جانبًا لتستكمل استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة كلها. (مهم جدًا ان تلتزم بتكتيك استبعاد الخيارات الخاطئة)
5. لم يتبقى عندك الكلمة (successes)، وعليك استثناءها لأنها ستكون اسم غالبًا.
6. هكذا يكون الجواب هو (successful)

المبدأ الرابع: تعرف على أشهر النهايات للأسماء والصفات:

educational accessible comfortable
successful cancerous creative prosthetic
dependent childish sleepless

ADJECTIVES

teacher translator extraction prosthetics equipment
importance appendage knowledge closure
privacy obesity acupuncture childishness
linguist enthusiasm
depth kingdom childhood relationship

NOUNS

النهاية (ic) للصفة والنهاية (ics) للاسم مهم

المبدأ الخامس: أينما وجدت التصريف الثالث أو فعل (ing) في خيارات أسئلة الاشتقاق، فهما صفة غالبًا:

2. We were that everyone loved our performance.

amazed amazement amazingly amaze

3. The party was that we all enjoyed.

interested interesting interest interestingly

(التمرين 2 + 3) تتذكر أن موقع الصفة غالبًا هو قبل الاسم، لكن أضف لذلك انه بعد الفعل (be) تأتي صفة غالبًا.

4. The new employee is as as me. He knows much about livestock.

know known knowledge knowledgeable

(التمرين 4) إذا ظهر لك بالخيارات صفة أصلية وأخرى غير أصلية، اختر الأصلية.

الصفة الغير أصلية: (اشتقت من خلال التصريف الثالث أو من خلال اضافة (ing) للفعل)، أما الأصلية، فهي باقي الصفات.

{function = v/n}

{succeed v1, succeeded v2/v3} مهمة

{remedy = v/n}

{proceed v1, proceeded v2/v3} مهمة

{recommend v1, recommended v2/v3} مهمة

{complement = v/n}

{expand v1, expanded v2/ v3}

{intend v1, intended v2/ v3}

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الاسم أو مجموعة الاسم

بعد أدوات التعريف والتنكير "a, an, the"

5. Fadi has now learned English well enough that he can perform interviews without an
interpret interpreted interpretable interpreter

بعد حروف الجر وأشهرها: "in, on, at, for, of, into, to, from, under, about, above, with, as, by"

6. My manager wrote me a letter of to apply for the new position.
recommend recommended recommending recommendation

بعد ضمائر الإشارة "this, that, those, these" (demonstrative pronouns)

7. You should fill-in this before you leave.
clear clearance cleared clearing

بعد محددات الكميات (quantities) وقد تأتي صفة إذا سبقت ب (be)

"little, a little, few, a few, much, many, most, plenty of, lots of, some, any, no, enough, several, all, half, a lot of"

8. All she wanted was a little to move on.
confident confidence confidently

9. Public areas and buildings are now more to people with disabilities.
access accesses accessibility accessible

بعد الأرقام "one, two, three...etc" (numbers)

10. We need to hire at least three in the new school.
teach teaching teachers taught

بعد صفات الملكية "my, our, your, his, her, its, their" (possessive adjectives)

11. Our has thrived lately.
investment invest invested investing

كفاعل أو مفعول به أو بعد الفعل

12. We should prioritise in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.
sustainability sustained sustain sustainable

13. gives people the ability to resist the infection temporarily or permanently.
immunise immunised immunisation immune

بعد ال (gerund) التي هي عبارة عن فعل + ing الذي يعمل كاسم

14. Mariam is in her second year of studying at the University of Jordan.
economics economical economically economic

15. In addition to teaching for students, Rasha teaches children's literature.
linguistics linguistically linguist linguistic

16. Japan has taken the lead in car
 productional producer production productive

الحالات التي تستخدم فيها الصفة (الامر نفسه فيما يتعلق بمجموعة الاسم)

smart → smarter → the smartest /// beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

قبل الاسم

17. We are looking forward to a long and partnership with your company.
 succeed successful successfully successes

18. The 20th century brought about changes in our lifestyle.
 revolutionarily revolutionary revolutionise revolutionist

بعد أفعال الربط (أشهرها BE) (become, seem, look, appear, sound, taste)

19. Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and were not
 negotiator negotiable negotiation negotiate

تذكر هذا النسق The extremely ugly duck moves quickly

20. Because of traffic jam, it is impossible for me to get home in less than an hour.
 practical practice practitioner practically

21. I avoid drinks which are prepared when having my main meals.
 artifice artificially artificer artificial

بعد المحددات more, most, so, too, very, quite

22. It's quite and useful to travel and work somewhere during and after your study. ★
 recommend recommender recommendable recommendation

حالة المقارنة بالصفات (comparison)

23. The new employee is as as me. He knows much about livestock.
 know known knowledge knowledgeable

بعد الظرف

24. The land became wonderfully and produce more than enough food. ★
 fertilise fertiliser fertilisation fertile

بعد being

25. Being very, she can solve any problem easily.
 intelligent intelligence intelligently intelligencer

26. How do you deal with the knowledge of being than most people?
 smarter smart smartness smartly

27. Dinner is being by mother.
 cooked cooker cooking cook

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الفعل:

Your presence **will** highly motivate me.

Adv.

V

بعد الأفعال المساعدة التالية: (لست بحاجة لتحفظها، فأنت تعرفها وتعرف أن الفعل بعدها مجرد)

{can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, have to, don't have to, has to, doesn't have to, had to, used to, be going to, ought to, do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't}

28. Suha studied hard. I'm sure she will

success successfully successful succeed

29. Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily human bodies using ultrasound devices.

scan scanned scannable scanner

30. When do you to receive your test results?

expect expected expectancy expectantly

بعد {to} (بشرط ان لا تكون حرف جر)

31. Scientists around the world are working to a cure for cancer.

discoverable discover discoverer discovery

32. The way our teacher follows shall take me to

smart smartness smartly smarter

بعد الفاعل

33. Most people nowadays on social media.

blog blogging blogger blogged

بعد ظروف التكرار (adverbs of frequency)

usually, always, never, hardly, sometimes, often, daily

34. The company I work for always total sales.

calculates calculator calculation

قد يأتي الفعل ببداية جملة الأمر (imperative sentence)

35. your pencil so that your writing become legible.

sharp sharpen sharpener sharper

الحالات التي يستخدم فيها الضرف

slow (adj.) + ly = slowly (adv.)

easy (adj.) + ly = easily (adv.)

في نهاية الجملة (يصف الفعل)

36. It is important to spend your time

produce production productively productive

37. The students completed their science project.
 success succeeded successful successfully
38. The doctors prevented the spread of the virus.
 success succeeded successful successfully
39. There are many ways to keep our children engaged when stuck at home.
 academically academy academic academies

حالة المقارنة بالظروف (comparison)

40. Ahmad is a good man. He works as as possible.
 hard hardly harden hardly

يأتي الظرف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

41. A good advertisement **will/ is going to** attract customers.
 certain certainly certainty

يأتي الظرف ببداية الجملة (ستظهر لك فاصلة بعد الفراغ غالبًا)

42., I don't believe this story.
 basically basic base based

About Adverbs

- She is **always** late. (**after Be**)
- She **always** comes late. (**before other main verbs**)
- She will **always** come late. (**between modals/ Semi-modals and main verbs**)
- She comes **early every day**. (**at the end**)
- **Basically**, she comes on time. (**at the beginning**)
- **Actually**, She doesn't come late.

DO NOT place the following adverbs at the beginning of sentence/ clause: (**always, ever, rarely, seldom and never**)

تطلب تمارين الكتاب التالية منك أن تشتق الصفة بنفسك. (أسئلة مقالية لم تعد تأتي وازاريًا لكنها موجودة بالكتاب ومطلوبة، ينصح بالاطلاع عليها)

43. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil. (**produce**)
44. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (**medicine**)
45. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (**nine**)
46. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
47. Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century. (**origin**)
48. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (**invent**)
49. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (**discover**)
50. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (**influence**)

51. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct (qualify)
52. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (recommend)
53. Congratulations on a very business deal. (succeed)
54. We should always be ready to listen to good (advise)
55. My father often talks about what he did in his (young)
56. It's important to have an of different countries' customs. (aware)

المبدأ السابع: ستضطرب في بعض الأحيان للجوء للمعنى (دراسة الاشتقاق تفيدك من 60-70% بالحل فقط):

57. Anyone with heart, lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice before flying.
circulate circulation circulated circulates
- المبدأ الثامن:** تقتبس بعض الجمل، أو العبارات من القطع والتمارين كما هي (بصمية)
58. Students can use to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
tablet computers identity fraud filter security settings
59. Be careful when you answer the question, and try not to
earn respect make a mistake make small talk join a company
60. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
homoeopathy acupuncture complementary conventional

أفكار إضافية Additional issues

الأفعال {make, let, help} (يأتي مفعول به بعدها ومن ثم فعل مجرد)

61. I can make him
confession confessed confess confessing
62. She made him the exercise again.
do does doer did
63. She lets the students in class.
sing singer singing sings
64. I am trying to help him for a new bike.
look looking is looked looks

ادرس الكلمات التالية:

تستخدم الكلمات (few, a few) مع الأسماء المعدودة

تستخدم الكلمات (little, a little) مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

تستخدم كلمة (many) مع الأسماء المعدودة بينما تستخدم كلمة (much) مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

اسم وصفة أكثر {al}

{arriv**al** = n} {natur**al**, crimin**al**, form**al** = adj.}

اسم وصفة أكثر {ant}

{inhabit**ant** = n} {signific**ant**, import**ant**, domin**ant** = adj.}

صفة وفعل أكثر {ate}

{accur**ate** = adj.} {particip**ate**, calcul**ate**, domin**ate**, negoti**ate** = v}

صفة وفعل أكثر {en}

{golden**en** = adj.} {encourage, enable, sharp**en**, strength**en** = v}

صفة واسم {ry}

{bakery, Chemist**ry** = n} {satisfactory**ry**, complement**ry** = adj.}

صفة واسم {y}

{lucky**y** = adj.} {academy**y** = n}

اسم وصفة {ing}

{function = v/n} {recommend v1, recommended v2/v3}

{succeed v1, succeeded v2/v3} {complement = v/n}

{remedy = v/n} {expand v1, expanded v2/ v3}

{proceed v1, proceeded v2/v3} {intend v1, intended v2/ v3}

أفعال الربط (يأتي بعدها صفة غالبًا) LINKING VERBS

smell = يشم / تبدو رائحة =

taste = يتذوق / يبدو طعم =

sound = صوت / يبدو =

seem = يبدو =

look = ينظر / يبدو شكل =

appear = يبدو =

become = يصبح =

المبدأ التاسع: ان أسئلة الاشتقاق هي نفس أسئلة المعاني، والفرق بينهم هو أن خيارات سؤال الاشتقاق هي نفس الكلمة لكن باشتقاقات مختلفة، بينما سؤال المعاني كلماته مختلفة عن بعضها

65. Abeer teaches maths. She is a brilliant in my school. سؤال اشتقاق
mathematician mathematical mathematics mathematically

66. Ahmad's job doesn't pay very well, but it is very, so he doesn't want to leave it. سؤال معاني
seminar translation secure doctor

(تعرف على الاشتقاقات الواردة بالجدول أدناه: (ركز على اللون الأحمر (قد يطلب منك ان تكتبها))

NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB	ADVERB
production	productive produced	produce	productively
medicine	medical	-	medically
nine	ninth	-	ninthly
inheritance	inherited	inherit	-
origin	original		originally
invention	inventive invented	invent	inventively
discovery discoveries	discovered	discover	-
influence	influential	-	Influentially
qualification	qualified	qualify	-
recommendation	recommended	recommend	-
success	successful	succeed	successfully
advice	advised	advise	-
youth	young	-	-
awareness	aware	-	-

أسئلة إضافية

67. Some universities offer difference-in-pronunciation courses that suit individual needs.
region regional regionalise regionally
68. I need a piece of on which computer to buy.
advise advice advisor advised
69. Have you read about the importance of Islamic in history
achieve achieved achieving achievements
70. Hani is a very competent worker. He looks also, and he can perform any task.
adaptable adaptation adapt adapted
71. 4 Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
viable alien skeptical conventional
72. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and
fertile fertilised fertilise fertilisers
73. In order to turn the deserts into and productive land, engineers built an 800-mile canal.
fertile fertilization fertilise fertiliser
74. Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
immunised immunisation immunise immune
75. How quickly does blood round the body?
circulate circulated circulation circulating

76. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
self-confidence waterproof inspire original
77. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
philosopher physician chemist polymath
78. 2 Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
an alarm clock a warning a telephone call a danger
79. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
sustainabil sustainably sustainabilise sustainability
80. One of the most important things that we give children is a good (educate)
81. If you work hard, I'm sure you will (success)
82. Congratulations! Not many people such high marks. (achievement)
83. My father works for an that helps to protect the environment. (organise)
84. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Answers:

1 successful 2 amazed 3 interesting 4 knowledgeable 5 interpreter 6 recommendation 7 clearance 8 confidence 9 accessible 10 teachers 11 investment 12 sustainability 13 immunisation 14 economics 15 linguistics 16 production 17 successful 18 revolutionary 19 negotiable 20 practically 21 artificially 22 recommendable 23 knowledgeable 24 fertile 25 intelligent 26 smarter 27 cooked 28 succeed 29 scan 30 expect 31 discover 32 smartness 33 blog 34 calculates 35 sharpen 36 productively 37 successfully 38 successfully 39 academically 40 hardly 41 certainly 42 basically 43 production 44 medical 45 ninth 46 inheritance 47 original 48 invention 49 discoveries 50 influential 51 qualifications 52 recommendation 53 successful 54 advice 55 youth 56 awareness 57 circulation 58 tablet computers 59 make a mistake 60 complementary 61 confess 62 do 63 sing 64 look 65 mathematician 66 secure 67 regional 68 advice 69 achievements 70 adaptable 71 viable 72 fertilisers 73 fertile 74 immunisation 75 circulate 76 waterproof 77 physician 78 a warning 79 sustainability 80 education 81 succeed 82 achieve 83 organisation 84 development

compromise online distance learning headphones earn aware

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.

1. Please listen to the music through....., so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. Are smokers well- of the dangers of smoking to their health?
3. Parents should encourage their children to between what they want and what others want.
4. Students can enroll onto courses in some Jordanian universities.

ANSWERS: 1 headphones 2 aware 3 compromise 4 online distance learning

WORD FUNCTIONS وظائف الكلمات

CONSEQUENCE/ RESULT نتيجة

in this way وبهذه الطريقة
as a consequence نتيجة لذلك
therefore وبالتالي
so لذا
as a result نتيجة لـ
consequently بناء عليه

CAUSE

because لأن
because of بسبب
since بما أن
due to بسبب

OPPOSITION

however إلا أن
although بالرغم من
despite بالرغم من
whereas بينما

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

1. The underlined phrase indicates/ suggests

consequence opposition agreement cause

ANSWER: consequence

IDIOMS

- ★ **feel blue** يحزن
- ★ **see red** يغضب
- ★ **have the green light** يسمح
- ★ **red-handed** بالجرم المشهود
- ★ **out of the blue** بشكل مفاجئ
- ★ **a white elephant** مكلف دون فائدة
- ★ **get cold feet** ان تفقد الثقة في آخر لحظة
- ★ **get it off (your) chest** (تشكي همك) انك تطلع اللي بصدرك
- ★ **play it by ear** سرعة البديهة بالتعامل مع المواقف بحسب ما تتطور
- ★ **keep your chin up** ان تبقى متماسكاً بالمواقف الصعبة
- ★ **have a head for figures** ان تمتلك استثنائية بالتعامل مع الأرقام والحسابات
- ★ **put (my) back into it** يكرس جهده في شيء ما

1. What feeling does the idiom (feel blue) represent?

happiness sadness fear anger

2. What idiom represents (anger)?

see red a white elephant out of the blue feel blue

3. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute.

get cold feet get it off my chest have a head for figures

ANSWERS: 1 sadness 2 see red 3 get cold feet

PHRASAL VERBS / VERB PHRASES الأفعال المركبة

know about يعرف عن
give out يعطي
wake up يستيقظ
look around يلقي نظرة
focus on يركز على
fond of مولع بـ

connect with يتواصل مع
fill in يملأ
settle down يستقر
get started يبدأ
bounce back ينهض مجددًا

turn on يُفَعِّل / يشغل
take place يقع
meet up يلتقي
rely on يعتمد على
cope with يتماشى مع

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story take?
down up around place
2. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and down.
turn get look settle
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and
look around know about fill in meet up

ANSWERS: 1 place 2 settle 3 look around

COLLOCATIONS المتلازمات اللفظية

catch → attention يجذب انتباهه

get → idea يخطر له فكرة

take → interest يهتم

spend → time يمضي وقتاً

attend → course يحضر دورة

economic → growth نمو اقتصادي

draw up → a timetable يضع جدولاً

take → a break يأخذ استراحة

make → a difference يحدث تغييراً

ask → questions يطرح سؤالاً

earn → respect يكسب احترام

cause → offence يسبب إهانة

urban → planning تخطيط حضري

public → transport وسائل نقل عامة

biological → waste مخلفات بيولوجية

carbon → footprint آثار كربون

negative → effect تأثير سلبي

do → exercise (رياضة) يمارس تمرين

make → a start يبدأ

do → a subject يدرس مادة

make → a mistake يرتكب خطأ

shake → hands يصافح باليد

join → a company ينضم لمؤسسة

make → small talk يجري حديثاً قصيراً

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
make a mistake shake hands make a difference earn respect
2. The boy Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
got caught took spent
3. If you want to lose weight, you should exercise every day.
make do earn cause

ANSWERS: 1 make a mistake 2 caught 3 do timetable

SYNONYMS المترادفات

✳ angry = cross = annoyed غاضب

✳ costs = charges = fees اجور/ تكاليف

✳ compulsory = obligatory الزامي

✳ appendage = limb طرف

✳ sponsor = fund يمول

✳ tablets = pills أقراص دواء

✳ signs of illness = symptoms أعراض

✳ unconscious state = coma إغماء

✳ growing warm = getting annoyed يشتاط غضباً

✳ lessons = tuition دروس

✳ ailment = illness مرض

✳ speak = communicate يتواصل/ يتكلم

✳ apparatus = equipment معدات

✳ artificial = prosthetic صناعي

✳ swift = fast سريع

✳ special tests = medical trials اختبارات/ تجارب طبية

✳ smartphone = mobile phone هاتف ذكي/ نقال

✳️ **wealthy country = developed nation** دولة متقدمة

✳️ **ground-breaking = new = innovative** رائد

✳️ **car = vehicle** سيارة/ مركبة

Sami recites some verses from the Holy Quran whenever he feels cross.

1. What synonym can replace the underlined word in the sentence above?

ill happy angry hangry

He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

2. Find a synonym to the word "equipment" in the text above.

ANSWER: 1 angry 2 apparatus

ANTONYMS المتضادات

✳️ **natural >< artificial**

✳️ **majority >< minority**

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.

Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the text above.

ANSWER: artificial

SUFFIXES / PREFIXES

What does the suffix "proof" mean in the word "waterproof"?

A. to provide protection. B. to provide water. C. to provide arms. D. to provide accidents.

ANSWER: A

GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

1. أفعال متبوعة بـ **GERUNDS** : risk

2. أفعال متبوعة بـ **INFINITIVES** : agree/ afford/ want

3. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما دون أن يتغير المعنى (غير مهمة): love /hate /prefer /like

4. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما مع تغير المعنى: **start /stop** (الفعل start غير مهم)

1. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped.....

to work working work worked

2. I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.

getting to getting to get get

3. I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to one at the moment. انتبه

buy buying to buy will buy

4. Please hurry up. Let's not risk the bus.

miss to miss missing missed

ANSWERS: 1 working 2 to get 3 buy 4 missing

RHETORICAL DEVICES

تشبيه: Simile

يستدل على هذا الاسلوب عندما نقول أن هذا الشيء يشبه هذا الشيء. والكلمات التالية تدل على ان الحل هو (Simile) يشبه resemble, نفس بعض like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike

استعارة: Metaphor

يستدل على هذا الاسلوب عندما نعتبر أن شيء ما هو هكذا. فمثلاً نقول: الحياة رحلة. Life is a journey. هنالك تشابه وصعوبة أحيانا بالتمييز بين Simile و Metaphor لكن يسهل هذا الأمر عندما نجد الكلمات المفتاحية التالية: والتي تدلنا على ان الحل هو Simile. انظر للمثالين التاليين:

يشبه resemble, نفس بعض like, as, as adj. as, similar, alike

- Life is a journey. **Metaphor**
- Life like a journey. **Simile**

أسماء الأصوات: Onomatopoeia

سهلة جدًا وتمثل بأن لكثير من الأشياء حولنا اصوات تمثلها كلمات مثل: صوت الشيء وهو قادم من بعيد ويصل لعندك ومن ثم يبتعد Zooming همهمة Hum طنين Buzz تزمير honk ارتطام جسم صلب صغير بزجاج Ping صوت نزول المطر او قطرة الماء Plop (نلاحظ انه حفظهم ليس صعبا والسبب انها تمثل نفس صوت الشيء)

تجسيد الجماد بصورة انسان: Personification

من السهل تمييزها عندما يشبه الجماد بسلوك بشري مثل:

- The sun shone warm and welcoming. اشرفت الشمس دافئة ومرحبة.

Study the following sentences and identify the type of rhetorical device used.

1. The world will be at your fingertips.
2. You were as brave as a lion.
3. The calm lake was a mirror.
4. The calm lake is like a mirror.
5. Ticktock, ticktock... the sound of the clock was all that could be heard in my room.
6. Lightning danced across the sky.
7. Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
8. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
9. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

ANSWERS:

1 metaphor 2 simile 3 metaphor 4 simile 5 onomatopoeia 6 personification 7 simile 8 onomatopoeia 9 personification:

هذا التمرين يطلب تمييز الفرق بين كل زوج ادرسها وافهمها Explain/ Compare the difference in meaning

- **share ideas:** to give your ideas to another person
- **compare ideas:** two or more people consider ideas if similar or different
- **create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist
- **contribute to a website:** offer your work to the website
- **research information:** to use many sources to find the information
- **present information:** to give the results of your research in a presentation

- **monitor what is happening:** you know what is happening and following the developments
- **find out what is happening:** you don't know what is happening and want to discover it
- **give a talk to people:** formal speech
- **talk to people:** informal discussion
- **show photos:** show people photos
- **send photos:** send photos to people

- is to construct a website that currently does not exist.

A. monitor a website B. share a website C. create a website D. compare a website

ANSWER: C

PREPOSITIONS

about حول / عن as كما at عند / في in في into الى / داخل on على

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 quotation 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: 1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

LITERATURE SPOT B الأدب

Read the following lines from *around the world in eighty days*, then answer the questions that follow.

"Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused."

What idea do the above lines represent?

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطي لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWER: money

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

فكرة السؤال بنفس مبدأ فكرة الاقتباس (اقتبس الجملة أو السطر أو العبارة التي تمثل الأفكار التالية):

1 time 2 money 3 transport

سؤال بسيط جدًا وبحسب الفقرة التي تعطي لك، اكتب الفكرة (idea) المطلوبة بنفس هذه الطريقة. (مش مطلوب منك تحفظ شي)

ANSWERS:

1 ('Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.') ('No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.')

2 Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

3 Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

احفظ المعاني التالية: (معرفتكم للمعاني التالية ستساعدكم بشكل كبير في فهم الأسئلة والاجابة عليها)

speck بقعة	gay accord تناغم ايجابي	soared يحلق
sank يغوص	tender green اخضر يانع	nest عش
stalks ساق النبتة	swift سريع	slid ينزلق
mate رفيق	alliteration تكرار الحرف الأول	pattern نمط

content راض
stanza مقطع
palings سياج
howdahs هودج
fence سياج
Parsee فارسي
aggressive عدواني

visible مرئي
verse بيت شعر
bargain يساوم
foreseen متوقع
hut كوخ
steamer باخرة
wry grimace كآبة ساخرة

companion رفيق
rhythm ايقاع
hamlet قرية صغيرة
obstacle عائق
Kiouni اسم الفيل
enclosed مغلق عليه

means of conveyance وسيلة نقل

growing warm = getting annoyed يشتاط غضبًا

facial expression تعبير الوجه

bungalow بيت ذو طابق واحد

rhyming words كلمات بنفس القافية

rhyme scheme مخطط القافية

فيما يتعلق بسؤال القصيدة المتعلق بتكرار الاحرف ومخطط القافية... كل ذلك تم توضيحه بالدوسية وحصّة اليوتيوب بإمكانك مشاهدة الفيديو وورق الدوسية المتعلق بهذا الشأن. ارسل واتس لـ 0775557300

القسم الثالث: معاني E-E والقطع

calculation (n) calculate (v)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	حساب يحسب
computer chip (noun)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة كمبيوتر
floppy disk (noun)	a flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC (noun)	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.	كمبيوتر (حاسوب) شخصي
program (noun)		برنامج
smartphone (noun)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (noun)	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية (الإنترنت)
ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال
rely on (p. verb) reliable (adj.)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
sat nav system (noun)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة

(1) The History of Computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program.

It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared.

Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Ex. 4 (SB P7)/ EXTRA Ex. 1 Read the text carefully, and then answer the following questions.

1) Where was the first ever computer found?

.....

2) What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

.....

3) List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.

.....

4) How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?

.....

.....

5) We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

.....

- 6) When were the inventors able to invent the first generation of modern computers?
.....
- 7) Quote the sentence that shows the size of room that need to place the first generation of modern computers in.
.....
- 8) In your opinion, why would the first generation of modern computers take 25 minutes to complete one calculation?
.....
- 9) When was the mouse invented?
.....
- 10) Was it possible to share information via the floppy disks?
.....
- 11) When was the first smartphones appeared?
.....
- 12) What does the pronoun in bold in the first line refer to?
.....
- 13) What does the pronoun in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....

1 It was found on the seabed in Greece. 2 A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres. 3 The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer. 4 I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. On the other hand I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. 5 I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development. 6 In the 1940s 7 "One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it." 8 As it is the first time to produce such invention, it wouldn't be as fast as we expect nowadays. 9 In 1964 10 Yes, it was 11 They appeared after 2007. 12 computer 13 first computer program/ one calculation/ the process of calculation

blog (noun) blog (verb)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة يدون
email exchange (n) email (verb)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الإيميلات يرسل إيميل
social media (noun)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (noun)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوجي ما يعرف ب(آيباد)
whiteboard (noun)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	سبورة الالكترونية
post (verb) post (noun)	to put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it	ينشر منشور
user (noun)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج انشاء مواقع الكترونية
web hosting (noun)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة موقع على الانترنت
access (verb) access (noun) accessible (adjective)	to find information, especially on a computer	يصل وصول قابل للوصول
filter (noun) filter (verb)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	تصفية يصفي
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	احتيال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings (n)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان

(2) Using Technology in Classrooms

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. Here are some ideas:

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. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

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

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They** could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

14) In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?

.....
.....

15) Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?

.....
.....

14 Digital information can be used to educate people in a many ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the internet to find information on what you are studying. 15 Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

(3) The Internet of Things

What is the 'Internet of Things'?

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

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!

An unknown 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!

16) **Ex. 8 (AB P8)** Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.
.....

Ex. 11 (AB P8) Read the article once more, then answer the questions.

17) What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
.....

18) Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.
.....

19) According to the text, how will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit?
.....

20) What does the word "others" in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....

21) According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
.....

22) In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?
.....

Ex. 9 (AB P8) Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words.

23) The article is about how the Internet **has developed / is developing**.

24) The writer **says what he thinks / gives different opinions**.

16 Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn. 17 It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav. 18 communicate 19 The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise. 20 other people with a different opinion 21 Some people are excited because they think their lives will be easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. 22 it seems very exciting as it is easing our lives, however we can't deny the fact that it might be dangerous because if someone managed to access our system he/she can cause a big damage 23 is developing 24 gives different opinions

complementary medicine (noun) complement (verb)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي يتم / يكمل
conventional (adj.) convention (noun) conventionally (adv.)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي تقليد (عُرف) بشكل تقليدي
acupuncture (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر (الإبر الصينية)
ailment (noun)	illness	مرض عادي
allergy (noun) allergic (adjective)	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية تحسس
arthritis (noun) arthritic (adjective)	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل التهاب مفصلي
herbal remedy (n) remedy (verb) remedial (adjective)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	تدوي بالأعشاب يعالج علاجي
homoeopathy (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	علاج الأعشاب والوصفات الطبيعية
immunisation (noun)	giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease	التلقيح
immunisation (noun) immunise (verb) immune (adjective)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	التلقيح يلقح / يحصن ملقح / محصن
practitioner (noun) practise (verb) practical (adjective) practically (adverb)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	ممارس يمارس عملي بشكل عملي
migraine (noun)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي (شديد)
viable (adjective) viability (noun)	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق قابلية
antibody (noun)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
option (noun) optional (adjective)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار اختياري
sceptical (adjective) sceptic (noun) scepticism (noun)	having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك شك شكوكية
malaria (noun)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا

(4) Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

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

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

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

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In **my** opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

25) Ex. 3 (SB P 14) What medical conditions may be treated using complementary medicine?
.....

Ex. 4 (SB P15) Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 26)** Doctors used to be convinced that only conventional forms of medicine worked. (.....)
- 27)** Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. (.....)
- 28)** At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy was useless. (.....)
- 29)** Complementary medicine can treat malaria. (.....)

Ex. 5 (SB P15) Answer the following questions about the article.

30) The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
.....

31) "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences.
.....

- 32) Find in the first paragraph a word that holds the meaning of “doubtful”.
.....
- 33) Is “acupuncture” a form of non-conventional treatment or a form conventional treatment?
.....
- 34) Is “herbal remedy” a form of non-conventional treatment or a form conventional treatment?
.....
- 35) Why can’t “complementary medicine” be used for all medical treatments?
.....
- 36) Refer to the last line in the last paragraph and find out the reference of the word in bold.
.....

25 insomnia, arthritis, migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies 26 True 27 True 28 False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped. 29 False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. 30 I think people’s opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine. 31 I think that as soon as a complementary treatment looks logically fine, then Doctors may use it. in addition, surely it would be fine to substitute conventional treatments with non-conventional treatments when treating common ailments. 32 sceptical 33 non-conventional treatment 34 non-conventional treatment 35 Because it can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. 36 one doctor.

feel blue (idiom/ verb)	feel sad	يحزن
have the green light (idiom/ verb)	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح / يعطي إذنًا
out of the blue (idiom /adjective)	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	مفاجيء
white elephant (idiom/ noun)	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف دون فائدة
red-handed (idiom adj.)	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بجرم
bounce back (p. verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض مجددًا بعد انتكاسة
see red (idiom/ verb)	to be angry	يغضب
raise (verb)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير سؤال أو مسألة
setback (noun)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	فشل
optimistic (adjective) optimism (noun) optimist (noun)	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل تفاؤل الشخص المتفائل
focus on (phrasal verb) focus (noun) focused (adjective)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز تركيز مركز
cross (adj.)	angry or annoyed	غاضب

IPA	a set of phonetic symbols used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.	Ex. 7 (SB P17)
commitment (noun) commit (verb) committed (adjective)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام يلتزم ملزم
decline (verb) decline (noun)	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض انخفاض
healthcare (noun)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (noun) expect (verb) expectation (noun)	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (noun) mortal (noun/ adj.) mortally (adverb)	death , especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات مमित على نحو قاتل
obese (adjective) obesity (noun)	extremely fat , in a way that is dangerous to your health	سمين سمنة

(5) Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

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

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

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

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

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

Ex. 3 (SB P16) Read the article again and answer the questions.

37) What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

.....

38) What is controversial about the researchers' study?

.....

39) What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?

.....

40) Refer to the text and find an idiom that has the meaning of "sad".

.....

41) Based on the text, what symptom may a man have if they see red?

.....

42) The text mentioned an antonym to the word "negative" locate it.

.....

37 They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease. **38** Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude. **39** It seems so clear to me that the study discusses what we experience in our life. We all know that anger has harmful effects on our health. **40** feel blue **41** a headache **42** positive

sanitation (n)	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
dental (adj.)	relating to teeth	متعلق بطب الاسنان
publicise (v) publicity (n)	to give information about something to the public , so that they know about it	ينشر / يعلن
infant mortality (n)	deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل الوفاة عند حديثي الولادة
work force (n)	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
strenuous (adj.)	using or needing a lot of effort	شاق

(6) Health in Jordan: A report

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

(A) Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2014 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

(B) Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

(C) Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2017 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2017 CE.

Conclusion: The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country.

- 43) **Ex. 1 (SB P18)** "Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East."
Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.

.....
.....

Ex. 4 (SB P18) Read the report again and answer these questions.

- 44) What is the title of the report?

.....

- 45) What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

.....

- 46) Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

.....

43 Since the government is committed to make healthcare a priority for all people, more than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres and 188 dental clinics have been built recently. In 2014 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were

fully immunized. **44** Health in Jordan: A report **45** They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read. **46** The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as *As a result of*, *According to* and *Although*; the statistics included add to the formality.

(7) Get moving!

- A. A growing problem:** In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. *(1) Another big factor is lack of exercise.* People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- B. Time to listen** Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. *(2) School children are less physically active than they used to be.* Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.
- C. It's good for you!** Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running. *(3) They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.* The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
- D. Useful tips** Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. *(4) It doesn't have to take much extra time.* You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

47) According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

.....

48) What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?

.....

49) Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?

.....

50) Guess the meaning of the word in bold in paragraph (C).

.....

51) The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

47 the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
 48 at least an hour's exercise every day 49 No, they don't: "However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this." 50 Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort. 51 getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone

apparatus (n) (s)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage (noun) append (verb)	a body part , such as an arm or a leg , connected to the main trunk of the body	ملحق يُلحق
artificial (adjective) artifice (noun) artificially (adverb)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي حيلة بشكل مصنع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	عضو (جسم)
prosthetic (adj.) (n) prosthetics (noun)	(noun) an artificial body part (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part	طرف صناعي صناعية (يد/ قدم)
sponsor (verb) sponsor (noun) sponsored (adj.)	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى رعاية برعاية (ممول)

(8) Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea, as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Ex. 4 (SB P21) Read the newspaper article and answer the questions below.

- 1) Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
.....
- 2) How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
.....
- 3) Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
.....
- 4) What does the suffix -proof mean in the following words (waterproof/ fireproof)?
.....
- 5) What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?
.....
- 6) Why couldn't Adeeb's father swim in the sea?
.....
- 7) How many countries is Adeeb going to visit?
.....
- 8) What other apparatus have been made by Adeeb?
.....
- 9) What makes the fireproof helmet useful?
.....

1 Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE. 2 He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet. 3 Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics. 4 It means 'to provide protection against something'. 5 The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with heart problems while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart. 6 Because he could not risk getting his artificial leg wet. 7 Seven countries. 8 A tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor. 9 It has a built-in camera system that helps rescue workers in emergency cases.

coma (noun)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia (noun)	a mental illness . its symptoms are problems with memory, personality changes and reasoning	مرض عقلي (الخرف)
drug (noun)	a medicine/ substance used for making medicines	عقار
implant (noun) implant (verb)	a piece of tissue , prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زرعة طبية يزرع
medical trial (n) trial (verb)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness { <i>effect(ive)(ness)</i> } and safety of medications	تجربة طبية يجرب
pill (noun)	small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	قرص دواء
scanner (noun) scan (verb)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح ضوئي يمسح
side effect (noun)	medicine effects on a body in addition to curing pain or illness	أعراض جانبية

stroke (noun)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	سكتة دماغية
symptom (noun)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	أعراض المرض
MRI (noun)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	تصوير الرنين المغناطيسي
cancerous (adj.) cancer (noun)	something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني سرطان

(9) In the future

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.

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.

Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain *scanner* called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously {previ(ous)/(ly)} been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single *pill* every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual *side effects* such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

10) **Ex. 4 (SB P23)** Look at the third sub-heading in the article. How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

.....

11) What was the outcome of the research done on monkeys?

.....

12) Based on the second paragraph, what's the function of the (MRI) scanner?

.....

13) The underlined sentence mentioned a success, when was that achievement?

.....

14) Based on the text what illness can cause a hair loss?

.....

15) Refer to the text and pick up a word that holds the meaning of "state of unconsciousness".

.....

10 This website is promoting medical advances, so its information may be exaggerated. The new drug may be less effective than the article claims. In addition, the text says 'so far' treatment is going well; it does not say it has been proven to work. 11 It showed that a brain implant had improved the monkeys' decision-making abilities. 12 it can be used to enable doctors communicate with some patients in a coma 13 it was in 2012 14 cancer 15 coma

cope with (p. verb)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يواكب
expansion (noun) expand (verb)	the act of making something bigger	توسيع يوسع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	طرف جسم
outpatients (noun)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مرضى العيادات الخارجية
paediatric (adj.) paediatrics (noun) paediatrician (n)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال طب الأطفال اخصائي الأطفال
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease , especially cancer	علاج إشعاعي
reputation (noun) repute (verb)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
ward (noun) ward (verb)	a room in a hospital , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح (مستشفى)
bionic (adjective)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	الكثروني
career (noun)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	وظيفة

(10) The King Hussein Cancer Center امتحان 2003

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Ex.1 (SB P 24) Critical thinking: Read the following information and discuss the questions.

"The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 9.7 million in 2017 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.7 million."

16) How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?

.....

17) What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?

.....

Ex.4 (SB P 25) Read the article again and answer the questions.

18) Why does the hospital need to expand?

.....

19) Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.

.....

20) What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

.....

21) What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

.....

22) Does Jordan have another comprehensive centers for cancer treatment?

.....

23) Quote the sentence which indicates that the address of KHCC is in Amman?

.....

16 It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase. 17 The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone. 18 The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment. 19 It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities. 20 The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. 21 There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid. 22 No it does not 23 Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult

(11) Accident victim gets amazing new hand

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.

Ex.10 (AB P 17) Read the article again and answer the questions.

24) Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?

.....

25) Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

.....

26) Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

.....

27) Find a word that is the opposite/ antonym of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

.....

28) Name the Sensory description mentioned in the first paragraph.

.....

29) For how long has Sorensen wear his old-prosthetic hand?

.....

24 Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects. 25 because he lost his left hand in an accident 26 his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use 27 prosthetic/ artificial 28 sense of touch 29 for nine years

arithmetic (noun) ممکن صفة کلغة	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
geometry (noun) geometric (adjective) geometrically (adverb)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة هندسي بشكل هندسي
mathematician (noun) mathematics (noun) mathematical (adj.)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	مختص بالرياضيات رياضيات حسابي
philosopher (noun) philosophise (verb) philosophical (adj.)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	حکیم (فيلسوف) يتفلسف فلسفي
physician (noun)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath (noun)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	شخص ذو معرفة واسعة
ground-breaking (adj.) break (verb)	new, innovative	رائد
inheritance (noun) inherit (verb)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث يرث
revolutionise (verb) revolution (noun) revolutionary (adj.)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يحدث ثورة ثورة ثوري
composition (noun) compose (verb)	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف يؤلف
algebra (noun) algebraic (adjective)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
musical harmony (n) harmonious (adj.) harmonise (verb)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغم موسيقي متناغم ينسجم
camera obscura (n)	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	حجرة تصوير مظلمة
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم ريشة
minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مأذنة
windmills (noun)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طواحين الهواء

(12) The importance of Islamic achievements in history

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

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

Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.
.....
- 2) What was Jabir ibn Hayyan famous for?
.....
- 3) Who is first to produce sulphuric acid?
.....
- 4) When did Ali ibn Nafi' pass away?
.....
- 5) Based on the first paragraph, where do the chemists weigh items?
.....
- 6) Mention the place where Fatima built a learning centre.
.....
- 7) List four titles of which Al-Kindi was famous for.
.....

1 I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed. 2 he was famous for chemistry. 3 Jabir ibn Hayyan 4 857 CE 5 in a laboratory 6 in Fez, Morocco 7 physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist

artificially-created (adj.) create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصطنع يصنع صناعة/ خلق
carbon-neutral (adj.) neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	خالٍ من الكربون يحاد حياد
criticise (verb) critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد نقد نقدي (انتقادي) / حرج
desalination (noun) desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تخلية مياه البحر يزيل ملوحة
grid (noun)	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة (شبكة) الطاقة
inoculation (noun) inoculate (verb) inoculable (adjective)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تلقيح يلقح قابل للتلقيح
megaproject (noun)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adjective)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	صفر نفايات
outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else	يفوق / يرجح
pedestrian (noun) pedestrian (adjective)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة متعلق بالمشاة / تافه
vary (verb) variation (noun) variable (adjective)	to differ according to the situation	يختلف اختلاف متغير
restore (verb) restoration (noun)	repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	يسترجع استعادة
sustainability (noun) sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة يحافظ مستدام

(13) Masdar City – a positive step?

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

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Ex. 3 (SB P33) Read the essay on page 32 again and answer the questions.

8) What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

.....

9) What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

.....

10) Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

.....

11) The first paragraph listed some projects, name 4 of them.

.....

12) Which city hosts Masdar project.

.....

13) What type Masdar City's current residents?

.....

14) Refer to the seventh paragraph and read the underlined sentence. How far do you agree with it? Justify your answer.

.....

15) The forth paragraph has a word that holds the same meaning of "car", locate it.

.....

8 Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes. 9 The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable. 10 It is beneficial that it keeps the environment clean and helps saving resources as well as money. 11 motorways, airports, stations and tunnels 12 Abu Dhabi 13 they are all students 14 I do agree with the sentence that it is quite important to support current cities which are already exist and inhabited. Ignoring these cities means that their people will need to leave them. OR I do not agree with the sentence that it is much better to build such megaproject from the scratch. That means it will not be possible to build such new city with the presence of old buildings and infrastructures. 15 vehicles

irrigate (verb) irrigation (noun)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	الري يسقي
botany (noun)	the study of plants, and agriculture	علم النبات
legacy (noun)	what someone leaves to the world after their death	إرث

(14) A founding father of farming امتحان 2004

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) *who was the King of Toledo*. His great passions were botany, (2) *which is the study of plants*, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) *that described how to treat different types of soil*. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) *that he and his followers put in place* are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Ex. 9 (AB P22) Read the text again and answer the questions.

16) Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

.....

17) Find a word in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.

.....

18) Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?

.....

19) Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

.....

20) Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.

.....

21) Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

.....

16 writing A Book of Agriculture and designing water pumps and irrigation systems **17** irrigate **18** agriculturally productive; "produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population" **19** 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice. **20** the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture **21** I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons. Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus as a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

كل كلمات القطع التي ستظهر من الان فصاعدًا، قم بنفسك الان بتحديد الجزء المهم بالمعنى الانجليزي من اجل حفظه وربطه بالكلمة

academic (adj./ n) academy (noun) academically (adv.)	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي أكاديمية أكاديميًا
compulsory (adj.)	obligatory; required	إلزامي
contradictory (adj.) contradict (verb) contradiction (n)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض يتناقض تناقض
developed nation (noun)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
fluently (adverb) fluency (noun) fluent (adjective)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة طلاقة فصيح
tuition (noun) tutorial (noun) tutor (verb/ noun)	teaching, in small groups a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس درس خصوصي معلم خصوصي / يعلم
proficiency (noun) proficient (adj.)	a good standard of ability and skill	كفاءة كفؤ

(15) The time we spend at school

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

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of **these** are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year **numbers** 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

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

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

Ex. 4 (SB P 45) Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
.....
2. Who do more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
.....
3. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
.....
4. Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
.....
5. What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
.....
6. Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer.
.....

7. Quote the phrase that holds the meaning of “around 1000 schools”.
-
8. The text mentioned the word “**numbers**”. What part of speech is this word?
-
9. Refer to the first paragraph and identify the reference of the pronoun in bold.
-
10. What is the function of the word “**however**” which is mentioned in the fourth paragraph?

1 They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school. 2 Students in Japan do more homework on average. 3 Most students attend school 187 days per year. 4 No, it isn't; it is optional. 5 Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. 6 A longer school day may improve students' grades. It depends on the way how teachers deliver classes. If a class was long and boring, it would contribute negatively. On the other hand, if the class was interesting, students would definitely benefit and this would reflect positively on their marks. No matter how long a class is, what matters is that how interesting it is. 7 as many as 1,000 schools. 8 A verb. 9. American, British and Jordanian school years. 10 indicating opposition

astrophysics (noun)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
pioneering (adj.) pioneer (v/ n)	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائدة (فكرة) رائد/ رائدة/ يجعله رائدًا
undertake (verb) undertaking (n)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يأخذ على عاتقه (يتعهد) تعهد
qualification (n) qualify (verb) qualified (adj.)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	كفاءة/ مؤهلات يؤهل مؤهل
increasingly (adv.)		بشكل متزايد
prospects (n)		آفاق
global (adj.)		عالمي
lifelong (adj.)	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
abroad (adv.)		خارج البلاد
colloquial (adj.)	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	لغة عامية
put (his) back into it (PV)/ (idiom)	to put a lot of effort into something	يكرس جهده في شيء ما

(16) Space School

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 specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds★ who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.

Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. **When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.** ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school. ‘Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.’

★ “olds” is a noun; that’s why it is in the plural. It means **eighteen-year-old students**.

Ex. 4 (SB P 46)/ Ex. 5 (SB P 46)/ (EXTRA Ex. 4)

1. How are the following groups of people involved in space schools?

- leading companies in the space and technology industries
- prominent scientists and engineers

.....

2. Would you like to attend this school? Why/Why not?

.....

3. The underlined phrase in the second text refers to?

4. What part of speech does the compound phrase “eighteen-year-olds” represent?

.....

5. Find a word that holds the meaning of “a subjects studied in a school or a college”.

.....

6. Which of the following alternatives elaborates the meaning of the underlined sentence in the third paragraph?

- When they leave school, they will find any number of different career paths.
- Students would find it easy to occupy any post After school.
- When they leave school, they will be placed to a certain career path.
- When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take so many positions at the same time.

1 A The companies supervise projects given to students. B The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.
2 Yes, of course I would love joining such schools because I highly believe that my future would be successful. 3 studio schools 4 a noun 5 curriculum 6 b

Maths (noun)		الرياضيات
Dentistry (noun)		طب الأسنان
Arabic Language and Literature (noun)		اللغة العربية وآدابها
Pharmacy (noun)	the study/practice of preparing drugs or medicines	الصيدلة
Marketing (noun) market (v/ n)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق يسوق / سوق
Geology (noun)		علوم الأرض
Psychology (noun) psychological (adj.)	the study of the human mind and how it works	علم النفس نفسى / نفسية
Translation (noun) translate (verb) translator (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another	الترجمة يترجم مترجم
Visual Arts (noun)	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون المرئية
Chemistry (noun)		الكيمياء
Sociology (noun) sociological (adjective)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع اجتماعي
Banking and Finance (n)		العلوم المالية والمصرفية
History (noun)		التاريخ
Nursing (noun)		التمريض
Agriculture (noun)	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Physics (noun)		الفيزياء
Engineering (noun) engineer (v/ n)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	الهندسة يهندس / مهندس
Linguistics (noun) (S) linguist (noun) linguistic (adjective)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات / اللسانيات لغوي (شخص) لغوي
Economics (noun) economical (adjective) economically (adverb)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الاقتصاد اقتصادي اقتصاديًا
Business Management (n) manage (verb) managerial (adjective)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning	إدارة الأعمال يدير إداري
Biology (noun)		العلوم الحياتية / الأحياء
Medicine (noun)	غير محدود	الطب (تخصص) / دواء
Geography (noun)		الجغرافيا
career (noun)		مهنة
advisor (noun)		مستشار
Law (noun)		القانون

(17) A blog

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

1. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
.....
2. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
.....
3. What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?
.....
4. What is the difference between standard Arabic and colloquial Arabic.
.....
5. The underlined phrase in the second paragraph means.
 - a. I used to speak informal Arabic.
 - b. I am used to speaking informal Arabic.
 - c. I didn't use to speak formal Arabic
6. Based on the text, what benefit can Anita acquire when living with a family?
.....

1 Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her. 2 Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country. 3 tried extremely hard 4 colloquial Arabic is what people use in their informal discussions and it is not used in writings unlike standard Arabic which is used in formal writings 5 b 6 She can improve her Arabic-speaking skills

halls of residence (noun)	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive (n/ v)	a reason for doing something	دافع / حافز
minority (n)	not many, the opposite of 'majority'	أقلية
fees (n)	costs, charges	رسوم
debt (n)	money you owe	دين
financial (adjective)	relating to money	مالي

(18) After school ...

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

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.

Ex. 10 (AB P 33) Answer the following questions.

1. What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

.....

2. The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?

.....

3. How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

.....

1 the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education 2 the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%) 3 They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

get it off (your) chest (idiom)	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	انك تطلع الي بصدرك (تشكي همك)
get cold feet (idiom)	to lose your confidence in something	ان تفقد الثقة في آخر لحظة
play it by ear (idiom)	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	سرعة البديهة بالتعامل مع المواقف بحسب ما تتطور
keep your chin up (idiom)	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ان تبقى متماسكاً بالمواقف الصعبة
have a head for figures (idiom)	to have a natural mental ability for maths/ numbers	ان تمتلك استثنائية بالتعامل مع الأرقام والحسابات

circulation (noun) circulate (verb)	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart. also air , the movement of air	دوران / جريان يعمم / يوزع
concentration (noun) concentrate (verb)	attention, or attention span	تركيز يركز
dehydration (noun) dehydrate (verb) dehydrated (adj.)	the state of having drunk too little water	تجفيف يجفف مجفف
diet (noun)/ (verb) dietary (adjective)	the kind of food that a person restricts themselves to eat each day	حمية / اتباع نظام غذائي (متعلق بالحمية)
memory (noun) memorise (verb) memorable (adj.)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة يحفظ لا يُنسى (جدير بالذكر)
nutrition (noun) nutritious (adjective)	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية مغذي (مفيد للجسم)
roleplaying (noun)	to rephrase what your partner says to others.	لعب الادوار

(19) How to revise for exams

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

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

Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

Prof: Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

Prof: 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.

Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

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

Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

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

Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

Prof: Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

(EXTRA Ex. 7)

1. Based on the text, how can you avoid dehydration?
.....
2. What positive impact on your brain can you have when practicing physical activities?
.....
3. Based on the professor's opinion, is it better to revise early?
.....
4. Study the following words and classify them according to their connection with the body, eating and drinking, or the mind. {circulation/ concentration/ dehydration/ diet/ memory/ nutrition}
.....
.....

1 By drinking more/ lots of water. 2 physical activities will increase the heart rate and, in turn, this will increase blood circulation as well as sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes it more efficient when studying. 3 Yes it is. 4 The body: circulation, dehydration/ Eating and drinking: diet, nutrition/ The mind: concentration, memory

utterance (noun) utter (verb)	something that is said, such as a statement	الكلام / النطق يتكلم
simulator (noun) simulate (verb) simulation (noun)	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي يحاكي محاكاة
multilingual (adj.) multilingualism (n)	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات تعدد اللغات
multitask (verb)	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام

(20) 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 recognising 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.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, **multilingual people** are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in which judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

(EXTRA Ex. 14) Attempt the following questions:

1. Based on the text, what positive impact can learning foreign languages have on the human's brain?
.....
2. Which type of students would do better in exams, those who practise their mother tongue or who are able to speak another language?
.....
3. Elaborate the meaning of the underlined phrase.
.....
4. Find in the text a word that holds the meaning of "unable to concentrate".
.....
5. Based on your own point of understanding, who would find English easier to master, an Arabic speaking person or a French speaking one? Why?
.....

1 Learning foreign languages improves the functionality of the brain in several different ways. 2 students who speak another language do better. 3 Are those who speak more than two languages. 4 distracted. 5 Well, it seems to me that a French speaking person would find English easy to learn, unlike an Arabic speaking person who would find it hard to learn. The reason behind this is that English had been influenced by French, moreover both languages use the same type of letters and they share so many similar vocabulary.

degree (noun)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة
diploma (noun)	a document given by an educational institution showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / دبلوم
Master's degree (n)	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	ماجستير
online distance learning (noun)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعليم عن بعد
PhD (noun)	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	دكتوراه / درجة دكتور
postgraduate (noun)	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	دراسات عليا
private university (n)	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
public university (n)	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
undergraduate (n)	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational (adj.) vocation (noun)	providing skills and education that prepare a student for a particular job	مهني مهنة
experience (v/ n) experienced (adj.)		خبرة / تجربة خبير
depend (verb) dependence (noun) dependent (adj.)		يعتمد اعتماد معتمد / مُعال
repeat (verb) repetition (noun) repeated (adjective)		يكرر تكرار مكرر
correct (verb/ adj.) correction (noun)		صحيح / يصحح تصحیح
enrol (verb) enrolment (noun)	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل / يلتحق تسجيل
draw up a timetable		ينظم جدولاً زمنياً
make a difference		يحدث تغيير
do exercise		يتمرن
make a start		يبدأ
take a break		يأخذ قسطاً من الراحة
do (a subject)		يدرس (مادة)

(21) Education in Jordan امتحان 2003

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Students can attend a public university or a private university. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

immerse (verb) immersion (noun)	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينغمس انغماس
drop [a course] (verb)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يُسقط (مادة)
tailor-made (adj.)	made to fit exactly	مصمم بشكل ملائم

(22) Learning New Language

1 Learn English fast – the natural way! It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it, and that's what we offer at Extreme English: total immersion.

2 What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'? You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in **academic** English to prepare you for **undergraduate** or **postgraduate** studies, or a **vocational** course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

3 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.

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

Ex. 10 (AB P 37) Answer the following questions.

- The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
.....
- Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
.....
- What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means, in paragraph 2?
.....
- Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?
.....
- Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.
.....
- Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?
.....

1 The students eat and socialise together. 2 the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition 3 a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student 4 the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational) 5 as for me, I surely will learn English in an interesting way, built new rapport with many nationalities, and I will try to enjoy the change of culture. However, I will miss my family, usual friends, and culture. 6 Of course I will go on such course in order to enhance my ability in speaking and using language.

be prepared for detailed questions (PV)	to be ready to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	أن تكون جاهزاً للإجابة على أسئلة تفصيلية
do a deal (verb)	to arrange an agreement in business	يبرم صفقة
give a business card (verb phrase)	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة أعمال
make small talk (verb phrase)	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يجري حواراً قصيراً
negotiate (verb) negotiation (noun) negotiable (adj.)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض مفاوضة قابل للتفاوض
shake hands [with someone] (verb)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يسلم باليد
tell a joke (verb)	to say something to make people laugh	يخبر طرفة "يُنكّت"
track record (noun)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الإنجازات والإخفاقات

(23) Doing business in China

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

Why was it not successful? 'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

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 a 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 known anything on my first visit!'

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China? 'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

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

Was it a successful meeting? 'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **his** detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

Ex. 4 (SB P 65) Read the interview again and answer the questions.

1. Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?

.....

2. What do you think is a 'track record' (paragraph 3/ line 4)?

.....

3. What does the word (his) in bold in the (last paragraph) refer to?

.....

4. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

.....

5. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?

.....

6. Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/Why not?

.....

7. Based on the text, what type of individuals do Chinese people prefer, young or olders?

.....

8. Refer to paragraph three and state what type of feelings does Mr Ghanem express, was it a regret or wish feeling?

.....

9. Refer to the last paragraph and find a synonym to the word “carefully”.

.....

1 It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young. 2 A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past. 3 The director 4 He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China. 5 The need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate 6 No, I don't think so that because I find their language hard to learn. Also, I am not good at negotiations and marketing. 7 Olders 8 it was a regret feeling 9. Thoroughly

agreement (noun) agree (verb)	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاقية يتفق
fertiliser (noun) fertilise (verb) fertilisation (noun) fertile (adjective)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد يسمد تسميد / تلقيح / تخصيب خصب
dominate (verb) dominance (noun) dominant (adjective)	to be the most important feature of something	يهيمن / يسيطر هيمنة / سيطرة مهمين / مسيطر
export (noun) export (verb) exportation (noun)	goods sold to another country	تصدير يصدر تصدير
extraction (noun) extract (verb)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج يستخرج
Gross Domestic Product (noun)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
import (noun) import (verb) importation (noun) imported (adjective)	goods bought from other countries	استيراد يستورد استيراد مستورد
reserve (noun) reserve (verb)	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	احتياطي (الأشياء المخزنة) يخزن / يحفظ
knitwear (noun)	clothing made from wool	منسوجات صوفية
mineral (noun) mineral (adjective)	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معدن معدني
pharmaceuticals (plural noun)	companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات الأدوية / صناعات دوائية

pharmaceutical (adj.)	((/fɑːr mə suː tɪ kəl/ (للفظ فقط))	دوائي (متعلق بالأدوية)
gas (n) oil (n) vegetables (n)		غاز / بنزين نفط خضار
goods (n)	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائع
domestic (adj) domesticate (v) domesticity (n)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	محلي يجعله محلياً الجو المحلي / العائلي

(24) Our country's imports and exports

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

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

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

Ex. 5 (SB P 67) Read the report again and answer the questions.

1. What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?
.....
2. Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
.....
3. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
.....
4. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?
.....
5. Since Jordan export 75% of its pharmaceuticals, where do you think the other 25% are?
.....

6. Name/ List/ Mention four countries that Jordan export goods to?

.....

7. Refer to the first paragraph and find the reference of the pronoun in bold.

.....

8. Why does Jordan need to import oil and gas from other countries?

.....

9. Do you think that the price of imported items in the market can be affected depend on the distance between the importing and exporting countries? Why? Why not?

.....

.....

1 They are made from potash and phosphate, as this what Jordan is rich in. 2 Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country. 3 Saudi Arabia 4 Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas. 5 I think the 25% are consumed in the local market. 6 Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. 7 Jordan 8 because it doesn't have large oil or gas reserves 9 Yes, I think it is affected because the longer the distance between the importing and exporting countries, the higher shipping fees are.

sales pitch (noun)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	الترويج للمبيعات
machinery (noun)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	معدات / آلية (عمل)
corporate (adjective) corporation (noun)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation	تشاركي (من شركة) شركة
package holiday (noun)	an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	عرض عطلة
sales pitch (noun)	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	التسويق
target market (noun)	people who are identified as possible customers	السوق المستهدف
age group (noun)	a set of people of similar age	فئة عمرية
department store (n)	large shop sells different types of things	متجر ضخمة (نفس المول)
stand out (p.v)	(from the crowd) to be much better than other similar people or things	يتميز

(25) How to make a sales pitch امتحان 2004

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know ... How to make a sales pitch

1) Do your research Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product

superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2) 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.

3) Be professional Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

headphones (plural noun)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
interpreter (noun) interpret (verb) interpretation (n)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري يترجم (فوريًا) ترجمة فورية
regional (adjective) region (noun)	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي إقليم
rewarding (adj.) reward (v/ n)	giving personal satisfaction	مُجزِي (مفيد) يكافئ / مكافأة
secure (adjective) secure (verb) security (noun)	safe; free from danger	آمن يؤمن أمن / أمان
seminar (noun)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة / مؤتمر
translation (noun) translate (verb) translator (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another	ترجمة يترجم مترجم
fond of (adjective)	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مولع بـ
advertising (noun)		صناعة الإعلان
banking (noun)		الخدمات المصرفية

career advisor (n) advise (verb) advice (noun) U	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مستشار مهني ينصح نصيحة
doctor (noun)		طبيب (حامل دكتوراه)
lawyer		محامي

(26) My job as an interpreter

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

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.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

Ex. 5 (SB P 73) Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter? Would you like to be an interpreter? Why/Why not? Discuss with a partner.

.....

No, I don't. I would love to be an interpreter because I believe that I will be able to travel to so many places around the world as well as I can assure that I will get a good salary

(EXTRA Ex. 28) Answer the following questions.

1. How long has Fatima been an interpreter?
.....
2. The text showed two factors that motivated Fatima to become an interpreter. Write these two factors down.
.....
3. Based on the text, is interpretation an easy job?
.....
4. What do you think of the difference between the two expressions (translation and interpretation)
.....

1 Five years 2 she has been always fond of languages, visiting other countries with her father and she was very good at English at school. 3 No it is not 4 interpretation deals with spoken language while translation focuses on written contents.

achievements (noun)		إنجازات
adaptable (adjective) adapt (verb) adaptation (noun)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	قابل للتكيف يتكيف تكيف
competent (adj.) competence (noun)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفو كفاءة
conscientious (adj.) conscience (noun)	/kən-ʃɪ-ən-ʃəs/ showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	منجز بضمير ضمير
contact details (n)		معلومات الاتصال
enthusiastic (adj.) enthusiasm (noun)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس حماسية
keen (adjective)	having or showing eagerness or interest	متحمس / حريص
attribute (n, v) attribu tion (n) personal attributes (n)	quality or features that is considered to be good or useful	السمات الشخصية
qualification (noun)		مؤهل
reference (noun) refer (verb)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع يرجع
training (noun)		تدريب
work experience (n)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرة العمل
curriculum vitae (n)	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	السيرة الذاتية
voluntary (adjective) volunteer (n/v)	done or given by choice	طوعي يتطوع / متطوع
enclosed (adjective) enclose (verb)	placed in an envelope with a letter	مرفق يرفق

(27) Covering letters

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry.

I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very keen to join a company that can really help people.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am very interested in the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. You will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years.

I have been very successful in this job and I was Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE. I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research.

I have a degree in Physics. I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position. I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Hisham Khatib

surveyor (noun) survey (verb/ noun)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	مساح الأراضي يُمسح / دراسة استقصائية
ambitious (adj.) ambition (noun)	having a strong desire for success or achievement	ظُمُوح ظُمُوح
full-time (adjective)	[of a job] happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	دوام كامل
intern (noun) intern (verb) internship (noun)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب يتدرب فترة التدريب
teacher (noun)		معلم

(28) Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, (1) which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky? It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, (2) but they weren't in the same year.

What exactly have you studied over those four years? Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, **Marketing** and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about **recruiting** and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, (3) because computer skills are essential.

What did you most enjoy about the degree? The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, (4) and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there? It was a company that provides financial products – savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, (5) watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their **calculations**. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up **web enquiries**, (6) and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

What are you planning to do next? I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, (7) I'll have to prepare really carefully.

Ex. 10 (AB P 51) Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of Ricky's degree?
.....
2. How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?
.....
3. What kind of company did he work for last summer, and what was his job?
.....
4. What is he waiting to find out?
.....

1 Business Studies 2 doing work experience 3 It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries. 4 whether or not he will get an interview

القسم الرابع: الكتابة WRITING

يركز امتحان الوزارة على نوعين من الكتابة: كتابة موجهة (**Guided Writing**) وكتابة حرة وتشمل كتابة المقال (**Essay**)، والتقارير (**Report**)، وغيرها. وسترى كل ذلك بعد قليل.
بكل الأحوال، ان معرفتك لكتابة فقرة قصيرة، هي المدخل الأساسي لكل ما ذكر أعلاه.

- كيف تكتب فقرة؟ (انظر للسؤال التالي):

Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. Try to discuss at least one advantage and one disadvantage. Write about 80 words.

- اعرف ماذا يطلب السؤال منك.
- اعمل فراغ بمقدار كلمتين ببداية السطر. (انظر نموذج الفقرة أدناه)
- اكتب جملة مفتاحية (**Topic Sentence**). (هذه جملة عامة جدًا عن موضوع الكتابة وستكون هذه الجملة مستقبلاً) هي المقدمة (**Introduction**) للمقال (**Essay**) والتقارير (**Report**) (انظر الجملة الأولى بالفقرة أدناه)
- التزم بالمضارع البسيط. (الا إذا كنت متمكن، فيمكنك التنقل بين الأزمنة)
- التزم بأدوات التقييم.
- ابدأ بسرد جمل مترابطة منطقيًا بالجملة المفتاحية. (ستكون هذه الجمل مستقبلاً هي المتن (**Body**))
- استخدم مرادفات بدلاً من تكرار الكلمة. (لا بأس من تكرار الكلمة ان لم تعرف مرادفات لها)
- وظّف معرفتك بالقواعد التي تعلمتها. (التزم على الأقل بالمضارع البسيط بشكل صحيح)
- ابدأ بحرف كبير بالبداية وبعد كل نقطة وعند الأسماء الصحيحة.
- استخدم كلمات الربط أينما احتجتها.
- استخدم أبسط الكلمات والتراكيب. (لا مانع من استخدام كلمات اقوى ان كنت متمكنًا)
- اختتم فقرتك بجملة عامة ختامية (**Conclusion**). (ستستخدم هذه الجملة مستقبلاً بالمقال والتقارير)
- الفقرة التالية مكونة من 76 كلمة.

Technology is necessary (~~essential~~) in our life. Most of my tasks are depend on technology. This advantage allows (~~allowed~~) me to achieve my duties (~~tasks~~) easily. I am used to studying through distance learning, and that gives me more space of time. Although technology eases (our/ my) life, it has some disadvantages such as lack of movement. Because (~~As~~) I spend most of my time studying at home, I now suffer (~~am now suffering~~) of obesity. I advise every one to use technology carefully.

الكلمات المحذوفة هي عبارات وتراكيب ينصح بالابتعاد عنها ان لم تكن متمكن بالكتابة...
يتوفر شرح لهذا الدرس وبإمكانك مشاهدة الفيديو وورق الدوسية المتعلق بهذا الشأن. أرسل واتس لـ 0775557300

FREE WRITING

المقال / ESSAY / ARTICLE

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقارير وكل الكتابة.

يأتي السؤال بالامتحان بهذا الشكل

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

اكتب تعبير بدفتر الإجابة لغاية 120 كلمة بأحد المواضيع التالية.

1. Homework is supposed to help students retain information they have learnt during classroom hours. Write an article discussing the necessity of having homework, possible ways for making homework more helpful and examples of homework you like to do.

2. Every morning, so many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers for the same purpose. Write an essay expressing your point of view, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of each one

1. اختار الموضوع الاسهل لك من ناحية الأفكار والمعاني.

2. إذا طلب منك كتابة (article) اذن المقصود نفسه ال(essay). (لنفرض انه اخترنا النموذج الثاني)

3. نبدأ بالعنوان. وسهل اختياره هنا، فمممكن نكتب (Internet and Newspapers) أو مممكن نكتب العنوان على هيئة سؤال (Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?)

(اعلم انه جزء كبير من العلامة متعلق بالتزامك بتضمين كل أفكار السؤال)

4. الآن نبدأ بالفقرة الأولى ولازم أن نبدأ بجملة عامة جدًا متعلقة بنفس الموضوع. ويفضل الاستفادة من كلمات السؤال في صياغة الجملة. مممكن نكتب:

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers.

5. اتبعها بجملة عامة ثانية مثل:

This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

لاحظ كيف نأخذ الأفكار من السؤال ونزيد عليها لضبط الصياغة. (لا تنسخ وتكتب من السؤال دون تصرف)

6. الان ننتقل لكتابة فقرة جديدة وبإمكاننا هنا كتابة السلبيات (disadvantages) والايجابيات (advantages) بنفس الفقرة، او نقسمهم لفقرتين. ولنجعلهم فقرة واحدة.

Using internet has so many advantages such as, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. However, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. On the other hand, using newspapers is not as cheap as internet because you need to buy a newspaper every day. Although newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

(لاحظ كيف تم تضمين كل أفكار السؤال وكيف استخدمنا القواعد اللي درسناها وكيف استخدمنا كلمات ربط مفيدة جدًا.)

7. والآن سنقوم بكتابة آخر فقرة وهي النتيجة او الخاتمة (Conclusion) وكونه نستطيع إعطاء رأينا بالمقال وهذا ما طلبه السؤال أساسًا منا، فمممكن أن نبدأ بعبارة (I think...)

I think using newspapers is much better than internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

(احتوت هذه المقالة على (143) كلمة).

النقاط التالية هي ما تميز المقال (Essay/ Article)

1. بإمكانك إعطاء رأيك. 2. لا يتم تضمين أرقام. 3. قسمها لثلاثة أجزاء (مقدمة و متن وخاتمة) مع العلم انه بإمكانك عمل أكثر من ثلاثة أجزاء. 4. اعطي رأيك أو نصيحتك بالفقرة الأخيرة.
- انظر للمقال بشكلها كاملة:

Which one is better Internet or Newspapers?

So many people navigate the internet to read news while others prefer to buy newspapers. This article is going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

Using internet has so many advantages **such as**, it is cheap, and all the news around the world is at your finger tip. **However**, using internet may harm your eyes and may distract you, as you don't focus on one topic. **On the other hand**, using newspapers **is not as cheap as** internet **because** you need to buy a newspaper every day. **Although** newspapers are more expensive than internet, they don't harm your eyes. Also they don't distract you with many topics to read.

I think using newspapers **is much better than** internet because you keep your eyes healthy and rest assure that the news are true.

FREE WRITING

REPORT التقرير

عليك الالتزام وعدم تجاهل جميع الأفكار التي درستها بكتابة الفقرة وتطبيقها بالمقال والتقرير وكل الكتابة

طبق كل ما تعلمته بالمقال باستثناء التالي: (النقاط التالية خاصة بالتقرير (Report))

1. استخدام عناوين فرعية (subheadings) (عنوان فرعي لكل فقرة)

a. فقرة المقدمة مثلاً (introduction)

b. ما بعد المقدمة أعط كل فقرة عنوان خاص بها مثل (Hospitals in Jordan)

c. أما الفقرة الأخيرة فممكن تسميتها (conclusion)

2. استشهد بأرقام/نسب مئوية/كسور.

3. لا تعطي رأيك بأخر فقرة وإمكانك تضمين توصية، أو نتيجة، أو اقتراح لخطوات مقبلة واستخدم التعداد النقطي ان أردت. انظر لنموذج التقرير (Report) التالي:

Participation in the arts in London, England

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

INTRODUCTION

BODY

CONCLUSION

- The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts London, England. (وزاري 2004)

The above sentence in a report represents one of the following:

- A) A recommendation B) A conclusion C) An introduction D) A report information

An introduction

FREE WRITING

SUMMARY التلخيص

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة

التالي هو تلخيص لقطعة (مصدر) ومن الممكن استخدام عبارات مثل:

The author concludes that... some [people] argue that...; others insist that...;

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. **The author states that** this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

EMAIL/ LETTERS الرسائل والبريد الإلكتروني

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة

★ سواء كان الإيميل رسمي (formal) أو غير رسمي (informal)، ابدأ بعبارة مثل:

Dear {Name} // Dear fellow students.

★ نستخدم غالباً بالإيميل لغة أقل رسمية وعبارات مثل (Hello / Hi)

★ لا مانع من استخدام الاختصارات مثل (I'm/ don't)

★ من الممكن استخدام هكذا عبارات لإنهاء الإيميل.

★ Best wishes/See you soon/Looking forward to hearing from you.

بالرسائل الإقناعية Persuasive Letter نستخدم لغة رسمية وعبارات مثل:

★ To whom it may concern/ Yours sincerely/ Yours faithfully

استخدم بالرسائل الرسمية لغة رسمية

★ Dear [TITLE (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.) + SURNAME]

BLOG المدونة

لا يرد بالامتحانات عادة

★ اكتب عنوان قصير وجاذب واذكر اسم المدون (اسمك)

★ ناشد القارئ بالمقدمة من خلال طرح سؤال او نصيحة

★ وفي المتن اطرح المشكلة وناقشها بعمق أكثر

★ وبالخاتمة أعد طرح سؤالك الذي قدمته بالمقدمة واطلب من القراء ان يتفاعلوا

★ بإمكانك الكتابة بنفس آلية الفيس وان تذكر مثلاً (you/ your)

(Posted by: Hiba J)☺

Decisions, decisions

CURRICULUM VITAE السيرة الذاتية

Name: [YOUR FULL NAME]

اجعل فراغ كاف بين العناوين

Address: [STREET NUMBER AND NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

اجعل العناوين بلون غامق

Education: Degree in English (2021) (Tawjihi 2004)

Work experience: Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/TOWN NAME]

Skills and achievements: Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

Reference: [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], [CITY/ TOWN NAME]

Fatima Khalid, Arabic teacher at my secondary school.

In a curriculum vitae, the above given information about Fatima represents one of the following headings: **(وزاري 2004)**

(A) Personal attributes (B) contact details (C) reference (D) work experience

LINKING WORDS تتضمن وظائف الكلمات أيضًا

الظاهر نجمة بجانبه هو من معلومات الكتاب وقد يرد عليه أسئلة، أما الباقي فهو اثرائي من اجل الكتابة.

اظهار التسلسل

First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc.

- There are two reasons why I'm angry. **Firstly**, you're late, and **secondly**, you've forgotten your homework.
- He came **first**. Therefore he got a good seat.
- After **months** of **looking** he **finally** found a job.

للإضافة

- All employees receive paid holiday and sick leave. **In addition**, we offer a range of benefits for new parents.
- The **whole** report is **badly** written. **Moreover**, it's inaccurate.
- The **house** is **beautiful**. **Furthermore**, it's in a great location.
- I can't afford to go to the concert. **Besides**, I don't really like classical music.
- We are unable to repair this watch. **Also**, this is the fourth time this has happened.
- We went to the park today. **As well as** we did some shopping.
- We went to the park today. We did some shopping **as well**.

لعمل الخاتمة

- In conclusion**, I'd like to express my thanks to everyone who participated in this project.
- To conclude**, I want to wish you all a very happy holiday season.
- In summary**, this was a disappointing performance.

اظهار سبب (cause)

- We couldn't go to the stadium **because / as / since** there weren't any tickets left. ★
- As / Since / Because** I was tired, I went to bed. ★
- We were late **because of / due to** the traffic. ★
 - We cancelled the trip because of the rain.
 - He sat down because he was feeling dizzy.

اظهار نتيجة (result)

- Leave the keys out **so (that)** I remember to take them with me.
- We were caught in traffic, **therefore / so** we missed the start of the play. ★
- She worked hard; **as a result, / because of that, / consequently**, she did well in her exams. ★
- They planned to reduce staff and **thus** to cut costs.
- The bus was delayed **due to** heavy snow.
- **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.
- **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
- His wife left him. **As a result**, he became very depressed.
- **For this reason**, they are not a good choice for exterior use.

اظهار التباين (opposition)

- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful. ★
- We all use social media; **however** it is time-consuming.
- He must be about 60, **whereas** his wife looks about 30.
- I still enjoyed the week **despite** the weather.

إعطاء الأمثلة

- In the electronics industry, **for instance**, 5,000 jobs are being lost.
- I prefer to wear casual clothes, **such as** jeans and a sweatshirt.
- We need to concentrate on our target audience, **namely** women aged between 20 and 30.
- I learned an important lesson when I lost my job, **namely** that nothing is a hundred percent guaranteed. وهو أنه
- I also make other jewellery **like** rings and bracelets.

وبالتحديد

- **On the one hand**, life would be easier. **On the other hand**, we would have less privacy. ★
من ناحية / ومن ناحية أخرى

متفرقة

- It looks **as if** it's going to rain. وكأنها
- **Even if** you take a taxi, you'll still miss your plane. حتى ولو
- **Apart from** this paragraph, the report contains a large number of exaggeration.
بصرف النظر عن
- **Undoubtedly**, stress has contributed to her health problems. مما لا شك فيه
- My thoughts will be with you **wherever** you go. أينما
- I try to use olive oil whenever possible. وقتما
- On the other hand, most people tend to trust their experience. من ناحية أخرى
- **Unlike** most systems, this one is very easy to install.
- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

A) because B) although C) therefore D) because of

Answer: because of

التحرير EDITING

صيغة السؤال التالية هي صيغة قديمة تطلب منك ان تتخيل انك موظف بوكالة الأنباء الأردنية (Jordan Times) وامامك نص تريد تحريره (تعديل الأخطاء فيه) ويخبرك أن الأخطاء تحتها خط

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have **four underlined mistakes**. Correct these mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

At international conferences, people from different countries talk to each other through **interpreters**. They listen to the words which **is said** through headphones and then **trenslate** them into the listener's native language while the speaker is talking!

ANSWERS: 1 interpreters 2 are said 3 translate 4 (.) (نقطة وليس علامة تعجب)

وهذه صيغة أخرى للسؤال

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

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.

ANSWERS: 1 will help 2 eyesight 3 device 4 sends 5 brain

وهناك صيغ موضوعية أحدث لصيغ التحرير مثل:

1. After each lesson at the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
epparatus apparatos apperatus apparatus
2. is it to do after-school activities in Japan and south Korea
compulsory/? campulsory/. compulsory/. cumpulsory/?

ANSWERS: 1 apparatus 2 compulsory/?

FORMAL LANGUAGE / INFORMAL LANGUAGE

- Formal language doesn't have contractions. (**isn't** / **is not**)
- اللغة الرسمية (FORMAL LANGUAGE) لا تحتوي على هكذا اختصارات (**isn't**)
- Formal language's sentences are quite long, with **relative pronouns**, etc.
who/ that/ which (FORMAL LANGUAGE) أطول وفيها ضمائر وصل مثل:
- Formal language's vocabulary has **no phrasal verbs**. ولا تحتوي الرسمية على أفعال مركبة.
 - The balloon was **blown-up**. / The balloon was **inflated**.
- Formal language has linking expressions such as (**As a result** of, **According to** and **Although**).
تحتوي اللغة الرسمية على كلمات ربط مثل المذكورة أعلاه.
- Including **statistics** adds formality. إضافة الأرقام للكتابة يجعلها رسمية.
- Formal language uses **passive voice** more.
يستخدم المبني للمجهول والمبني للمجهول غير الشخصي باللغة الرسمية

أسئلة متنوعة

اتركهم إذا بخلبوك // احتمالية ورودهم ضئيلة ولم يردوا من قبل

1. Jaber looked as if / **only** he hadn't slept very well.

2. Find a sentence that acts as an introduction. جد جملة تمثل مقدمة

جاء هذا السؤال على القطعة الثانية بالوحدة الأولى (SB Page 8) واجابته هي الجملة الأولى... وهذا ما اعطيتكم سابقا فيما يتعلق بجملة الموضوع في بداية كتابة الفقرة Topic Sentence.

.....

3. How many planes did Royal Jordanian airline have in 1964 CE?

4. What was the former name of “Royal Jordanian Airlines”?

- A. It was called Alia, after the King’s daughter.
- B. It was called Samia, after the King’s daughter.
- C. It was called Arabia.

5. What is an IPA?

- A. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.
- B. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are written.
- C. is a set of phonetic symbols that are used to transcribe words in order to know how they are shaped.

6. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

7. What is the function of the “opening sentence”?

هي نفسها جملة ال topic sentence اللي نبدأ الكتابة فيها.

8. How many syllables does each word below have?

{secondary/ compulsory/ organization/ development/ tuition/ achievement/ academic/ contradictory}

9. Which subject fit into the category Sciences?

- Physics Translation Marketing Economics

10. Which option is more formal?

- A. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
- B. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

The teacher said, ‘It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well.

11. What does the pronoun in bold refer to?

- A) the reason why you shouldn’t study late at night.
- B) good idea
- C) night
- D) The teacher

12. Why don’t you call after 12:00?

Could you tell me

ANSWERS: 1 if 2 Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. 3 Two 4 A 5 A 6 They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read. 7 It tells the listener what you are going to talk about. 8 {secondary(4)/ compulsory(4)/ organisation(5)/ development(4)/ tuition(3)/ achievement(3)/ academic(4)/ contradictory(5)} 9 Physics 10 A 11 A 12 why don’t you call after 12:00?

معاني مهمة

تساعد المعاني التالية - الى حد كبير- في فهم نصوص الامتحان

punctuation أدوات الترميز

quote اقتبس

heading عنوان رئيسي

keep an eye/ (يُنْتَبِه) يخلي عينه

contrast تناقض

opposition تعارض

article مقال

spelling إملاء

sub-heading عنوان فرعي

recall يتذكر

vocational مهني

suggests يوحي

cause سبب

essay مقال

editing تحرير

sub-title عنوان فرعي

introduction مقدمة

occupation وظيفة

represent يمثل

result نتيجة

report تقرير

side جانب	effect تأثير	explain يشرح
find/ locate اوجد	refer to ل تعود ل	due to نتيجة ل
replace استبدل	misused اسيء استخدامه	item عنصر
appropriate ملائم	aspect جانب	underlined تحته خط
in bold بلون غامق	state يصرح/ يقول	factors عوامل
overcome يتغلب على	both كلاهما	value قيمة
in order من أجل	agree يوافق	disagree لا يوافق
present يقدم	including بما في ذلك	opinion رأي
point of view رأي	reason سبب	form شكل/ نموذج
aim هدف/ يهدف	convince يقنع	alongside جنبًا الى جنب
among ما بين	neglect تجاهل	figures ارقام
statistics احصائيات/ أرقام	formal رسمي / لغة فصحي	informal غير رسمي/ لغة عامية
consist of يحتوي على	rather than بدلاً من	inspire يلهم
evaluate يقيم/ يوضح	prove يثبت	outcome مخرجات
exaggerate يبالغ	facilities مرافق	similarity تشابه
per لكل	concerned متعلق بـ	recognize يميز/ يعترف
vivid واضح	concept مفهوم	in terms of من ناحية/ من حيث
prioritise يعطي الأولوية	arrange يرتب	indicate يشير لـ
related to متعلق بـ	name اذكر	cite استشهاد (اذكر)
determine يحدد	element عنصر	alternative بديل
identify يتعرف	distinguish يميز	classify يصنف
illustrate يشرح/ يوضح	exclude يستثني	vary يختلف
spelling mistake اخطاء بالهجاء (املاء)		
feature/ characteristic خصائص/ مزايا		
answer booklet دفتر الاجابة		
What does the word (....) suggest? لماذا تشير الكلمة (.....) ؟		
IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet الابدجية اللفظية/ الصوتية العالمية		
factual information معلومات واقعية		
find (v1) (فعل شاذ) // found (v1) (فعل منتظم) يؤسس		

معلومات مهمة

everyone / each / each one / anyone / someone / no one / nobody جميعها يتبعها مفرد

There جمع (There are apples) (There is an apple)

evidence / advice / information / homework / money / news / time كلها غير معدودة

تذكر انه بالتوجيهي الفعل بعد to يأتي مجرد دائماً

تذكر انه أفعال have اذا سبقت الفعل، فيجب ان يكون الفعل بعدها v3

إذا استصعبت فهم عبارة وبدأت بـ(gerund) فستكون مفردة وليست جمع مثل eating almonds

IRREGULAR VERBS أهم الأفعال الشاذة

become	became	become	.....
break	broke	broken	.....
bring	brought	brought	.....
build	built	built	.....
buy	bought	bought	.....
choose	chose	chosen	.....
come	came	come	.....
cut	cut	cut	.....
eat	ate	eaten	.....
feel	felt	felt	.....
find	found	found	.....
get	got	got/gotten	.....
go	went	gone	.....
have	had	had	.....
hurt	hurt	hurt	.....
keep	kept	kept	.....
know	knew	known	.....
leave	left	left	.....
lose	lost	lost	.....
make	made	made	.....
mean	meant	meant	.....
meet	met	met	.....
pay	paid	paid	.....
put	put	put	.....
read	read	read	.....
run	ran	run	.....
say	said	said	.....
see	saw	seen	.....
sell	sold	sold	.....
send	sent	sent	.....
sleep	slept	slept	.....
speak	spoke	spoken	.....
spend	spent	spent	.....
swim	swam	swum	.....
take	took	taken	.....
teach	taught	taught	.....
tell	told	told	.....
think	thought	thought	.....
understand	understood	understood	.....
win	won	won	.....
write	wrote	written	.....
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	.....
show	showed	showed/shown	.....
prove	proved	proved/proven	.....
smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	.....
rise	rose	risen	.....
ring	rang	rung	.....

تم بحمد الله