

مراجعة لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

للمستوى الثالث حسب المنهاج الجديد

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إعداد الأستاذ: أشرف الشعار

1- Match the words with their phonetic transcriptions:

/æŋgri / , / kɑ:m / , /sku:l/ , / eskəsaiz/ , /impo:təns/

- 1-importance:
 2-school :.....
 3-exercise :.....
 4-angry :.....
 5-calm :.....

ملخص بمؤشرات الأزمنة

الزمن+الشكل	المؤشرات+ امثلة
زمن المضارع البسيط (V1 s,es)	عادة normally عادة usually: أحيانا: ,sometimes , أحيانا : occasionally , غالبا often: , شهريا : monthly , يوميا : daily , من وقت لآخر : from time to time , بصعوبة : hardy: , نادرا : seldom , بشكل متكرر : frequently: , مرة في اليوم : once a day : , في الصيف : <u>summer</u> : نادرا : rarely: نادرا ,scarcely : نادرا . -The earth revolves around the sun . الحقائق العلمية والعامية ايضا مثل .
المضارع المستمر (is , am , are + <u>V</u> ing)	! ,انظر: look في هذه اللحظة : at this(the) moment , في هذا الوقت : at this time , الآن : now: هذه الأيام:nowadays, لنذهب : let us go , الزم الصمت : be quite , اسمع : listen! -Look ! The boy is trying to open the door of your car .
المضارع التام الشكل (have , has + V3)	حتى : so far لمدة: for, منذ: since , لحد الآن : yet , مؤخرا : lately , حديثا : recently: ,للتو: just , هذا : <u>this morning</u> : ,اخيرا:at last, مرة:once . للتو: already: , خلال الماضي: over the last : الآن : الصباح -I have lived in Amman for ten years.
المضارع التام المستمر (Have,has)+been+Ving	how long, <u>all morning</u> , you look very tired/ you are wet /your eyes are red: نتيجة الحدث السلبي مثل الجمل السابقة -I have been living in Amman for ten years.
الماضي البسيط الشكل (V2)	الاسبوع الماضي :the previous : <u>last week</u> :البارحة, the day before, البارحة : Yesterday: . تاريخ في الماضي : in 1978 مضى , ago :الاسبوع الماضي , week , -Muna visited Syria last week .
الماضي المستمر (was,were)+Ving	جملتان مرتبطتان بإحدى أدوات الربط التالية: (بينما/as/While, عندما , when) حيث يكون زمن الشق الثاني من الجملة ماضي بسيط <u>V2</u> . -The teacher entered the class , while Rana was singing .
الماضي التام (had + V3)	جملتان مرتبطتان بإحدى أدوات الربط التالية : الذي:that, بسبب:because, قبل : before , بعد : after , حالما : as soon as حيث يكون الشق الآخر من الجملة ماضي بسيط <u>V2</u> والذي حصل أولاً يكون زمنه (had+ V3) -He sold his car after He had bought a new one .
المستقبل البسيط (will+Inf)	غدا :tomorrow : , غدا :the coming day : , غدا : <u>next week</u> : ,الاسبوع القادم , in the coming time: , في المستقبل : in 2025 , في المستقبل : in the future , الوقت القادم -I shall buy a new car in the future .
(is,am,are)ging to+inf	تنبؤ حصول الشيء بناء على شيء مشاهد look!the sky is cloudy. It is going to rain.

1-Put the verb in brackets in the correct form:

1. Millions of pilgrimsto Meccah every year . (go)
2. Listen! They(sing)
3. They..... there tomorrow. (be)
4. Heat the station now . (wait)
5. He.....out a few minutes ago . (go)
6. There.....a lot of changes in Amman recently. (be)
7. We.....it since last week. (study)
8. By this time next year, wethree novels. (take)
9. In the future,I.....a new car next month. (buy)
- 10.The sky is cloudy. It (rain)
- 11.You were going to school when he..... you.(meet)
- 12.The lessonalready..... (begin)
- 13.We.....to Aqaba soon.(travel)
- 14.He sold his old car after he.....anew one. (buy)
- 15.My grandfather.....in bed for ten days. (be)
- 16.We.....television before the light went off. (watch)
- 17.Maram posted the letter after she it . (write)
- 18.My grandfather in bed all year. (be,stay)
- 19.Nouran essay all morning. (be ,write)
- 20.Lailarecentlylearning English. (start)
- 21.Jamal and Fawaz haveevening classes for a few weeks. (be , take)

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE:الكلام المبني للمجهول والمبني للمعلوم:

ACTIVE المعلوم	PASSIVE المجهول
V1(s,es)	(am, is, are) + V3
V2	(was , were) + V3
(am, is, are) + <u>Ving</u>	(am, is, are) + being + V3
(was, were) + <u>Ving</u>	(was, were) + being + V3
(have, has) + V3	(have, has) + been + V3
had + V3	had+been+V3
Modal will,shall.. + inf	Modal will,shall.. + be + V3
Modal will,shall.. + have+V3	Modal will,shall.. + have+been+V3
(is,are,am) going to + inf	(is,are,am) going to+be + V3

(1) Rewrite these sentences using passive verbs where possible.

- 1- Ali reads the news on television.
The news on television.....
- 2- The doctor made the operation successfully.
The operation.....
- 3- The witness is helping the police.

- The police.....
- 4- They will build a hospital in our town.
A hospital
- 5- They were planning Masdar city .
Masdar city.....
- 6- Some engineers are going to start the project .
The project
- 7-The thief had taken the painting before the guard woke up.
The painting.....
- 8- The firm has offered me a job since 2001.
I
- 9- You can't use the printer with that computer.
The printer.....
- 10- Framers don't grow rice in Jordan .
Rice
- 11- He didn't post the letter.
The letter.....
- 12- Nobody spoke about the weather.
The weather.....
- 13- Somebody has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop.....

2-Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

- 1-People have been using smartphones since they (invent) in the early 2000s.
- 2-In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer.....(produce).
- 3-The results.....tomorrow at 10 o'clock. (be, announce)
- 4- The reportyesterday by Rahaf. (write)
- 5- The room mustbefore their arriving. (be,clean)
- 6- The exam is going to.....(be, finish)

3- Modals: الأفعال الشكلية

Must = not allowed to

- 1- You aren't allowed to smoke here. (must)
You
- 2- You aren't allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You

Might = perhaps, possibly, probably, think, believe

- 1- Perhaps Zaid's car is broken down. (might)
Zaid's.....
- 2- I think Ahmad has a lot of money. (might)
Ahmad
- 3-Its probably there was a forest here . (might)
There

Have to (is necessary to) /**don't have to**(is not necessary to)

- 1- It is not necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
We
- 2- It is necessary to help the poor. (have)
We

4- Conditionals:**الجمل الشرطية**

- 1- If you(play)computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 2- If Ali had his own computer, he(need) to use his friend's computer.
- 3- If I(be)you, I would ask some one to fix the computer.
- 4 - If I were you, I(not paint) the room my self.
- 5- I(send)you an email if I have internet bands.

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. He will **have** his car..... tomorrow. (repair)
2. My father will **have** the engine of his car.....(fix)
3. He **had** his house.....by a local builder. (build)

2) Write follow-up sentences use causative verbs.

1. I didn't repair the car myself.
I had.....
2. She didn't make the dress herself.
She had.....
3. My father doesn't clean his car himself.
My father has.....
4. He will take his own photo.
He will have.....
5. I asked someone to fix my computer.
I had.....
6. He asked someone to paint his house.
He had.....

5 - to + infinitive or Ving

بعض الافعال التي تتبع بـ to +infinitive	بعض الافعال التي تتبع بـ Ving
(be) able to, begin, hope ,want, plan,intend ,afford	<u>love</u> , prefer, enjoy, consider, stop, start, can't stand,.....

أمثلة:

- 1- I want(get)a tablet, but I cant afford(buy)one at all.
- 2- We enjoy(read) stories, but I wasn't able(complete)three in one week.
- 3- The rain began(fall)and we started.....(run).
- 4- I hope(buy)a computer because my old one stopped(work).
- 5- he intends(go) to university and plans.....(study)English.

3- Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you .

- 1 – Children often computers better than their parents . (use)
- 2 – **If** you computer games all day, you won't have time to study . (play)

- 3 – I want (get) a tablet , but I can't afford(buy) one at the moment .
- 4 – Look at the black sky! It..... (rain) to rain soon !
- 5 – I come from Ajloun, but I(stay) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring .
- 6 – Nadia has(be,do) her homework for two hours! She(be) finished very soon .
- 7 – If Ali(have) his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer .
- 8 – I **was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop switched itself off .

5- Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets . The first one is done for you .

- 1 – Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . (might)
Issa's phone might be broken .
- 2 – Somebody has found my missing laptop (been)
My _____ .
- 3 – I asked someone to fix my computer . (had)
I _____ .
- 4 – It isn't necessary to switch off the screen . (have)
You _____ .
- 5 – You are not allowed to touch this machine . (must)
You _____ .
- 6 – I think you should send a text message . (would)
If _____ .
- 7 – Press that button to make the picture move . (moves)
If you _____ .
- 8 – Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work . (before)
Mohammad had _____ .

Grammar : { reported speech } الكلام المنقول

١ - الزمن:

V1-----V2
V2-----had + V3

2-التغيرات التي تحدث للظروف وأشباه الظروف

Yesterday	The day before
Last <u>night</u>	The <u>night</u> before
Tomorrow	The day after
next <u>week</u>	the <u>week</u> after
Here	There
Ago	Before
Now	Then
This	That
These	Those
Today/tonight	That day/that night

3-التحويلات التي تحدث للضمائر :

الضمير (حسب المتكلم)	المذكر	المؤنث
I	he	she
me	him	her
my	his	her

الضمير	يتحول إلى
we	they
us	them
our	their
ours	theirs

You: (subject) You: (object) Your:(Possessive)	I, we, you ,he, she, they حسب المخاطب me ,us, you, him ,her ,them حسب المخاطب my ,our, your ,his ,her ,their حسب المخاطب
--	--

Report the following statements ?

1 - I have some questions for you , Muna .

Nour told Muna

2 - I've lived in Amman for six years .

Sami said

3 - Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for achocolate cake .

Huda told me

4 - I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning .

Tareq said

5 - My favourite subject this year is chemistry .

Hussein told me

Write the sentences in reported speech :

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

He said that.....

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

He said that.....

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

He said that.....

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

They said that.....

Report the following sayings:

1- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help."

Farida said that.....

.....

2- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

Saleem said that.....

.....

{ (be) used to \ used to }

be used to

- We use **be used to** (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

- 1-We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.
- 2-I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
- 3-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now.

used to

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

- 1-My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- 2-She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.
- 3-I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

1-correct the verbs:

- 1- I..... understand English , But now I do.(not use to)
- 2- My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . He says he..... living there now.(be used to)
- 3- My family and I used (go) camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 4- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you..... doing much exercise .(not be used to)
- 5- When I was young, I used.....(go) fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't unfortunately.

2 . Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box . Two phrases are needed twice . The first one is done for you .

(be) used to use to (not be) used to used to

- 1 . We needed warm clothes when we went to London . We _____ the cold weather .
- 2 . My grandparents **didn't** _____ send emails when they were my age .
- 3 . Rashed _____ go swimming every morning , but now he doesn't .
- 4 . We always go to the market across the street, so we _____ eating fresh vegetables .
- 5 . Please slow down . I _____ walking so fast!
- 6 . When you were younger, **did** you _____ play in the park ?

4 . Complete the sentences with used to / be used to and correct the verbs in brackets.

used to / be used to

- 1 . When I was a student, I _____ (work) very hard. I _____ (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 2 . Are you _____ (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months .

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

4 . My grandfather retired a month ago . He isn't _____ (have) nothing to do all day . He says he needs a project to concentrate on .

5 . I just got glasses this week, and I'm not _____ (wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty .

RE- WRITE:

1- It is normal for me now to wake up early in the morning.

I am.....

2- When I was a child , it was familiar for my mum to buy my clothes.

When I was a child , My mum.....

The Past Perfect Continuous

● We use the Past Perfect Continuous (*had been* + main verb in the *-ing* form) to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

1-Ali had been thinking about his friend **when he received a text from him.**

2-By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.

Complete the sentences using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

1-A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired

B: yes, I.....{run} for half an hour.

2-My mother lost her purse yesterday. She.....{shop} in the market, she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.

3-I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired, she..... {cook} all afternoon for a special family dinner.

4-Hind..... very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.(be,work)

5-When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she..... (passed).

6-They..... for her call all morning. when she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. (be,wait)

7-For several weeks, her parents a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. (plan)

8-Hind was delighted . She..... (be,talk) about the Jerash Festival for months.

the Future Continuous:المستقبل المستمر

● We use the Future Continuous (*will* + *be* + main verb in the *-ing* form) to talk about a continuous action in the future.

1- This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.

2- What will we be doing in ten years' time?

1-Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

1 A: Can I call you **tonight after 6 p.m.** or _____you_____ (have) dinner with your family then?

2 B: No, I _____ (not have) dinner **at that time.** I _____ (watch) the news. My mum _____ (prepare) dinner ,because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

3 A: What do you think _____you_____ (do) in two years' time? ___you_____ (work) or _____you_____ (do) a university degree?

4 B: I certainly _____ (not work) because I want to do degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I _____ **still** _____ (study) **in seven years' time!**

1 If you need help to contact me next week, we'll..... (stay)at a hotel in Aqaba.

4 We won't be home **tomorrow night.** We'll..... the football match at the stadium.(watch)

The Future Perfect:المستقبل التام

● We use the Future Perfect (*will have* + past participle) to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

1- By 2019 CE, the new motorway **will have opened.**

2- We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train **will have gone.**

1-Complete the sentences with future perfect form of the verbs on brackets:

1- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we.....{finish} our exams.

2- **This time next month,** my parents{be} married **for twenty years.**

3- The book that you ordered.....{not, arrive}**by the end of the week.**

4- **By next year,** you{visit} England ?

2. Complete the sentences in the future Perfect or the Future Continuous . The first one is done for you .

1 . Next month, we..... in this house for a year . Let's celebrate ! (live)

2 . Next Monday, I..... in my new job . (work)

3 . **Will** you..... all your homework by eight o'clock ? (do)

5you us at the library this afternoon ? (meet)

6 . You can borrow this book tomorrow . I..... it by then . (finish)

Grammar: Cleft sentences

We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time when ...

The place where ...

The way in which ...

What ...

It ...

- When we start a sentence with What, we structure it as follows:

1- I would like to go London next year .

What I would like to do next year

2- Huda won the prize for Art last year .

The person

The prize

It was

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE .

It was in

London was the place

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE

2-Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown .

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

The person who.....

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

The country where.....

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

It was

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

It was.....

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

It is

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 .

The subject.....

11 . **The heat** made the journey unpleasant .

It was.....

Articles: الأدوات

1-We usually **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 .

2-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 .

3-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 .

4-We use **the** when we are talking about 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 .

The Rocky Mountains are in **the** United States .

5-We use **the** when we are talking about superlative adjectives .

The longest river in **the** USA is the Mississippi .

6-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 .

7-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 .

1- Correct the use of the articles **a, an, the** or – (zero article).

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be **a** biggest of its kind across the entire Middle East . It is held annually in **the** April, and **a** festival is **the** attempt to promote **a** Jordanian theatre. Performances are in **the** English and **the** Arabic.

2-Complete the sentences with a , an , the or - . The first one is done for you .

- 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 .
- 5 . _____ Aqaba is next to _____ Red Sea; _____ people often go there for their holidays .
- 6 . I'm very interested in _____ history , in particular _____ history of _____ Jordan .

3- correct the sentences taking in consideration the use of the articles:

- 1 . **A:** I'm reading **an** really good book .
- 2 . **A:** Do you ever go to **an** art galleries
B: Yes , I do . There's **the** big gallery in your town, and I often go there .
- 3 . **A:** Where are **a** Pontic Mountains?
B: They're in **the** Turkey .
- 4 . **A:** Is there **a** art museum in **an** Amman ?
B: Yes, go to **a** National Museum of **the** fine Arts .
- 5 . **A:** Do you like **a** music ?
B: Yes, I do . I play **a** piano, actually .

Appendix**1: American vs British English spelling and vocabulary****SPELLING:** الاملاء

النهايات	American English أمريكية	British English بريطانية
Words ending <i>er/re</i>	center theater	centre theatre
Words ending <i>or/our</i>	favorite color	favourite colour
Words ending <i>og/ogue</i>	dialog catalog	dialogue catalogue
Words ending <i>m/mme</i>	program	programme*
Words ending <i>ize/ise</i>	authorize	authorise
Words ending <i>ice/ise</i>	practice (verb) practice (noun)	practise (verb) practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

* British English also uses 'program' to refer to computer programs.

المفردات: VOCABULARY

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

American English امريكية	British English بريطانية
apartment	flat
candy	sweets
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
gas	petrol
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
vacation	Holiday
Sidewalk	pavement
Trash/garbage	rubbish

1-Complete the following table . The first one is done for you .

British English	American English
Neighbour	1 . neighbor
2 . _____	Liter
paralysed	3 . _____
4 . _____	Canceled
Marvellous	5 . _____
6 . _____	Harbor

Write sentences using these words in **American English** spelling.

- 1 specialise
- 2 jeweller.....
- 3 centre.....
- 4 normalise.....
- 5 favourite.....
- 6 modelling.....
- 7 theatre.....
- 8 harbour.....
- 9 colour.....

American vs British English

- 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?
- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got :
(AE) He had gotten us some ice cream .
(BE) He got us some ice cream .
- American English uses have to show possession , whereas British English uses have got:
(AE) I have a sister . Do you have a brother?
(BE) I've got a sister . Have you got a brother?

The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English. Listen and check your answers.

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.

.....

Mark is American and Bruce is British . How would Bruce say sentences 1-3 in British English ? How would Mark say sentences 4-6 in American English ?

1 . Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet ?

Bruce: _____

2 . Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning .

Bruce: _____

3 . **Mark:** I just had my breakfast .

Bruce: _____

4 . **Bruce:** Where's Leo ? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark: _____

5 . **Bruce:** I'd like to have a look at those painting .

Mark: _____

6 . **Bruce:** Leo's already done his project .

Mark: _____

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

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

He has written many books, but it

2 He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He..... since 5 p.m.

3 It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am

4 The Egyptians built the pyramids .

It was the

5 Ali intends to finish his project tonight .

Ali is

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

London,

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets .

1 . Are you **planning** _____ shopping tomorrow? (go)

2 . Where have you been? I _____ for ages . (wait)

3 . Our grandmother **used** _____ us stories at bedtime . (tell)

4 . Will it **still** _____ this evening ? (rain)

5 . **Before** she went to the library, Huda _____ her mother to prepare lunch .

(help)

وظائف لغوية: Functions

Grammatical Subject	Its function
Present Simple -They often <u>go</u> to work	to talk about habits or a routine in the present.
Present Continuous - It <u>is raining</u> now.	to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking or temporary.
Present Perfect Simple -I've <u>lost</u> my keys.)	To talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences related to the present.
Present Perfect Continuous -I've <u>been painting</u> the house.	to talk about continues action (unfinished action)
Past Simple -We <u>visited</u> Petra yesterday.	to talk about something that started and finished in the past.
Past Continuous -They <u>were watching</u> TV,when the electricity went off.	talk about a continuous action which was happening in the past and interrupted by another action
Past Perfect Simple -After he <u>had finished</u> his work, he went home.	to talk about an action happened before another action in the past.
Future with <i>will +inf</i>	to talk about a future action if we are predicting it without evidence. -It <u>will rain</u> tomorrow. to express spontaneous decisions. I think I <u>will leave</u> this place.
Future with <i>going to</i>	to talk about predictions that are based on evidence. The sky is full of black coluds. It <u>is going to rain</u> . to talk about future plans. They <u>are going to start</u> the project .
<i>be used to</i> We've lived in the city a long time, so we're <u>used to</u> the traffic.	to describe things that are familiar or customary.
<i>used to</i> My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.	to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.
The Past Perfect Continuous -Ali <u>had been thinking</u> about his friend when he received a text from him.	to talk about an action that was happening up to a specific moment in the past.
The Future Continuous -This time next year, they <u>will be preparing</u> for their final exams.	to talk about a continuous action in the future. What <u>will we be doing</u> in ten years' time?
The Future Perfect - By 2019 CE, the new motorway <u>will have opened</u> .	to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.
Cleft sentences	We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information. -What I would like to do next year is go to London

1- We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.

What is the function of using the future perfect in the sentence above?.....

2-By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.

What is the function of using past perfect continuous in the sentence above?.....

3-When I was achild,I used to swim.

What is the function of using used to in the sentence above?.....

المشتقات (Derivations) ملخص بالرموز

اهم الاستخدامات لكل من (الفعل، الاسم، الصفة، الحال)

1- الأفعال واهم المقاطع التي تنتهي بها (ize,ise , ify, ate,en)

e.g. (translate , justify , civilize,strongen)

ملاحظة: اذا لم يكن يوجد احد هذه المقاطع نستخدم اصغر كلمة فهي في الغالب فعل.

1. Verb: (v)

- 1- S → V
 2- to → V
 3- Modals (will,shall....) → V
 4-To do (do,does,did) → V
 5-would rather/had beter → V
 6- help,let,make +O → V
 7-order- request

2. الأسماء واهم المقاطع التي تنتهي بها

. (tion,a/ence,hood,ist,er,or , ness, ment , ure , dom , ism , ance , ty , age , sion)

eg . (education, darkness, assessment, pressure, kingdom, realism, importance, possibility, shortage, profession)

2. Noun: (n)

- 1- (N) ← V
 2- V → (N)
 3- My,our,his.....+'s → N
 4-Adj → N
 5-Pre:of,on,for.....etc ↔ N
 6- Some, any, several → N
 7-This,that these, those, the, a,an → N
 8- There (be) → N

-ملاحظة: في حال وجوب استخدام الاسم يجب النظر الى ما بعد الفراغ فاذا جاء ما بعد الفراغ اسم نستخدم الصفة

3- الصفات واهم المقاطع التي تنتهي بها (y, ful,ing,ed, less, en, able, ive, ous, ish, al, ic, , e/an)

eg . (voluntary, painful, helpless, golden, considerable, aggressive, cautious, selfish, environmental, fantastic, fortunate, intelligent)

تستخدم الصفة

في الحالات التالية :-

3. Adjective: (adj)

- 1- Adj ← N
 2-To be: be,is ,am,are,was,were → Adj
 3- look, feel, seem, smell, taste, get, become → Adj
 4-so ,too,very → Adj
 5-Adv → Adj
 6- المقارنة و التفضيل
 7-find/found → Adj

4- الحال و غالباً ما ينتهي بـ (ly) (Completely, apologetically) eg.. نستخدم الحال في الحالات التالية**4. Adverb: (adv)**

- 1- وصف الفعل
 2- Adv ← Adj
 3- Adv ,
 4-H V Adv M.V

احفظ الكلمات في الجدول

meaning	verb	noun	adjective	adverb
يتوقع	expect	expectation	expected	expectedly
يعمل	operate	operation/or	operational	operationally
يخلق/يبدع	create	creation/or	creative	creatively
ينتج	produce	production/or	productive	productively
تقليد		tradition	traditional	traditionally
يحيك	weave	weaving/weaver	weaved/weaving	
يجذب	attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
طب/دواء		medicine	medical	medically
يكشف	discover	discovery/or	discovered	
رقم 9		nine	ninth	ninthly
يرث	inherit	inheritance	inherited	inheritably
اصل		origin	original	originally
يخترع	invent	invention/or	invented	
يؤثر		influence	influential	influentially
يطور	develop	development	developed	
علم الاثار		archeology/archeologist	archeological	archeologically
يقدر	appreciate	appreciation	appreciated	
يعلم	educate	education	educational/educated	educationally
يجمع	collect	collection	collected/collective	collectively
يترجم	translate	translation/or	translated	
يركب	install	installation	installing	

1- Complete these sentences with **adjectives , nouns ,adjectives or adverbs** in brackets you may need to use a dictionary:

- Petra can.....tourists from all over the world. (attraction)
- Theof Arab scientists was great in many fields. (influential)
- The computer was a great in the modern world. (invent)
- It isn't an.....method to use the typing machine these days. (operate)
- When do youto receive your test results? (expectancy)

2-Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets .

- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil . (produce)
- Ibn Sina wrote textbooks . (medicine)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century . (nine)
- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather . (inherit)

- 5 . Scholars have discovered andocument 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)
- 9.Scientists hope to.....other types of medicine.(production)
10. After that they found the land very.....(produce)
- 11.These materials are similar in their.....(original)
- 12.....,the habitat of camels is the desert. (original)
- 13.Adeson is theof the electrical lamp.(invent)
- 14.The Old Man and the Sea is a.....work. (creat)
- 3-Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets .**

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials .

Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) ———— (**product**) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2)———

(**Traditional**) , the whole process is done by hand from the washing of the wool to the finished article There is a particular Bedouin style of(3)..... (**weave**)

that buyers find very(4)..... (**attraction**). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5)(**creative**) of ceramic items.

4-Complete the folloing sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box .

invent - influence - nine - produce - medicine - origin

- 1 . The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil .
- 2 . Ibn Sina wrote textbooks .
- 3 . Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century .
- 4 . Do you think the wheel was the most important ever ?
- 5 . Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?

6-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box .

translation

archeology

appreciation

educate

collect

installation

- 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 to English .
- 4 . They are going to _____ anew 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!

مصطلحات الالوان: Colour idioms

احفظ مصطلحات الالوان التالية ومعانيها:

see red	to be angry	يغضب
feel blue	to feel sad	يحزن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجرم
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	غير متوقع
Get/have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يوافق
a white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	فارغ، بدون فائدة

1-What do the following underlined colour idioms in brackets mean?

1-Have you heard the good news? We have got the green light to go ahead with our project

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

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

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

5 – I saw red when the teacher told my I am not allowed to participate in the championship.

6 - It is normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.

1-Complete the following spaces with the correct word:

computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone program PC Word Wide Web

1- is a mobile phone that connects to the internet.

2-is a very small piece found inside every computer.

3-.....is a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers.

4-is a computer designed for one person to use.

5-is when you use maths to work out an answer.

6- are all the information shared by computers through the Internet.

acupuncture homoeopathy ailment arthritis immunization
 malaria allergies migraine

- 1 . My grandfather has _____ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write .
- 2 . _____ to nuts and milk are becoming more common .
- 3 . Many serious diseases can be prevented by _____, which helps the body to build antibodies .
- 4 . Headaches and colds are common _____s, especially in winter .
- 5 . If you have a _____, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet .

3. Complete the sentences with the words in the box .

viable alien conventional sceptical complementary

- 1 . I don't really believe that story – I'm very _____ .
- 2 . Doctor often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the _____ approach .
- 3 . Medicines that are not normal traditionally accepted treatments are known as _____.
- 4 . Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is _____ .
- 5 . If something seems very strange , we sometimes say it is _____ .

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences . One word is not needed .

helmet inspire monitor reputation risk
 seat belt self-confidence tiny waterproof

- 1 . You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
- 2 . It's amazing how huge trees grow from _____ seeds .
- 3 . The Olympic Games often _____ young people to take up a sport.
- 4 . Please hurry up. Let's not _____ missing the bus .
- 5 . You must always wear a _____ in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger .
- 6 . When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special _____ to his chest .
- 7 . It's important to encourage young people and help them develop _____ .
- 8 . Petra has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit .

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

a coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

- 1 . Doctor look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

- 2 . Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients , scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe .

- 3 . After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks .

- 4 . My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day .

philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist
geometry mathematician physician

- 1 . My father teaches Math's . He's a mathematician .
- 2 . You must not take in medicine without consulting a _____ .
- 3 . We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study _____ .
- 4 . Mr Shahin is a true _____ , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields .
- 5 . Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations . He always scores high in _____ .
- 6 . A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life .

benefit	farms	footprintt	free	friendly	netural
	pedestrian	power	renwable	waste	

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

ceramics exhibition gallery handicrafts heritage
sculpture textiles

- 1 . beautiful objects made by hand handicrafts .
- 2 . a place where art is shown _____ .
- 3 . a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood _____ .
- 4 . an event during which works of art are displayed _____ .
- 5 . art made from clay _____ .
- 6 . traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs _____ .

major culture educational ongoing contemporary visual

- 1 . We went to a contact yesterday . The music was written by a new young composer, so it was contemporary .
- 2 . When we go on school trips , we always learn new things because the trips are _____ .
- 3 . King Hussein was a _____ world figure in the twentieth century .
- 4 . Photography and painting are two examples of the _____ arts .
- 5 . Art, music and literature are all part of our _____ life .

- 1 After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
- 2 The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps theof the environment.
- 3 Athletes withlegs can take part in the Paralympics.
- 4 Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leadingspecialising in cancer care.

Ailment	artificial	equipment	fund	textiles
----------------	-------------------	------------------	-------------	-----------------

- 1 . My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with _____ .
- 2 . Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the _____ that they need .
- 3 . Older people tend to suffer from more _____s than younger people .
- 4 . My parents have saved enough money to _____ our university courses .

astronomer ceramics symptoms gallery disabilities calculations

- 1 . If you don't feel well , you should describe your _____ to the doctor .
- 2 . There is a good _____ for contemporary art across the street .
- 3 . A telescope enables _____s to observe the stars .
- 4 . It is often impossible for people with _____ to climb stars .
- 5 . In our Maths exam , we have to write down our _____ as well as the answers .

Literature spots

مقتطفات ادبية

I Remember, I Remember

اتذكر ، انذكر By Thomas Hood

I remember, I remember,
 The house where I was born,
 The little window where the sun
 Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
 Nor brought too long a day,
 But now, I often wish the night
 Had borne my breath away!

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in ?
2. What does the underlined pronoun He refer to?

I remember, I remember,
 The roses, red and white,
 The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,
 Those flowers made of light!
 The lilacs where the robin built,
 And where my brother set
 The laburnum on his birthday,—
 The tree is living yet!

3. In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (where my brother set / The laburnum on his birthday) is still living, many years after it was planted.

What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

I remember, I remember,
 Where I was used to **swing**,
 And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**
 To **swallows** on the wing;
 My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then,
 That is so **heavy** now,
 And summer pools could hardly cool
 The **fever** on my brow!

4. How do the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line 20)?

5. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in this ? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.

I remember, I remember,
 The fir trees dark and high;
 I used to think their slender tops
 Were close against the sky:
 It was a childish ignorance,
 But now 'tis little joy
 To know I'm farther off from heav'n
 Than when I was a boy.

6. The poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?

7. The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.

All the world's a Stage**العالم كله مسرح**

By William Shakespeare (from As you like , Act II Scene VI)

All the world's a stage ,
And all the men and women merely players ;
They have their exits and their entrances ,
And one man in his time plays many parts ,

At first , the infant ,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy , with his satchel
And shining morning face , creeping like snail
unwillingly to school

1 . Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as walks to school ?

Then a soldier ,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard ,
Jealous in honor , sudden and quick in quarrel ,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth

2 .In lines 10 to 14 , the poet describes the soldier's life . Which word refers to "a weapon used by soldiers "?

3 .compare line 8 and 11. How the convey the images of a baby and soldier ?

4 What does the playwright suggest about the soldier , in lines 10 to 14 ?

- A His life is short B He does not like conflict .
C he is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily .

5 .Find an example of a simile in the speech . Which two things are being compared?

And then the justice ,
In fair round belly with good capon lined ,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut ,
Full of wise saws and modern instances ;
And so he **plays his part** .

6 How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person ?

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons ,
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side ;
 His youthful hose , well saved , a world too wide
 For his shrunk shank , and his big manly voice ,
 Turning again towards childish treble , pipes
 And whistles in his sound .

7 .Describe , in your own words , the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20-25) . What is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him ? What does his voice sound like ?

Last scene of all ,

That ends this strange eventful history ,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion ,
 Sans teeth , sans eyes , sans taste , sans everything .

8 .Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech : sans teeth , sans eyes , sans taste , sans every thing ? Note that the French word sans means without .

9What are the five stages of a human's life , according to the speech ? List them in the correct order .

10 Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech . How do they echo the idea of life being like that of an actor in the theatre ?

11.How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life ?

12 What does the playwright mean by the line , 'this strange eventful history '? (line 27)

13.Find a line from the speech that represent the following ideas?

- 1 ageing :
 2 time :
 3 career:
 4 youth:
 5 human life:.....

3 .In your opinion , which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive ?

4.Read the poem I remember and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ and in what ways the similar?

The Old Man and the Sea

الشيخ والبحر

By Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba , but for the last eighty – four days he hasn't caught any fish . His friend , a young fisherman named Manolin , helps him to bring in his empty boat every day . Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years . Santiago had taught him all about fishing , and has done so since he was a boy of five wears old . Now , the young man's parents want him to fish with a more **productive** partner .

The next morning , Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again . Eventually , he feels a bite on one of his **hooks** , and he works out that it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin . The fish is strong , though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead , the fish swims away, **dragging** the old man and his boat along .

This goes on until the sun goes down , and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all. As night falls , he warps the fishing line around himself , and goes to sleep , leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin **surfaces** . Soon , the old man is a sleep , dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa .

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin puling on the line in his hand . The marlin leaps out of the water , and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea .

When he sees the fish at last , he is amazed by its size . After a long and difficult struggle , he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it .

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home . Before he reaches land , though , he is attracted by several sharks . He kills one with a **harpoon** and another with his knife . The blood in the water attracts more sharks . Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly injured himself .

When he arrives back at the harbor , everyone is asleep , Arriving home , Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep .

The next morning Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin **reassures** Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again . He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him .

That afternoon , some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what It is . Trying to explain what happened to the marlin , the waiter replies , 'shark' the tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is . They don't realize that it is actually a marlin , the biggest fish ever caught in the village , at more than five meters long .

Meanwhile , Santiago is sleeping and once again , dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago , when he was young

Look at the words in the box . Which one means ...

productive	hook	drag	surface
harpoon	club	reassure	assume

- 1 a sharp , pointed weapon , like a knife on a long stick ?.....
- 2 a heavy object used for hitting ?
- 3 to pull something heavy behind you ?.....
- 4 something that is successful or earns you money ?.....
- 5 to believe something without questioning it ?.....
- 6 to say something positive to someone who is worried about something ?.....
- 7 a curved object on which to hang something , for example a fish on a line ?.....
- 8 to come to the top of the ocean or earth ?

Read the story again and answer the questions .

- 1 What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person ?
- 2 When Santiago feels a bite on his line , he works out that it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin . What evidence is there that he is correct ?
- 3 Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself ? para4
- 4 How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing ? What does this tell you about Manolin's character ? (para9)
- 5 What is the reason for the tourists misunderstanding about what the skeleton was ? (para10)

Find a line in the text that represents the following themes of the story .

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 memory | 3 strength |
| 2 determination | 4 suffering and pain |

In this retelling of the story ,strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example and explain its importance?

Discuss these question in pairs .

- 1 Do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago?do you think they were justified?
- 2 What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth , and of the lions in Africa ? How does this relate to the themes in the story ?

EDITING: التحرير

1-Edit the following text. There are **two grammar mistakes** and **three spelling mistakes**:

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

2-Edit the following text. There are **two grammar mistakes** and **three punctuation mistakes**. Find and correct them.

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

GUIDED WRITING: الكتابة الموجهة

1. Write a short biography using the notes below:

Name :Najeeb Mahfouth

Place/date of birth:Cairo 1911

Place/date of death:Cairo 2006

Profession:Novelist

Achievements:awarded the Noble Prize for literature –father of modern Arab Literature

.....

.....

.....

.....

2-Write about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of things'.

The Internet of things	
advantages	disadvantages
- monitor health and activity.	-everything you do is tracked.
- control washing machines, cookers.	- criminals could get control of your personal information.
- download your favourite shows.	- many thousands of jobs are lost.

3-Read the following information about the ways to reduce car accidents and write two sentences about these facts using linking words such as and, also....

ways to reduce car accidents / How to reduce car accidents?
-follow traffic instructions
-drive slowly
-take care in the roads
-don't break speed the limit

4- Read the information in the table below, write two sentences about why do people use internet websites?. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, also, too....etc.

why do people use internet websites?
- buy things
- book holidays.
- access bank accounts

اعداد الاستاذ: اشرف الشعار
والله ولي التوفيق