

20/20



مراجعة شاملة LEVEL 3

تفوق .. واحصل على العلامة الكاملة مع

الدكتور: سمير علي الجمال

0798803380

sameer_jammal@yahoo.com

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / https://www.facebook.com/الجمال_سمير

اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي / سوق السلطان
0786398554 / 0790297011



كيف ادرس لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية؟؟؟؟؟

الاجابة سهلة : وزع محتويات المادة على صفحات الامتحان الاربعة وبالانماط الجديدة وعند انتهاء كل جزء والمطلوب منك فعله , بادر بحل الاسئلة المتوقعة على كل جزء ثم عند الانتهاء قم بحل الامتحانات المرفقة كاملة وتكون بهذا قد انجزت المطلوب في المادة

وللتسهيل عليكم اضع هذه المراجعة الشاملة للمادة مقسمة الى 4 اجزاء , راجيا تنفيذ كل جزء مطلوب منك ثم حل الاسئلة المتوقعة والامتحانات المرفقة

مراجعة (1)

READING COMPREHENSION

الصفحة الاولى في الامتحان
مراجعة اهم قطع المستوى الثالث وكيفية التعامل مع الاسئلة

مراجعة (2)

VOCABULARY

الصفحة الثانية في الامتحان
مراجعة كلمات في فراغ + افعال ظرفية + اشتقاقات

مراجعة (3)

Grammar

الصفحة الثالثة في الامتحان

مراجعة سؤال 3+4

مراجعة (4)

Writing

الصفحة الرابعة في الامتحان
مراجعة تحرير + انشاء موجه وحر

مراجعة (1)

READING

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه
الانماط القديمة والجديدة المتوقعة

نمط التعداد النمط الاول

1. شكل السؤال :

-write down two of them/ these اكتب اثنان منها
.....write down these two/ اكتب هذان الاثنان give two examples from
.....write them down اكتبهما
2. شكل التعداد في الفقرة : ويظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- (اكثر من اثنان)
-----and----- . Also, ----- (اكثر من اثنان)

-----and/ or/ as well as / also----- (فقط اثنان)
----- . Also, /another /in addition , -----

التعداد الجديد سيكون متباعد

3. تنزيلات الوزارة : 1. كتابة اثنان او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او كتابة جزء او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة

1. الإجابة: 1. تحديد فقرة الإجابة : يحتوي النص المعطى بين 3-4 فقرات ولتحديد فقرة اجابة السؤال حاول البحث عن كلمات مفتاحية في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات بطريقة كوم قش وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارئا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها تتحدد الفقرة
ب: تحديد شكل التعداد : ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملة أو جملتان
إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

(-النمط الثاني : نمط الاقتباس)

1. شكل السؤال :

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إتبين إن...../Quote the sentence which indicates/shows that...
/ اكتب الجملة التي تشير إتبين إن...../Write down the sentence which indicates/shows that.....
Find out the sentence which indicates/shows that.....//

ملاحظة هامة :

- (اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (!) او (?)
الإجابة : تعتمد الوزارة على اعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال للمساعدة وفي 3 محاور :
1. اعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية مباشرة بعد that او خلال الفكرة وعلى الطالب البحث عنها بطريقة كوم قش وعند ايجادها ارسم الجملة على دفتر الاجابة كما هي .
2. اعطاء معنى الكلمة المفتاحية بالانجليزي بدلا منها بهدف التضييل مباشرة بعد that : اعتماد الطالب على حفظ معاني كلمات القطع الرئيسي يكون مساعدا
3. حذف that ووضع سؤال مقالي يبدأ ب wh- يحتوي كلمات مفتاحية تهدف لمساعدة الطالب في تحديد فقرة اجابة سؤال wh- : الاجابة ستكون للسؤال بجملة من الفقرة المحددة .
اخطاء الطلاب وزاريا :

- 1) عدم بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. عدم وضع علامة التوقف في نهاية الجملة 3. عدم ارفاق اي علامات ترقيم داخل الجملة 4. اضافة حرف واحد بعد علامة التوقف 5. الوزارة تختار جمل قصصية لذلك ان كان طول جملتك المختارة اكثر من سطرين فجوابك خاطئ 6. اي خطأ املائي في نقل الجملة ماعدا ذلك = صفر

(النمط الثالث : نمط الكلمات)

له 3 اشكال رئيسية : تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالانجليزي + املاء وعلى تمارين خاصة بالكلمات

1. What does the underlined (word/ phrase / phrasal verb / expression) in paragraph one mean?

ماذا يعني (الكلمة / العبارة / الفعل الظرفي / التعبير) الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الثانية

2. Find a word/.... In the text ...which means التي تعني

3. Replace the underlinedin paragraphwith a....that has a similar meaning استبدل الكلمة التي تحته خط ... في الفقرة ب..... لها نفس المعنى

(النمط الرابع: نمط الضمائر)

What does the underlined pronoun refer to

? إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط

الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود إلى كلمة (اسم) قبله حسب التالي:

he,him,his ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله

it,its ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل

she.her.hers ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث

they,them.their/s ----- عن اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل

who,which,... ----- على الاسم قبلها مباشرة

I, we ----- Speaker/ speakers

this ----- الجملة قبلها عادة

you ----- reader

للتأكد من صحة الضمير ضع الاسم المختار مكان الضمير و اقرأ الجملة فان استوى المعنى فالإحلال صحيح.

أخطاء الطلاب : 1. ان ارتبط الاسم المرجع بصفه او محدد يجب ان توضع في الاجابة

(النمط الخامس : نمط الاقتراح

اقترح / عدد 3 suggest /mention three ways for قضيه لها علاقة بالنص.....

الاجابة : يطرح الطالب سؤال : كيف حول الاقتراحات الممكنة وبالعربي او يفكر باي افكار تعدادية ويحول افضل 3 كالتالي : ing نقاط بالانجليزي مبسط ويبدأ ب 3 اقتراحات/ تعدادات ويضعها تحت بعضها بارقام

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

يركز السؤال التفكير الناقد على طرح قضية لها علاقة بالنص المعطى و يطلب إبداء الرأي فيها بجملتين:-

Think of this statement and , in two sentences write down your point of view . قضيه لها علاقة بالنص.....

- اطرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي وصغهما في جملتين بالانجليزي مراعياء البدء كالتالي :

I think this is true thatالقضية.....becauseنقطة(1).....Also, ... نقطة(2)..... (why)

I think this is true thatالقضية.....thatنقطة(1).....Also, ... نقطة(2)..... (how)

الانماط الجديدة المتوقعة :

(له شكلان) النمط الاول : نمط التبرير

The writer thinks that.....Explain this statement, justifying your answer

الكاتب يعتقد إن.....فسر ذلك مبررا إجابتك.

الإجابة(ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واكتب الاعتقاد +أول جملتين بعده او حاول التفسير من عندك أو تلاعب بصيغة الكلام لأول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد

I think this is true that -----اول جملتان بعده +because الاعتقاد-----

#-The writer thinks that.....is he justified in this? Explain

الكاتب يعتقد أن.....هل هو مبرر في اعتقاده "فسر"
الإجابة (ابحث عن اعتقاد الكاتب في النص واجب.....أولا ب"yes" ثم ضع الاعتقاد وجملتان بعد الاعتقاد)

Yes , because + اول جملتان بعد الاعتقاد

النمط الثاني : نمط الاسئلة المقالية المباشرة : wh-

which = أي / للتخيير / عن الفاعل غير العاقل
when = متى (next week ,ago,lastweek,1990,yesterday) للزمان
what time = أي وقت
where = أين (in the zoo,inAmman,at school) للمكان
why = لماذا because.... , in order to, so as to للسبب وجملة
whose = لمن الملكية (Ali's car)
what = ماذا للسؤال عن الفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل / والاشياء العامة
how = كيف للحال والكيفية (well , on foot , by bus)
how often = كم مرة rarely, sometime, always للتكرار : مؤشرات المضارع البسيط
.... daily , Five times a week
how much = كم كمية / كم سعر much rice , JD400 غير المعدود والاسعار
how many = كم عدد ... five books للمعدود الجمع والارقام

النمط الثالث : نمط ايجاد العنوان المناسب لفقرة

Find a suitable title for the text / paragraph one

النمط الرابع : نمط التلخيص لفقرة

Read paragraph one again , and summarize it ? غالباً الجملة الاولى في
الفقرة

النمط الخامس : نمط اسئلة T / F مع تصحيح الخطأ

1. Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are **true or false**. Correct the false sentences.

النمط السادس : نمط اسئلة القواعد من ضمن اسئلة القطعه

Find an example of the following :

1. Passive construction 2. Article usage 3. Different tensesetc

النمط السابع : نمط اكمال نص ناقص بجمل معطاة

Read the article and complete it with the missing sentences

النمط الثامن : ايجاد معلومات في فقرات مقسمة

The text has four paragraphs, in which paragraph (A-D) can you find information about the following?

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

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common *complaints* such as *insomnia*, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable *option* for many different conditions, including *anxiety*, *depression* and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not *address* the problem *adequately*."

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

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

1. Patients suffer from many complaints which make them choose herbal medicine. Write down two of these complaints.
2. Complementary medicine can't be used for all medical treatments, for two reasons write them down?
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors were having doubts about complementary medicine in the past.
4. Find a word in the text which means " **Effective and able to be successful**"
5. What does the underlined word "they" refer to ?
6. Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
7. Some people prefer to be treated with different forms of complementary medicine rather than conventional medicine. Suggest three reasons for this attitude.

Answers :

1. *insomnia*, arthritis and migraines
2. *It can never substitute for immunizations. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.*
3. *Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.*
4. *viable*
5. *patients*

1. لماذا يجب ان يعمل الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع الطب الحديث وليس ضده ؟
2. 1. لان كلا الطبين يمكنهما معالجة امراض لا يمكن ان يعالجها احد الطبين
2. لان المرضى يفضلون احد الطبين على الاخر

1 .. Both medicines can treat diseases of different types

2. Patients prefer one more than the other

6. I think this is true that it Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it because Both medicines can treat diseases of different types **Also**, patients prefer one more than the other

7. 1. *Less side effects* 2. *Less pain* 3. *Not expensive*

مراجعة (2)

(السؤال الثاني / 3 فروع) VOCABULARY

تعتمد الوزارة على 7 بنود خاصة بالكلمات وبأنماط متنوعة / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب في كل بند لتحقيق الفرعين A+B

كلمات في فراغ Question Number Two (15 points)

A Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

5 كلمات متنوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها
يعتمد السؤال على معرفة الطالب للكلمات الرئيسية المرفقة بالعربي / او اعتمد على طريقه
الاشتقاق بالاختيار

Sponsor , Look around , Red- handed , calculation, program

1. I need to make a few.....s before I decide how much to spend.
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught.
3. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
4. King Abdullah the second will the expedition for stopping smoking In Jordan.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points)

ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

كلمة تحتها خط / ماذا تعني ؟ يعتمد على حفظ الطالب للأفعال الظرفية والمصطلحات اللونية
ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟ اهتم بالإملاء
يعتمد النمط على حفظ الكلمات بالإنجليزي والإملاء (يحسب للطالب أي معنى قريب) (أي خطأ املاني = صفر)

1. I got a phone call from a long lost cousin out of the blue last week.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?

C Complete each of the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

الاشتقاق + الانمط المختلفة المرفقة

1. (كلمة للاشتقاق)
2. (كلمة للاشتقاق)

D Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following paragraph and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points) كلمات في فقرة

5 كلمات متنوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها

1

.....
.....

Implant , side effects , scanner , stroke , drug

The old man has taken the wrongmistakenly without noticing that one of its bad
.....is causing ato the brain . He was taken to hospital immediately where the
doctors used ato check his case. His hand suffered from paralyses, and the doctors had to
.....another one for him .

E. Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. استبدل الكلمات والعبارات التي تحتها خط بكلمة من الصندوق ادناه

coma ,out of the blue ,limps , programs , sponsor , dental

1. In the accident, the young man lost one of his **legs**.
2. After Ali's accident, he lay in an **unconscious state** for two weeks

F: Replace the underlined phrase in paragraph one with a suitable word that has a similar meaning: استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط بكلمة لها نفس المعنى

الاستبدال (من ضمن اسئلة القطعة) / سؤال منفصل اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف عند الاستبدال وما عدا ذلك = صفرا

1. They are feeling sad for Tom these days. His wife has left him.".....

I : editing : تحرير نص من اخطاء

The government has given the red light to the building of a new airport. الحل : red تصبح green

البند الاول : كلمات القطع الرئيسية

البنود الاولى : الكلمات باللون الغامق تحفظ بالانجليزي + املاء والبقية بالعربي

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
1. Smartphone	advanced mobile	هاتف ذكي
2. Computer chip	A small storing piece inside a computer	رقاقة
3. Floppy disk	Storing disk	القرص المرن
4. Pc	A computer designed for one person use	كمبيوتر شخصي
5. Calculation	A way of using numbers	حسابات
6. Program	A set instructions for a computer	برنامج كمبيوتر
7. Programme	A content to be listened on radio and watched on TV	برنامج تلفزيوني / اذاعي
8. World Wide Web	An information system (internet)	الشبكة العالمية العنكبوتية
9. Access	Find information on a computer	الدخول لنظام الكمبيوتر
10. Filter	A program that allows and blocks frequencies	تصفية/يصفى
11. Identity Fraud	using the identity of someone to buy things	تزوير الهوية
12. Privacy setting	Controls available from the observation, of others	اعدادات الخصوصية
13. Security setting	Controls available to protect from viruses	اعدادات الامان
14. Blog	Online diary/	مفكرة على الانترنت
15. Email exchange	emails between people	تبادل معلومات بالبريد الالكتروني
16. Social media	Social interaction between people on websites	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
17. ICT	Information communication technology	تكنولوجيا التواصل المعلوماتية
18. Rely on	Have trust in	يعتمد عليه
19. Web hosting	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	احتضان الملفات
20. Communicate with	Speak to	يتواصل مع
21. sat nav system satellite navigation system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة الفضائية
22. post	put a message on the internet	يرسل رسالة على النت
23. homoeopathy,	Alternative medicine	الطب البديل

24. Acupuncture	medicine which uses thin needles	العلاج بالإبر
25. Ailment	Illness	مرض
26. Arthritis	a disease causes pain and swelling in joints	الم المفاصل
27. Migraines	an extremely bad headache	الصداع النصفي
28. herbal remedy	Curing diseases with herbs (plants)	العلاج بالأعشاب
29. Allergy	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	حساسية
30. Immunization	substance to prevent getting a disease	التطعيم
31. Malaria	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا
32. Antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
33. Viable	Effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق
34. conventional	Usual and used for a long time	تقليدي
35. Skeptical	Having doubts	متشكك
36. Complementary medicine	Alternative treatment	الطب التكميلي
37. Optimistic وزارة شتوي	Believing good things about future	متفائل
38. Obese	Fat	بدین
39. Raise	Bring up a problem	ي طرح
40. Strenuous	Needing much effort	مضني
41. Dental	Relating to teeth	يتعلق بالاسنان
42. Sanitation	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
43. Infant mortality	Deaths among babies or very young children	معدل وفيات الرضع
44. Work force	The people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
45. Life expectancy	Expected length of time to live	العمر المتوقع
46. apparatus	machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
47. appendage	a body part, , connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف من الجسم
48. Artificial	Un natural	صناعي
49. Limb	arm or leg of a person	ذراع او رجل
50. prosthetic	an artificial body part;	اطراف صناعية
51.sponsor (v)	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى حدث
52. Coma	unconscious state	غيبوبة
53. Dementia	a mental illness with memory problems	الخرف
54. Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
55. Implant	a piece of tissue implanted in the body	عضو مزروع
56. medical trial	special tests on medications	تجريب طبي للأدوية
57. pill	Tablet	حبة دواء
58. Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography	الماسح الضوئي
59. side effect وزارة صيفي	Un expected results	تأثير جانبي
60. Stroke	blocking of blood tube in brain	السكتة الدماغية
61. symptom وزارة شتوي	sign of illness	اعراض مرض
62. -Proof	A suffix means resistant	مقاوم
63. Paediatric	Medicine of children	طب الاطفال
64. Bionic	Electronically powered limb	طرف الي
65. Bounce back	Be successful again	يسترد
66. Commitment	Promise to do something	التزام
67. Out patient	Treatment in hospitals without staying	عيادات خارجية
68. Ward	Special room in a hospital	جناح في مستشفى
69. MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging	الرنين المغناطيسي
70. Reputation	Common opinion about	سمعه
71.Debate	Decrease in quantity	يقل

72. Radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat diseases	العلاج بالاشعاع
73. Setback	A problem that stop progress	نكسة
74. Cope with وزارة صيفي	Handle / deal successfully with	التعامل مع
75. Cancerous	Can cause cancer	سرطانية
76. Expansion	Making something bigger	توسيع
77. Health care	Treatment of illness by doctors	الرعاية الصحية
78. Cross	Angry	غاضب
79. arithmetic	The study of numbers	علم الحساب
80. geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships ...etc	علم الهندسة
81. mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
82. philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
83. physician	someone qualified to practise medicine,	طبيب
84. polymath	An expert in many subjects	شخص متعدد الثقافة
85. Chemist	Scientist specializing in chemistry	كيميائي
86. Musical harmony	a pleasant sound of different notes in music,	تناغم موسيقي
87. composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
88. founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
89. Scale	An instrument to measure weight	ميزان
90. inoculation	an injection to protect you from a disease	تلقيح
91. fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
92. windmill	a building to grind corn into flour	مطحنة حبوب
93. Laboratory	A room for scientific experiments	مختبر
94. Talent	Special ability	موهبة
95. Legacy وزارة صيفي	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
96. Irrigate	Supply land with water	يروي
97. Outweigh وزارة شتوي	Be more important than	يفوق
98. megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
99. Artificially-created	Not real	غير حقيقي
100. Hands-on	Practical	عملي
101. energy grid	wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة الطاقة
102. Carbon -neutral	Not affecting the amount of co2 in the atmosphere	الكربون - محايدة
103. Algebra	Letters and symbols to represent numbers	علم الجبر
104. Breathtaking	Wonderful	خلاب / رائع
105. Camera obscura	Dark room in camera	الغرفة المعتمة داخل الكاميرا
106. Ground breaking	New	جديد
107. Pedestrian	A walker along a street	المشاة
108. ceramics	art made from clay or porcelain	اعمال الخزف
109. conservatory	a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
110. installation	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	معرض فني
111. textiles	types of cloth or woven fabric	المنسوجات
112. visual arts	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at	الفنون البصرية
113. performing arts	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting & to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية
114. Glass blowing	Art of making glass by blowing	نفخ الزجاج
115. Ground -breaking	New	جديد
116. Hanging	A cloth hung as a decoration	معلقة
117. Inheritance	Things you get others after death	ميراث
118. Composition (music)	A piece of written music	تلحين موسيقي
119. craftsman	Someone skilled at a craft	الحرفي

120.	Furnishings	Furniture and other things	تأثيث
121.	Demonstration	Act of showing how things work	استعراض
122.	Lifelike	Similar to the thing represented	نابض بالحياة
123.	Minaret	Tall, thin tower of a mosque	منذنة
124.	Musical harmony	Sound in music played or sung by different notes together	تناغم موسيقي
125.	Qualify	Entitle to a benefit by fulfilling a necessary condition	التأهل
126.	Restore	Repair things	ترميم/استعادة
127.	Revolutionize	Change the way people do or think	يطور
128.	Sand artist	One who models sand into an artistic form	الفنان الرمال
129.	Showcase	To exhibit	معرض
130.	Sustainability	State to continue for ever	الاستدامة
131.	Translation	Change from language to another	الترجمة
132.	Underline	Emphasize	يؤكد
133.	Vary	To differ	تختلف

كلمات تحفظ بالعربي ركز زرز الغامق

Helmet	خوذة	Sightseeing	مشاهدة معالم سياحية	Cobalt	الكوبالت اللون الازرق
Grateful	ممتن وشاكر	Robot	انسان الي	Passionate	عاطفي
Headlines	عناوين الاخبار	Heart monitor	جهاز مراقبة قلب	Profession	المهنة
Energy	طاقة	Fireproof helmet	خوذة مقاومة للنار	Major/وزارة صيفي	رئيسي
Lawyer	محامي	self-confidence	ثقة بالنفس	Cultural	ثقافي
Likely	من المحتمل	Inspire	يلهم	Ongoing	الجارية
Navy	القوات البحرية	Fine arts	الفنون الجميلة	Visual	مرئي
Boil	يسلق	risk	يخطر	Appreciation	تقدير
Fry	يقلي	Tiny	صغير جدا	Archaeology	علم الآثار
Grill	يشوي	Facilities	مرافق	Novel	رواية
Melt	يذيب	Plant	مصنع	Awarded	منح
Mix	يخلط معا	Desalination	تحلية المياه	Festival	مهرجان
Roast	يشوي بالفرن	Resident	مقيم	Region	منطقة
Slice	يقطع الى شرائح	Institute	معهد	Craft	حرفة يدوية
Sprinkle	يرش	Global	عالمي	Gallery	معرض صور
Season	يهر	Conservation	المحافظة	Heritage	التراث
		Monitor	يراقب	Sculpture	النحت
Contribute	يساهم	Priority	اولوية	Annual	سنوي
Decade	عقد (10 سنوات)	Blueprint	مخطط	Contemporary	معاصر
Generation	جيل (30 سنة)	Delicate	حساسة	Gallery	معرض صور
		Invention	اختراع	Swan	بجعه
Model	نموذج	Ingredients	المكونات	Fine	رفيع وضيق
Employment	توظيف	Ivory	العاج	Wall hangings	معلقات حائط
Leisure	وقت الفراغ	Pottery	صناعة الفخار	Wooden toys	العباب خشبية
User	مستخدم	Orchestra	أوركسترا	Handicrafts	اعمال يدوية
Sea bed	قاع البحر	Delicate	حساسة		
Furnace	فرن	Swan	بجعه		
Solidifying	يصبح صلب	Passionate	عاطفي		
Semi opaque	شبه معتمة	Profession	المهنة		
Transparent	شفاف	Turquoise	لون ازرق واخضر		

البند الثاني: مصطلحات لونية يحفظ غيبا بالعربي والانجليزي + املاء : Colour idioms

Feel a bit **blue** : sadness/ sad / feel sad يشعر بالحزن

See **red** : show anger/ rage , become angry , angry يصبح غاضب

The **green** light : permission, agree . approve , allow , accept , say yes , say O.k. يوافق **وزارة صيفي**

\$\$\$ **Red** -handed : in the act of doing something wrong متلبس

Out of the **blue** : unexpectedly من غير المتوقع

A **white** elephant: useless possession ممتلكات بلا فائدة **وزارة شتوي**

البند الثالث: تحفظ بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء : Phrasal verbs:

Take place : happen / occur تجري:

Wake up : cause to become awake استيقظ :

\$\$\$ **Settle down** : live orderly life يستقر

Meet up :to get together with somebody يلتقي

Look around :to look in several direction يلقي نظره

Get started : begin doing something يبدأ

البند الرابع : Collocations: : (كلمات مرتبطة معا) تحفظ غيبا وبالعربي مع ما ترتبط به

1. *Economic growth* : نمو اقتصادي
2. *Zero -waste* : خالي من المخلفات
3. *Carbon -neutral* : خالي من الكربون
4. *Public transport* : النقل العام
5. *Urban planning* : \$\$\$ تخطيط المدن
6. *Negative effect* : تأثير سيء
7. *Carbon footprint* : بصمة الكربون
8. *Biological waste* : النفايات البيولوجية
9. *Car-free zone* : منطقة خالية من السيارات
10. *Cycle-friendly* : صديقة لدورة الحياة
11. *energy source* : مصدر للطاقة
12. *industrial waste* : مخلفات صناعية
13. *environmentally friendly* : صديق للبيئة
14. *wind farms* : مزارع الرياح
15. *renewable energy* : \$\$\$ طاقه متجددة
16. *pedestrian friendly* : \$\$\$ صديق للمشاة

البند الخامس: تحفظ المصطلحات التالية بالعربي ويركز على حروف الجر المرتبطة بها والافعال الموجودة معها

catch someone's attention with smth : يجلب انتباه **وزارة شتوي**

travel to (place) on a tour: يسافر لمكان في جولة

take an interest in smth : \$\$\$ يهتم باحدهم

attend a course on : يحضر مساق في **وزارة صيفي**

learn about : يتعلم عن

connected with : مرتبط بـ

get an idea : يحصل على فكرة

spend time doing smth. : يقضي وقت في

try out : يجرب

Look forward to +n/ ving : يتطلع بشوق لـ

Have an operation : \$\$\$ يجري عملية

Benefit from : يستفيد من

Cope with : يتكيف مع

Attracted by : \$\$\$ يجذب

Based on : على اساس

Benefit to smth. : يستفيد من / benefit from

With regard to : فيما يتعلق ب
 Built on : مبني على
 Provide by/ with : يزود ب
 Committed to : ملتزم ب
 Available in : متوفر في
 Related to : مرتبط ب
 Learn from : يتعلم من
 Translate from...to : يترجم من....الى
 Lay on : يضع على
 Keen to / on : متحمس ل

البند السادس : الفروق في المعنى

Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the differences in meaning of the underlined phrases: تحفظ الفروق بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء

1. share ideas : give ideas to others يشارك افكار
2. compare ideas : show differences يقارن افكار
1. create a website : construct a new website ينشئ موقع
2. contribute to a website : offer things to a website \$\$\$ يساهم في موقع
1. research information : find information needed يبحث في المعلومات
2. present information : give info.in a presentation يقدم معلومات
1. monitor what is happening : watch closely what is happening \$\$\$\$\$ يراقب ما يحدث
2. find out what is happening : discover what is happening يكتشف ما يحدث
1. to give a talk to people : give a speech to يلقي خطاب
2. to talk to people : discuss things with people يتحدث مع ناس
1. show photos : display photos يعرض صور
2. send photos : post photos يرسل صور

البند السابع : الاشتقاق Derivations

بالنسبة لسؤال الاشتقاق : الذي يعتمد على ملء الفراغ ب n أو adj أو v أو adv
 اعتمدت الوزارة الشكل التالي في الاشتقاق : (كلمة الاشتقاق)
 خطوات الحل : اتباع خطة (1/2/3)

1. حدد نوع كلمة الاشتقاق حسب المقاطع المرتبطة بها وكالتالي :

حيث ان كانت (اسم) يعني ان الفراغ يحتاج (فعل او صفة او ظرف) وبحدف المقاطع نحصل على (n, adj, v)

مقاطع الاسماء V/ adj + ment / nce / - / -ity / -y / -ion / -ness / -er / -or / -ist / - ncy / - ant /

مقاطع الصفات V / N + ent / -ic/ - -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing / -ed- d // ible/-less / - ful /

مقاطع الظروف Adj + Ly

مقاطع الافعال (بدون مقاطع) V1 en/ fy / ize / ate

2. قراءة الجملة بدون الفراغ فإذا :

ا: كانت مكتملة المعنى اختر على الاغلب صفة / ظرف 2. كانت غير مكتملة المعنى اختر على الاغلب فعل / اسم

3. لتحديد اي من الخيارين طبق حالات قواعد بعد وقبل الفراغ للاسماء والصفات فان لم يكن منها تؤخذ الخيارات الاخرى ادناه . مع مراعاة حفظ اشتقاقات الكتاب التالية + املاء :

حالات الاسماء

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
صفة	N	.....
محددات (the , a ,an , some , any , much , many all, .)	N	.....
حروف جر (in, on ,of , at , with ...)	N	.....
صفات ملكية (my, his , her , your , their, its , our)	N	.....
S الملكية	N	.....

1. إن وجد بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

1. Agricultural is the responsibility of the farmers and the government. (develop, developed, development)
2. There is an in relation between these countries. (improve , improvement , improved)
3. We are in with several other companies for the contract. (competent, competition, compete)
4. Muna is known for her in English. (fluently, fluent, fluency)
5. Ali's.....was accepted. (resign, resignation, resigned)

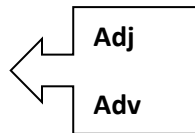
حالات الصفات

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
1(very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات	Adj	N /.....
very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات	Adv	Adj
2(af'el ma'ina (be, become , get , see , taste , find , smell .)	Adj	.....
3V بـاي تصريف	Adj	N / adj +n
4	Adj	N
ظرف (be)Ly	Adj	.....
ظرف (modal)ly	V1	.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being)	Adj	N /.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being)	Adv	v/ adj

1. He faced a very.....animal. (danger, dangerous, dangerously)
2. I was very impressed by her new method. (favourable, favour, favourably)
3. This meal tasted.....(deliciously, delicious, deliciousness)
4. I saw young ladies. (repulsive, repulsively , repulse)
- 5.....drivers, don't make accidents (Care , Carefully , Careful)
6. Her question was purely (academia, academy, academic)

الجدول اعلاه والاهتمام بالاملاء : 1: تعتمد الوزارة في كلمات الاشتقاق على التمارين الخاصة بالاشتقاق الموجودة في الكتاب حتى الان لذلك يجب حفظ

It has been an alternative for the patients . (option) (1) مثال تطبيقي

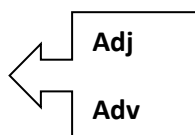


1. حدد نوع الكلمة : حسب المقاطع (n) لذلك يحتاج الفراغ

2. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج adj او adv

3. حسب حالات الصفات : يوجد قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده اسم لذلك نحتاج adj وحسب الجدول فان الصفة هي optional

مثال تطبيقي (2) : (education) All the programmes I watched were



1. حدد نوع الكلمة : حسب المقاطع (n) لذلك يحتاج الفراغ

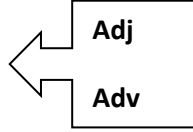
2. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : غير مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج n او v

هل يوجد اي استثناء من الاربعة : نعم وجود be لذلك نلغي السابق وحسب الاستثناء نختار adj

3. وحسب الجدول فان الصفة هي educational

لعبة الوزارة الاولى : ابقاء نفس الكلمة المعطاة بين اقواس في الفراغركززززززززززز (طبق خطتي لتجنبها)

The.....of the world's migrants move to find a better life, (majority)



1. حدد نوع الكلمة : حسب المقاطع (n) لذلك يحتاج الفراغ

2. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : غير مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج n او v

حسب حالات الاسماء : يوجد قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده لا شيء لذلك نحتاج n وحسب الخطوة الاولى المعطى اسم لذلك نضع الاسم نفسه

1. حفظ اشتقاقات الكتاب التالية + املأ :

الكلمات التالية عند وجود احدها بين قوسين نضع الثانية وبالعكس ركزززز\$\$\$\$

1. Sceptic	Sceptical	32. Invent	Invention
2. Viability	Viable	33. Discover	Discovery
3. Calculate	Calculation	34. Medicine	Medical
4. rely	Reliable	35. Nine	Ninth
5. allergic	allergy	36. Origin \$\$\$	Original
6. Append	Appendage	37. Produce \$\$\$	Production
7. Arthritic	Arthritis	38. Translate\$\$\$	Translation
8. Cancer \$\$	cancerous	39. Art	Artistic
9. Complement	Complementary	40. Qualify	Qualification
10. Expand	Expansion	41. Restore	Restoration
11. Expect \$\$	Expectancy	42. Mathematics	Mathematical
12. Obesity	Obese	43. Install \$\$\$	Installation
13. Optimist	Optimistic	44. Irrigate \$\$	Irrigation
14. Option	Optional	45. Demonstrate	Demonstration
15. Paediatrics	Paediatric	46. Desalinate	Desalination
16. Puplicise	Publicity	47. Furnish	Furnishing
17. Scan	Scanner	48. Blow	Blowing
18. Repute وزارة شتوي	Reputation	49. Break	Breaking
19. Algebra	Algebraic	50. Hang	Hanging
20. Compose	Composition	51. Inherit \$\$\$\$\$	Inheritance
21. Ceramics	Ceramic	1. Pedestrian	Pedestrian
22. Prescribe	Prescription	2. blog	blog
23. Infect	Infection	3. email	email
24. Intend	Intention	4. filter	Filter
25. Collect \$\$	Collection	5. post	post
26. Conclude	Conclusion	6. Showcase	Showcase
27. Archaeology\$\$\$	Archaeological	7. Ward	Ward
28. Appreciate \$\$	Appreciation	8. Implant	Implant
29. Influence \$\$	Influential	9. Trial	Trial
30. Major	Majority	10. Decline	Decline
31. Weave \$\$\$	weaving		

الكلمات التالية تحفظ باشتقاقها المعروفة وحسب القواعد :

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1. Secure	security	Secured	
2. Succeed	Success	Successful	
3. Educate	Education	Educational وزارة شتوي	

4. Vary	Variation	Variable	
5. Sustain \$\$	Sustainability	Sustainable	
6. Revolutionize	Revolution	Revolutionary	
7. Philosophize	Philosopher	Philosophical	
8. Harmonize	Harmony	Harmonious	
9. Inoculate	Inoculation	Inoculable	
10. Sponsor	Sponsor	Sponsored	
11. focus	focus	focused	
12. Remedy	Remedy	Remedial	
13. Immunise \$\$	Immunization	immune	
14. Create	Creation	Created	
15. Neutralize	Neutrality	Neutral	
16. Create	Creation	Created/ creative	
17. Criticise	Critic	Critical	
18. Commit	Commitment	Committed	
19. Access	access	Accessible	
20.	Convention	Conventional	Conventionally
21.	Privacy	Private	Privately
22.	Tradition \$\$\$	Traditional	Traditionally
23.	Privacy	Private	Privately
24.	Geometry	Geometric	Geometrically
25.	Mortality \$\$\$ Mortal	Mortal	Mortally
26.	Artifice	Artificial	Artificially وزارة صيفي
27.	Culture \$\$	Cultural	Culturally
28. Attract	Attraction	Attractive وزارة صيفي	Attractively
29. Practise	Practitioner	Practical	Practically
	Prosthetics	Prosthetic	
30. Operate \$\$	Operation	Operational	

مراجعة (3) Grammar

1- اسئلة تصحيح فعل : تكون في المواضيع التالية

1. Tenses	2. If- clauses	3. Modals of speculation
4. Gerund	5. Used to	6. Passive voice
7. Causative	8. Reported speech	

انماط اشكال التصحيح المتوقعه :

correct the verb between brackets : النمط المعتاد :

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. | _____ | ..... | _____ | (v1) |
| 2. | _____ | ..... | _____ | (v1) |
| 3. |  | ..... |  | (v1) |

كيفية معرفة موضوع التصحيح:

يجب ان يعرف الطالب لأي موضوع ينتمي تصحيح الفعل المعطى و ذلك حسب الاشكال التالية وحسب ما قبل الفراغ :

الموضوع	قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	طريقة التصحيح
Passive voice	be احد اشكال ال	.....	()By +sub	p.p
	+فاعل غير عاقل	.....	always/often /sometimes /usually /every .. by+s	Is/ are +p.p
	+فاعل غير عاقل	.....	(yesterday /ago / last / in +past time .. by+s	was/ were +p.p
Causative	Have/has / had / having + object	.....		p.p
Speculation	Must / cant / may / might / could	..... .....	موقف حاضر موقف ماضي	V1 Have +p.p
Used to ركزركزركز	Used to/ didn't use to اشكال Be used to used	..... .....		V1 Ving To +v1
Reported speech	S+ said / told S+ said / told	..... .....	دلالات ماضي	V2 Had +p.p
	عند وجود جمل منقولة بالأفعال ومحولة كلها الا فعلهايصحح الفعل المعطى حسب تحويلات الافعال			
If - clauses (0)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	(v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)
If - clauses (1)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	Will (not) +v1
If - clauses (2)	If + (v2 / were /had/ didn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	Would(not)+v1

If - clauses (3)	If + (had /not+ p.p )	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية	Would have p.p
Gerund (1)	avoid ,enjoy , mind , risk can't stand باي تصرّف	.....		Ving
Gerund (2)	afford, manage , need , offer, plan , want, hope, intend expect باي تصرّف	.....		To + v1
Gerund (3)	Stop	.....	توقف مؤقت توقف دائم	To+ v1 Ving

The tunnel **was****by** the government . (**build**) → built
 Goods can **be**in Jordan by lorries . (**transport**) → transported
 Trees**usually**at night . (**water**) → are watered
 New carsin Germany **in 2011** . (**produce**) → were produced

I didn't write the letter . I **had it**by my secretary. (**write**) → written
 We aren't going to water the garden. We are going to **have the garden** by someone .(**water**) --watered

- He **must**.....his work today. (**finish**) → finish
 - She **can't**..... them about you yesterday. (**tell**) → have told

I used to shopping in the local supermarket. (**go**) → go
 There **didn't use to** so much pollution . (**be**) → be
 He says he **is used to**..... there now. (**live**) → living
 Heplay chess at age 10. (**use to**) → used to
 Our grandmother **used**us stories at bedtime . (**tell**) → to tell

He said helunch early (**have**) → .had
He said hePetra the previous day (**visit**) → had visited
 “We always have a good social life “
 He said they----- (**always have**) a good social life → Always had

If you boil water, it (**evaporate**) → evaporates
If Hamdan **doesn't leave** at nine, he the plane. (**miss**) → will miss
If Ali **had** his own computer, hehis report now . (**type**) → would type
If I had encountered any difficulties, Imy teacher. (**consult**) → would have consulted

Do you **mind**- me with this difficult task. (**help**) → helping
 I **want** a tablet, but I am broke at the moment . (**get**) → to get
 She **stopped** to class when she got sick. (**go**) → to go
 I had the car repaired because it **stopped**..... (**work**) → working

Simple present		Present continuous	
Form	She / He/ it مفرد + v1+s //// I /we/they / جمع +v1	Form	I +am + ving He /she / it + مفرد is + ving We /they / you + جمع + are +ving
Key words	Always, often , sometimes , never , usually , every ..,seldom.	Key words	Now , at present , at the moment , today , look , listen , nowadays ..
Habitual action., routine daily action , fact , perman nt situations		Action that takes place now / at the moment ear planne future Describe temporary Action	

Simple past		Past continuous	
Form	Verb + ed	Form	I / he / she / it + مفرد + was + ving We / they / you + جمع + were + ving
Key words	Yesterday , ago , last .., زمن ماضي + in	Key words	While , as , when
Action started and finished in the past		Actions happening at the same time in the past.	
		Interrupted action in the past.	
Present perfect		Present perfect continuous	
Form	They/we/ you / I / جمع + have + p.p He /she /it/ مفرد + has + p.p	Form	They/we/ you / I + have + been + ving He /she /it + has + been + ving
Key words	Already , just , yet , since , for , never , ever , recently , lately , so far , u to now	Key words	All + time , how long , the whole day since , for
Action which started in the past and finished , not repeated with result at present		Action that started in the past and is continuing now.	
Past perfect		Past perfect continuous	
Form	I .we. he .she . you .they .it + had +p.p	Form	I .we. he .she . you .they .it + had + been +ving
Negative	I .we. he .she . you .they .it + had +not +p.p	Key words	All + time , how long , since , for
Interrogative	had I .we. he .she . you .they .it + +p.p?	Action started in the past and continued up until another action stopped it.	
Key words	After , before , when , by the time , already , just , never , by + زمن ماضي		
Completed action before another action in the past.			
Simple future : will+ v1		Simple future : be +going+to+v1	
Form	I .we. he .she . you .they .it+ will +v1	Form	I +am + going to +v1 He /she / it + مفرد is + going to +v1 We /they / you + جمع + are +going to +v1
Key words	Tomorrow , next .., in the future	Key words	Tomorrow , next .., in the future
1.Prediction without evidence (perhaps, probably, may be , I think , I hope) 2. sudden decision		1.Prediction with evidence 2. future plans	
Future continuous		Future perfect	
Form	I .we. he .she . you .they .it+ will +be + ving	Form	I .we. he .she . you .they .it+ will +have+p.p
Key words	This time + زمن مستقبل , in two years time	Key words	By+ زمن مستقبل زمن مستقبل for
Uses Action that will be taking place at some time in the future.		Uses action that will be finished at a certain time in the future	

قاعدة النفي العامة للافعال:

تنفي كل الافعال باضافه not لشقها الاول ما عدا :
 $v1 = \text{don't} + v1$
 $V+s = \text{doesn't} + v1$
 $V2 = \text{didn't} + v1$

قاعدة السؤال العامة :

تكون الاسئلة لكل الافعال بوضع شقها الاول قبل فاعلها ما عدا :
 $v1 = \text{do} + s + v1?$
 $V+s = \text{do} + s + v1?$
 $V2 = \text{did} + s + v1?$

- التصحيح في المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر :

مفاتيح حصرية مضارع تام

Already, just, never, yet, so far, lately, recently, ever

جملة منفردة

Has + p.p
Have

She _____ many letters **already**. (write)

..... has written

مفاتيح حصرية مضارع تام مستمر

All+time

جملة منفرد

(شرط وجود $v1/v1+s$) جملة مزدوجة

Has +been +ving
Have

I _____ exercises **all** the night. (do).....have been doing

I feel tired because Ihard all day . (work).....have been working

مفاتيح مشتركة مضارع تام وتام مستمر

Since , for , because , this +time

لعبة الوزارة لاجبار الطالب على مضارع تام مستمر (5 اشكال)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------|
| 1. has/have + been+ | (v1) | _____ | ving |
| 2. has/have + ving | (be) | _____ | Been |
| 3. has/have | (be+v1) | _____ | been+ving |
| 4. | (be+v1) | _____ | has/have +been+ving |
| 5. ....been +ving | (have) | _____ | has/ have |

الحل : They have been.....chess for an hour . (play) playing
 الحل : They **have****playing** chess for an hour . (be) been
 الحل : They **have**chess for an hour . (be, play) been playing
 الحل : Theychess for an hour . (be, play) have been playing
 الحل : Hebeen playing chess for an hour . (have)

- التصحيح في الماضي التام و الماضي التام المستمر :

After + had + p.p , v2
Before + v2 + had + p.p
When + v2/ had + p.p
By the time + had p.p + v2
By + had + p.p **ترمن ماضي**

اي جملة تحتوي had + p.p

يصح الشق الثاني ب v2 والعكس صحيح

Had +p.p

- By last week, we _____ many places in Jordan. (visit).....**had visited**
 - When I heard the news, I _____ them about it. (tell).....**had told**
 -After I _____ the letter , I slept . (write).....**had written**

All+time
How long

مفاتيح حصرية ماضي تام مستمر

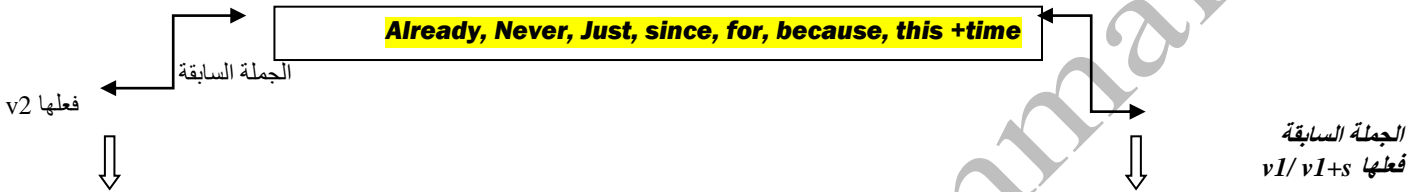
Had +been +ving

I felt tired because Ihard all day . (work).....**had been working**

1. had + been+ (v1) → ving
 2. had..... + ving (be) → Been
 3. had (be+v1) → been+ving
 4. (be+v1) → had +been +ving
 5.been+ving (have) → had

They had beenchess for an hour when I arrived . (play) playing : الحل
 They had playing chess for an hour when I arrived . (be) been : الحل
 They hadchess for an hour when I arrived . (be, play) been playing : الحل
 Theychess for an hour when I arrived . (be, play) had been playing : الحل
 Theybeen playing chess for an hour when I arrived . (have) had : الحل

مفاتيح مشتركة بين المضارع التام والماضي التام



Had +p.p

has+ p.p
have

I was tired *because* I _____ a lot *already*. (work)..... *had worked*
 - She *loves* him *because* he _____ *never* _____ her feelings . (hurt)..... *has hurt*

While /aswas/were+ving ,v2.....
 Whenv2 ,was/were +ving او had+p,p ///

الطريقة المثلى للتعامل مع تصحيح الفعل في كل الازمان :

- اعتمد اولاً على ما قبل الفراغ لاستبعاد المواضيع السبعة في تصحيح الافعال
- اقرأ الجملة كاملة لتحديد اي زمن تكون فيه (present, past, future) وذلك من خلال وجود افعال في الحاضر او الماضي في الجملة ومن خلال الكلمات الدالة المساعدة
- عند ربط الموضوع باحد الازمان ابحث في تقسيمات الزمن الخاصة بالفعل مثلاً زمن present ابحث في (simple/continuous/ perfect/ perfect continuous)

بالنسبة لأسئلة إعادة كتابة الجمل :- **Re-write.....**
 النمط العام لأسئلة إعادة :

1.  Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

حدد المطلوب إعادة كتابته بأي موضوع حسب الأشكال أدناه :

1. Modals of speculations	5. Modal (have to)	9. Used to
2. Passive	6. Modal (mustn't)	10. Relative clauses
3. Reported speech	7. Modal (should)	11. Cleft sentences
4. Causative	8. After/ before	12. American / British English
13. linkers	14. if –type 0	15. tenses

من المتوقع : أن تكون إعادة الجمل بوجود دليل بين اقواس لمساعدة الطلاب

1. explaining possibilities / Modals of speculation

(عبرة معينة) I'm sure/ unsure +S + v

1. S + must / can't / may/ might / could +

(I'm sure/ unsure +S + v

2. S + (must..)

* نحدد في البداية العبرة ثم نحدد الفعل بعد العبرة و نطبق حسب القواعد أدناه :-

مضارع مثبت (am , is , are , v1, v1+s , will+v1)
مضارع منفي (amn't , isn't , aren't , don't+v1 , doesn'tv1 , won't +v)
ماضي مثبت (was, were , v2 , had , has/have +p.p)
ماضي منفي (wasn't , weren't , didn't+ v1 , hadn't , hasn't /haven't +p.p)

Sure , certain , Certainly , I know , definitely	→	مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام	= Must + v1
	→	مضارع / منفي	= Can't + v1
	→	ماضي / مثبت	= Must have + p.p
	→	ماضي / منفي	= Can't + have + p.p
Un Sure, not certain, possible, probable, look like, I doubt / believe / think, perhaps, may be, probably	→	مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام	= May, might , could + v1
	→	مضارع / منفي	= May, might , could + not + v1
	→	ماضي / مثبت	= May, might , could have + p.p
	→	ماضي / منفي	= May, might , could + not + have + p.p

1. Perhaps the exam is difficult. (might)

The exam

الحل (might be difficult)

2. I'm sure the exam was difficult .(must)

The exam

الحل must have been difficult)

2. passive الجمل التي تبدأ بمفعولها تكون

المطلوب فقط

S V O
O _____

- اشطب المفعول في الجملة بوضع X فوقه
- نحدد الفعل في الجملة (يكون قبل المفعول)
- نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة والاهتمام ب 3 قواعد

Active

passive

- 1- v2 _____ o+was,were+p.p
didn't+v1 _____ o+wasn't,weren't+p.
- 2.. v1/ v1+s _____ 0+ is/are +p.p
3. has/have +p.p _____ 0 +has/have +been +p.p

مثال عام :

1- They have transport/goods hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780. .

Goods have been transported hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780

- 1- اشطب المفعول goods
 - 2- نحدد الفعل بوضع خط تحته. (قبل المفعول) (have transported)
 - 3- كتابة قاعدة الفعل :- 0 +has/have +been +p.p
 - 4- قبل التطبيق مراعاة أي مشاكل:-
- \$\$ هام : اخطاء الطلاب : (1. انزال المفعول ثانية 2. عدم اكمال الجملة بعد المفعول 3. اي خطأ في املاء او تصريف ال p.p) = صفر

3. REPORTED SPEECH

المطلوب فقط تحويل جمل

1. " _____ جملة _____ ."

S+said/ told (تحويل جملة من مباشر الى غير مباشر)
أ. تحويل الجملة الخبرية: مثبتة / منفية

1- حدد الأفعال والضمائر والتعابير الزمنية في الجملة المعطاة بوضع خط تحتها وحولها حسب جدول التحويلات وإبقاء ما لا يتحول كما هو
*يجب أولاً حفظ تحويلات الضمائر و الأفعال و التعابير الزمنية أدناه :

Rules for changing the pronouns :

Direct	Indirect
I	He /she
Me	Him /her
My	His /her
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
You (sub)	I , we, he ,she ,they
→me , us , him , her , them	
You (obj)	Me, us ,him ,her , them
→me , us , him , her , them	
Your	My, our , his ,her , their
→me , us , him , her , them	

Rules for changing the verbs :

Direct	Indirect
v1, v1+s	V2
Am/ is	was
are	were
Don't /doesn't +v1	Didn't +v1
Has /have	had
Will/ shall/ may /can/ must ..+v1	Would/should/might /could /had to +v1
Was/ were	Had been
V2	Had +p.p
Didn't +v1	Hadn't +p.p

Rules for changing time expressions :

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The day after
Next...	The .....after
Last ...	The ...before
Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then
ago	Before

" I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals "

He said that -----

I → he :الـ

Will → would

My → his

Tomorrow → the day after

My → his

He said that **he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals .**

اخطاء الطلاب : 1. بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. عدم تحويل اي كلمة مطلوبة 3. عدم ازالة اي كلمة غير محولة 4. اي خطأ املاني في الكلمة المحولة /التصريف 5. عدم وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة ---- كل الاخطاء =صفر

قد تكون فاعل او مفعول حسب موقعها من الفعل لذلك قبل البدء في الحل حدد ان كانت احدهما وذلك بوجودها قبل الفعل فهي فاعل وبعده فهي مفعول ثم حدد المخاطب حسب جدول الضمانر وحول

فاعل You+v	مفعول You+V	your
You -----me = I	You -----me = me	You -----me = my
You ----- --us = we	You ----- --us = us	You ----- --us = our
You ----- him = he	You ----- him = him	You ----- him = his
You -----her = she	You -----her = her	You -----her = her
You ----- --them = they	You ----- --them = them	You ----- --them = their

“I saw **you** as **you** were in **your** garden .”

He told me *he had seen **me** as **I** had been in **my** garden .*
 He told us *he had seen **us** as **we** had been in **our** garden .*
 He told him *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*
 He told her *he had seen **her** as **she** had been in **her** garden .*
 He told them *he had seen **them** as **they** had been in **their** garden .*
 He told Ali *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*
 He told Muna *he had seen **her** as **she** had been in **her** garden .*
 He told the girls *he had seen **them** as **they** had been in **their** garden*
 He said *he had seen **him** as **he** had been in **his** garden .*

4. Causative (have)

المطلوب فقط : الشكل التالي :

S+ ask / تصريف + O1+to +v1 +O2

S.....

S +have/ تناسب ask +O2+P.P

(ask=have) (asks=has) (asked=had) (be asking=be having) (have asked =have had) (mod+ask =mod+have)

I **asked** someone to fix my computer. (had)

I

الحل I had my computer fixed.

5. Modal (have to)

Have to+v1 \Rightarrow it's necessary to +v1

Don't have to \Rightarrow it's not necessary to +v1 / يجوز العكس / احفظ

1. You **don't have to** sleep early. (have)

It

: الحل is not necessary to sleep early

2. **It is necessary to** study hard for exams. (have)

You

: الحل have to study hard for exams .

6. Modal (mustn't)

Mustn't +v1 \Rightarrow be not allowed to +v1 / يجوز العكس / احفظ

You **aren't allowed to** smoke in patients' rooms . (must)

You

: الحل mustn't smoke in patients' rooms .

7. Modal (should)

احفظ Should +v1 \implies if I were you, I would +v1

You **should start** revision before exams. (would)

If

: الحل I were you , I would start revision before exams .

8. after / before

حدد اي جملة حصلت قبل الاخرى واربط كما هو ادناه : After + (قبل) had+p.p,(بعد) v2

Before + (بعد) v2,(قبل) had+p.p

The volcano began to erupt. All the people left the island. (after)

After

Before

After the volcano **had begun** to erupt, they **left** the island . الحل

Before they **left** the island, the volcano **had begun** to erupt,. الحل

9. Used to / be used to

Used to +v1 = past habit تدل على عادة في الماضي

be used to +ving /noun = present habit تدل على عادة في الحاضر

الشكل المتوقع في الاعادة :

1. -----v2 فعل مثبت -----, but now ----- (فعل منفي)

S..... **used to +v1**

1. Rashed **went** swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (use)

Rashed

: الحل **used to go** swimming every morning.

2. -----v2 فعل منفي -----, but now ----- (فعل مثبت)

S..... **didn't use to +v1**

2. My grandparents **didn't send** emails when they were my age. (use)

My grandparents

: الحل **didn't use to send** emails when they were my age.

3. S+ **was/ were in the habit of +ving**

s + **wasn't / weren't in the habit of +ving**

S..... **used to +v1**

S..... **didn't use to +v1**

Ali **was** in the habit of smoking .(use)

Ali : الحل **used to smoke**

Ali **wasn't** in the habit of smoking .(use)

Ali : الحل **didn't use to smoke**

4. S+ **is /are /am in the habit of +ving**

It is **+normal/usual/ a habit**to +v1

S..... **is /are /am used to +ving**

1. Ali is in the habit of smoking .(use)

Ali : الحل **is used to smoking**

2. It is **normal** for me to study until late .

I am : الحل **used to studying** until late .

5. S+ **would often +v1 , but now** -----

S..... **used to+v1**.

Students would often walk to school , but now most of them take a bus .

Students : الحل **used to walk** to school .

11. Relative clauses: اشباه جمل الوصل

هي عبارة عن اشباه جمل تبدأ بضمائر الوصل (relative pronouns) وتهدف لاعطاء معلومات اضافية حول شيء بدون الحاجة لتكوين جملة جديدة . وهي نوعان تشمل ضمائر الوصل :

Who للفاعل والمفعول العاقل
Which للفاعل والمفعول غير العاقل
Whose للملكية
When للفاعل والمفعول الزمني
Where للفاعل والمفعول المكاني
That للفاعل والمفعول العاقل غير العاقل
هام : اشكال الاعادة :

1. _____ . _____
2. _____ . _____
3. _____ . _____

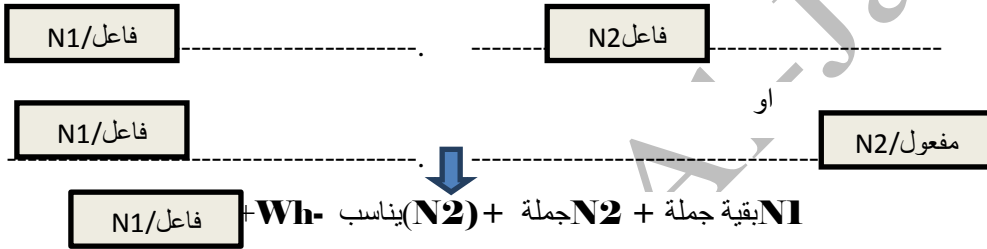
(wh-)
(wh-)

Who which when

4. _____ . _____
1. _____ . _____
2. _____ . _____

Who which when

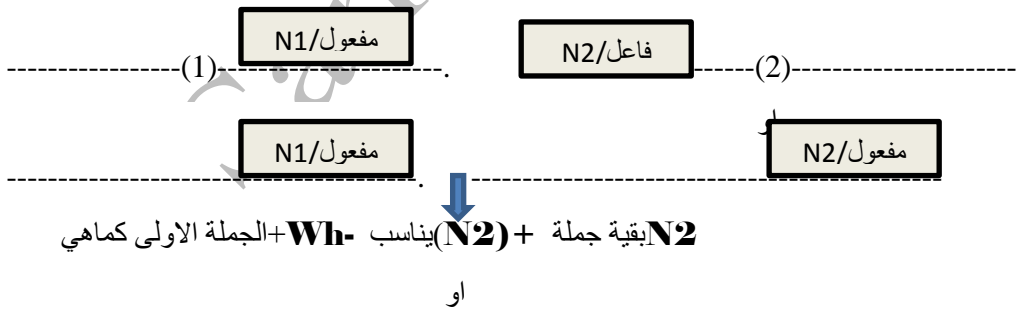
الربط بضمائر الوصل : الربط حسب موقع الاسم المتكرر في الجملتين :



مثال:

The woman was young . The woman gave him the money .
The woman **who gave him the money** was young.

The woman was young . I met her in the club.
The woman **who / whom I met in the club** was young.



I cut down the tree . The tree was fruitless .
I cut down the tree **which was fruitless**
او The tree **which I cut down** was fruitless
I bought the car . I gave it my father.
I bought the car **which I gave to my father** .
The car **which I bought** I gave to my father .

أنواع اشباه جمل الوصل : (تدخل في سؤال function editing)

جملته وصل محددة (Defining clause)

جملته الوصل المحددة تعطي معلومات تُعرف وتحدد الاسم الرئيسي عن غيره في الجملة. وهذه المعلومات الضرورية لا يجوز أن تقع بين فواصل. وحذفها يؤثر على المعنى وتعني :

Only /some/ essential information

ادرس المثال التالي: Children **who like sweets so much** often have problems with their teeth.

أ. جملة وصل غير محددة (Non-defining clause)

المعلومات الواردة عن الاسم الرئيسي في جملة الوصل غير المحددة هي معلومات إضافية (additional information) غير ضرورية. تعطينا المزيد من المعلومات عن شخص أو شيء ما. عادة تقع جملة الوصل غير المحددة بين فواصل. وتعني :

All / more /additional information

ادرس المثال التالي: The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot.

11. Cleft sentences

جمل تستخدم لتأكيد احد اطراف الجملة (emphasis) ولها 3 انواع : 1. It –clefts 2. What –cleft 3. Wh- clefts
احفظ الطرق التالية للتأكيد بالانواع الثلاثة :

ملاحظه هامة : سيوضع الطرف المؤكد بين قوسين / تحته خط / او بلون غامق

1. **it-clefts** : الجمل الفاصلة التي تبدأ ب it

باقي الجملة بدون المؤكد + ضمير وصل مناسب WH- + الطرف المراد تأكيده + مناسب IT + BE . 1.

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It(London)

It was **London** where The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE

2. **What-cleft sentences**

للتأكيد على الحدث المعمول من قبل الفاعل نتبع :

2. **WHAT + SUBJECT + DO** مناسب + BE مناسب + V1.....

I would like to go to London next year .

What

:الحل what I would like to do is go to London next year

(V1= do) (V1+s = does) (V2= did) (be+ving = be +doing) (have+p.p = have+ done)

(modal+V1= modal+ do) (want to +v1= want to +do) (would like to +v1 =would like to +do)

3. **wh- cleft sentences** (التأكيد بضمائر الوصل)

The person **who**+ be ...+ اسم الفاعل

The thing **that**+ be ...+ اسم الشيء/ الحدث

The time **when**+ be ...+ اسم الزمان

The place **where**+ be ...+ اسم المكان

The way **in which**+ be ...+ اسم الطريقه

The reason **why**+ be ...+ السبب

The event **that**+be ...+ الحدث

ملاحظة هامة : يجوز استبدال الكلمات person/thing/ place/ time بكلمات تدل عليها

ملاحظة هامة : يجوز البدء بالاسم المركز عليه بالشكل التالي :

الجملة غير المركز عليها + wh- + person/ place /time /reason + be + الاسم المركز

Huda won the prize for Art last year .

The person

: **who** won the prize for Art last year

Huda was

: **the person who** won the prize for Art last year

12. American English (AE) vs. British English (BE)

British English (BE)						American English (AE)			
1. Present perfect : has/have +p.p 2. Hasn't /haven't +p.p 3. Has/have+ فاعل +p.p? <i>I have written the letter</i> <i>I haven't written the letter</i> <i>Have you written the letter ?</i> <i>Have you been to +place ?</i> نكشة						1. Simple past : v2 2. didn't +v1 3. Did +فاعل + v1 +? <i>I wrote the letter</i> <i>I didn't write the letter</i> <i>Did you write the letter?</i> <i>Did you go to +place ?</i>			
1. Has + already /just + p.p 2. Hasn't /haven't +p.p yet. 3. Has/have+ فاعل + ever p.p yet? <i>I have just seen the film .</i> <i>I haven't seen the film yet .</i> <i>Have you seen the film yet?</i> <i>Have you ever seen the film?</i>						1. already /just +V2 2. didn't +v1 yet 3. Did +فاعل + v1 + yet? <i>I just saw the film</i> <i>I didn't see the film yet .</i> <i>Did you see the film yet?</i>			
Get got got <i>He had got us some ice cream</i>						Get got gotten <i>He had gotten us some ice cream</i>			
1. has/have + got التمك 2. Hasn't /haven't + got 3. Has/have+ فاعل + got ? <i>I have got a sister.</i> <i>I haven't got a sister</i> <i>Have you got a sister?</i>						1. Has /have 2. Doesn't have / don't have 3. Does +فاعل +have +? Do + فاعل + have? <i>I have a sister</i> <i>I don't have a sister</i> <i>Do you have a sister?</i>			
British	our	ise	re	ogue	mme	ae	oe	ise	doubling
American	or	ize	er	og	m	e	e	ice	No doubling

(colour, , recognise, centre, dialogue, programme, archaeology, homoeopathy ,practise(v)/practice(n)

Jeweller)

(color, , recognize, center, dialog, program , archeology, homeopathy, practice (v/n), Jeweler)

5. Have	Take
<i>Have a look</i>	Take a look
It's time to have a break	It's time for recess
Have a rest	Take a rest
مصعد lift	Elevator
رصيف pavement	Sidewalk
حلويات sweets	Candy
اجازة holiday	Vacation
الخريف autumn	Fall
زبالة rubbish	garbage, trash
بنزين petrol	gas
معهد conservatoire	conservatory
شقة flat	apartment
صيدلية chemist's	drugstore
بنطلون trousers	pants
صندوق السيارة Boot (of a car)	Trunk
بسكويت biscuit	Cookie
مدير مدرسة Head teacher	Principle of a school

Rewrite the following in American English :

1. I have just returned from a holiday in the centre of Cyprus. / **I just returned from a vacation in the center of Cyprus .**
2. 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt. // **'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.**
3. Have you ever been to an aquarium? // **Did you go to an aquarium yet?**
4. We're too late - the bus has just left. // **We're too late - the bus left already**
5. I think it's time to have a break. /// **I think it's time for recess**
6. I haven't done my homework yet. // **I didn't do my homework yet.**

13. Linkers ادوات الربط

تربط سبب ونتيجة حسب الاشكال التالية :السبب دائما قبلها واهتمام بعلامات الترقيم

_____ سبب _____ - نتيجة متوقعة

As a result,
Therefore,
Consequently ,
In this way,
Thus ,
In consequence ,
For this/ that reason ,

Contradicting clauses: ادوات ربط التناقض

تربط سبب ونتيجة غير متوقعة حسب الاشكال التالية :

1. _____ سبب _____ - نتيجة غير متوقعة

However ,
Nevertheless ,

The lecture was boring and irrelevant. **However**, , some of the students began to participate.

1. _____ سبب _____ - نتيجة غير متوقعة

although
despite
,whereas

(على الرغم ان) Although _____ سبب (S+v) _____ , _____ نتيجة متوقعة

(على الرغم ان) Despite _____ سبب (n/adj+n/ving) _____ , _____ نتيجة متوقعة

(وفي حين) Whereas, _____ سبب (S+v) _____ , _____ نتيجة متوقعة

2. On the one hand, -----fact/way of thinking .On the other hand,----- fact/way of thinking

نمط 1 : اربط الجمل التالية مستخدما 1. Join/rewrite the following using the linker between brackets:

اداة الربط بين اقواس

حدد السبب والنتيجة (المتوقعة /غير المتوقعة) ثم اربط حسب اعلاه

Many people were rescued easily. All houses were flooded by the heavy rain. (**Nevertheless**)

All houses were flooded by the heavy rain. **Nevertheless**, many people were rescued easily.الحل

We should be careful. The ‘Internet of Things ‘sounds exciting

Although

:الحل **Although** The ‘internet of things ‘sounds exciting, we should be careful.

2 نمط Functions:

1. : Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

Using internet can be useful. **However**, if we use it wrongly , it could be dangerous

What is the function of **using however** in the above sentence ?

: showing opposition ادوات التناقض

: showing results ادوات النتائج

3 نمط Editing)// Punctuation

(The exam was easy, **Therefore**, the students passed

X = ,Therefore الصحيح. Therefore

14. if clause type o)

----- حدث يتبعه فعله باي تصريف ----- . ----- حدث معين فعله باي تصريف -----

If(v1/v1+s).....,.....v1/v1+s.....

You **press** the button and the computer **will work** .

If

If you **press** the button , the computer **works**

15. (tenses) يعمد على فهم وظائف الافعال

ركز على التالي :

1. Muna started writing the essay at 5p.m . it's 10 p.m and she's still writing .

Munasince 5p.m (**has been writing the essay**) الحل

2. It's expected in the end of this century no diseases will be left.

By

By the end of this century no diseases **will have been** left . الحل

3. Within fifty years scientists will invent a device that enables blind people to see .

In fifty years time

In fifty years time scientists **will be inventing** a device that enables blind people to see الحل

4. before long , all cars will be environmentally friendly

Before long,

Before long all cars **will have been** environmentally friendly. الحل

5. You can borrow this book tomorrow because I will finish it by then .

By tomorrowso you can borrow it .

By tomorrow **I will have finished** the book

6. It's 3 o'clock now, so Ali's flight arrived at Queen Alia International Airport .

It's 3 o'clock now.....

It's 3 o'clock now Ali's flight **will have arrived** at Queen Alia International Airport.

7. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She shopped in the market all day .

Before my mother

Before my mother lost her purse yesterday, she **had been shopping** in the market all day.

16. Articles

A/ AN

تحفظ الاستخدامات بالانجليزي + املاء

1. not knowing what/who is being spoken about مع الاسم النكرة

I bought a car.

2. before countable nouns when mentioned for the first time عند ذكر شيء/ شخص اول مرة

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

THE

1. Knowing what/who is being spoken about. للتخصيص وليس للتعميم

ان وجد حروف جر او ضمائر وصل بعد الاسم فهو مخصص

The book on the table is mine / The car which I bought was expensive

2. With unique nouns : مع الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها

The Earth goes round the Sun

3. Talking about seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands, mountain ranges and countries that include the in their name. اسماء البحار والمحيطات والانهار ومجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال ودول الاتحاد

The Mediterranean Sea , the river Nile , the Indian Ocean , the Balearic Islands , the Rocky Mountains , the United States

4. With superlatives : The + adj + est //The + most + adj صيغ المقارنة
He bought *the most expensive* clothes in the shop
She was *the tallest* girl in Amman
5. Musical instruments : الآلات الموسيقية the piano

X/ZERO

1. with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements

مع الاسماء غير المعدودة والجمع وللتعميم

Chocolate tastes good. That shop sells sweets.

2. before most countries, languages, continents, individual mountains

lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years

قبل اسماء الدول واللغات والقارات والجبل لوحده والبحيرات والشلالات والبلدات والشوارع والايام والشهور والسنوات
انماط الاسئلة المتوقعة :

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences by correcting the usage of the underlined article
صحح الاخطاء في الجمل التالية بتصحيح استخدام اداة التعريف التي تحتها خط

1. He climbed the Mount Everest at the age of 20.
2. He lived in the London in 1999.

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

The first mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

Read the following dialogue/ paragraph and add the necessary article (a, an , the or where necessary) و اقرأ الحوار التالي / الفقرة واضف اداة التعريف المناسبة حيث يكون ضروريا

PRONUNCIATION

Consonants

p	<u>pi</u> p	ʒ	mea <u>s</u> ure
b	<u>bi</u> b	h	<u>h</u> en
t	<u>t</u> en	tʃ	<u>ch</u> urch
d	<u>d</u> en	dʒ	j <u>u</u> dge
k	<u>c</u> at	m	<u>m</u> an
g	<u>g</u> et	n	<u>n</u> ow
f	<u>f</u> ish	ŋ	s <u>ing</u>
θ	<u>th</u> igh	l	<u>l</u> et
ð	<u>th</u> is	r	<u>r</u> ide
s	<u>s</u> et	w	<u>w</u> et
z	<u>z</u> oo	j	<u>y</u> et
ʃ	<u>sh</u> ip		

DIPHTHONGS

/eɪ/	as in 'take'
/aɪ/	as in 'buy'
/ɔɪ/	as in 'boy'
/ɪə/	as in 'fear'
/eə/	as in 'care'
/əʊ/	as in 'go'
/ʊə/	as in 'poor'
/aʊ/	as in 'cow'

i: see /si:/	ʌ cup /kʌp/
ɪ happy /'hæpi/	ɜ: bird /bɜ:d/
ɪ sit /sɪt/	ə about /ə'baʊt/
e ten /ten/	eɪ say /seɪ/
æ cat /kæt/	əʊ go /gəʊ/
ɑ: father /'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ five /faɪv/
ɒ got /gɒt/	aʊ now /naʊ/
ɔ: saw /sɔ:/	ɔɪ boy /bɔɪ/
ʊ put /pʊt/	ɪə near /nɪə(r)/
u actual /'æktʃuəl/	eə hair /heə(r)/
u: too /tu:/	ʊə pure /pjʊə(r)/

LONG VOWELS

/ɑ:/	as in 'car'
/i:/	as in 'key'
/u:/	as in 'do'
/ɜ:/	as in 'bird'
/ɔ:/	as in 'four'

SHORT VOWELS

/æ/	as in 'cat'
/e/	as in 'pet'
/ɪ/	as in 'ship'
/ʌ/	as in 'bus'
/ɒ/	as in 'dog'
/ʊ/	as in 'put'
/ə/	as in 'the'

1. Read the following dictionary entry and answer the questions that follows:

in·no·va·tion /,ɪnə'veɪʃən/ *n* [C;U] the introduction of something new: *recent innovations in printing methods* | *an attempt at innovation* – **innovative** /'ɪnə'veɪtɪv/ *adj.* *innovative ideas*

1. The syllable that carries the **main stress** in the word "innovation" is on the syllable ...
 a) in b) no c) va d) tion
2. The syllable that carries the **secondary stress** in the word "innovation" is on the syllable ...
 a) in b) no c) va d) tion

Language functions

(الوظائف اللغوية)

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معانٍ معينة:

Introduction of a report : تقديم تقرير

- the aim of this report is to
- This report examines
- In this reportwill be examined

conclusion خلاصة

1. It appears that ...
2. This results in ...

Recommendations: توصيات

1. It's recommended that
2. The best course of action would be to.....

.indicating consequence:/ showing results اظهار نتائج

- In this way,
- As a consequence ,
- Therefore ,
- As a result ,
- thus

Indicating opposition:/ contradiction اظهار المناقضة/

- However,
- Whereas ,,
- Despite,.....
- On the one hand ,On the other hand ,
- In spite of this ...
- On the contrary
- Conversely,

Continuation or addition : استمرارية او اضافة

- Furthermore,.....
- Likewise ,
- One reason for this is
- In addition ,

Emphasis : التاكيد

- The **thing** that ...
- The **person** who ...
- The **time** when ...
- The **place** where ...
- The **way** in which ...
- **What**...
- **It** ...

Expressing past habit: عادة في الماضي تعبير عن

S+ used to +v1

Expressing present habit (customary) : عادة في الحاضر تعبير عن

S+ be+ used to +ving

Giving essential information : اعطاء معلومات اساسية/ضرورية

اي جملة وصل تبدا بضمائر وصل وبدون فواصل

Children who like sweets so much often have problems with their teeth.

Giving additional information: اعطاء معلومات اضافية

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot

Knowing what/who is being spoken about : معرفة

The first mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

Not knowing what/who is being spoken about: نكرة

I bought a car last week.

What is the **function** of using the underlined article in the above sentence ?

ارجع الى وظائف ازمان الافعال السابقة واحفظها بشكلها المختصر وليس كما هو مكتوب في الكتاب

الطريقة : دراسة جملة واعطاء وظيفة

2. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot

What is the function of using the relative pronoun “which “in the above sentence ?

ركز ززززززززز : *giving additional information* الحل :

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows :

Children who like sweets so much often have problems with their teeth.

What is the function of using the relative pronoun “who “ in the above sentence ?

ركز ززززززززززز : *giving essential information* الحل :

مراجعة (4) Writing

Editing : تحرير النص من الاخطاء :

يعطى الطالب فقرة ويحدد له نوع الاخطاء التي فيها : spelling mistakes/grammar mistakes /punctuation mistakes

***Spelling mistakes :** اخطاء املائية

تركز على تبديل بعض الحروف في الكلمات :

(b → p) (c → k) (j → g) (i → e) (s → t) (o → u) (s → z) او العكس

(arthretis=arthritis) (taplet =tablet) (privasy = privacy) (allerjy = allergy)(Akcess = acces)

***punctuation mistakes :** اخطاء ترقيمية

تركز على موضوع تكبير الحرف / والفواصل في مواضع ادوات الربط واشباه جمل الوصل وغيرها

طريقة السؤال الجديدة : تحديد نوع الاخطاء المطلوبة

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 fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

طريقة الحل :

X	✓
Will say	say
Fitness;	Fitness,
Brain,	Brain.
helped	helps
Concentrate better?	Concentrate better.

ملاحظة هامة : عند تحديد الخطأ في علامات الترقيم يجب كتابة الكلمة المرافقه لعلامه الترقيم كما هو اعلاه

GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة
نماذج متوقعة :

1. نموذج تعداد خصائص /مزايا لشيء :

Title .. (1) *and* (2) . *It/They also* (3)./ *and* (4)

Characteristics of web pages

- give link to other web pages
- allow people to contact the author
- have adverts on them .
- interactive with others

Web pages give link to other web pages **and** allow people to contact the author. **They also** have adverts on them **and** interactive with others .

2. نموذج Advantages / benefits/ The importance of حسنات/ فوائد / أهمية

Title *is good because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . *It/They/you can also* (3+v1)./ *and* (4+v1)

The advantages of having a smartphone

- take it out with you
- surf the net
- listen to music
- watch films

Having a smartphone **is good because of** taking it out with you **and** surfing the net. **You can also** listen to music **and** watch films

3. سيئات Disadvantages نموذج

Title *is bad because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . *It/They/you can also* (3+v1)./ *and* (4+v1)

Disadvantages of using computers

- ✓ -hurt eyes
- ✓ -cause headache
- ✓ - damage hands and arms
- ✓ -waste time

Using computers **is bad because of** hurting eyes and causing headaches. **It can also** damage hands and arms and waste time .

4. نموذج سؤال why /purposes/ reasons

There are many reasons that make why such as : (1+ing) and (2+ing). Also ,+ because of (3+ing) and (4+ing) .

Purposes of building Madaba Mosaic School ?

- ✓ -train Jordanian craftspeople to make mosaic .
- ✓ -preserve the mosaic floors in Jordan .
- ✓ Provide new work opportunities for artists .
- ✓ Make people aware of the importance of mosaic

There are many reasons that make people build Madaba Mosaic School such as: training Jordanian craftspeople to make mosaic and preserving the mosaic floors in Jordan . Also, people build Madaba Mosaic School because of providing new work opportunities for artists and making people aware of the importance of mosaic.

\$\$\$\$\$ Why do many wild animals disappear around the world ?

- ✓ -cut down the forests more than planting new ones .
- ✓ -over fishing and hunting .
- ✓ Pollute the environment .
- ✓ Make more land for agricultural areas

There are many reasons that make many wild animals disappear around the world such as : cutting down the forests more than planting new ones and over fishing and hunting . Also, many wild animals disappear around the world because of polluting the environment and Making more land for agricultural areas .

6. نموذج سؤال How/ Ways to / suggestions

You can + **أجابة السؤال** *+by* (1+v-ing) **and** (2v+v-ing) . You can also + (3+v1) **and** (4+v1)

How to use modern technology ?

- organize time of using it.
- use it for good purposes .
- depend on it in learning.
- Share its benefits with others

You can use modern technology by organizing time of using it **and** using it for good purposes. You can **also** depend on it in learning **and** share its benefits with others.

Suggestions to use digital information

- listen to podcasts .
- watch lectures on line .
- find information on subjects of study.
- educate people

You can use digital information by listening to podcasts **and** watching lectures on line . You can **also** find information on subjects of study. **and** share its benefits with others.

نموذج مقارنة (1) comparison

Although A is/ are **صفة** **and** **صفة**, It/ They is/ are **صفة** **and** **صفة**. B is/ are **صفة** **and** **صفة**, **but** it/ they is /are **صفة** **and** **صفة**.

Journeys	Advantages	Disadvantages
Train journeys	Fast , comfortable	Stop at a station , crowded
Car journeys	Drive right to wanted places ,personal	Uncomfortable , expensive

Although train journeys are fast **and** comfortable, they are crowded **and** you have to stop at a station . Car journeys are personal **and** you drive right to wanted places , **but** they are uncomfortable **and** expensive .

نموذج مقارنة (2) comparison

A is/ are **صفة** ,**whereas** B is/ are **صفة معاكسة** . A is/ are **صفة** ,**while** B is/ are **صفة معاكسة**

Travelling by cars	Travelling on trains
Fast , uncomfortable	Slow , comfortable
expensive	cheap

Travelling by cars is fast and uncomfortable, whereas travelling on trains is slow and comfortable.
Travelling by cars is expensive, while travelling on trains is cheap.

نموذج مقارنة (3) comparison

Internet

Advantages	Facilitate learning , entertain people
Disadvantages	Waste time , cause problems

Title *is good because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . On the other hand, *it/they/you can* (3+v1) *and* (4+v1)

Internet *is good because of* facilitating learning *and* entertaining people. On the other hand, It *can* waste time *and* cause problems

7 نموذج سيرة غيرية biography

Name of person + was born in (time) + *and died in* (time). *In addition* , *he/she is a* (occupation) *with many achievements such as: (he /achievement1) and (he /achievement2) .*

ziryab

- **Date of birth** : 798
- **date of death** : 857
- **Occupation** : musician
- **achievements** : established first music school, introduced the oud to Europe

ziryab *was born in* 798 *and died in* 857 . *In addition* , *he* is a musician *r with many achievements such as: he* established first music school and introduced the oud to Europe .

8 نموذج وصف مكان :

Any place

- **location** :
- **date of construction** :
- **purpose of building** :
- **parts of building** :

اسم المكان *is located in.....and was built infor the purpose ofIt also consisted ofand*

LITERATURE SPOT A

Rhetorical devices ادوات البلاغة

1. **Alliteration:** تكرار الاصوات الساكنة (اول حرف) لكلمات بجانب بعضها ويستخدم للتأكيد:

The zoo kept several selfish seals

2. **Onomatopoeia** المحاكاة الصوتية: هو استخدام الكلمات التي تحاول محاكاة صوت.
Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology

3. **Simile** : التشبيه: يقارن كائن واحد لآخر
My love is **like** a red, red rose

4. **personification** : التجسيد / اعطاء صفات وقدرات انسانية لاشياء مجردة وجماد

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of us** , by **telling us** when to wake up , eat and sleep .

5. **Sensory Description:** الوصف الحسي

يصف الأشياء بطريقة أن الشخص يمكن أن يتعرف على الأشياء عن طريق حواسهم الخمس: الشم والتذوق والبصر واللمس والسمع.

While heading for the meat department, I **smelled** the stench of seafood, which made my appetite disappear

6., **Metaphor** : الاستعارة / المجازي / ليس بمعناها الحرفي بل المجازي

The world will be **at your fingertips**

المادة الادبية : سيعطى الطالب مقتطف من احدى القصائد او القصة وعليه سؤالين يمكن اجابتهما من المقتطف
او حسب فهم الطالب السابق لذلك ركز على هذه الاسئلة النتقاء بعناية والاجابات المرفقه ويمكن صياغتها بلغتك

اسئلة على قصيدة "I remember, I remember by Thomas Hood

Stanza: 1

1. What two things were remembered in this stanza?
2. Find two examples of personification?\$\$\$
3. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in?\$\$
4. What was the poet's wish?

Stanza:2

5. How did the poet make a contrast between the long tree and peoples' lives? \$\$\$
6. What did the nature stands for according to the poet? \$\$\$\$
7. Why was the poet amazed of the tree is still living yet?
8. What is the theme of this poem?

Stanza 3:

9. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day? \$\$
10. Two things show that a swallow must be a bird. What are they ?\$\$

Stanza 4:

11. The poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about? \$\$

12. Why do you think the poet might be "farther off from heav'n" now? Discuss all possible meanings of this statement\$\$\$

الاجابات :

1. The house where I was born, +The little window and the sun
2. The sun came **peeping** in at morn + **he** never came a wink too soon
3. it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright
4. To go back to his childhood
5. Long trees represent nature which stays and people come and go .
6. Stands for **pleasure**
7. Long trees represent nature which stays and people come and go .
8. To reflect the sentiments of life with his childhood
9. His past : happy , full of energy , high spirits , no pains
His present : unhappy , no energy , low spirits , ill
10. Wing + feathers
11. The size of the world
12. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now.

اسئلة على قصيدة "all the world's a stage"

1. What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? Describe each one
2. Which stage of life is represented as the most positive
3. What are the similarities between the first stage and last stage
4. Find examples of simile / onomatopoeia /metaphor

الاجابات :

1. **babyhood (the infant)**: helpless/dependent on others
, **childhood (the schoolboy)**: reluctant / lazy
, **early adulthood (the soldier)**: brave /ambitious/ jealous on honour /arrogant /full of energy/seek fame
Late adulthood/middle age (the justice): more grounded in life / balanced /wealthy /content / good appearance /mature
Old age (second babyhood/childhood): physically weaker /silly and funny /thin// forgetful /helpless/ loses senses
2. is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: 'fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly; 'formal' (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says
3. They are both like young children - the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.

4. Simile: 1 The poet uses 'creeping **like** snail' in line 8, meaning going very slowly.

2'bearded **like** the pard' in line 11 - Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

Onomatopoeia: whistle

Metaphor: His youthful hose, well saved, **a world too wide**

5. اسئلة على قصة **the old man and the sea**

1. Why do you think Santiago risks his life for the marlin?
2. What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa?
3. What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was?
4. Strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

الاجابات

1. He has already put a lot of effort into catching it. +It is possibly also something that could help him feel young again.+ He may also feel ashamed that he has failed to catch anything for the past eighty-four days+ to prove to the rest of the village that he is still a good fisherman
2. Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength. So, as well as the theme of memory, the dreams relate to the theme of strength.
3. The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.
4. The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use 'all his strength' (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

WRITING ESSAYS/ ARTICLES

العنوان Title

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with .
As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of اسم الموضوع taking into consideration
these aspects المطلوب الثالث , المطلوب الثاني ... , المطلوب الاول

BODY

يتألف الموضوع على الأقل من 3 فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و3 جمل داعمة للجملة الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجملة واحدة على الشكل التالي:

I. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الاول على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

II. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثاني على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

III. Topic sentence : يعاد صياغة المطلوب الثالث على شكل جملة تسمى الجملة الرئيسية للفقرة والتي تلخص الفقرة

شرح لها +جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها +جملة داعمة 3.....

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally, I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of اسم الموضوع was
deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly المطلوب الاول , المطلوب الثاني ...
..... المطلوب الثالث ,

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to a disastrous effects . Write an essay about
accident prevention , discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to
prevent such accidents .

استخراج اسم الموضوع من المعطيات :

Write an essay **about** accident prevention about اسم الموضوع

قبل يكون اسم الموضوع Write an essay **discussing** Write an essay

استخراج المطالب من المعطيات :

بعد about اسم الموضوع

بعد discussing ملاحظة : هذا القالب يناسب اي مقالة / تقرير تطلبه الوزارة

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to a disastrous effects . Write an essay about
accident prevention , discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to
prevent such accidents

Accident prevention

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of *accident prevention* taking into consideration these aspects *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Topic sentence : **There are many reasons which can lead to road accidents in general .**

Sd1: The main reason is the drivers' behavior while driving .For example some drivers don't obey the traffic signs on roads , and show carelessness .

Sd2: Another reason is the weather conditions , especially in winter . Some drivers might slip on slippery roads and cause damage to pedestrians and properties .

Sd3: The structure of the road can also lead to deadly accidents . For example, some roads have invisible holes which can lead to confusion for most drivers and lack of controlling

Topic sentence : **All these reasons can lead to bad effects on both the drivers and pedestrians .**

Sd1: Death is one of these bad effects on both drivers and pedestrians .Most accident can lead to death instantly .

Sd2: Another bad effect is having injuries . Some drivers might have broken bones and much bleeding

Sd3: Damage to properties can be very costly is another bad effect for accidents. . For example, most vehicles will cost much money to be repaired .

I. Topic sentence : **All these accidents can be prevented following different ways .**

Sd1: One good way is to control drivers' behavior .This can be achieved by educating drivers through the mass media and school textbooks .

Sd2: Another good way would be through rehabilitating roads once a month . These repairs to roads will help in reducing many accidents .

Sd3: Having a good drainage system can be also a good way to prevent accidents . the heavy rain on roads can sometimes lead to different troubles in driving and cause accidents .

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of *accident prevention* was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents* .

مواضيع مقترحة :

1. Life in the future would more advantageous for most people. write an **essay** about the role of technology in improving future life , discussing its role in education, in medical matters .
2. The increase of population in Jordan has affected different aspects of life. Write an **essay** discussing its effects on housing, education and health facilities.

برنامج المراجعات المكثفة في اكااديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير /تلاع العلي

0786398554 /0790297011

المادة	معلم المادة	اليوم/التاريخ	الافقات	السعر	ملاحظات
اللغة الانجليزية م3 جديد	د. سمير الجمال	الجمعة-الاحد 11/25—11/27	من 1-5	50 ديناراً	الدورة الاولى
اللغة العربية / تخصص	حمزة الدرابكة	الاثنين-الاربعاء 11/28—11/30	من 3-6	40 ديناراً	الدورة الاولى
تاريخ الاردن	د. محمد الكوفحي	الخميس-السبت 12/1---12/3	من 1:30-3:30	30 ديناراً	
الحاسوب	محمد ذيب	الخميس -السبت 12/1---12/3	6-4	35 ديناراً	
اللغة الانجليزية م3 جديد	د. سمير الجمال	الاحد - الثلاثاء 12/4---12/6	من 2-6	50 ديناراً	الدورة الثانية
اللغة العربية /مهارات	حمزة الدرابكة	الثلاثاء-الخميس 12/6---12/8	من 3-6	40 ديناراً	
علوم الارض	عبد الله الكسجي	الاربعاء -الاحد 12/7---12/11	6:30-3:30	50 ديناراً	الدورة الاولى
الجغرافيا	د. محمد الكوفحي	السبت-الاثنين 12/10---12/12	من 1:30-3:30	30 ديناراً	
الثقافة الاسلامية	د. محمد ابو العسل	الاثنين-الخميس 12/12---12/15	6:30-3:30	40 ديناراً	
الكيمياء	محمود القروم	الاثنين-الخميس 12/12---12/15	7-4	50 ديناراً	
اللغة الانجليزية م3 جديد	د. سمير الجمال	الثلاثاء-الخميس 12/13---12/15	من 11-3	50 ديناراً	الدورة الثالثة
الفيزياء	يوسف عودة	الجمعة -الثلاثاء 12/16---12/20	من 3-7	50 ديناراً	
اللغة الانجليزية م4 جديد	د. سمير الجمال	السبت -الاثنين 12/17---12/19	من 12-4	50 ديناراً	
تاريخ العرب والعالم	د. محمد الكوفحي	السبت -الاثنين 12/17---12/19	من 4-6:30	30 ديناراً	
علوم الارض	عبد الله الكسجي	السبت -الاربعاء 12/17---12/21	4-1	50 ديناراً	الدورة الثانية
الاحياء	حسام الزاغة	الاربعاء-الاحد 12/21---12/25	من 11-2	60 ديناراً	
اللغة العربية / تخصص	حمزة الدرابكة	الاربعاء -الجمعة 12/21---12/23	من 3-6	40 ديناراً	الدورة الثانية
الرياضيات الادبي	محمد المومني	الاثنين-الخميس 12/23---12/26	6:30--3:30	40 ديناراً	
الرياضيات العلمي	رامي الجمل	الاثنين-الخميس 12/23---12/26	12-9	50 ديناراً	
اللغة الانجليزية م4 قديم	د. سمير الجمال	الاثنين-الاربعاء 12/26---12/28	من 3-6	50 ديناراً	
اللغة الانجليزية م3 جديد	د. سمير الجمال	الاربعاء -الجمعة 1/11---1/13	من 3-7	50 ديناراً	الدورة الرابعة

خاص باللغة الانجليزية مع الدكتور سمير الجمال : دورات ليلة الامتحان

سيتم يوم الجمعة 2017/1/13 عقد 3 دورات ليلة امتحان للمستوى الثالث /جديد بواقع 3 ساعات لكل دورة في الاوقات التالية :

الدورة الاولى : من 4-1

الدورة الثانية : من 7-4

الدورة الثالثة : من 10-7

سيتم يوم السبت 2017/1/14 عقد دورة واحدة ليلة امتحان للمستوى الرابع /جديد بواقع 3 ساعات للدورة : وذلك

من الساعة 8-5

1. الحجز للدورات يكون بالحضور وليس بالاتصال الهاتفي والحجز المسبق يضمن لك مقعداً
 2. تدفع رسوم الدورة كاملة ولا يجوز استرداد اي مبلغ بعد حضور اول حصة
 3. بعض المواعيد قابلة للتعديل بالرجوع للادارة
 4. تشمل رسوم الدورة كافة اوراق المراجعة والاسئلة المتوقعه لطلاب الدورات (تابعونا على صفحتنا لكل جديد)
- الادارة <https://www.facebook.com/sameeraljammalacademy>