

The Easiest In English Language Level Three -: Prepared by Abdullah Al-Majili

ماجستير في اللغة الإنجليزية بتقدير امتياز
خبرة طويلة في أعرق المدارس و المراكز
محاضر في جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية

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المضارع البسيط Simple present

• إثبات

فعل مجرد مع V inf + s للمفرد
S (فاعل) + + CS .
فعل مجرد فقط V inf للجمع

• نفي

does
S (فاعل) + + not + V. inf مجرد + CS .
do

• سؤال

Does
+ S (فاعل) + V. inf + CS ?
Do
Wh

• الدلائل

Facts , Habits , Description , Routine , Adverbs of Frequency
Always , usually , often , sometimes , seldom , rarely , never
Generally , normally , frequently , repeatedly ,
مواعيد و أحداث مستقبلية ثابتة , ly + زمن , every + زمن

• أمثلة

- Water..... at 100 C". (boil)
- The moon by itself . (not , shine)
- The people in Jordan in the mosque on Fridays. (pray)
- She always to the school . (go)
- What you every morning ? (do)
- The lions strong animals . (be)
- The plane at 7:00 p.m tomorrow. (land)

المضارع المستمر present continuous

• إثبات

is
S (فاعل) + are + V. ing + CS .
am

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• نفي

S (فاعل) + is
are + not + V. ing + CS .
am

• سؤال

Is
Are + S (فاعل) + V. ing + CS ?
Am

Wh

• الدلائل

Now , nowadays , these days , today , tonight , at this time ,
at the moment , look ! , listen ! , stop ! , hurry ! , be careful ! ,
be silent ! , be quiet !

• أمثلة

- The students tablets in their classes nowadays.
(use)
- Sami the trees at this time .
(not , cut)
- Look ! , the snake on the rock now .
(lie)

المضارع التام present perfect

• إثبات

S + (فاعل) *has* (للمفرد) + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + cs .
have (للجمع)
{ } { }

• نفي

S (*has* (فاعل) + + not + V.p.p + cs .
have

• سؤال

has + subject + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + CS (تكملة الجملة) ?

have

{ } { } *has* Wh + + subject + V.p.p + CS ?

have

• لدلائل { } { } ا

Since منذ , for لمدة , Yet بعد , just فقط , already تماماً , recently مؤخراً ,
at last الآخر , ever أبداً , never أبداً , so far حتى بعد , up to now حتى الآن
, by the age of , twice
في وسط الجملة

فاعل *can* فعل مجرد ,

can't

{ } { }

• أمثلة

- I _____ in Amrica since 2000 . (live)
- she _____ in the theater for 5 years . (sing)
- _____ you ever _____ petra recently ? (visit)
- The man _____ never _____ a job yet . (find)
- Asma _____ football for ten years .(not , play)
- The boys _____ the papers at last. (not,cut)
- We _____ for our project recently . (Work)

المضارع التام المستمر ing - present perfect continous

• إثبات

S *has* (للمفرد) + + been + V-ing + cs.
have (للجمع)

• نفي

S *has* + + not+been + V-ing + cs.
have

• سؤال

has (للمفرد) + S + been + V-ing + CS (تكملة الجملة)?
have (للجمع)

• دلالات

has (للمفرد) Wh + + S + been + V-ing + CS ?
have (للجمع) ا دلالات
 فعل (be ,) يل مهم +
 → *has*
have
 been + V-ing .

since (منذ) + زمن .

every (كل)

for (لمدة) *since* (منذ)

{ } *for* (لمدة) + the last + زمن .

{ } *Along* + زمن (مهم)
 دليل)

{ } *All* (طوال) + زمن (دليل مهم)

• أمثلة

- Nour _____ an essay all morning (دليل) .

* نحذف " e " من الفعل عند إضافة " (be , write) ing"

- Sami is tired. He _____ for exam for one month. (be , revise)

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* دخل علي المضارع التام بدل عن المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تأتي مع المستمر " أفعال الشعور ، أفعال التفكير) .

- My friend has a headache . He has been _____ too much T.V (watch) .
- You look a bit tired what have you _____ doing all night ? (be)
-
- Huda has been _____ English for twelve years now . (learn , learning , learns)
- You look a happy person . what have you been _____ in these days ? (make)

الفرق بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر

- present perfect *has* + V.p.p استخدامات المضارع المستمر
have { }
{ }
{ }

1. finished منتهي , completed مكمل , not still غير باقي , not repeated غير متكرر .
2. focus on a result . التركيز على النتيجة .
3. fact that something happened in the past . التركيز على حقيقة حدثت في الماضي إنجاز أو خبرة نتائجها ملاحظة في الحاضر .

- present perfect continuous + *has* been + V-ing
استخدامات المضارع المستمر *have* { } { }

1. Unfinished غير منتهي , not complete غير مكتمل , still باقي , repeated متكرر .
2. focus on the activity itself . التركيز على النشاط نفسه من بداية الحدث .
3. stress the length of time on activity . التركيز على مدة النشاط .

- Q₁ . a- Lina has written the story.
b- Lina has been written the story .

Which sentences indicates that lina has finished writing the story ?

- Q₂ . a- Rami has run 3 km.
b- Rami has been running for 3 hours .

Which sentences focus on a result ?

Since : منذ

منذ بداية المدة الزمنية

was

were

1990 / 2000 , January , Sunday , o'clock .

، بعد الفراغ فعل ماضي (تصريف ثاني ed)

For :- (من مدة ، لمدة) المدة الزمنية من بداية الحدث حتى نهايته

50 years , 12 months , 5 days , 7 hours , 8 weeks

(أسابيع),(ساعات) , (أيام) , (شهور - عدد) , (سنين-عدد)

- Asma has been playing the piano _____ she was thirteen .
(for , since , from)

- My uncle has worked as teacher _____ 1990 .
(since , for , yet)

- She has played football _____ 3 Years .
(since , for , from)

- I have lived in al_salt _____ 1999 .
(Since , for , yet)

* فقط نختار (since, for) فقط والخيار المتبقي ملغي .

الماضي البسيط Simple past

● إثبات

S (فاعل) + Past verb (تصريف ثاني) + ed) + CS .

● نفي

S (فاعل) + did + not + v.inf (فعل مجرد) + CS .

- سؤال

Did + S + V.inf + CS ?

Wh + did + S + V.inf + CS ?

- الدلائل

yesterday , ago , in the past , past time, last+ زمن, the previous + زمن

before + زمن . in + ماضي

- أمثلة

- She _____ petra last year . (visit)

-

- We _____ in the pool yesterday . (not,swim)

- my father _____ from his job last year.(retire)

- She _____ her project with nice way last month before she travelled . (Make)

-

- Ramzi _____ a good novel in 2005 . (write)

الماضي المستمر past continuous

- إثبات

was
S (فاعل) + _____ + V. ing + CS .
were

- نفي

was
S (فاعل) + _____ + not + V. ing + CS .
were

- سؤال

Was
+ S (فاعل) + V. ing + CS ?
Were

Wh

• **الدلائل**

When , While , as

جملة ماضي مستمر

جملة ماضي بسيط

V 2

was

+ V. ing + CS .

were

• **أمثلة**

- When I entered my home , my mother..... The food.
(cook)
- Hani saw them while theyin the pool .
(swim)
- Imy office as she was typing the letters . (leave)

الماضي التام past perfect

• **إثبات**

S (فاعل) + had + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث) + CS .

• **نفي**

s + had + not + V.p.p + CS.

• **سؤال**

Had + subject+ V.p.p + CS ?

Wh + had + subject+ V.p.p + CS ?

• **الدلائل**

before , after , as soon as , when , by the time ,

by + زمن ماضي ,

felt + صفة , because

جملة ماض تام

جملة ماضي بسيط

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• أمثلة

- I felt nervous because I _____ . (not, fly)
- My brother _____ from the university by 2002 . (graduate)
- Before I left my office , I _____ all my work . (finish)

الماضي التام المستمر past perfect continuous

• إثبات

S (فاعل) + had + been + V.ing + CS .

• نفي

• S (فاعل) + had + not + been + V.ing + CS .

• سؤال

• Had + subject + been + V.ing + CS ?

Wh

• الدلائل

before , after , as soon as , when , by the time , because

by + time , V2 / felt + صفة , (be , فعل)

جملة ماض تام جملة ماضي بسيط

V2 (all / along / since / for / + زمن) الحل

الاستخدام مع فعل استمر في الماضي ثم توقف لحدوث فعل اخر

• أمثلة

- Ali when I saw him . (run)
- My sister T.V by 8 p.m this evening .
(not , watch)
- I had been working by the time my brother me . (phone)
- He was tired . He all day . (be , work)

- Sana returned to Amman in 2010. She her PHD in Britain . (be , do)

استخدامات الماضي التام Past Perfect

1- To clarify which of two past actions happened first
(للتوضيح أي الحدثين الماضيين حدث أولاً)

First Action —————> Had + V.p.p (تصريف ثالث)

Second Action —————> V₂ (تصريف ثاني للفعل)

2- To talk about **feeling , situation , state or action** happened in the past
(للتحدث عن شعور أو وضع أو حالة أو حدث حدث في الماضي))

3- To provide background information happened in the past .
(للتزويد عن خلفية معلومات حدثت في الماضي)

● أمثلة

- Irish people emigrated because so many had died of starvation .

Which of two past actions happened first ?

a- Irish people emigrated .

b- many Irish people had died of starvation .

*

الاستخدام	المعنى	القاعدة
In+ زمن ماضي	During	ماضي بسيط V ₂ (تصريف ثاني)
By + زمن ماضي	Before	ماضي تام Had+V.pp (تصريف ثالث)
Since + زمن ماضي	منذ	مضارع تام <i>has</i> <i>have</i> + V.p.p { } { }

- She has played football _____ 2000 .
(since , by , in)
- Hani graduate from the college _____ 1995 .
(since , by , in)
- Rami _____ in Al-Salt by 2005 .
(Live)
- a- Sami had stayed in America by 1999 .
b- Sami stayed in America in 1999 .

Which sentences indicates that Sami stayed in America before 1999 ?

Simple Future المستقبل البسيط

• إثبات

S (فاعل) + will + V. inf مجرد + CS .

• نفي

S (فاعل) + will + not + V. inf مجرد + CS .

• سؤال

Will + S (فاعل) + V. inf مجرد + CS ?

Wh

• الدلائل

Tomorrow , soon , next + زمن , after + زمن مباشرة ,
in the future , future time , in + زمن مستقبلي

• أمثلة

- Slawa from the university in 2017 . (graduate)
- He'll Petra next week . (visit)
- She won't in the Dead sea in the future.
- you Chess after two hours ? (play)
- They to the USA tomorrow .
(travel)
- The movie soon on Mbc 2 . (not , come)

Going to + V. inf مجرد

• إثبات

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S (فاعل) + is
are + going to + V. inf + CS .
am

- نفي

S (فاعل) + is
are + not + going to + V. inf + CS .
Am

- سؤال

Is
Are + S (فاعل) + going to + V. inf + CS .
Am

Wh

- دلائل

دلائل المستقبل البسيط و لكن تستخدم مع

1. Prediction للتوقع / التنبؤ المبني على شواهد
2. Future plans للتخطيط للمستقبل

- أمثلة

- There are a lot of clouds . So itheavily .
(rain)
- She is pregnant in the seventh month, she
a baby after two months. (have)

Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

- إثبات

S (فاعل) + will + be + V. ing + CS .

• نفي

• S (فاعل) + will + not + be + V. ing + CS .

• سؤال

• will + Subject + be + V. ing + CS ?

Wh

• الدلائل

The exact time later / in + زمن..... + time

الاستخدام : - لوصف فعل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل

• أمثلة

- In two weeks time , my sister at the university . (study)
- He'll Petra the exact time later . (be , visit)
- The boy won't be with us , he in the doctor. (see)
- Will you come to the party after 5 p.m. or at home alone ? (you , stay)

Future Perfect المستقبل التام

• إثبات

S (فاعل) + will + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS .

• نفي

S (فاعل) + will + not + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS .

• سؤال

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will + Subject + have + V. p.p. ثالث + CS ?

Wh

• الدلائل

By tomorrow , , by next + زمن , by + زمن + from now ,
by the end of this + زمن , by the future , by future time ,
by + زمن مستقبلي

الاستخدام :- عندما سينتهي فعل معين في وقت معين في المستقبل

• أمثلة

- Slawa from the university by 2017 .
(not, graduate)
- By the end of this year , I Tawjihi . (finish)
- you in the match this time next year ?
(win)
- They to the UK by four years from now .
(go)

Active → passive
التحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول

Active معلوم → passive مجهول

• مضارع بسيط

V + s → is
V بدون s → are + V p.p. ثالث
am

Does → is
Do + not + v inf → are + not + V p.p. ثالث
am

• ماضي بسيط

V 2 → was
تصريف ثاني للفعل → were + V p.p. ثالث

Did + not + v inf → was
were + not + V p.p. ثالث

• المضارع المستمر

is → is
are + V ing → are + being + V p.p. ثالث
am → am

• الماضي المستمر

was → was
were + V ing → were + being + V p.p. ثالث
were → were

• المضارع التام

has → has
have + V. pp. ثالث → have + been + V p.p. ثالث

• الماضي التام

had + V. pp. ثالث → had + been + V p.p. ثالث

will / would → will / would
shall / should → shall / should
can / could → can / could
may / might + مجرد → may / might + be + V p.p. ثالث

must / had to → must / had to

has to
have to + V. مجرد → has to
have to + be + V p.p. ثالث

is
are + going to + مجرد → is
are + going + be + V p.p. ثالث
am

will + have + v pp → will + have + been +v pp

will + be + v ing → will + be + being +v pp

Jack eats an apple every day
An apple.....

The boy doesn't like watching movies.
watching movies

Sana broke the windows yesterday.
The windows

The farmer didn't plough the garden last week .
The garden

She is taking me to Amman.
I.....

They weren't putting the box in the store .

The box.....

Nobody has told them the truth.

They.....

The truth.....

They had delivered the goods to here.

The goods.....

The government should have stopped smoking in the public places.

Smoking.....

She won't write the letters tomorrow.

The letters.....

Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول

Direct مباشر —————> Indirect غير مباشر

ضمائر الفاعل

I —————> he , she
you —————> we , they , he , she , I
we —————> they

ضمائر المفعول به

Me —————> him , her
You —————> us , them , him , her , me
Us —————> them

ضمائر الملكية التي يأتي بعدها اسم

my —————> his , her
your —————> our , their , his , her , my
our —————> their

ضمائر الملكية التي لا يأتي بعدها اسم

mine —————> his , hers

yours → ours , theirs , his , hers , mine
ours → theirs
ضمائر النفس
myself → himself, herself
yourself → himself, herself, myself
yourselves → ourselves ,themselves
ourselves → themselves

تحويلات الأزمنة و الأفعال
ماضي بسيط → مضارع بسيط

V + s → V 2
بدون s

Does
Do + not + v inf → did + not + v inf مجرد

Does
Do + subject + vinf +cs ? → Subject + V 2 + cs .

ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام
V 2 تصريف ثاني → had + v. pp ثالث
Did + V inf → had + v. pp
Didn't + V inf → had + not + v. pp

Direct → Indirect

is → was
are → were
am

was → had been
were

has → had
have

had → had had

will → would
shall → should

can → could
may مجرد → might مجرد

must → had to

تحويلات الكلمات و الظروف

this → that
these → those

now → then
here → there
today → that day
tonight → that night

tomorrow → the day after
yesterday → the day before
next + زمن → the following + زمن
Last + زمن → the previous + زمن
+ زمن ago → + زمن before

At the moment → at that moment

1) Statement الجملة الخبرية

تعرف من أنها تبدأ بفاعل ثم فعل و تنتهي بنقطة

الحل - تكتب الجملة بنفس الترتيب مع إجراء التحويلات المطلوبة

" . I will visit Aqaba next week "

Sami said that.....

" My bike was stolen yesterday . "

The boy reported that.....

" we are playing tennis now."

The children said.....

2) Order

جمل الأمر أو الطلب
تعرف هذه الجمل من أنها تبدأ بفعل و تنتهي بنقطة

الحل

أمر مثبت → to + V inf مجرد

أمر منفي → not to + V inf مجرد

" Study hard before the exams ."

The teacher ordered me
.....

" Don't judge the people by appearance ."

The old man advised me

" Stay at your home in the bad weather."

My grand pa advised me.....

3) Yes / No Questions

أسئلة نعم / لا

هو كل سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد و ينتهي بعلامة سؤال

الحل

مقدمة الحل if / whether + subject + helping verb + main verb + cs .

" Are you swimming in the pool these days ? "

Ali asked Lina

" Have you done your project lately ? "

The man asked the boy
The man asked the girl
The man asked the boys
The man asked us
The man asked me

4) Wh Questions

أسئلة Wh

هو كل سؤال يبدأ بأداة السؤال Wh و ينتهي بعلامة سؤال

الحل

مقدمة الحل wh أداة السؤال + subject + helping verb + main verb + cs .

" ? Why did you forget to bring your camera "

Hani asked me

.....
...

? Where do you put your jacket "

I asked him.....

Verbs after to + infinitive or gerund

الأفعال التي يتبعها to + v.inf أو v.ing

- Verbs followed by gerund V. ing الأفعال التي يتبعها
- avoid يتجنب
- consider يعتبر
- dislike يكره
- enjoy يستمتع
- finish ينهي
- practice يمارس
- suggest يقترح
- spend يمضي / ينفق

• أمثلة

- She finished the story . (read)

- The girl enjoys tennis. (play)
- I am avoiding in the class now. (smoke)

• Verbs followed by to + v.inf. الأفعال التي يتبعها مجرد

- agree يوافق
- ask يسأل
- attempt يحاول
- choose يختار
- decide يقرر
- expect يتوقع
- forget ينسى
- hope يأمل
- manage يدبر
- offer يعرض
- promise يوعد
- seem يبدو
- advise ينصح
- be able يقدر على

• أمثلة

- She promises me to the party. (come)
- The box is heavy but I manage alone. (carry)
- We forgot to the goods . (bring)

• Verbs followed by gerund / to + V.inf
الأفعال التي يتبعها مجرد أو to + V. ing

- begin يبدأ
- continue يستمر
- intend ينوي
- like يفضل
- love يحب
- hate يكره
- prefer يفضل
- start يبدأ

- أمثلة

- Slawa begins..... for her project. (prepare)
- She hate to horror movies. (watch)

- Verbs followed by gerund / to + V.inf according to the meaning
مجرد الأفعال التي يتبعها + to أو V.ing حسب معنى الجملة

- Forget ينسى - stop يتوقف - remember يتذكر - try يحاول

• أمثلة

- I forgot meeting her. نسيت أن كنت قابلتها
- I forgot to meet her. نسيت أن أقابلها
- I stopped smoking. أنا توقفت عن التدخين
- I stopped to smoke. أنا توقفت حتى أدخن
- I remember seeing the dentist . أتذكر بأنني رجعت طبيب الأسنان
- I must remember to see the dentist. يجب أن أتذكر أن أراجع طبيب الأسنان
-
- try + v.ing يجرب * try + v.inf يحاول
- I tried the tree . (climb)
- I will try the experiment in lab. (do)
- I would prefer to..... coffee after lunch. (drink)

Be used to / used to استخدام

- Be used to + v.inf مجرد

is / was /

are / were / + used to + v.inf مجرد

am

*يتبعها ضمير / اسم / اسم جرائد V.ing

الاستخدام :- للتوضيح أننا معتادين على القيام بفعل معين بشكل اعتيادي من الماضي و ما زلنا نقوم به حتى الآن

- We 've lived in the city , so we..... the traffic . (use to)
- He didn't like sleeping early , but now he.....it . (use to)

) The Easiest (الأسهل) Prepared by : Abdullah Al-Majili - mobile No. (0776279680)

e- mail : abdalluh9090@yahoo.com

- I have lived in England . Ispeaking English. (use to)

- used to + v.inf مجرد / didn't + use to + v.inf مجرد

*يتبعها فعل مجرد أو فعل مجرد + to
 الاستخدام :- للتوضيح أننا كنا معتادين على القيام بفعل معين في الماضي أما الآن فلا نقوم به

- Rami be a school principle . but now he is tired. (use to)
- I..... like horror movies when I was young. (not , use to)
- I carry 200 K.G. (use to)
- Icarrying 200 K.G. (use to)

* إذا كان في الجملة / but now / but in these days / when I was
 الحل هو used to / to didn't use

Cleft Sentences الجملة الجزئية
 (Relative Clauses) الأسماء الموصولة

الأسماء الموصولة هي (... who, which , that , when , where , why) بالعربي بمعنى الذي / التي / الذين / اللواتي

و سميت بالجملة الجزئية لأنها تأكد على معنى جزء من الجملة

- قبل الفراغ الحل بعد الفراغ

	_____ who →	فعل
عاقلة	whom →	فعل + فاعل
	whose →	اسم عام

• أمثلة

- I know the man won the prize.
- I know the woman we saw her yesterday.
- I know the lady car was stolen.

• الحل قبل الفراغ

غير عاقل which

- Lina read the book..... she bought yesterday.
- I liked the picture you drew .

• الحل قبل الفراغ

غير عاقل / that عاقل

- I hate the woman..... doesn't keep the secrets
- I loved the tree is in the garden.

• الحل قبل الفراغ

مكان Where

- That is the apartment she lived.
- Did you see the place it hid ?

• بعد الفراغ

قبل الفراغ
الحل

اسم مكان

where →

فعل + فاعل

→ be →

which فعل

- This is the school I studied in.
- This is the school was built in 1923 .

- الحل قبل الفراغ

زمن when

- It's a great day I pass in Al-Tawjihi.
- I hate the minute I saw you .

- الحل قبل الفراغ

سبب Why

- I know the reason she had come late.
 - I didn't know the cause he is absent .
 - Make cleft sentences , stressing the information in bold
 - Hanadi won **the prize** last year .
- It was Hanadi who won the prize

.....

- Al- Kindi contributed to the invention of the Oud.
The person who.....

- أعد كتابة (اكتب الجملة الأولى حتى تصل إلى الاسم المكرر أو الضمير الذي يعود عليه و نستعيض عنه باسم موصول مناسب ومن ثم نكتب ما بعده و من ثم نكمل الجملة الثانية)

- Rana sold the house . The house was big and beautiful
.....

- The woman was very happy . Her daughter got engaged.

-
- A mathematician is someone. He works with numbers.
-

- Defining relative clauses أشباه الجملة الموصولة المحددة هي عندما تكون الجملة الموصولة لا يمكن حذفها لأن معناها أساسي في الجملة (essential / necessary information)

- The children who hate biscuits are uncommon .

- Non-defining relative clauses أشباه الجملة الموصولة الغير محددة هي عندما تكون الجملة الموصولة يمكن حذفها لأن معناها غير أساسي في الجملة (not essential / not necessary information)

- The children , who are in the garden , are my relatives

- Ibn Sina , who was a brilliant doctor , wrote many books in medicine .

Articles

(a / an / the / X)

Letters الحروف

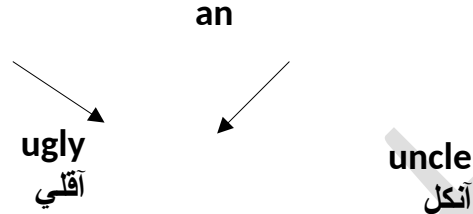
- vowel letters حروف العلة : (a , e , i , o , u)
 - consonant letters الحروف الصحيحة كل الحروف ما عدا (b , c , d , f ,) حروف العلة
 - semi-vowel letters حروف شبه العلة وهي تعتبر كالحروف الصحيحة (W , Y) أدوات التعريف
- a : - تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت (حرف) صحيح -
an : - تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد الذي يبدأ بصوت (حرف) علة -

* لا نعلم على الحروف التي لا تلفظ لاختيار أداة التمرين المناسبة

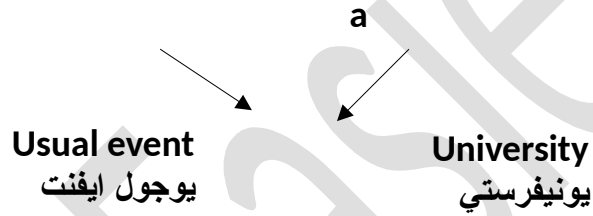
horse - a home / a

an

* حرف (U) إذا لفظ كحرف علة الحل : "an "



* حرف (U) إذا لفظ كـ يو "yu" الحل : a



- a Xerox / an x-ray
- a euphemism / an elephant

استخدامات (a / an)

- مع الوظيفة (وظيفة الشخص)

- مع الاسم النكرة أو الغير محدد

- مع الاسم الذي يذكر لأول مرة في الفقرة أو الجملة

- I am doctor.
- She is engineer.
- I saw man in the building.
- They are teachers at that school.

* الأسماء الغير معدودة لا تأتي مع a / an

استخدامات (the)

- مع الاسم الفريد من نوعه , sun , moon , earth , king , world

.....internet

- مع المسطحات المائية seas , rivers , oceans , canals

(The Easiest الأسهل) Prepared by : Abdullah Al-Majili - mobile No. (0776279680)

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- مع اسم التفضيل + the most / + the est
- مع أسماء الدول المركبة United / Kingdom / Republic
- مع الأوقات الآتية in the morning / the afternoon / the evening
- مع الاتجاهات التي بعدها of Syria The North / South / East / West
- مع الآلات الموسيقية The piano / guitar / oud
- مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية الجمع mountains / islands
- مع الاسم المعروف أو الذي يعرفه كل من المتحدث و المستمع
- مع الاسم الذي يذكر للمرة الثانية و ثالثة في الفقرة
- مع الاسم الخاص و يعرف من وجود اسم موصول أو حرف جر
- مع الاختصارات the USA / the UK

استخدامات (X)

- مع أسماء الدول و العواصم و اللغات و المدن و القرى و الخ.. ما عدا (the Sudan)
- مع أسماء الأشخاص و الجنسيات و الألقاب و الشهر و اليوم و السنة Dr. Abdullah
- مع الأوقات الآتية at dawn / noon / night
- مع وسائل المواصلات إذا استخدمت by bus / taxi / cab / train
- مع الاتجاهات بدون of South America
- مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية المفردة ...mount, mountain , island
- مع الاسم العام و النكرة
- مع الأسماء الغير المعدودة
- مع أسماء المناطق الجغرافية المفردة mountain / island
- مع بعض الأماكن إذا استخدمت at home

أمثلة

Fill the blanks

- Nile river is longest river in the world.
- I climbed Mount Everest then I visited Canary islands.
- I will go to UK and America.
- She might see me in evening or at night.
- sport is enjoyable.
- sport of football is enjoyable.

Correct the mistakes

- I swam in a Dead sea in the Jordan yesterday.
- She can play a guitar and she lives in the Amman.

Causative verbs

Have	/get/	want/	+noun / pronoun التصريف الثالث	+past participle ضمير / اسم
Has	gets	wants		
having	getting			
had	got	wanted		

أمثلة

.I had my teeth checked by a dentist. فحصت أسناني عند طبيب الأسنان.

.I will get my phone fixed tomorrow. سأصلح تلفوني غدا.

.I want my hair cut. أريد أن أحلق شعري.

نمط الأسئلة على أسلوب أو صيغة السببية causative

1. تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس أو تصحيح الفعل المطبوع بالغامق correct the verb

الفعل الذي يأتي بعد المفعول به مثل my car, a photo of me, her eyes يكون تصريف ثالث, فالأفعال بين الأقواس في الأمثلة تصحح إلى الفعل بعد المفعول به مثل my tooth, the walls يجب إن يكون تصريف ثالث فنصحح لأفعال بالغامق إلى panted, removed

1. I had my car _____ yesterday.(repair).
2. I got a photo of me _____.(take).
3. She had her eyes _____.(test).
1. I will have my tooth **remove**.
2. I want the walls **paint**.

تمرين

1. Our fax machine is out of order. We need to _____ .(repair)
2. My bike isn't working well. I'm going to _____ .(service)
3. Your hair's much too long. Why don't you _____ it _____ ? (cut)
4. My skirt is too long. Why don't you _____ it _____ ? (alter)
5. I've finished my camera film- I'll have _____ .to _____ (develop)
6. The school gave her a certificate. She wants to _____ .(photocopy)
7. I can _____ my shoes _____ at the shoe repairs .(repair)
8. There is no running water in the house. I must _____ it _____ (connect)
9. Did you _____ your face _____ ? (make-up)
10. I don't know what's wrong with my tyres. I'll _____ (them/check)

1. have it repaired 2. have it serviced 3. have/ cut 4. have/ altered 5. Have it developed 6. have it photocopied 7. Have/ repaired 8. Have/ connected 9. have/ made-up 10. have them checked

2. إعادة كتابة الجمل rewrite

- اكتب had أو got أو wanted
- ثم المفعول بهو يكون بعد الفعل

- ثم حول الفعل (الواقع قبل المفعول به) إلى تصريف ثالث, ثم cs

1. I cut my hair yesterday
I had my hair .cut yesterday
2. I asked someone to take a photo of . me

الكلام I asked someone to take الفعل لا
تنزله الكلام I went ___to الواقع قبل
الفعل Repair لا تنزله
الكلام my brother _____to الواقع قبل الفعل fix لا
تنزله
الكلام I went _____to الواقع قبل الفعل remover لا
تنزله

.I had a photo of me taken
3. I went to the mechanic's to repair my car.
I had my car repaired
4. My brother asked someone to fix his bike.
He had his bike fixed
5. I went to the dentist to remove my teeth .

1. We will take these trees out .
We will have these trees taken out
2. I am going to have my hair cut next Tuesday .
I am going to have my hair cut next Tuesday

الإمكانيات Possibilities

	يأتي بعدها	أو
Must	Be + ing	صفة / اسم + be مضارع
Can't	Have + v.p.p	اسم / صفة + have + been ماضي
Might	V.inf فعل مجرد	

Modals	الدلائل
يجب أن Must	Sure , certain"ly" ,true , strong"ly" , definite"ly" , I know , I believe . Must (مهم دليل قوي) almost sure are true .
يجب لا Can't Couldn't	Sure , certain"ly" ,true , strong"ly" , definite"ly" , impossible improbable . Can't (دليل قوي مهم) almost sure are not true .
يمكن Might	Sure , uncertain , probable m possible m may be , I think , I

	believe not , I don't know / believe .
	Might (مهم دليل قوي) almost unsure if are true or not .

* عند عدم وجود دليل بالجملة من خلال معنى الجملة بالاختيار المتعدد نعرف ماذا يجب أن نستخدم .

● أمثلة

- Hani has two modern cars and a big house .

I am sure that He _____ be rich .
(can't , shouldn't , must)

- May be traffic is heavy , she _____ be late .
(must , might , can't)

- It must be an interesting place to visit .

In this sentences the speaker feels _____ .
(sure it is interesting , sure it is not interesting , unsure whether it is interesting or not)

أعد كتابة

- she is telling us the truth about the problem .

I'm sure that she _____ . (نحول الفعل إلى مجرد)

Grammar : modals for possibility in the past

قواعد : أفعال التخمين في الماضي

تستخدم أفعال المودل لتخمين احتمال أو إمكانية وقوع فعل في الماضي , وهذه الأفعال هي :
Must have vpp لا بد وأنه كان **الاستخدام الاداء المعنى**

للحديث عن شيء قوي الاحتمال true أو

شبه مؤكد **sure, certain** الحدوث

Couldn't have pp

لا يمكن إن يكون قد

للحديث عن شيء قوي الاحتمال true أو شبه مؤكد **sure, certain**

بعدم الحدوث , تعبيراً عن عدم تصديق حدوثه **disbelieve** أو الدهشة لحدوثه **surprise** (استبعاد حدوثه).

Might /couldhavepp للقول باننا غير متأكدين من وقوع الفعل أو عدم وقوعه ربما كان قد
not sure if it happened or not

Ahamd had four cars. _____ Rich. (must be)/must have been).

He

كان لدى احمد اربع سيارات . لا بد وانه كان غنيا .(تخمين مؤكد بانه كان غنيا لانه كان لديه ثلاث سيارات).

The _____ last night./ couldn't have rained (could not rain)
ground was dry. It

الارضيه جافه . لا يمكن ان تكون قد أمطرت ليلة أمس .(تخمين مؤكد بعدم وقوع فعل المطر لان الأرضية جافة).

The _____ might / could have)It.(might / could break)

(window was broken. Someone broken

الشباك كان مكسورا . ربما يكون احدهم قد كسره .(لان من كسر الشباك غير , فالتخمين يكون ضعيفا أو غير مؤكد , فنستخدم

"could أو Might"

1. They ----- goods such as spices, gold and animals.
(might trade)
2. Many roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture
-----like.
(must be)
3. The language of the Nabateans----- a mixture of Arabic
and Aramaic.
(could be)
4. The Nabatean society -----any slaves.
(might not use).
5. They----- illiterate because there are some inscriptions
that remain.
(can't be).

مصطلحات الألوان colour idioms

المصطلح	المعنى بالإنجليزي المطلوب	
Out of the blue	بشكل غير متوقع / مفاجئ	Unexpectedly , suddenly
Red handed	متلبس بالجرم	In the act of doing something wrong
a white elephant	عمل فاشل	A useless possession
Give the green light	يوافق ، يأذن ، يسمح	Permission ,To say yes , agree

• أمثلة

what does the colour idiom " gave the green light " mean in the following sentence ;

My mother gave the green light for me to go out .

الاشتقاقات

المقاطع التي تنتهي بها الأسماء (N) Nouns (N)	
أمثلة	
<u>Finance</u>	age ure hood th
<u>Beauty</u>	ance ice ess ship
<u>Investment</u>	ence ee ism ity
<u>Actor</u>	tion or ist y dom er tude ment ette
المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الفعل (V) verb (V)	
أمثلة	
<u>Act</u>	en ise

Motivate Realize	iky ate ity s ize ide ملاحظة : يأتي الفعل بدون حروف زيادة أحياناً
المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الصفات (adj) adjective	
أمثلة	
Beautiful Destructive	able ful ing ate ible like ed ant ic less ous ent ical al ive ry
المقاطع التي ينتهي به الظرف (adv) adverb	
أمثلة	
Beautifully Destructively	Ly الظرف + ly صفة (adj) *إذا حذفت "ly" من نهاية الكلمة تصبح صفة .

أدوات التعريف :
(the , a , an)

ضمائر الملكية :
(اسم , his , her , its , my , your , our , their')

المحددات :
(half نصف , all كل , some بعض , no لا , any أي , only فقط , other أخرى ,
another آخر , many المزيد , much الكثير , few , litte ...)

أسماء الإشارة :
(this , that , these , those)

أي ضمير ملكية / أي أداة تعريف

اسم _____ . (بعد الفراغ فعل أو نقطة أو حرف جر أو ضمير أو اسم شخص) the , his
all , this

أي اسم إشارة / أي محدد

أي ضمير / أي أداة تعريف

صفة _____ . (بعد الفراغ اسم) the , his
all , this

أي اسم إشارة / أي محدد

* الصفة في اللغة الانجليزية تسبق الاسم

More , most or less
يأتي بعدها اسم إذا لم يأتي بعد الفعل be
(is , are , am , was , were)

the , this

اسم _____ حرف جر _____
اسم _____ حرف عطف _____
and / as well as

* تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال (be) إذا كانت رئيسية

صفة (is , are , am , was , were) (ك فعل رئيسي) be

* تأتي الصفة قبل الإسم .

* تأتي الصفة بعد الظرف (ly) extremely

* تأتي الصفة بعد أفعال الشعور *

يبدو (seem , يحب like , يشعر feel , يكره hate , يحب love)

very , bit

so _____ صفة
كثيرا

too

quit

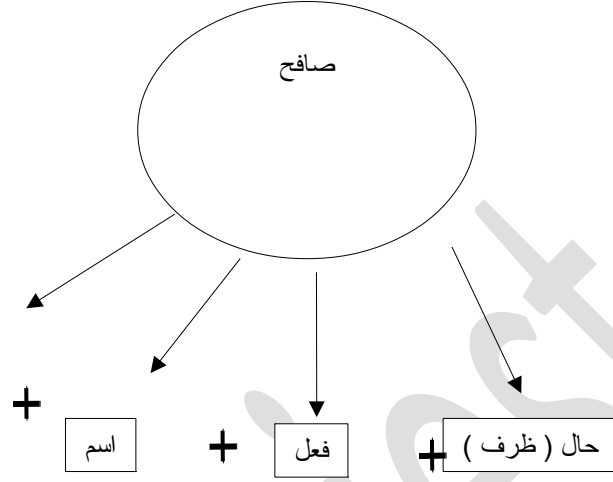
as _____ صفة as مثل

be (is , are , am , was , were) most _____ صفة

(إذا جاء قبلها أفعال be) less

أداة تعريف ، ضمير ملكية)
(اسم إشارة ، محدد ،

صفة
او اكثر من صفة



- to فعل مجرد

- (does , do , did) فعل مجرد

- will would
shall should

can could فعل مجرد

may might
must had to

- ظرف , جملة كاملة (فراغ اول الجملة وبعده فاصلة ثم جملة كاملة) _

- (جملة كاملة ظرف فراغ في نهاية الجملة وقبله جملة كاملة الحل (ظرف) -

(فعل رئيسي) done ظرف (فراغ بين الأفعال) (فعل مساعد) is -

فعل ظرف حرف جر -

مشتقات تمارين المستوى الثالث المطلوب منك حفظها بالإضافة إلى في
Glossary

المعنى	ظرف adverb adv	صفة adjective adj	اسم noun N	فعل verb V
ينتج	productively	productive	Product /production	produce
دواء - طب	medically	medical	medicine	.....
تسعة	ninthly	Ninth	Nine	.....
يرث	.....	inheritable	inheritance / inheritor	Inherit
ينشأ / أصلي	originally	original	Origin	Origin
يخترع	inventively	inventive	invention / inventor	Invent

discover	discovery / discoverer	discoverable	.....	يكشف
influence	influence	influential	influentially	يؤثر
Weave	Weaving / weaver	.....	.....	يحيك
Attract	attraction	attractive	attractively	يجذب
Create	Creation	creative	creatively	يبدع
.....	tradition	traditional	traditionally	تقليد
contemporise	contemporisation	contemporary	Contemporarily	يحدث - ترامن
.....	Culture	cultural	culturally	ثقافة
educate	education	educational educated	educationally	يربي
.....	Major / majority	major	.....	رئيسي
Visualize	Vision	visual	visually	يبصر
translate	translation translator	translated	.....	يترجم
.....	archaeology archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically	اثار
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively	يقدر
Collect	collection	collective	collectively	يجمع
Install	Installation	.....	.....	يركب
operate	operation	operational	.....	يعمل
Expect	expectance	expectant	expectantly	يتوقع
.....	.....	ongoing	.....	مستمر

● أمثلة

1. Teachers should _____ their students during the lesson .
(attractively)
2. Marwa takes an _____ part in her school affairs .
(influentially)
3. We must _____ the natural resources of our country .

(appreciative)

4. To my _____ I will get high score in the exam .

(expect)

5. The picture was _____ drawn by the artist .

(invent)

6. Petra is one of the most important _____ sites in Jordan .

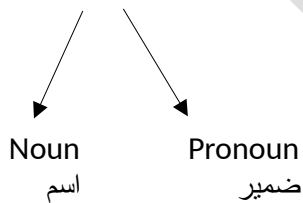
(archaeologist)

7. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (medicine)

8. The Middle East is famous for of olive oil. (produce)

sentences الجملة

Subject (فاعل) + verb (فعل) + complement sentences (مفعول به Object)



Nouns

Personal nouns

أسماء شخصية

Mohammad -1

Ali -2

Sana -3

Al-salt -4

Uncountable Nouns

الأسماء الغير معدودة

(سوائل ، غازات ، حبيبات صغيرة)

tea شاي

rice رز

water ماء

air هواء

Prepared by : Abdullah Al-N

Countable Nouns

الأسماء المعدودة

مفرد Singular

boy ولد
table طاولة
book كتاب
box صندوق
company شركة
man رجل
mouse فأرة
tooth سن
child طفل

جمع plural

boys
tables
books
boxes
companies
men
mice
teeth
children

* معظم الأسماء المعدودة نضيف لها حرف (s) عند الجمع .
* الحروف التي بنهاية الكلمات التالية نضيف لها es بدل (o , z , x , ss , ch , sh , th , ph)

الضمائر Pronoun

	Subject فاعل	Object مفعول به	Possessive ملكية (يأتي بعدها اسم أو اسم + صفة مباشرة)
مفرد	He هو she هي It لغير العاقل	Him Her It	His Her Its
جمع	They هم ، هما we نحن You أنت ، أنت أنا I	Them Us You Me	Their Our Your My

1. _____ plays football every day .
(He , Him , His)

2. I look _____ to Amman
(they , them , their)

3. This is _____ book .
(I , me , my)

4. she gave _____ the book .
(we . us , our)

* إذا وجد أداة تعريف أو اسم إشارة لا يأتي مع ضمير الملكية .

Verbs

Verbs

الأفعال الرئيسية Main verbs

الأفعال المساعدة Helping verbs

تكون رئيسية في الجملة ومعناها رئيسي .

تساعد في تكوين الجملة ومعناها .

Helping Verb			
Infinitive مجرد	Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past participle التصريف الثالث
Be يكون	Is مفرد Are جمع Am I	Was مفرد Were جمع	Been
Do يفعل	Does مفرد Do جمع	did	Done
Have يملك	Has مفرد Have جمع	had	Had

Modals	
مضارع	ماضي
Will سوف	Would
Shall سوف	Should
Can يستطيع	Could
May يمكن	Might
Must يجب	Had to
Have to (مفرد) يجب Has to (جمع)	Had to

Main Verbs الأفعال الرئيسية

الأفعال الرئيسية	
Regular Verbs الأفعال المنتظمة	Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة
هي الأفعال التي تنتهي ب ed في الماضي والتصريف الثالث	هي الأفعال التي لا تنتهي ب ed لا في الماضي ولا في التصريف الثالث

Present مضارع " مجرد "	Past ماضي	Past participle تصريف ثالث
Visit	Visited	Visited
Play	Played	Played

Like	Liked	Liked
* love	Loved	Loved

- * إذا جاء حرف (e) آخر الفعل نضيف (d) فقط في الماضي والثالث .
- ** travel travelled travelled
- ** نضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة .
- نحول (y) إلى (i) إذا سبقها حرف صحيح قبل اضافة "ed" أو "es"

أفعال شاذة (مطلوب حفظها)		
Go يذهب	Went	Gone
Eat يأكل	Ate	Eaten
Cut يقطع	Cut	Cut
Swim يسبح	Swam	Swum

- حروف العلة (a, e, i, o, u) : vowel letters

- الحروف الصحيحة (b, c, d, f,): consonant letters كل الحروف ما عدا حروف العلة

-حروف شبه العلة (w, y) : semi-vowel letters

Verb(الفعل) + ing

V.inf الفعل المجرد	V+ing
Sing	* Singing
Break	Breaking
Building	Building
Cost	Costing
Do	Doing
See	Seeing
**Come	Coming
Give	

Ride	Giving Riding
* إذا جاء "ing" أصلي في الفعل نضيف له "ing" كبقية الأفعال . ** إذا جاء حرف "e" آخر الفعل نقوم بحذفه قبل إضافة "ing" .	
* Play Study Buy	Playing Studying Buying
* يبقى حرف "y" كما هو عند إضافة "ing"	
Feed Feel * Get Hit Sit Swim	Feeding Feeling Getting Hitting Sitting Swimming
* نضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة وكان التشديد في المقطع الثاني .	
* Open Answer Happen	Opening Answering Happening
* لا يضاعف الحرف الصحيح إذا جاء بين حرفي علة إذا كان التشديد في المقطع الأول وقليلة هذه الأفعال .	

سؤال الوظائف اللغوية Functions

الكلمة في السؤال	الكلمة في الجملة
Opinion	Think , seem , look, believe, in my view , in fact
Agreement	Agree , yes , right ,okay
Disagreement	Disagree, no , not ,don't agree
Recommendation	Believe
Decision	Decide
Past event	Past verb/ indicator
Present event	Present verb / indicator
Future event	Future verb / indicator

Time مدح ، ذم ، وصف ، الخ	Time مدح ، ذم ، وصف ، الخ
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الكلمة في السؤال	الجواب
Accepting something Agreement	Yes , of course
Refusing something Disagreement	No . I not الفعل

• مثال

Complete the dialogue with a sentence indicates agreement ?

A- I think Mr Mustafa s a great person .

B-

Editing سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء

• تأتي الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات التالية :

1. أسماء الأشخاص والعائلات والدول والمدن والعواصم والقرى والشوارع وأسماء المناطق الجغرافية : قارات ، بحار ، انهر
2. أول الفقرة وأول الجملة وبعد النقطة (; . ؟ !) وبعد علامات الاقتباس .
3. ضمير " I " بمعنى " أنا " أينما وجد .
4. الاختصارات مثل : " USA , UN , UEA "

5. أسماء المؤسسات والشركات .
6. الأديان والألقاب والمناصب واللغات والجنسيات والزمن " شهر . يوم .. " .

The Easiest

سؤال التعبير Guided writing

أدوات الربط Linking word

- and : و
- also : أيضاً " لا تأتي في آخر الجملة :
- too : أيضاً " تأتي في آخر الجملة :
- plus : إضافة

- in addition : بالإضافة

أدوات المقارنة Contrasting word

* نستخدمها فقط عند الكتابة عن ميزات وسلبيات الشيء .

- but : " لكن " وسط الجملة :

- Although : " بالرغم من " أول الجملة :

- However : " لكن " وسط الجملة :

. on the one hand _____ . on the other hand
من الناحية الأولى أول من الناحية الأخرى وسط الجملة

جملة

العنوان	
جملة 1 -	
جملة 2	* نحول الفعل في بداية الجملة إلى فعل + ing
جملة 3 -	-
جملة 4 -	

الحل

There are many _____ العنوان _____ such as _____ جملة 1 _____
and _____ جملة 2 _____ .

There is another _____ العنوان _____ like _____ جملة 3 _____

* نكتب الكلمة الأولى في العنوان في الجملة الثانية بدون s ليس جمع إذا مع ثلاثة جمل
* إذا جاءت أربعة جمل في الصندوق يكون كتابة الجملة الثانية كالاتي :

There are other _____ العنوان _____ like _____ جملة 3 _____ and
_____ جملة 4 _____ .

* إذا جاء سؤال في العنوان بأداة السؤال (Wh) نحذفها والفعل المساعد بعدها ونكتب مكانها
" things that " في الجملتين ونحذف علامة السؤال من العنوان .

مثال

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life .
- complete education .
- find better jobs .

الحل

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مميزات وسلبيات استخدام أدوات المقارنة

On the one hand _____ الفعل _____ (العنوان) is مفرد, are (جمع)
مميزات _____ and _____ مميزات . On the other hand ,
نستبدل الفاصلة (,) ب (and) إذا وجدت بين ميزتين

They (جمع) حسب العنوان (مفرد) is
It (مفرد) العنوان (جمع) are (مفرد) فعل مساعد سلبية إذا لم يوجد

	Text Message
Advantages (Argument for نفس معنى)	Quick and easy
Disadvantages (Argument Against نفس معنى)	Not so serious

الحل

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مثال لوصف شيء (مهم)

العنوان	Successful people
- (جملة 1) work hard .	
- (جملة 2) Communicate openly .	
- (جملة 3) welcome change .	

- (جملة 4) learn new skills .

الحل

جملة 1 _____ العنوان _____ and _____ جملة 2 _____ .

In addition جملة 3 _____ العنوان _____ and جملة 4 _____ too .

الكتابة عن شخص أو شيء

اسم الشخص

- (جملة 1)

- (جملة 2)

- (جملة 3)

- (جملة 4)

* نحول الفاعل إلى ماضي بسيط (تصريف ثاني)

الحل

جملة 1 _____ اسم الشخص أو الشيء _____ and _____ جملة 2 _____ .

جملة 3 _____ اسم الشخص _____ (and جملة 4 _____ too) .

* إذا لم يكن هناك جملة 4 نحذف الذي بين الأقواس .

Mustafa Salameh

- reach the top of mount Everest .

- climb all seven of the worlds highest mountain .

- join an elite club .

Name : الاسم

Date of birth : تاريخ الولادة

Place of birth : مكان الولادة

Date of death : تاريخ الوفاة

Place of death: مكان الوفاة

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المهنة : Profession :

إنجاز 2 : Achievements :

إنجاز 1

الحل

الاسم was born in مكان الولادة in تاريخ الولادة . He / She died in مكان الوفاة . He / She was المهنة . He / She was إنجاز 1 and he / she was إنجاز 2 .

المكان place
الموقع location
الخدمات Facilities
الخصائص Specialties

الموقع is on المكان . It has many facilities like It has ... خدمات
خصائص

Free Writing

عند كتابة موضوع التعبير لا بدّ من التقيد بالأمر التالفة :

1. الكتابة عن نفس الموضوع .
 2. وضع الإطار الخاص للموضوع إذا كان رسالة ، تقرير ، توصية
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3. ترتيب الفقرات واستخدام علامات الترقيم والحروف الكبيرة .
4. الكتابة بلغة قواعدية وإملائية صحيحة .
5. الكتابة عن كل ما يطلبه السؤال من معلومات .
6. استخدام عبارات وأفكار ذات قوة بالموضوع .
7. محاولة التقييد بعدد الكلمات المطلوبة فلا يكون أقل بكثير .
8. ترتيب الخط والكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية الصحيحة .

Free writing:

Choose one of the following to write at least 80 words:

- 1 A night to remember.
2. Write a letter to a friend describing a visit you did. Where did you go? When did you go there? How did you feel? And any related information.
Your name is Mahmoud khilah.
Your address is: PO. Box 2011. Amman- Jordan.
3. Write a report to the school magazine about the reasons and solutions to the shortage of water.
4. Write a report about the advantages and disadvantages of having technology in schools in Jordan.
5. Write an essay considering the arguments for or against having pets at home.
6. Very few tourists come to your town because they don't know a lot about it. Write a recommendation letter to the Jordan Times in order to solve the problem.

Modal answer:

Question Number Five:

Free writing: ?

A night to remember:

Each one of us has unforgettable night in his life; according to me

I have a night that I can't forget all my life. I will always remember this night and even I will tell my kids about.

Once I was ten years old, I still remember that it was my birthday. All my family was visiting us and wanted to celebrate my birthday. After two hours may be at 12 o'clock, all my relatives went home and my father and mother went to sleep. I was happy and couldn't sleep, so I turned my computer on and started to play. I was deeply interested when suddenly I heard a strange sound. I didn't pay attention. I continued my game but the sound became close and close. I felt scared when I saw three masked men. One of them attacked me. I felt that it was the last day in my life.

I was unable to move. The masked man was having a knife in his hand and this thing scared me. I couldn't scream but I remembered that I had my mobile in my pocket. The masked men were talking to each other and just at that moment I sent a message to my father. My father directly called the police. After five minutes the police arrived. They took the masked men. I was very scared.

I really felt frightened and can't believe myself when I saw my mother waking me to go to school. I really was happy that the previous night was just a dream no more.

Describing a visit:
P.O. Box 1646
Amman , Jordan.

Date:

Dear friend:

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How are you and how is your family? I hope you're fine. Tell me about your holiday. How do you spend it? I hope you will visit me here in Jordan.

I'm writing this letter to tell you about a visit we did to Palestine. It was my first visit to Palestine. I went to my grand's home. I met my cousins for the first time. I really was very happy to be there. My cousins took me to many beautiful places there. I enjoyed myself there. We went to the sea there. The beach is really beautiful. They took me on a boat and we went fishing. Personally, I was a bad fisher man but they used to do that. I can't tell about the variety kinds of fish there. We also played volleyball in the beach. I hope you were with me.

Two weeks later, we went to Jerusalem. This is the part of my visit that I can't forget all of my life the moment when we entered the mosque of the dome of the rock (Al Aqsa). Where we did alsala there. I was very happy that I went to the mosque. You can't imagine how many people we met in the mosque. My family also felt very happy.

I hope that I will go to Palestine once more. I won't forget this visit. Finally, I hope that I will go with you to Palestine.

I look forward to seeing you as soon as possible.

Best wishes.

To:

From :

Date :

Subject : A report about shortage of water in Jordan:

The aim of this report is talking about a serious problem in our beloved country. It is the shortage of water.

There are some reasons such as:

A: People don't care about the use of water. If you can notice , you find that many people use water in a wrong way.

B: Desert cover a long distance of Jordan and this play a majour role in the shortage of water in our country.

C: May be the shortage of rain in the year can be added to the problem which causes the problem.

However, there are some solutions such as:

A: There should be awareness in school, TV and many kinds of media about the need of water.

B: I think we should build many dams in which we can get more and more water.

C: I advise every one and myself to decrease in the use of water such as taking short showers and so on.

Finally, water is a precious resource we should use it in a correct way and not in a wrong way in order not to lose it.

To:

From :

Date :

Subject : A report about advantages of disadvantage of using technology inside schools in Jordan:

The aim of this report is to talk about/ examine using

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technology inside schools in Jordan.

There are several positive things.

- a. It is obvious that using technology inside schools saves time as it's very easy to reach to any piece of information quickly.
- b. As a matter of fact, many children feel shy to take part in a discussion with a teacher directly, by using technology we give a chance to shy students to participate among each other.
- c. It is also worth mentioning that using technology is a very important way for intercultural understanding.

However, there are some disadvantages:

- a. Although using technology saves time, it needs very expensive equipment and this may cause a problem in our schools.
- b. We all agree that the technology encourages group learning, but many students might use it in a negative way.

To sum up, on the one hand it is very nice to have such thing in our schools. On the other hand, we should not be passive recipients of the technology.

Argument about having pets at houses:

Pets are found at many houses, many people all over the world can't live without having or keeping pets. On the other hand, some

people refuse the idea of having pets at home. In this essay I will consider arguments with and arguments against pets.

I will start by considering the argument for pets. People who are with the idea of keeping pets said that it is beautiful to keep pets. They use it as a kind of entertainment in their homes they can't live without pets. Other people think that pets can be used as a kind of decoration at home.

I will now move to people who are against keeping pets. They say that keeping pets may cause a lot of diseases. They also say that pets may damage the house and sometimes make it very dirty. Personally, I don't have any feeling about keeping pets. I think pets are beautiful especially if they are birds. But I also think they may make the house dirty too.

Dear editor:

Recently, tourists come to visit our country and this is a very beautiful thing that people from all over the world come to spend

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their holydays in this country. They go directly to Aqaba, Petra or the Dead Sea.

Unfortunately, not many of them know about this town. Although we live in a beautiful country, people of other countries don't know a lot about it. And I think this relates to many reasons such as: There are not a lot of national programmes in TV about the cities in the country. If there are more programmes about all the cities, people will have more information about all of the cities and places in our country.

Also, I think there are not many parks, museums or theatre in my town like the rest of the towns in the country. This makes the tourists dislike coming here. I think if there are some parks or a zoo or something like that, many people from all over the world will come and visit this beautiful town.

Finally, I recommend that the media should play an important part advancing this town to the people of the other countries.

مقالة
essay
عن مشكلة

المشكلة is a big problem which is increasing all over the world especially in the middle East . We can recognize this problem in our beloved country Jordan.

There are many reasons for this problem such as أسباب المشكلة

Also there are negative things that could increase this problem like تصرفات سلبية

I have a lot of suggestions and recommendations such as اقتراحات لتوقيف المشكلة

In my opinion , I think we all should work together to stop this problem .

وغيرها من المواضيع يجب التدرب عليها .