

## Revision of the tenses:

## Simple Present

Subject الفاعل	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it	+ V- <u>s - es - ies</u>	Does not + Inf Doesn't + Inf	Does + فاعل + inf. ? Wh + Does + فاعل + inf. ?
I, We , You They	+ V- inf	Do not + Inf Don't + Inf	Do + فاعل + inf ..? Wh + Do + فاعل + inf ..?

We use the Present Simple to talk about: ( function )

1. Things that are always true. ( facts )
2. Things that happen as a routine in the present.
3. Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع البسيط :

- Always , usually , normally , generally , rarely , seldom , often , occasionally , hardly ever , never , every day / night , daily , weekly , yearly , sometimes , each year , twice a week , once a month , 3 times a week , how often? Frequently

## Present Continuous:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it	+ is + V-ing	Is not + V-ing	Is + Sub + V-ing ?
I	+ am + V-ing	am not + V-ing	am + I + V-ing ?
We , You They	+ are + V-ing	are not + V-ing	are + Sub + V-ing ?

We use the Present Continuous to: ( function )

1. Talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
2. Describe something temporary.
3. To refer to future event, for something which has been already arranged and planned.
4. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use **always** here to express **Annoying habits** ( function )

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع المستمر :

Now , right now , at the moment , at present , these days , still , at this moment , nowadays , look , listen , watch out be careful , don't talk , don't shout , don't disturb me ..

## Present Perfect Simple:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it	+ Has + P.P	Has not + P.P	Has + Sub + P.P.. ?
I, We , You They	+ Have + P.P	Have not + P.P	Have+ sub+ P.P ..?

We use the Present Perfect Simple to: ( function )

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
2. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام :

already , yet , just , ever , so far , lately , recently , today , this week  
this month , this morning

## Present Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it	+ Has + been + V ing	Has not + been + V-ing	Has + Sub + been + V-ing ?
I, We , You They	+ Have + been + V ing	Have not + been + V ing	Have+ sub+ been + V ing ..?

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about: ( function )

- 1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.
- 2- When an action ( still occurring in the present). ( was and still )

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام المستمر :

all+ time , for , since , till now , ( be , inf ) , how long

## Simple Past

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular I , We , You They -Plural	V2	Did not + <u>Inf</u>	Did + Sub + Inf ..?

We use the Simple Past to: ( function )

- 1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past.
- 2- To describe a routine in the past. ( you can use always , usually sometimes , often ( the situation is past )

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي البسيط :

Yesterday , in the past , in the early 2004 , First ever last night / week , ago , in 1987 , 1000 years old , On January 12<sup>th</sup> ,2012

## Past Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular	+ was + V ing	Was not + V-ing	Was + Sub + V-ing?
We , You They -Plural	+ were + V ing	Were not + V ing	Were+ subj +V ing..?

We use the Past Continuous to: ( function )

- 1- Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
- 2- To show that something happened for a long time in the past.

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي المستمر :

At this time + past time , from 7 to 8 yesterday

While = was / were + ing , V2

when = V2 , was / were + ing

## Past Perfect Simple

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	Had + P.P	Had not + P.P	Had + Sub + P.P..?

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام :			
V2	<u>after</u>	+ Had + P.P	
Had + P.P	<u>before</u>	+ V2	
By 1950	, by + past time	, By the end of 2010	
By the time + V2			

We use the Past Perfect Simple to: ( function )

- 1- Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

## Past Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	Had + been + V-ing	Had not + been + V-ing	Had + Sub + been + V-ing ..?

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to: ( function )

- 1- Talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past,

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام المستمر :	
( by + past time phrase	or V2 ) + for
( all + time )	+ before
when + for	
( be , inf )	

## Simple Future

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I We , You They	Will + Inf	Will not + Inf	Will + Sub+ Inf .. ?

We use the Future with will to:

- 1- Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- 2- We use it to express spontaneous ( sudden ) decisions

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل البسيط :

In 2018 , tomorrow , next week , in the future , tomorrow night ,  
one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , possibly , maybe , likely  
I think , I hope , before long

## Future with going to

A.	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	Is going to +Inf	Is not going to +Inf	Is + subj + going to +Inf ..?
I	Am going to +Inf	Am not going to +Inf	Am + sub+going to + Inf .. ?
-Plural We , You They	Are going to +Inf	Are not going to +Inf	Are + subj + going to +Inf .. ?

We use the Future with -be going to :

1. Talk about future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.  
( planned but not arranged )
2. Talk about predictions that are based on evidence.

**Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

1. He ----- in the garden all day long. That's why he is thirsty. (be, run)
2. You-----always ----- computer games. You should do something more active. ( play )
3. Bill is phoning his girlfriend again. That's the third time he ----- her this evening. ( phone )
4. Please don't make so much noise. I ----- to work. ( try )
5. Robert usually ----- away two or three times a year.( go)
6. Where have you been? I ----- for you for the Last half hour. ( look )
7. We ----- tennis for about half an hour when it started to rain heavily. (play)
8. The swimming pool ----- at 7.30 every morning. ( open )
9. Every day the population of the world ----- by about 200,000 people. ( increase )
10. Did you go out last night or ----- you too tired? ( be )
11. What ----- you ----- at 10 o'clock last night? ( do )
12. Police ----- two men in connection with the robbery already. ( arrest )
13. Before Sarah arrived at the party, Paul ----- home. ( go )
14. I was very tired when I got home. I had ----- hard all day. ( be , work )

**Study the sentences and answer the questions that follow.**

1- The boy can't see in front of him. He's going to fall.

What is the **function** of using the **future with going to** in the above sentence ?

-----

**Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.**

1- He started studying at 5 p.m. . It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.

He -----

2- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is -----

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

----- **before** -----

4- Huda helped her mother to prepare lunch. After that , ( later ) she went to the library.

After Huda -----

## Reported Speech

### 1. Tense Shifting تحويل الازمنة

Present	past
Am	Was
Is	Was
Are	Were was
Do - does	Did
Have - Has	Had
Visit - visits	visited
Is eaten	Was eaten
Has eaten	Had eaten
Has been eating	had been eating
Don't - Doesn't	Didn't

Past	Past Perfect
Broke	Had broken
Was	Had been
were	Had been
Was eating	Had been eating
Was eaten	Had been eaten
Did	Had done
Didn't + inf	Hadn't + V3
Had	Had had
Had + V3	Had + V3
Had been + ing	Had been + ing

Can	Could	Could
Shall	Should	Should
Will	Would	Would
May	Might	Might
Must Have to - Has to	Had to	Had to
Ought to	Ought to	Ought to

### 2. Pronoun Shifting ( common sense )

Notes	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
مذكر مفرد	He	Him	His	His	Himself
مؤنث مفرد	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
لا تحول	It	It	Its	Its	itself
اسم جمع	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
عند التحويل	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
told/asked <u>me</u>	I	Me	My	Mine	myself
told/asked <u>him</u> مذكر مفرد	He	Him	His	His	Himself
told/asked <u>her</u> مؤنث مفرد	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
told/asked <u>us</u> جمع	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
told <u>them</u>	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

### 3. Adverb Shifting

tonight	→	that night
today	→	that day
now	→	then / at that time
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the following day
last + time مثال last <u>week</u>	→	the previous + time the + time before the previous <u>week</u> the <u>week</u> before
next + time ( next <u>month</u> ) مثال	→	the following + time (the following <u>month</u> )
here	→	there
<b>تغييرات أسماء الإشارة</b>		
this	→	that
these	→	those

### Report Statements

Report the following statements.

1. "We are going to visit you tonight ."

The students said -----

2. " Manar has been trying to contact your father since 5 p.m."

Nour told Maher -----

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

Saleem : " We have talked about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet this morning , so I'll send you the feedback during the week. "

Saleem said that -----  
-----

Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Amal said that she ----- her mother the previous night. ( **phone** )

2- Rawan told me that she ----- the homework. ( **do** )

# Passive

Active	Passive
V- s ( eats ) V- Inf ( eat )	Is Am + V3 Are
V2 ( played ) ( broke )	Was + V3 Were
Has + V3 Have	Has + been + V3 Have
Had + V3	Had + been + V3

## Negation :

<del>Don't</del> + inf <del>Doesn't</del> + inf	Is Am + not + V3 Are
<del>Didn't</del> + inf	Was + not + V3 Were

## The passive with modal verbs :

Will	Would	+ inf
Shall	Should	
Can	Could	
May	Might	
Must		
Have to		
Has to		
Had to		

Active : Modal + inf

Passive : Modal + be + V3

### Note :

Active : Modal + have + V3

Passive : Modal + have been + V3

## Rewrite the following sentences.

1- My classmates have just sent the picture to the headmaster .

**The picture** .....

2- The farmers don't water the plants at night.

**The plants** .....

3- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

**My missing laptop** .....

4- Nobody fixed my broken window.

**My broken window**.....

5- They can transport goods inside China.

**Goods** .....

6- The workers have to finish these gates tomorrow.

**These gates** .....

7- The fisherman has caught the biggest fish ever.

**The biggest fish ever** .....

## Correct the verb between brackets.

1- The house is quite old. My grandfather ..... it in 1935.( **build** )

The house is quite old. It ..... in 1935. ( **build** )

2- Many Jordanian poems ..... now ..... into English , and people all over the world are able to read them. ( **translate** )

3- In the past , most letters ..... ( **write** ) by hand , but these days they ..... usually ..... ( **type** ).

4- Many accidents ..... by dangerous driving. ( **cause** )

## Causative have: Having things done

Tenses		( have ) يجب مراعاة الزمن	Object + V3
Simple	Present	Have Has	The car fixed
	Past	Had	The car fixed

التركيب
has
S + have + obj + V3
had

**Rewrite the following sentences.**

1- My friend doesn't usually plant the trees in the garden himself.

He .....

2- Somebody fixed my broken car last week.

I .....

3- My brothers usually ask someone to fix our computer.

My brothers .....

**Correct the verb between brackets.**

1- Did you translate the story yourself ?

No , I had it ..... ( translate )

2- We didn't install the air conditioner in our house ourselves,

so we had it ..... ( install )

## If clause

Type	If-clause	Main-clause	
Type zero	Simple present	Simple present	General truths
Type 1	Simple present	Will + inf	Likely
Type 2	Simple past	Would + inf	Unlikely
	<p>نستخدم الجملة الشرطية النوع الثاني لاعطاء النصائح</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If+ S + were / was ... , S + would + inf</li> <li>• If I were you ,I wouldn't join that club.</li> </ul>		

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- We'll have the party in the garden if the weather ----- good. ( be )
- 2- If you press the button , the picture ----- ( move )
- 3- If I found his address , I ----- him an invitation. ( send )
- 4- If Ali ----- his own computer , he wouldn't need to go to the library so often. ( have )
- 5- If I ----- you , I would not do this. ( be )
- 6- Plants die if you ----- them . ( not water )

Rewrite the following sentences.

1. I think you shouldn't waste your time attending that course.

If I -----

- 1- Don't speak in the class not to lose marks.

If you -----

- 2- Press the button to make the picture moves.

If -----

## Catenative Verbs :

want	afford	need	<u>intend</u>	<u>hope</u>	<u>plan</u>	+ to Inf
=====						
Stop	+ inf	+ ing				

### Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1- I wanted ----- ( get ) a tablet because my computer had stopped ----- ( work ).
- 2- We hope ----- by the end of the summer. ( move )

## Using Modals:

1- Necessary = have to / has to + inf

1. It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.

You -----.

2- Not necessary = Don't have to / doesn't have to + inf

1. It isn't necessary to handle the assignment this weekend.

Hashem -----

3- Not allowed to = must not + inf

2. The drivers are not allowed to stop here.

The drivers -----

4- Perhaps    Probably    Possibly  
 Likely    Maybe    } = Might + inf

They probably aren't at the station.

They -----

## UNIT TWO:

### Used to

Structure	Negation	Question
Used to + Inf	Sub + Did not <u>use</u> to	Did + Sub + <u>use</u> to ?

1- We use used to (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed. ( function )

2- We also use used to for things that were true, but are not true anymore.

- I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
- I didn't use to go swimming . Now , I go swimming .
- Did you use to play basketball when you were young ?
- This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

<u>B</u>	negation	question
<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف
<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>
( be ) used to + <u>Pronoun</u>	( be ) not used to + <u>Pronoun</u>	( be ) + S + used to+ <u>Pronoun</u>
<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>

Note : ( be ) : am , is , are , / was , were )

- We use be used to ( + noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary. ( function )
  - We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.
  - I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
  - I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I wasn't used to them.
  - He is used to driving on the left now. ( it becomes normal )

**Remember :**

- Be used to + v-ing

Noun  
Pronoun

For things that are

familiar  
customary  
normal  
accustomed

- Used to + Inf  
Didn't use to + inf

For PAST habits.

not anymore\_ - -  
but now ..  
no longer  
give up  
stopped  
former habit  
when ...was ...

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

1- Zaid's friends didn't used to go fishing when they lived in the city, but these days they enjoy doing that regularly .

-----

2- Most Jordanians were used to the hot weather that we have in summer.

-----

Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to or be used to .

1- I never ----- smoke but now I smoke twenty cigarettes a day.

2- Don't worry. Sami ----- driving for long hours.

He has worked as a professional driver for 20 years.

3- When I was a child , my grandmother ----- cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

Rewrite the sentences so that the new one has the meaning to the one before it.

1. It's normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is-----

2. It is a former habit form me to walk at night.

I -----

## UNIT THREE

### A. The Future Continuous :

Statement	Negation	Question
Will be + V-ing	Will not be + V-ing	Will + Sub + be + V-ing .. ? Wh + will + Sub + be+Ving ?

We use the Future Continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future. ( function )

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل المستمر :		
At + future time	( at ) this time tomorrow	at that time
Tomorrow morning at 9	at 10 o'clock tomorrow	
This time next week	tomorrow afternoon	
<u>imperative with future</u>	<u>In ten year's time</u>	

### B. The Future Perfect :

	Statement	Negation	Question
<b>Singular</b> He , she , it	Will have +P.P	Will not + have+ P.P	- Will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?
<b>Plural</b> I , we , you , they			- Wh- + will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?

We use the Future Perfect to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. ( function )

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل التام :		
by + future time	by 2020	by this time tomorrow
by next year	by the end of the week	by then
( by + Simple present verb )	by the time we <u>arrive</u>	
( Future time + for )	( this time next month – for twenty years)	
(Next month - for a year)	in ten year's time	

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- 1- They ----- for Tokyo by this time tomorrow. ( leave )
- 2- We ----- the house by the time she returns. ( paint )
- 3- They ----- at this time tomorrow. ( fly )
- 4- Next year , they ----- married for 25 years. ( be )
- 5- **Rami** : Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby ----- ( sleep )  
**Rama** : Don't worry . I won't forget.
- 6- At 10 o'clock tomorrow. She will be in her office. She ----- . ( work )
- 7- He ----- at the library tonight , so he will not see Fadwa when she arrives. ( study )
- 8- **This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)**
- 9- This time next month, my parents -----married for twenty years. (be)
- 10- The books that you ordered ----- by the end of the week. (not arrive)
- 11- By next year, -----you ----- England? (visit)
- 12- In 5 year's time , I ----- law at university. ( study )
- 13- In 5 year's time , I ----- studying law at university. ( finish )
- 14- In three year's time , my brother ----- from university. ( graduate )

**There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.**

1. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?  
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.  
-----
2. A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.  
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.  
-----
3. A: What time will you get here tomorrow?  
B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.  
-----
4. A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.  
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.  
-----

## UNIT FOUR

### Cleft Sentences & Relative Clause

#### A. Relative clauses

Pronoun	Use	Notes
Who	العاقل الفاعل	+ verb
Whom	العاقل المفعول به	+ Sub + verb
Which	غير العاقل	-----
That	العاقل و غير العاقل	-----
Where	المكان	-----
When	الزمان	-----
Whose ( his , her , their)	الملكية	-----

#### 1. Defining relative clauses

- They are **used to give essential information** without it the sentence wouldn't convey meaning / **we can't omit the relative clause.**
- We use **who , whom , which , whose , where , when , that.**
- **They don't need commas.**
- We can use **that** instead of **who , whom , which.**
- The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun or adverb.**

e.g. I clearly remember **the time when** you left the country.

#### 2. Non-defining relative clauses

- They are **used to give extra information** about a noun whose identity we already know. ( **not necessary information** )
- They **give additional information** without it the sentence would **still convey meaning.**
- We use **who , whom , which , whose , where , when .**
- **They need commas , dashes or brackets .**
- **We can't use that.**

Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses. Add commas to the non-defining relative clauses.

1- His car which he bought last week broke down after just five kilometers.

-----

2- I think anyone who speaks in public must be nervous.

-----

3- You have all passed the test which is no surprise.

-----

Combine the following sentences with relative clauses. Add commas where necessary .

1- Manal was very brilliant at school. She is very great teacher now.

-----

2- London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.

-----

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box.

that    when    which    who
------------------------------

1. Ibn Sina ----- is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

2. . He wrote on early Islamic philosophy ----- included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

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

4. His friends -----were worried about his health advised him to relax.

5. It was the month of Ramadan ----- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

## B. Cleft sentences

- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information. ( Function )
- It is called ' cleft ' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

هنالك أربع طرق لاستخدام ال Cleft Sentence :

A.

- The ( thing ) which
- The ( person ) who
- The ( time ) when
- The ( place ) where
- The way in which

الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه + be + معلومات

B. it was / is + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + that + باقي الجملة

C. الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه + be + the person who + باقي الجملة  
the place where  
the thing which  
the (time) when

D. What + باقي الجملة + be + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه

تستخدم  
عندما نريد  
التركيز  
على الفعل

— What + فاعل + ( do ) + ( time ) + be + inf + complement

1. Fadi borrowed my car last week.

What Fadi did last week was borrow my car.

2. I would like to go to London next week.

What I would like to do next week is go to London.

Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

1- Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

-----  
-----  
-----

**Rewrite these sentences.**

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

**The person** -----

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

**The country** -----

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

**It was** -----

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

**It was** -----

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

**It is** -----

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

**It was** -----

7- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

**The year** -----

8- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

**It was** -----

9- My father has influenced me most.

**The person** -----

10- I like Geography most of all.

**What** -----

11- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

**It was** -----

## UNIT FIVE

### American VS British English .

1- American English (AE) rarely uses the **Present Perfect** , whereas **British English ( BE) does:**

(AE) **Did you see** that film yet?

(BE) **Have you seen** that film yet?

2- American English uses **gotten** as the past participle of **got:**

	Present	Past	Past Participle
<b>British English</b>	<b>Get</b>	<b>Got</b>	<b><u>Got</u></b>
<b>American English</b>	<b>Get</b>	<b>Got</b>	<b><u>Gotten</u></b>

- (AE) He **had gotten** us some ice cream.

- (BE) He **got** us some ice cream.

3- American English uses **have** to show **possession**, whereas British English uses **have got:**

The verb Have ( to show possession الملكية )			
<b>British English</b>	Has got ( مفرد ) Has + Sub + got.? Sub+ hasn't got ..	Have got ( جمع ) Have+ Sub + got.? Sub+ haven't got ..	Had got ( ماضي ) had+ Sub + got.? Sub+ hadn't got ..
<b>American English</b>	Has ( مفرد ) Does + sub + have? Sub+ doesn't have.	Have ( جمع ) Do + sub + have? Sub+ don't have..	Had ( ماضي ) did + sub + have? Sub+ didn't have..

- (AE) – American English -

I **have** a sister.

**Does she have** a brother? ←

- (BE) – British English -

I've **got** a sister.

**Have you got** a brother?

4- ( AE ) take بمعنى يأخذ

( BE ) have بمعنى يأخذ

Have a shower

Take a shower

ادرس الكلمات التالية بالجداول - مهم جدا لامتحان الوزارة - :

**A- Spelling** الاختلاف في الكتابة :

	American English	British English
Words ending er/re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
	centimeters	centimetres
	liter	Litre
Words ending or/our	favorite	favourite
	color	colour
	flavor	flavour
	labor	labour
	neighbor	neighbour
	harbor	harbour
Words ending og/ogue	dialog	dialogue
	catalog	catalogue
Words ending m/mme	program	programme*
Words ending ize/ise	Authorize	authorise
	realize	realise
	specialize	specialise
	normalize	normalise
	paralyze	paralyse
Words ending ice/ise	practice (verb)	practise (verb)
	practice (noun)	practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
	Jeweler	Jeweller
	canceled	cancelled
	marvelous	marvellous
	modeling	modelling
Digraphs and grapheme	archeology	archaeology
	homeopathy	homoeopathy
* British English also uses 'program' to refer to computer programs.		

**B- Vocabulary: الاختلاف في المصطلحات**

- There are numerous words which are different in American and British English. Here are a few.

American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	Sweets
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
Gas	Petrol
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
Vacation	holiday
Sidewalk	Pavement
Trash / garbage	Rubbish
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
Gosh	Goodness
Recess	Break/ have a break
Take a look	Have a look
take a short rest	have a short rest
take a shower	Have a shower

The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.

1- Have you seen the textile workshop yet?  
-----

2- Let's have a look at that first.  
-----

3- Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.  
-----

4- Would anyone like to have a short rest?  
-----

5- 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.  
-----

6- Have you ever been to an aquarium?  
-----

7- We're too late – the bus has just left.  
-----

8- I think it's time to have a break.  
-----

9- I haven't done my homework yet.  
-----

Read the following sentence and find two examples of British English spelling.

Today, sand artists use artificial colours, sand and tools to create mini paintings , something only a few centimetres high, in glass bottles.

The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English.

1- Did you see that exhibition yet?  
-----

2- I usually take a shower in the morning.  
-----

3- I just had my breakfast.  
-----

## Articles ( a an the )

### A / An

- We usually use a/an before countable nouns when we are mentioning them for the first time.

Hassan lives in a big house. There is a garden next to it with an apple tree.

### The

- However, if we are talking about something that the listener/reader knows about, we use the.

Hassan lives in the big house near the post office. The garden is beautiful.

- We use the when we are talking about something that is unique.

The Earth goes round the Sun.

She's the only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.

- We use the when we are talking about musical instrument , seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands (but NOT individual islands), mountain ranges and countries that include the in their name.

The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Sri Lanka is in the Indian Ocean.

They took a boat trip along the river Nile.

Mallorca is one of the Balearic Islands. (individual island) ←

The Rocky Mountains are in the United States.

- We use the when we are talking about superlative adjectives.  
(adj + est ) or ( the most , the first , the last , the worst )

The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

- We say the .... of .

We moved to the city of Irbid.

**No article / Zero article ( X )**

- We use **no article** with **uncountable and plural nouns**, and for **general statements**.

**Chocolate** tastes good.

That shop sells **sweets**.

**Children** usually like **sweets** and **chocolate**.

**Sheep** produce wool, and **hens** lay eggs.

- We use **no article** before most countries, languages, continents, individual mountains (but NOT mountain ranges), lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.

The language spoken in **Jordan** is **Arabic**.

**Libya** is in **Africa**.

He was the first man to climb **Mount Everest** in **the Himalayas**.

They have a home near **Lake Geneva**.

**Niagara Falls** separates Canada from the USA.

They live in **Oxford Street** in London.

She was born on **Monday**, 23 **April**.

The university was opened in **2001 CE**.

**Complete the sentences with a an the or X**

1. ----- **Amman** is ----- capital **of** ----- **Jordan**.
2. It's one of----- **oldest** cities in ----- **world**.
3. ---- **Petra** is in ---- **south** of Jordan. It's ----important archaeological **site**.
4. It was ---- **important city** until----**huge earthquake** destroyed it in about 663 CE.

## الاشتقاق Derivation

الكلمات التالية مطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة المستوى الثالث يجب حفظ الجدول :

Adverb الظرف	Adjective الصفة	Verb الفعل	Noun الاسم	المعنى
-----	-----	Repute	Reputation	سمعة
-----	-----	Calculate	Calculation	عملية حسابية
-----	-----	Inherit	Inheritance	إرث / ميراث
-----	-----	Discover	Discovery Discoverer	إكتشاف مكتشف
-----	-----	Install	Installation	التركيب
-----	-----	Weave	Weaver Weaving	حائك حياكة
-----	-----	Train	Training	تدريب
-----	-----	Bring Brought	-----	يجلب جلب
-----	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة طبية
-----	-----	Intend	Intention	نية
-----	Surgical	-----	Surgeon Surgery	عيادة جراح
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
-----	Contemporary	Contemporize	-----	معاصر
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
-----	-----	Agree	Agreement	معاهدة
-----	-----	-----	Tourist Tourism	سائح سياحة
-----	Major	-----	Majority	غالبية
-----	Ongoing	-----	-----	مستمر
-----	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
-----	-----	blog	blog	مفكرة
-----	-----	email	email	ايميل
-----	-----	filter	filter	فلتر المعلومات
-----	-----	post	post	بريد
-----	Reliable	Rely on	-----	يعتمد على
-----	allergic	-----	allergy	حساسية
-----	-----	append	appendage	ملحق
-----	Arthritic	-----	Arthritis	روماتيزم
-----	Artificial	-----	Artifice	يصنع
-----	Cancerous	-----	cancer	سرطان
-----	-----	complement	complementary	تكميلي

-----	-----	<b>Conventional</b>	<b>Convention</b>	تقليد
-----	-----	<b>Decline</b>	<b>Decline</b>	هبوط
-----	-----	<b>implant</b>	<b>implant</b>	زرعة
-----	-----	<b>Expand</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	توسع
-----	<b>Mortal</b>	-----	<b>Mortality</b> <b>mortal</b>	معدل الوفيات
-----	<b>optional</b>	-----	<b>option</b>	اختيار
-----	<b>Paediatric</b>	-----	<b>Paediatrics</b> <b>Paediatrician</b>	طب اطفال اخصائي طب اطفال
-----	-----	<b>Publicise</b>	<b>publicity</b>	شهرة
-----	-----	<b>scan</b>	<b>scanner</b>	ناسخ ضوئي
-----	<b>Sceptical</b>	-----	<b>Sceptic</b> <b>scepticism</b>	شخص شك
-----	<b>Viable</b>	-----	<b>Viability</b>	قابل للنجاح
-----	-----	<b>ward</b>	<b>ward</b>	جناح في مستشفى
-----	<b>Algebraic</b>	-----	<b>Algebra</b>	علم الجبر
-----	-----	<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Ceramics</b>	سيراميك
-----	-----	<b>Compose</b>	<b>composition</b>	تأليف
-----	-----	<b>Demonstrate</b>	<b>Demonstration</b>	شرح
-----	-----	<b>Desalinate</b>	<b>Desalination</b>	تحلية المياه
-----	-----	<b>Furnish</b>	<b>Furnishings</b>	اثاث
-----	-----	<b>Blow</b>	<b>Blowing</b>	نفخ
-----	-----	<b>hang</b>	<b>Hangings</b>	تعليقات
-----	-----	<b>inherit</b>	<b>Inheritance</b>	ميراث
-----	<b>breaking</b>	<b>Break</b>	-----	يكسر
-----	-----	<b>irrigate</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	ري
-----	<b>Mathematical</b>	-----	<b>Mathematician</b> <b>Mathematics</b>	عالم رياضيات رياضيات
-----	-----	<b>Pedestrian</b>	<b>Pedestrian</b>	المشاه
-----	-----	<b>qualify</b>	<b>qualification</b>	مؤهلات
-----	-----	<b>Restore</b>	<b>Restoration</b>	ترميم
-----	-----	<b>Revolutionise</b>	<b>Revolution</b>	ثورة
-----	-----	<b>showcase</b>	<b>showcase</b>	معرض
-----	-----	<b>Trial</b>	<b>Trial</b>	تجربة
<b>Adverb</b> الظرف	<b>Adjective</b> الصفة	<b>Verb</b> الفعل	<b>Noun</b> الاسم	<b>المعنى</b>
<b>Productively</b>	<b>Productive</b>	<b>Produce</b>	<b>Product</b> <b>Production</b>	منتج إنتاج
<b>Medically</b>	<b>Medical</b>	-----	<b>Medicine</b>	طب
<b>Ninthly</b>	<b>Ninth</b>	-----	<b>Nine</b>	تسعة
<b>Originally</b>	<b>Original</b>	-----	<b>Origin</b>	أصل
-----	<b>Inventive</b>	<b>Invent</b>	<b>Invention</b>	إختراع
<b>Influentially</b>	<b>Influential</b>	<b>Influence</b>	<b>Influence</b>	تأثير

-----	Translated	Translate	Translation Translator	ترجمة مترجم
Archaeologically	Archaeological	-----	Archaeology Archaeologist	علم آثار عالم آثار
Appreciatively	Appreciative	Appreciate	Appreciation	تقدير
Educationally	Educational	Educate	Education	تعليم
-----	Infectious	Infect	Infections	العدوى
-----	Diagnostic	Diagnose	Diagnosis	التشخيص
Collectively	Collective	Collect	Collection	مجموعة
Operationally	Operational	Operate	Operation	عملية
expectantly	expectant	Expect	Expectancy	المتوقع
Traditionally	Traditional	-----	Tradition	تقليد
Attractively	Attractive	Attract	Attraction	جذب
Creatively	Creative	Create	Creation	عمل / صنع
Extremely	Extreme	-----	Extremity	اقصى درجة
Childishly	Childish	-----	Childhood Child - Children	الطفولة طفل-اطفال
Personally	Personal	Personalize	Person People	شخص-ناس
-----	Believable	Believe	Belief	معتقد
Successfully	Successful	Succeed	Success	نجاح
Responsibly	Responsible	-----	Responsibility	مسؤولية
Culturally	Cultural	-----	Culture	ثقافة
Artificially	Artificial	-----	Art	فن
Visually	Visual	Visualize	Vision	رؤية
Repeatedly	Repeatable Repeated	Repeat	Repeating	تكرار
Correctly	Correct	Correct	Correction	تصحيح
-----	Accessible	Access	Access	وصول
-----	Committed	Commit	Commitment	التزام
-----	Focused	Focus on	Focus	تركيز
-----	immune	Immune	immunisation	مناعة
practically	practical	practice	practitioner	صاحب مهنة
-----	sponsored	sponsor	sponsor	ممول
-----	Neutral	Neutralise	Neutrality	حيادية
-----	Critical	Criticise	Critic Criticism	ناقد نقد
Geometrically	Geometric	-----	Geometry	علم الهندسة
-----	inoculable	inoculate	inoculation	لقاح
-----	Harmonious	Harmonise	Harmony	انسجام
-----	Sustainable	Sustain	Sustainability	استدامة
-----	Variable	vary	Variation	اختلاف

**Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.**

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

**Complete the text using the correct form of the words given at the end of each line.**

On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient ----- (**traditional** ). This has proved to be ----- (**traditional** ) beneficial to the community. The tradition in question is the craft of ----- ( **weave** ). Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island's women.

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.**

<b>translation</b>	<b>archaeology</b>	<b>appreciation</b>
<b>educate</b>	<b>collect</b>	<b>installation</b>

1. Petra is an important ----- site.
2. I will be going to university to continue my ----- .
3. In our exam, we had to ----- a text from Arabic into English.
4. They are going to ----- a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
5. Thank you for your help, I really ----- it.
6. Have you seen Nasser's -----of postcards? He's got hundreds.

## الصوتيات Pronunciation

الكلمات التالية ذكرت في الكتاب المدرسي ودليل المعلم Read	
<b>The sound / i /</b>	<b>The sound / i: /</b>
give	been
fit	dream
middle	medium
Ship	sheep
<b>The sound / æ /</b>	<b>The sound / α: /</b>
And	Bath
am	arm
back	half
ran	car
<b>The sound / e /</b>	<b>The sound / 3: /</b>
Deaf	birthday
bed	bird
best	world
egg	Girl

### The phonetic transcription using the IPA

calculation	/ kælkjʊ'leɪʃən /
access	/ 'æk,ses /
homoeopathy	/ ,həʊmɪ'pəθɪ /
malaria	/ mə'leə,rɪə /
Artificial	/ ,ɑ:tɪ'fɪəl /
prosthetic	/ ,prɒs'thetɪk /
Dementia	/ ,dɪ'menʃə /
Technology	/ tek'nɒlədʒɪ /
Audience	/ 'ɔ:diəns /
Healthy	/ 'hel.θi /
Carrying	/ 'kæriɪŋ /
Angry	/ 'æŋgri /
Calm	/ kɑ:m /
School	/ sku:l /
Exercise	/ 'eksəsaɪz /
Importance	/ ɪm'pɔ:təns /

# Functions of English

## - Agreeing

Yes you are right                      I agree with you

## - Disagreeing

I disagree with you

## Linking words for writing : ( Functions )

### 1- Addition or continuation : اضافة الأفكار

- and ,            in addition to this ,            as well as ,            . Also ,            . Moreover ,  
furthermore    likewise    on reason for this is

### 2- Giving examples : إعطاء الأمثلة

- . For example ,            such as            like            . For instance ,

### 3- Contrasting ideas : الأفكار المتناقضة

- On one hand, . On the other hand ,            , but            while            whereas

### 4- Opposition : الأفكار المتضادة

- . However ,            although            .Nevertheless,            despite            in spite of this ,  
On the contrary            conversely

### 5- Consequences : النتائج / التبعات

- , so            , and so            . As a result,            .Therefore ,            . In this way ,  
.Consequently ,            . As a consequence ,

### 6- Reason: السبب

- because            since            because of            due to

### 7- Purpose : الهدف من / الغاية

- to            in order to            so as to

# Free Writing .

## Essay

### " Title "

#### a. Introduction:

- Introduce the situation in one or two sentences. Then write a thesis statement which outlines what you will write about.

#### b. Body: ( two or three paragraphs )

- Explain in detail both sides of the discussion.

#### c. Conclusion:

- Summarise briefly all aspects of the discussion.
- State your opinion.

### Sample Essay / Article

- Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. Write an essay about the kinds of animals suitable to be raised; mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of raising them.

#### Raising animals

Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. In this essay I am going to write about raising animals ; discussing the advantages and disadvantages of raising them .

Firstly, in fact , there are many advantages of raising animals such as -----and ----- . Moreover, ----- and ----- could be considered as another advantages for this.

However, there are some disadvantages of raising animals such as -----and ----- . In addition, ----- and ----- could be considered as another disadvantages.

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration

# Report

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. Write a report to your school magazine about this problem, discussing the reasons and suggesting possible solutions as well as giving some recommendations by which you encourage people to participate in solving this problem .

## "Traffic in large cities"

-----

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. **The aim of this report is to discuss** the traffic in large cities ; **discussing** the reasons and suggesting possible solutions for this.

-----

Firstly, there are many reasons for traffic in large cities such as -----and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another reasons for this.

-----

Secondly, there are some possible solutions for this problem such as -----and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another solutions .

-----

It is important to focus on people who currently do not participate in solving this problem at all by

- 
- 

-----

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .

## General Topic

Write about a problem ( cause and effect ) like pollution , unemployment , car accidents desertification , obesity , overweight , lack of exercise ..tec.

( The title )

Topic sentence -----

We should take an action to deal with this issue. In this ( essay , article , composition )

I intend to discuss the cause and effect.

There are many reasons lead to this problem. For example, ----- . Also, ----- .

Another point is ----- . Furthermore , ----- .

The effect of this problem can be devastating ; for instance , ----- . Another effect is ----- . Moreover , ----- .

To reduce the effect of this problem we should take an action. The government ought to do something and work for solution. Also, the media can play a key role in spreading awareness.

How	كيف
what	ماذا
Where	اين
When	متى
Why	لماذا
Which	اي
Who	من الذي
How long	كم المدة
How many	كم العدد
How much	كم الكمية
How far	كم المسافة
The article states / suggests	المقالة تقدم / تقترح
According to the text	تبعاً للنص
Based on the text	بناءً على النص
Replace the underlined phrase / idiom / verb ..etc	استبدل ما تحته خط
What does the underlined word / phrase mean ?	ما معنى ما تحته خط
Find from the text ...	أوجد من النص
Synonyms	كلمات متشابهة في المعنى
Antonyms	كلمات عكس بعض بالمعنى
Suffix ( e.g. proof )	مقطع في نهاية الكلمة
Quote / write down the sentence	اقتبس الجملة
Which sentence in the article tells you this ...	اي جملة تخبرك
What information in the text shows that ..	اي المعلومات تظهر أن
Write down two / three ...	أكتب اثنين او ثلاثة
Write these reasons / things ... down	أكتب سببين / شينين
Write down your point of view	اكتب وجهة نظرك
Justify your answer	فسر اجابتك
Suggest three / four ...	اقترح 3 / 4
Do you agree / disagree ...	هل توافق / لا توافق
How far do you agree ...	كم انت توافق
Why / How do you think ..	لماذا / كيف تعتقد
Do you think	هل تعتقد
In what ways ..	بأي الطرق
In your opinion .. / what is your opinion ..	ما هو رأيك
Explain this statement ..	اشرح هذه الجملة
Opposite	العكس
What are the main reasons , results, factors, purposes, advantages, disadvantages ...	ما هي اسباب، نتائج، عوامل اهداف، حسنات، سيئات ..
What makes ...	ما الذي يجعل
What evidence ...	ما هو الدليل
What is the significance ...	ما اهمية الشيء / دلالاته
Mention	اذكر
Explain	اشرح / وضع
List the ...	حدد / اذكر
Give examples ..	اعطي امثلة
Summarise / guess / name	لخص ، خمن ، سمى ، اذكر

## • معظم معاني الكلمات في المستوى الثالث

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Calculation	عملية حسابية	Know about	يعرف عن
PC	كمبيوتر شخصي	Connect with	يتواصل مع
computer chip	رقاقة الكمبيوتر	Turn on	يشغل
floppy disk	القرص المرن	Give out	ينشر
Smartphone	هاتف ذكي	Fill in	يعطي معلومات
World Wide Web	شبكة الإنترنت	Acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر
Program	برنامج كمبيوتر	Homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية
Programme	برنامج راديو ..	Ailment	مرض غير خطير
Rely on	يعتمد على	Arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
Get started	يبدء	Immunisation	تطعيم ضد الامراض
Meet up	يتقابل في موعد	Malaria	ملاريا
Settle down	يستقر	Allergy	الحساسية
Take place	يحدث	Migraine	صداع نصفي
Wake up	يستيقظ	Antibody	الجسم المضاد
Look around	يتجول في مكان	complementary medicine	الطب التكميلي
Blog	مذكرة	Conventional	تقليدي
email exchange	تبادل الايميلات	herbal remedy	العلاج بالاعشاب
Post	يرسل بالبريد	Practitioner	صاحب مهنة خاص
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	Sceptical	متشككين
tablet computer	لوح تابلت	Viable	قابل للحياة
Whiteboard	لوح تفاعلي	Healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
Access	الوصول للمعلومات	Criticise	ينتقد
Filter	فلتر المعلومات	Drug	دواء
Identity fraud	تزوير الهوية	medical trial	تجربة طبية
Privacy setting	اعدادات الخصوصية	Optimistic	متفائل
Security setting	اعدادات الامان	Setback	انتكاسة
ICT	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات	Bounce back	يستعيد النجاح
Sat navigation system	نظام الملاحة	Raise	يثير / يعرض
User	مستخدم	Focus on	يركز على
web-building program	نظام انشاء المواقع	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
web hosting	استضافة المواقع	infant mortality	معدل وفيات الرضع
Communicate	يتواصل	dental	طب الأسنان
Life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	work force	القوى العاملة
Mortality	معدل الوفيات	Commitment	التزام
Reputation	سمعة	Obese	بدين
Decline	هبوط	Strenuous	نشيط/ مرهق
Cope with	يتعامل / يتعايش مع	Appendage	جزء من الجسم
sponsor	الراعي	limb	أطراف
Artificial	صناعي	Prosthetic	عضو صناعي

Drug	عقار / دواء	Expansion	توسع
coma	غيبوبة	Outpatient	العيادات الخارجية
Dementia	خبل / مرض عقلي	Paediatric	طب الأطفال
Implant	زراعة اعضاء	Radiotherapy	المعالجة بالإشعاع
Stroke	السكتة الدماغية	Ward	جناح في مستشفى
Scanner	الماسح الضوئي	Reputation	سمعة / شهرة
Side effect	الآثار الجانبية	Geometry	علم الهندسة
Pill	حبة دواء	Mathematician	عالم رياضيات
Symptom	اعراض للمرض	Philosopher	فيلسوف
Artificial	صناعي	Physician	طبيب
Apparatus	جهاز	Polymath	واسع المعرفة
Cancerous	سرطاني	Algebra	علم الجبر
MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي	Arithmetic	علم الحساب
Musical harmony	التناغم الموسيقي	Inheritance	ارث / ميراث
Ground-breaking	مبدع	Revolutionise	يحدث ثورة في
Chemist	كيميائي	founding	تأسيس
talent	موهبة	scales	موازين
Windmill	طاحونة هوائية	laboratory	مختبر
Fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل	Commitment	التزام
Inoculation	التطعيم	Artificially-created	موجود- صناعيا
Outweigh	يتفوق على	Carbon-neutral	محايد الكربون
Pedestrian	المشاة	Criticise	ينتقد
Sustainability	الاستدامة	Desalination	تحلية مياه البحر
Zero-waste	خالٍ من النفايات	Grid	شبكة كهربائية
Founder	المؤسس	Megaproject	مشروع ضخم
Irrigate	يسقي	The arts	الفنون
Legacy	تراث	Ceramics	السيراميك
fertile land	الأراضي الخصبة	Conservatory	معهد موسيقي
Founder	المؤسس	Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة
Performing Arts	الفنون التعبيرية	Installation	الفن التركيبى
Textiles	المنسوجات	glassblowing	نفخ الزجاج
Visual arts	الفنون البصرية	demonstration	عرض / شرح
Underline	يؤكد	craftsman	الحرفي
Translation	ترجمة	Furnace	فرن
Semi-opaque	شبه معتم / غير شفاف	Solidifying	يتصلب / يتجمد
Fine	دقيق / ناعم / رقيق	blow	ينفخ
Transparent	شفاف	demonstrate	يوضح / يعرض
Cobalt	الكوبالت	Turquoise	فيروزي
Astronomer	فلكي	Camera obscure	جهاز بصري
Lifelike	نابض بالحياة	minaret	منذنة
qualify	يؤهل	restore	جدد / رمم
showcase	يعرض بأفضل صورة	Sand artist	فنان الرمل
Soft furnishing	اثاث	Wall hangings	تعليقات جدارية
Energy	طاقة	Email ( n)	( ايميل )

Grateful	ممتن	Email (v)	يرسل بالبريد ا
Headlines	العناوين الرئيسية	Filter ( n)	برنامج تصفيه للمعلومات
Lawyer	محامي	Filter ( v)	يصفي المعلومات
Likely	محتمل	models	نماذج
Navy	سلاح البحرية / البحرية	screen using a tablet	الشاشة اللوحية
Cooking verbs	افعال الطهي	mouse	الفارة
Boil	يغلي	decade	عقد ( عشر سنوات )
Fry	يقلّي	generation	ج-جيل
Grill	يشوي	track	ممر / ميدان السباق
Melt	يدوب	rugby	لعبة الرجبي
Mix	يخلط	Court	ملعب
Roast	يحمص	pitch	ملعب
Season	يتبل الطعام	journalist	صحفي
Slice	يقطع الى شرائح	clerk	كاتب
Sprinkle	يرش	goggles	نظارات للوقاية
Access ( v )	يصل	Playwright	كاتب مسرحي
Access ( n )	الوصول / المدخل	muscle	عضلات
Accessible ( adj )	يمكن الوصول اليه	eyelids	الجفون
Blog ( n)	مفكرة شخصية ( الكترونية )	Skates	زلاجات
heartbeat	ضربات القلب	oars	مجاديف
laptop	كمبيوتر محمول	poet	شاعر
tablet	لوح	Bat	مضرب
invented	اخترع	wind	ريح
developed	متطور	coal	فحم
rink	حلبة التزلج	Gas	غاز
confident	واثق من نفسه	paper	ورق
tense	متوتر	helmet	خوذة
Upset	منزعج / مضطرب	worried	قلق

المصطلحات

Synonyms كلمات لها نفس المعنى		
Words / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
- <u>Cross</u>	<u>Angry</u>	<u>غاضب</u>
- Apparatus - equipment	tools or machines that have a particular purpose	<u>اجهزة</u> <u>معدات</u>
- artificial - prosthetic	describes an object that is manufactured by humans	<u>اصطناعي</u> <u>اصطناعي</u>
- Appendage - Limb	A body part , connected with the body.	<u>اطراف الجسم</u> <u>اطراف الجسم</u>
- fund - Sponsor	To pay for	<u>يمول</u> <u>راعي</u>
- Note : ( artificial ) is the opposite –antonym - of ( natural )		
- The suffix -proof means : to provide protection against .		

Colour Idioms مصطلحات مرتبطة بالالوان		
The colour idiom	English Meaning	Arabic meaning
Have the green light	Permission	يعطي الموافقة
Red-handed ( adjective ) ( idiom )	The act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly appear from nowhere	بشكل مفاجيء غير متوقع
A white elephant	A useless possession	املاك غير مجدية
See red (verb phrase )	To be angry / anger	يغضب
Feel blue ( idiom)	To feel sad	شعر بالكآبة

Collocations	
English Meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Catch attention</u>	يلفت انتباه
<u>Get an idea</u>	ياخذ فكرة
<u>Take an interest in</u>	يهتم ب
<u>Spend time</u>	يقضي وقتنا
<u>Attend a course</u>	يحضر دورة او محاضرة .. الخ
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
public transport	وسائل النقل العام
biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
<u>identity fraud</u>	تزوير الهوية
<u>privacy settings</u>	اعدادات الخصوصية
<u>herbal remedy</u>	العلاج بالاعشاب
<u>side effect</u>	الآثار الجانبية

## Phrases that have different meanings

The phrase	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1-To share ideas 2- To compare ideas	1- To give your ideas to another person or to a group. 2- Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.	- يتبادل الأفكار والآراء - يقارن الأفكار والآراء
1- To create a website 2- Contribute to a website	1- To construct a website that currently does not exist. 2- Offer your writing and work to the website.	- ينشأ موقع إلكتروني - يساهم بموقع إلكتروني
1-To research information 2- To present information	1- To use a variety of sources to find the information you need. 2- To give the results of your research in a presentation.	- يبحث عن المعلومة - يقدم المعلومة
1-To find out what is happening 2- To monitor what is happening	1- You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. 2- You know what is happening and you are following the developments.	- يبحث عن الذي حصل - يراقب ما يحصل
1- To give a talk to people 2- To talk to people	1- You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. 2- An informal discussion	- يلقي محاضرة بالناس - يتحدث مع الناس
1- To show photos 2- To send photos	1- You show people photos that you have in person. 2- You send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	- يعرض الصور - يرسل الصور