

مكثف يوريكا EUREKA

الشامل للغة الإنجليزية / المستوى الرابع

اعداد:

الأستاذ تيسير البيك رحمة الله عليه
الأستاذ عمر الضمور
المعلمة فاطمة محمود

Quantifiers Of Comparison

الجملة التي تحتوي على more..... than أو er than

1. إما أن نعكس الصفة
 2. ويجوز أن ننفي ب less أو more مع الصفة الطويلة إن وجدت
 3. إما إن ننفي الصفة بوضع not as as
1. Physics is not as popular as business studies.
Business studies
 2. Omar is better than Ibraheem.
Ibraheem
1. Business studies is more popular than Physics.
 2. Ibraheem is not as good as Omar. Or Ibraheem is worse than Omar.
- عند تحويل neither – nor إلى مقارنة (نفس قاعدة تحويل as as إلى مقارنة)

خطوات الحل:

3. نضع الاسم الثاني (يوضع من قبل واضع السؤال)
4. نضع فعل be مناسب حسب الاسم الثاني
5. نضيف more than للصفة القصيرة ونضع more than للصفة الطويلة
6. ثم نعود للاسم الموجود بعد Neither
7. نستبدل ب nor and

1. Neither Geography nor History is as easy as Arabic
Arabic
2. Niether Mona nor her sisters are as intelligent as Huda.
Huda

1. Arabic is easier than Geography and History.
2. Huda is more intelligent than Mona and her sisters

تركيبة 2 There is no + Noun1+ as adj as + Noun 2خطوات الحل كما في الجدول

1. يتم وضع الاسم الثاني من قبل واضع السؤال
 2. نضع فعل be مناسب.
 3. نضع the most (ثم الصفة الطويلة) أو the ثم الصفة القصيرة مع est
 4. ثم نضع العبارة الموجودة بعد no وصولاً ل as
1. There is no sport in the world as good as Tennis.
Tennis
 2. There is no subject in the class as interesting as English.
English is
1. Tennis is the best sport in the world.
 2. English is the most interesting subject in the class.

قاعدة التحويل إلى المتساوية

1. This classroom is the same size as the classroom next door.
This room is

نمط حرفي من الكتاب

2. The cheapest thing in the menu is orange juice.
The least

1. This room is as big as the classroom next door. **OR**
This room is as small as the classroom next door
2. The least expensive thing in the menu is orange juice

There's= is less + N1 +than + there is +N2. (as much)

There isn't as much \ as many +N1 as +N2.

خطوات الحل:

1. تبدأ الجملة ب There isn't / there aren't
 2. نضع (للاسم المعدود as many) و (للاسم الغير معدود as much) بدلاً من less
 3. نكمل الجملة وصولاً الى than ونضع as بدلاً من than
 4. نحذف العبارة المتكررة
 5. ثم نكمل باقي الجملة
1. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)
There isn't
 2. There're fewer clients in my office than there are in yours.
There aren't
1. There isn't as much information in this website as in the book
 2. There aren't as many clients in my office as in yours.

السابع -: Noun 1 + (be) not + as (adj) as +Noun 2خطوات الحل:

1. يتم وضع الاسم الثاني في البداية (من قبل واضع السؤال) .
 2. نتخلص من النفي (not)
 3. نحذف as \ as
 4. نضع المقطع المطلوب للصفة (er + than \ \ more -----than)
1. Laila is not as intelligent as Ghazal
Ghazal
 - Laila
1. Ghazal is more intelligent than Laila / Laila is less intelligent than Ghazal.

not as much + Noun + اسم غير معدود + as
not as many + Noun + اسم معدود + as

طريقة الحل:-

1. نضع more ثم الاسم الموجود بعد many \ much
2. نضع than ثم الاسم الأول.
3. تأكد من حذف as as

1. Omar doesn't have as many cars as Ahmad.
Ahmed has
2. We didn't have as much milk as Layla.
Layla had

1. Ahmad has more cars than Omar
2. Layla had more milk than us.

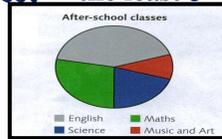
إذا كانت الجملة بالأصل مقارنة

more than / er than وكان المطلوب هو إعادتها بجملة مثبتة تبدأ بالاسم الثاني هنا لا بد من عكس الصفة أو **more** تصبح **less** والعكس صحيح

1. Jordanian children can leave school one year **earlier than** English children
English children can leave school one year **later than** Jordanian children

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box

as much as كثير بقدر less أقل more أكثر not as many ليس كالعديد
the most الأكثر more popular أكثر شهرة as popular as مثل the least الأقل



1. English is studied subject.
2. studied subjects are Music and Art.
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
4. Maths is than Science, but popular than English.
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
6. Neither Maths nor Science are English.

Answers 1. the most 2. the least 3. not as many 4. more/ less 5. as much as 6. as popular as

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. *One word is not needed.*

Compulsory education in different countries التعليم الإلزامي في بلدان مختلفة	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

Earlier أبكر Later متأخراً Less أقل Longer أطول
The most الأكثر The least أقل

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.
2. Portuguese children have to go to school for than children in Japan.
3. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
4. Japanese and Jordanian children have compulsory schooling.
5. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

Answers 1. the most 2. longer 3. later 4. the least 5. Earlier

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have more compulsory schooling than other children.
Portuguese and Turkish children have.....
2. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.
Children in Japan Portuguese children.
3. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
4. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children.....

Answers:

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have the most compulsory schooling.
2. Children in Japan have to go shorter Portuguese children.
3. English children start school one year earlier than Jordanian school.
4. English children can leave school one year later than Jordanian children.

Activity Book Page (32)

S This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box.

as popular as مشهور مثل /ك	as much as كثير بقدر	least popular الأقل شهرة
more people أكثر الناس	less popular than أقل شهرة من	more popular أكثر شهرة
not as many ليس كالعديد	the fastest الأسرع	the most popular الأكثر شهرة

Subject	Number of applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Law	108,130	-1 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+ 3 %
Computer Science	97,110	+ 13 %

- Business studies is subject.
- **people** applied for law in 2014 CE **as** in the previous year.
- Physics isn't Biology.
- Law is **than** Medicine and Dentistry.
- growing subject is Computer Science.
- Engineering is Visual Arts.
- 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE **than** in 2013 CE.
- The** subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers: 1. the most popular 2. Not as many 3. as popular as 4. more popular than 5. The fastest 6. less popular than 7. more people 8. least popular

Choose the correct answer:

- Mohammad was than any person I have ever known.
a. good b. better c. the best d. gooder
- Khaled doesn't works as as his brother
a. hard b. hardest c. harder d. more hard
- A holiday by the sea is than a holiday in the mountains
a. interesting b. the interesting c. more interesting d. as interesting
- Yousef finished his homework very.....
a. fast b. fastly c. as fastly as d. more fastly
- Hammoudeh enjoys playing football he enjoys playing chess.
a. as many as b. as few as c. as little as d. as least
- There are international students in the public universities than in the private one.
a. many b. little c. less d. fewer
- English students don't study Japanese students do.
a. as carefully as b. as careful as c. more carefully d. more careful
- Japanese and Jordanian children have compulsory schooling.
a. the least b. the more c. longer than d. shorter than
- Neptune is away from the sun than Jupiter.
a. far b. farer c. farther d. farthest
- I hope the new book is not asas the last one
a. boring b. more boring c. the most boring d. borerger
- I haven't got as much homework my brother.
a so b than c as d like
- My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
a. longer b. much c. least d. less
- I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.
a. longer b. earlier c. least d. later
- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I've ever read.
a. longer b. earlier c. least d. later
- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little.....
a. longer b. earlier c. least d. later

Answers: 1. the best 2. hard 3. more interesting 4. fast 5. as little as 6. fewer 7. as carefully as 8. the least 9. farther 10. boring 11. as 12. much/less 13. later 14. least 15. longer

Indirect Questions: Function to ask questions in a polite, formal way الاسئلة الغير مباشرة والوظيفة اللغوية

ما يلزمنا معرفته

العبارات التي تقدم الأسئلة

- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me.....?
- Could you explain.....?
- May I ask
- I wonder

الأفعال المساعدة :-
(BE) is am are was were
(have) have has had
(Do) do does did
(Modals) will would – shall should – can
could – may might must had to – ought to

السؤال الذي يحتوي على فعل مساعد

خطوات الحل:-

{Wh- Questions}

وتبدأ بأدوات السؤال wh

ولا تنس بأن أي سؤال يبدأ بـ How يندرج تحت هذا النوع

1. يتم وضع العبارة التي سيتم تقديم السؤال من خلالها ويتم وضعها من قبل واضع السؤال
2. نضع السؤال المطلوب تحويله مع قلب الفاعل والفعل المساعد
3. نكمل باقي السؤال دون اجراء اي تعديل.
4. ونضع علامة السؤال (وهي جزء هام جدا من السؤال)

1. Where **can I** find a post office?

قلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد

Could you tell me Where **I can** find a post office?

1. **Where should I** revise for exams?

Do you know where I should revise for exams?

2. **What should I do on the day before the exam?**

Do you know what I should do on the day before the exam?

{ Yes/ No - Questions }

وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد

1. يتم وضع العبارة التي سيتم تقديم السؤال من خلالها ويتم وضعها من قبل واضع السؤال
2. نضع if / لكن في حالة وجود or في السؤال أي يعبر عن اختيار نضع whether
3. 3 نقلب الفاعل و الفعل
4. نكمل باقي السؤال
5. ونضع علامة السؤال (وهي جزء هام جدا من السؤال)

1. **Have you** chosen this dress or that one?

Could you tell me **whether** you have chosen this dress or that one?

لاحظ عملية التبديل وعلامة السؤال

تطبيقات على الجزء الأول

1. Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night.
Do you know.....?
2. Why will your mum be back before finishing her seminar?
Can you explain.....?
3. Has she recently reached a decision?
Can you tell me.....?
4. Is there a coffee shop near here?
Can you tell me.....?
5. What is your favourite dish?
Could you tell me
6. Where is the nearest bookshop?
Can you tell me
7. Excuse me. How can you get to the post office from here?
Can you explain
8. How can I relax
Could you explain
9. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
I wonder
10. Is it possible to improve your memory?
Could you tell me

فن التدريس ما هو الا فن
ايقظ الفضول الطبيعي للعقل
بغرض اشباع هذا الفضول
فيما بعد

Answers:

1. whether it is best to get up early , or to revise late at night?
2. why your mum will be back before finishing her seminar?
3. if she has recently reached a decision?
4. if there is a coffee shop near here?
5. what your favourite dish is?
6. where the nearest bookshop is?
7. how can you get to the post office from here?
8. Could you explain how I can relax?
9. I wonder if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam.
10. Could you tell me if it is possible to improve your memory.

الجزء الثاني

حالات خاصة

General Questions

ملاحظة هامة جدا: إذا احتوى السؤال بنوعيه على أفعال **do, does, did** كفعل مساعد يتم حذفهم

do	تُحذف ولا نجري أي تعديل على الفعل
does	تُحذف ونزيد للفعل s\ es
did	تُحذف ونحول الفعل إلى V.2

1. Why **did** you **visit** China again?
May I ask
2. What time **does** the bank open?
Do you know
3. What **do** you mean by mnemonics?
Could you tell me
4. Where **does** Waleed live?
Can you tell me
5. **Do** they speak English or French fluently?
Do you know
6. How much **does** this motorcycle cost?
I wonder
7. **Does** the exam start at ten or half past ten?
Can you tell me
8. Where **does** the bus go from, please?
Could from?

Answers:

1. why you **visited** China again?
2. what time the bank **opens**?
3. What you mean by mnemonics?
4. where Waleed **lives**?
5. whether they speak English or French fluently?
6. how much this motorcycle **costs**?
7. whether the exams **starts** at ten or half past ten?
8. Could you tell me where the bus **goes** from?

إذا جاءت احد أفعال do كفعل رئيسي أي بعد الفعل المساعد الأول فانها لا تحذف

إذا كان المطلوب هو إعادة سؤال يبدأ بـ

1. Can you suggest/ Can you explain أو
 2. Please + فعل me to
- بسؤال غير مباشر يبدأ بـ Do you mind يكون الحل كالتالي :-
1. نحذف **Can you please/**
 2. ونزيد **ing** للفعل

1. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
Do you mind
2. Can you suggest another idea to improve one's language?
Do you mind
3. Can you suggest a place to visit?
Do you mind
4. Please help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind
5. Please help me to arrange my time.
Do you mind
6. Please help me to summarize the lesson.
Do you mind
7. Please tell me where you found that information.
Do you mind

انتبه لعدم وجود علامة سؤال - 4
7 لأنها جملة ولكن يجب وضعها عند تحويل الجملة إلى سؤال غير مباشر

Answers:

1. Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?
2. Do you mind suggesting another idea to improve one's language?
3. Do you mind suggesting a place to visit?
4. Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?
5. Do you mind helping me to arrange my time?
6. Do you mind helping me to summarize the lesson?
7. Do you mid telling me where you found that information?

Complete the questions with words from the box.

How/ how much/ if/ when/ where/ whether/ who/ why

1. Do you know we can take water into the exam?
2. Could you tell me.... this book costs, please?
3. Do you know.... I've passed my exam or not?
4. Do you mind telling me the library is?
5. Could you explain I can solve this Maths problem?
6. Could you possibly tell me the Arabic teacher is?
7. Do you know.... we'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explaining..... the sky sometimes looks red?

Answers: 1. if 2. how much 3. whether 4. where 5. how 6. who 7. when 8. Why

Put the verb in the correct form:-

1. Do you mind..... me why they were angry?
(tell)
2. Do you mind night shifts? (**work**)
3. What time does the film begin?
Can you tell me what time the film.....?
(begin)
4. Where did Muna go? Can you tell me where Muna?
a. go b. went c. gone d. goes
5. Do you mindme a hand?
a. give b. gave c. giving d. had given

Answers: 1. telling 2. working 3. begins 4. went 5. giving

Passive Voice & Impersonal

القواعد الرئيسية	الطريقة الأولى:- Impersonal passive	الطريقة الثانية Impersonal Passive										
<p>هناك طريقتين لاعادة الكتابة:</p> <p>الطريقة الأولى:</p> <p>It (helping V.) + V.3 that + clause</p> <p>1. نبدأ الجملة الجديدة بـ It وتوضع من قبل واضع السؤال</p> <p>2. نحذف ما قبل الفعل (الفاعل)</p> <p>3. نحول الفعل الى المبني للمجهول كما مر معنا مسبقاً.</p> <p>4. نكمل باقي الجملة من عند that</p> <p>الطريقة الثانية: that</p> <p>1. يوضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة الجديدة (الوزارة) وهو الأسم او الضمير الموجود بعد that</p> <p>2. نحذف ما قبل الفعل (الفاعل)</p> <p>3. ننظر إلى الفعل الموجود قبل that نحوله للمجهول حسب الزمن.</p> <p>4. نضع to ويتم تحويل الفعل الذي يأتي بعدها حسب الجدول أدناه</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>إذا كان الفعل قبل التحويل</th> <th>يتحول الى</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>V1/ v1+s, modals + base</td> <td>to + base</td> </tr> <tr> <td>is, am, are</td> <td>to + be</td> </tr> <tr> <td>was, were</td> <td>to have + been</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V2, has, have, had V3</td> <td>to + have + V3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	إذا كان الفعل قبل التحويل	يتحول الى	V1/ v1+s, modals + base	to + base	is, am, are	to + be	was, were	to have + been	V2, has, have, had V3	to + have + V3	<p>1. Doctors have proved that smoking causes cancer. It</p> <p>2. Teachers often say that children can learn foreign languages more easily than adults. It</p> <p>3. The prime minister expects that the tax increases will be announced in tomorrow's budget . It</p> <p>4. The people have believe that a professional thief stole the statue. It</p> <p>5. People don't believe that German is the most widely known language. It</p> <p>6. People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. It</p> <p>7. Scientists don't investigate that there is a link between positive feelings and good health. (it) Answers الاجابات</p> <p>1. It has been proved that smoking causes cancer.</p> <p>2. It is often said that children can learn foreign languages more easily than adults.</p> <p>3. It is expected that the tax increases will be announced in tomorrow's budget.</p> <p>4. It has been believed that a professional thief stole the statue.</p> <p>5. It isn't believed that German is the most widely known language.</p> <p>6. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges</p> <p>7. It isn't investigated that there is a link between positive feelings and good health</p>	<p>1. Doctors have proved that smoking causes cancer. Smoking</p> <p>2. Teachers often say that children learn foreign languages more easily than adults. Children</p> <p>3. People have thought that the company is planning a new advertising campaign. The company</p> <p>حالة هامة الاسم المزيد بـ ing > مفرد دائماً</p> <p>4. Teachers say the students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole in general test. Students who study foreign languages.....</p> <p>5. Scientists have believed that eating fresh fruit and vegetables help people to grow better. Eating fresh fruit and vegetables.....</p> <p>6. People know that solving puzzles keeps the brain active Solving puzzles.....</p> <p>الاجابات: Answers</p> <p>1. Smoking has been proved to cause cancer.</p> <p>2. Children are often said to learn foreign languages more easily than adults.</p> <p>3. The company has been thought to be planning a new advertising campaign.</p> <p>4. Students who study foreign languages are said to do better, on the whole in general test.</p> <p>5. Eating fresh fruit and vegetables has been believed to help people to grow better</p> <p>6. Solving puzzles is known to keep the brain active.</p> <p>7. The president is being expected at the airport soon. a. arrives b. will be arrived c. to arrive d. will arrive</p>
إذا كان الفعل قبل التحويل	يتحول الى											
V1/ v1+s, modals + base	to + base											
is, am, are	to + be											
was, were	to have + been											
V2, has, have, had V3	to + have + V3											

التحويل العكسي للطريقتين

التحويل العكسي

أمثلة عالطريقة الأولى It

أمثلة عالطريقة الثانية that

طريقة it

انتبه لوجود عنصر جديد في بداية الجملة الثانية (الفاعل)

آلية التحويل

1. وضع الفاعل الجديد من قبل واضح السؤال (الوزارة)
2. نأخذ الفعل الموجود قبل that ونرجعه الى حالته الاصلية (المعلوم)
3. نكمل الجملة من that للنهية دون اجراء اي تعديل على الجملة.

طريقة that

انتبه لوجود عنصر جديد في بداية الجملة الثانية (الفاعل)

آلية التحويل

1. وضع الفاعل جديد من قبل واضح السؤال (الوزارة)
2. نأخذ الفعل المبني للمجهول الموجود قبل to (ان وجدت) وتحويله الى حالته الاصلية (المعلوم)
3. نضع that
4. نضع الفاعل الموجود في الجملة الرئيسية قبل الفعل المبني للمجهول
5. نحذف to
6. ونحول الفعل الذي يليها الى:

1. It is believed that anger causes heart disease.
Doctor
 2. It is said that children are afraid of ghosts
People.....
 3. It is thought that the new prime minister is good.
People
 4. It isn't expected that the new party will win the elections.
People.....
 5. It was thought that the Earth was round.
Scientist
 6. It has been said that practising more English leads to mastering it more.
English teachers
 7. It is believed that the Amazon Valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth.
Scientist.....
 8. It is believed that language can also improve your decision-making skills.
They
- Answers:**
1. Doctors believe that anger causes heart disease.
 2. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
 3. People think that the new prime minister is good.
 4. People don't expect that the new party will win the elections.
 5. Scientists thought that the earth was round.
 6. English teachers have said that practicing more English leads to mastering it more.
 7. Scientists believe that the Amazon Valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth.
 8. They believe that language can also improve your decision-making skills
 9. It that he will arrive soon
a. expects b. expected c. expect **d. is expected**

1. His books are said to be the most popular.
People
2. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.
Scientists
3. She is said to know a lot about gardening.
People
4. Fish is said to be good for the brain.
They
5. We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep
They
6. The physical activity is proved to increase your heart rate
Doctors.....
7. Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active
Scientist.....
8. Speaking a foreign language, is claimed, improves the functionality of brain in several ways
Scientists

Answers

1. People say that his books are the most popular.
2. Scientists have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
3. People say that she knows a lot about gardening.
4. They say that fish is good for the brain.
5. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
6. Doctors prove that the physical activity increases your heart rate
7. Scientist believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active
8. Scientists claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of brain in several ways
9. Lung cancer is have a cure in the next fifty years.
a. considered b. considers **c. considered to** d. are considered

يتحول الى	اذا كان الفعل قبل التحويل
V1/ v1+s, modals + base	to + base
is, am, are	to + be
was, were	to + have been
V2, has, have, had V3	to + have V3

Question Tag: Function: To check or query information الأسئلة الذيلية والوظيفة اللغوية

آلية الحل Question Tag

الأفعال المساعدة :-

(BE) is am are was were/ (have) have has had/
(Do) do does did
(Modals) will would – shall should – can could –
may might must had to – ought to

أولاً :- الجمل المحتوية على فعل مساعد مثبت

و يتكون السؤال من ثلاث كلمات :-

1. الفعل المساعد
2. not, n't
3. الضمير
4. علامة السؤال

No.	Question	Answer
1.	Omar hasn't met them,....?	Has he?
2.	She can't sing well,.....?	Can she?
3.	The boys aren't tired,.....?	Are they?
4.	I wasn't at home,?	Was I?

ثانياً :- الجمل المحتوية على فعل مساعد منفي

و يتكون السؤال من كلمتين :-

1. الفعل المساعد مثبت
2. الضمير
3. علامة السؤال

No.	Question	Answer
5.	Omar has met them,....?	hasn't he?
6.	She can sing well,.....?	cant she?
7.	The boys are tired,.....?	aren't they?
8.	I was at home,?	wasn't I?

ثانياً: الجمل الخالية من الأفعال المساعدة:-

طريقة تكوين السؤال:- نلجأ لطريقة الاشتقاق حسب القواعد الثلاث التالية

نشقق didn't للفعل الماضي البسيط مثل played	نشقق doesn't للفعل المضارع مزيداً ب S مثل plays	نشقق don't للفعل المضارع المجرد مثل play
--	---	--

1. Ghazal usually helps the girls,.....?
2. The boys get up early,.....?
3. Our basketball team won the Golden medal,.....?
4. The students studied very well,.....?
5. Laila leaves Jordan,.....?
6. Children watched the match,.....?
7. My little son speaks English very well,.....?
8. Ali dropped the box,.....?
9. Ahmed and Rami study the subject very well,.....?
10. Hammoudeh skilfully plays football,.....?
11. You don't speak French,?

Answers

1. doesn't she 2. don't get 3. din't they 4. didn't they 5. doesn't she 6. didn't they 7. doesn't he 8. didn't he 9. don't they 10. doesn't he 11. do you

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

لا توضع ضمن السؤال الذيلي، وإنما يتم تجاهلها تماماً و تحويل الاسم الذي يلها إلى ضمير ثم نضع الضمير الجديد ضمن السؤال :-

1. Her car is new,.....? isn't it
2. Her father is a doctor,? isn't he?
3. Her friends invited her for a concert,..?didn't they?
4. Their sister was very clever,? wasn't she?

تمارين متفرقة

الجملة التي تبدأ ب I'm \ I am يكون سؤالها ب I aren't
اما اذا بدأت الجملة ب I am not يكون سؤالها ب I am I ?

1. I am a nurse,? aren't I?
2. I am not late,? am I ?

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل
have to, have	don't + الضمير
has to, has	doesn't + الضمير
had to, had	didn't + الضمير

1. They have bought a new car, ...? haven't they?
2. I have to go now,? don't I ?
3. He has to explain the lesson for his friends,.....? doesn't he?
4. I had played a game,....? hadn't I ?
5. He had to leave the meeting,.....? didn't he?

تأكد من تحويل الكلمات التالية إلى ما يقابلها من ضمائر	
This , That	it , she , he
These , Those	they
Everyone \ Everybody	they
No one \ Nobody انتبه تعتبر منفيه	They
Everything	it

1. This is your old car,.....?
2. That girl wasn't in your class,.....?
3. These are your friends,?
4. Everyone went shopping,.....?
5. Everything has been clear,?

Answers: 1. Isn't it? 2. Was she? 3. aren't they? 4. Didn't they? 5. hasn't it?

تمارين متفرقة

Correct the verb between brackets

General Test

انتبه إلى التحويلات التالية

Don't.....	will you
Imperative: - Pass me that knife,? أي تبدأ الجملة بفعل (أمر)	could you? \ will you?
Let's?	shall we?
انتبه الى الجملة التي تحمل معنى (عرض تقديم المساعدة) وهي كل جملة تبدأ ب I will ثم مضمون جملة تشير لعرض مساعدة يكون السؤال القصير عليها ب	shall I ?
There is	isn't there?
There are	aren't there?
There isn't	is there?
There aren't	are there?
There was,.....	wasn't there?
There were,	weren't there?
There wasn't,	was there?
There weren't,	were there?

1. Don't tell them about the secret,.....? **will you?**
2. Call me early tomorrow,? **could you? Or will you?**
3. Let's meet beside the post office,? **shall we?**
4. There is a surprise for her,? **isn't there?**
5. I will help you with your duty,? **shall I?**

الفعل الأصلي	الاختصار
will	'll
will not	won't
am	'm
are	're
has	's + v.3
is	+'s
had	'd + v.3

1. Wetennis at school, don't we ? **(play)**
2. They are very rich,.....? **(be)**
3. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference,they? **(do)**
4. You your books with you, haven't you? **(buy)**
5. Omar..... his uncle, wouldn't he? **(visit)**
6. Marwa to live in the country, didn't she? **(have)**
7. Heba enough time, did she? **(not/ have)**
8. We some problems with our new laptop, haven't we? **(have)**
9. I a sentence, aren't I? **(write)**
10. I..... here a moment, will not I? **(come)**
11. That exam very difficult, was it? **(not/ be)**

Answers: 1. play 2. aren't they 3. didn't they 4. have bought
5. would visit 6. had 7. didn't have 8. have had 9. am writing
10. will come 11. wasn't

1. Nobody called me last night,.....?
a. had he b. does he c. did they d. hadn't he
2. You're tired today,.....?
a. don't you b. are you c. didn't you d. aren't you
3. She's cleaned her room,?
a. does she b. didn't she c. hasn't she d. isn't she
4. She's cleaning her room now,.....?
a. does she b. didn't she c. hasn't she d. isn't she
5. Omar'd broken the glass,?
a. did he b. didn't he c. hadn't he d. couldn't h
6. No one is reading this book book,?
a. are they b. wasn't he c. isn't he d. was he

Answers: 1. did they 2. aren't you? 3. hasn't she? 4. isn't she? 5. hadn't he? 6. are they?

1. Don't tell them about the secret,?
2. Call me early tomorrow,?
3. Let's meet beside the post office,?
4. There is a surprise for her,?
5. Nobody uses this mobile phone work,?
6. We made many mistakes,.....?
7. You won't forget our appointment,?
8. You did English at university last year,?
9. Sami has gotten some good news for you,?
10. Omar'd visit his uncle,?
11. Mary couldn't come a little earlier tomorrow, ...?
12. We shan't be seeing you next week,?
13. You don't understand what gender neutral means, ..?
14. We have had some problems with our new laptop,?
15. Batool has had enough money to buy that dress,....?
16. I'll tell you what I understand by the term,?
17. You live in Zarqa, you?
18. They can't hear, they?
19. That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,?
20. He has to go, he?
21. She went home, she?
22. I haven't won, I?
23. You won't be late,you?
24. I have to start my essay,?
25. I am writing a sentence,?

Answers: 1. will you? 2. could you/ can you 3. shall we? 4. isn't there? 5. do they? 6. didn't we? 7. will you? 8. didn't you? 9. hasn't he? 10. wouldn't he? 11. could she? 12. shall we? 13. do you? 14. haven't we? 15. hasn't she? 16. Shall I? 17. don't you 18. can they 19. does it 20. doesn't he 21. didn't she 22. have I 23. will you 24. don't I 25. aren't I

إذا بدأت الجملة ب
there يجب أن
تنتهي بها

Phrasal verbs

No.	Phrasal verbs	Meaning in English	المعنى
1.	carry out carried out	<u>do</u> / complete / undertake <u>did</u>	يقوم بـ
2.	<u>come about</u> <u>came about</u>	happen or take place <u>happened</u> or <u>took place</u> (ماضي)	يحدث
3.	<u>come up with</u> <u>came up with</u>	- produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged - to <u>think of</u>	يبتدع (فكرة) يُفكر في
4.	eat out	<u>eat away from home</u> , especially in a restaurant يأكل/ يتناول الطعام بالخارج في مطعم	يأكل / يتناول
5.	find out	<u>discover</u>	يكتشف
6.	<u>get away with</u> <u>got away with</u> مهم	- not be blamed for - to do something wrong without being discovered - to do something wrong with minor punishment	لا يلام على ينجو بفعلة دون عقاب يعاقب عقابا بسيطا على ما فعله
7.	grow up	<u>spend ...childhood</u>	يكبر وترعرع
8.	leave[someone or something] out leftout	- to not include (something or someone) - omit/ - omitted (V2)	يستثني يحذف /يهمل
9.	look into	<u>investigate</u>	يُحقق في
10.	point [something] out	to <u>show</u> something to someone by pointing at it	يؤشر / يشير إلى
11.	speed up	<u>hurry</u>	يسرع
12.	stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يتميز عن غيره
	get around	overcome / find solution	يتغلب على يجد حلا لـ

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. If necessary, use a pronoun (t/them/me). Consider whether the two parts of the verb can be separated or not. One verb is not needed

look into come up with come about point out
get away with carry out leave out

- As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates to carry out a short task.
كجزء من المقابلة، سوف نطلب جميع المرشحين أن يقوموا بـ / يُنفذوا مهمة قصيرة.
- Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He got away with علي كسر الزجاج، ولكن والدته لم تلاحظ ذلك. لقد نجا بفعلة دون عقاب.
مع أن it دال على مفعول به ، إلا أننا لم نضعه بين شقي الفعل الظرفي لأنه غير قابل للفصل
- Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age came about
الليلة الماضية، شاهدت فيلماً وثائقياً مُثيراً للاهتمام حول كيف أن العصر الجليدي حدث. (لا يوجد مفعول به)
- I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've come up with some ideas.
كنت أفكر في موضوع لمشروعي في مادة التاريخ، ووجدت بعض الأفكار. (الفعل ثلاثي الأجزاء لا يمكن فصله)
- I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I make this cake, but as I haven't gotten any today, I'm going to leave it out.
أنا عادة أضيف الشوكولاتة للوصفة عندما أصنع هذه الكعكة، ولكن لأنه ليس لدي أي منها اليوم، سوف أهملها. (أي لن أضيفها) :- وضعنا it بين شقي الفعل الظرفي لأنه ضمير و الفعل الظرفي قابل للفصل.
- Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to look into immediately.
شكراً لك على كتابتك لنا عن عدم تسليم الطرد الخاص بك. نعدك أن نُحقق في ذلك على الفور. الفعل الظرفي :- غير قابل للفصل

Replace the words and phrases in bold with phrasal verbs from the box. *One phrasal verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.*

استبدل الكلمات والعبارات المكتوبة بالخط الغامق بأشياء أفعال ظرفية من الصندوق. هناك شبه فعل واحدة زائد.

carry out	come about	come up with
get away with	grow up	leave out
look at	look into	point out

No.	الجملة كما وردت الكتاب	المعنى
1.	Let's investigate the story and discover what really happened. دعونا نحقق في القصة ونكتشف ما حدث فعلاً.	Look into
2.	wish scientists would think of a way to prevent flu! أتمنى لو أن العلماء يفكرون بطريقة لمنع الأنفلونزا!	Come up with
3.	I was born in a small village, but I didn't spend my childhood there. لقد ولدت في قرية صغيرة، ولكنني لم أكبر طفولتي هناك.	Grow up
4.	This Maths homework is difficult! Could you show me where I've gone wrong? هذا الواجب المنزلي في مادة الرياضيات صعب! هل تستطيع أن تشير لي أين خطأي؟	Point out
5.	Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it happen ? قبل أن أتمكن من حل المشكلة، من فضلك أخبرني – كيف حدث ذلك؟	Come about
6.	I need to do some research before I start my project. أحتاج إلى القيام ببعض الأبحاث قبل أن أبدأ مشروعِي.	Carry out
7.	Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will not be blamed for it. على ذلك استبدل ياسين الصحن/ الطبق الذي كسره، إنه لم يُلوم .	Get away with
8.	You don't have to include your surname when you sign a friendly letter. لا يجب عليك أن تضيف اسم أسرتك عند التوقيع على رسالة ودية.	Leave out

Circle the correct phrasal verb.

- Can you **point at / point out** my mistakes when I speak, please?
- The police will **look at / look into** the incident.
- Adnan was late for the meeting, but he **came up with / got away with** it.
- The results of the **experiment** which we **carried out / left out** yesterday were very interesting.
- I hope I can **come up with / come about** a way of solving this puzzle.
- Which words did you need to look **up/ over** over in a dictionary?

Answers: 1. point out 2. Look into 3. Got away with 4. Carried out 5. Come up with 6. Look up

Rewrite the sentences with **phrasal verbs** formed from the **verbs** in the box. One verb is not needed.

أعد كتابة الجمل بأشياء الظرفية المكونة من الأفعال التي في الصندوق.

(come (x2) leave find speed look point)

- Ahmad should **hurry** or he'll be late.
- I **thought** of a great idea while I was swimming.
- That's amazing news! How did you **discover** it?
- That information is important. Don't **omit** it.
- We'll drive past my old house. I'll **show** it to you.
- It's a mystery how the mistake **happened**.

Answers: الاجابات

- Ahmad should **speed up** or he'll be late.
- I **came up with** a great idea while I was swimming.
- That's amazing news! How did you **find it out**?
- That information is important. Don't **leave it out**.
- We'll drive past my old house. I'll **point it out** to you.
- It's a mystery how the mistake **came about**.

Re-write the sentences by replacing the words in bold with the pronouns in the box. Some pronouns are needed twice. You may need to change the word order (**her him it them**)

- The class looked at **Omar** in admiration when he gave a speech
- How did you come up with **the plan**?
- Did you leave **Fatima** out? Remember, she's invited.
- I'll look up **the train times** online.
- Farid and I are going to carry out **the class survey**.
- We'll look into **your complaints**.
- Fatima pointed **her sister** out to us and introduced us to her.
- I don't think the robbers will get away with **the crime**.

Answers:

- The class looked at **him** in admiration when he gave a speech.
- How did you come up with **it**?
- Did you leave **her** out? Remember, she's invited.
- I'll look **them** up online.
- Farid and I are going to carry **it** out.
- We'll look into **them**.
- Fatima pointed **her** out to us and introduced us to her.
- I don't think the robbers will get away with **it**

أي اسم جمع عاقل أو غير عاقل في حالة المفعول به تقديره **them**
اسم مذكر مفرد عاقل = **him**
اسم مؤنث مفرد عاقل = **her**
اسم مفرد غير عاقل = **it**

Replace the words and phrases in bold with phrasal verbs from the box. One phrasal verb is not needed

استبدل الكلمات والعبارات المكتوبة بالخط الغامق بأشبه أفعال ظرفية من الصندوق. هناك شبه فعل واحدة زائد

carry out come about come up with get away with
grow up leave out look at look into point out

- Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened
- I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
- I was born in a small village, but I didn't spend my childhood there.**
- This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
- Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it happen?**
- I need to **do** some research before I start my project.
- Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed** for it.
- You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

1. Look into 2. Come up with 3. Grow up 4. Point out 5. Come about 6. Carry out
7. Get away with 8. Leave out

(carried out , look into , point out , speed up , come up with)

- Can you my mistakes when I speak, please?
- I hope I can a way of solving this puzzle.
- The results of the experiment which we yesterday were very interesting.
- The police will the incident
1. point out 2. Come up with 3. Carried out 4. Look into
- That's a great idea. How did you come
a. up with b. up c. up in d. on with

Complete the sentences with verbs from the box. **Two verbs are not needed.**

(affect blame pop prove punish recall spill)

- Don't let the baby play with the balloon; it might and frighten her.
- The accident wasn't your fault. I don't you at all
- Please be careful with your juice! Don't it on the floor.
- I'm afraid I don't your name. Could you tell me again?
- If you go to bed late, it will your performance at school the next day.

Answers:

- 1. pop 2. blame 3. spill 4. recall 5. affect**

Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

- This book changed my way of thinking. **(influence)** This book
- It was done accidentally. **(purpose)** It wasn't
- Who is in charge of these children? **(responsible)** Who.....?
- We had a great time. **(experience)** It was
- How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? **(relationship)** What

Answers:

- 1. This book influenced me. 2. It wasn't done on purpose 3. Who is responsible for these children? 4. It was a great experience. 5. What is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship?**

أفعال ظرفية يجب حفظها Another phrasal verbs should be memorized

look up: تبحث عن كلمة في قاموس a word in a dictionary

look for: تفتش عن شيء مفقود something you've lost

look forward to: تتطلع إلى شيء ممتع something exciting

- I forgot her phone number, so I **looked it up** in my notebook.
- I was late because I was **looking for** my keys.
- I'm **looking forward to** my trip to Wadi Rum next week.

Look looked looked

Get over: تتعافى من مرض و تشعر بتحسن an illness, recover and feel better

Get up: تنهض في الصباح in the morning

Get on: تستمر في عملك و تكمله *with* your work and complete it

Examples أمثلة عليها

- It took a long time to **get over** the flu.
- I usually **get up** at seven o'clock and prepare my books.
- Leave the game and **get on with** your homework.

Get got gotten

Take up: تتخذ / تمارس هواية جديدة a new hobby

Took away: تغلف بعض الأطعمة السريعة. (سفري) some fast food

Taken of: تخلع حذاءك عندما تعود للبيت your shoes when you get home

- I am going to **take up** a new hobby next week.
- Let's **take away** some Lebanese meals for lunch.
- Please **take off** your coat and have lunch with us.

take took taken

go away: تبتعد عن بيتك لقضاء إجازة from home for a holiday

go back: تعود من حيث بدأت. to where you started

Go on: تواصل الخطّة و تنفذها. a plan, and do it

- It's boring at home-let's **go away** for a week or two.
- I'd never **go back** to that restaurant after the awful meal we had.
- The students **went ahead with** the prank despite the principal's warnings.

go went gone

لن يلقي الله أمنية في قلبك الا وقد
وهبك القدرة على تحقيقها ولا
يجعلك الله تتمنى شيئا لتظل
الحسرة بقلبك بل يعطيك، ثق بالله

قاعدة التمني والتحسر والوظيفة اللغوية Function: to express regrets about the past (Future, Present & Past) Wish for regret

جدول توضيحي لاعادة الكتابة			wish (Future, Present & Past)	wish (Future, Present & Past)
No.	عند وجود	يتحول الى		عند وجود فعل ماضي في الجملة فإننا نحول الجملة كما نحول الموقف إلى جملة شرطية T.3
1.	don't/doesn't + base don't study	* تحذفان و نحول الفعل الموجود بعد إلى not إلى v.2 studied	1. I regret I don't get a high grade in my exams. I wish	1. What a pity! I lost my golden watch. I wish
2.	isn't \ amn't \ aren't) isn't playing	تتحول الى was او were كلاهما صحيح حتى لو كان الفاعل مفردا were playing	2. He can't drive a car. I wish	2. I'm sorry; I didn't keep my word with you. I wish
3.	can't can't sleep	Could could sleep	3. My mother has to get up early everyday. I wish	3. He didn't pass the Tawjihi exams. I wish
4.	V1, V1+s play , plays	didn't + base didn't play	4. I wanted to go out, but I didn't feel well. If only I a headache. (not have)	4. I regret I failed the driving test. I wish
5.	is/ am/ are is training	was not / were not wasn't training	5. Ahmed is short. I wish	5. I regret I didn't prepare my lessons very well. I wish
6.	has, have, had +v3 has studied	hadn't V3 hadn't studied	6. Laila isn't at home today. I wish	6. You should have read the instruction before using the new mobile. (wish)
7.	has, have, had +not + v3 hasn't finished	had V3 had finished	7. He should have studied hard for my final exams. (wish)	7. I can't speak English fluently. (wish)
8.	verb 2 went	hadn't + v3 hadn't gone	8. Saba regret living abroad for a long time. (wish)	Answers:
9.	didn't + base didn't eat	had + v3 hadn't eaten	9. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller (is, <u>were</u> , will be)	1. I wish I had not lost my golden key.
10.	was/ were was watching	hadn't been hadn't been watching	10. I can't do this exercise. I wish it. (understand, <u>understood</u> , understanding)	2. I wish I had kept my word with you. If only I had kept my word with you
11.	wasn't/ weren't wasn't sleeping	had + v3 had slept	11. Mr. Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he Chinese. (speak, <u>spoke</u> , had spoken)	3. He wishes he had passed the Tawjihi exams
12.	should have + v3 should have prepared	had + v3 had prepared	12. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it Larger oil reserves. (had, <u>had</u> , had had).	4. I wish I had not failed the driving test If only I had not failed the driving test
13.	shouldn't have + v3 shouldn't have behaved	hadn't+ v3 hadn't behaved	Answers: 1. I wish I got a high grade in my exams. 2. I wish he could drive a car. 3. I wish she didn't have to get up early. 4. If only I hadn't had a headache 5. I wish he weren't/ wasn't short. 6. I wish she were/ was at home 7. I wish he had studied hard for my final exams. 8. Saba wishes she had not living abroad for a long time	5. I wish I had prepared my lessons very well.
14.	regret + verb+ ing I regret being late	نحذف regret ونضع الفاعل ثم hadn't + V3 hadn't been		6. I wish you had read the instruction before using the new mobile. 7. I wish I could speak English fluently.

ملاحظة عند الحل:- احذف العبارة الدالة على الندم/ التحسر، مثل

'I'm sorry \ \ it's a pity \ \ what a pity \ \ regret

General Questions	Correct the verbs	Rewrite
<p>Fill in the blank with (hadn't/ If/ had/only/ wish)</p> <p>1. I couldn't understand anything. only I'd studied Chinese!</p> <p>2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I listened to him.</p> <p>3. I.....I'd known more about the company. If.....I'd done some research!</p> <p>4. I am very hungry! I wish I.....eaten before I went to the conference.</p> <p>5. I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.</p> <p>Answers: 1. If 2. had 3. wish/ only 4. had 5. hadn't</p> <p>1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only he to do it.</p> <p>2. I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I.....earlier.</p> <p>3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she a map.</p> <p>4. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I.....</p> <p>5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they..... better.</p> <p>Answers</p> <p>1. hadn't forgotten 2. had gone 3. had had/had brought 4. hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home 5. had played</p> <p>1. Mary wishes she to what her mother told her. a. listens b. had listened c. listened d. had been listened</p> <p>2. Moh'd likes football very much. He wishes he a professional football player. a. becomes b. is becoming c. become d. became</p> <p>3. Abeer is sorry that she harder during this term. a. didn't work b. worked c. doesn't work d. works</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>إذا جاء السؤال على شكل ضع دائرة وكان من ضمن الخيارات فعل مثبت وفعل منفي لنفس الزمن، عندها تنظر إلى معنى الجملة كما في المثال رقم 2 في العامود الأول</p> </div>	<p>1. We arrived late. I wish we a taxi instead of taking a bus. (take)</p> <p>2. She the film. I wish she was with us. It was an amazing evening. (not see)</p> <p>3. I wish I so tired today. I can't go for a picnic. (not, be)</p> <p>4. If only I better for the final exam. I got a very bad grade. (study)</p> <p>5. This car was so marvelous! If only I ... a similar one. (have)</p> <p>6. If only itheavily today. I can't meet my friends (not, rain)</p> <p>7. I regret so fast. (drive)</p> <p>8. My father..... a car. I wish we had had a car. (not, have)</p> <p>9. They had a bad accident because they were careless. If only they more careful. (be)</p> <p>10. If only we ... more time to do all this homework today (have)</p> <p>11. Our flat is very small. If only we in a big house. (live)</p> <p>12. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car. He wishes he older. (be)</p> <p>13. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme. I wish we the same things. (like)</p> <p>14. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. If only I a camera with me. (have)</p> <p>15. My cousins don't live near here. I wish they so far away. (not be)</p> <p>16. I wanted to go out, but I didn't feel well. If only Ia headache. (not have)</p> <p>17. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he Harder last year. (study)</p> <p>18. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he A culture awareness course. (do)</p> <p>19. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ... cooler. (be)</p> <p>20. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! (not eat).</p> <p>21. If only I Lost my ticket! (haven't, didn't, hadn't)</p> <p>Answers 1. had taken 2. doesn't see 3. wasn't 4. had studied 5. had had 6. didn't rain 7. driving 8. didn't have 9. had been 10. had 11. lived 12. was 13. liked 14. had 15. weren't 16. hadn't had 17. Had studied 18. had done 19. Had been 20. hadn't eaten.</p>	<p>1. I'm cold. (bring a coat) If only/ I wish</p> <p>2. We're late. (get up earlier) If only/ I wish</p> <p>3. I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets) I wish/ If only.....</p> <p>4. Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful) If only/ I wish</p> <p>5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (be able to come) If only/ I wish</p> <p>6. I've broken my watch. (not drop it) If only/ I wish</p> <p>Answers</p> <p>1. If only/ I wish I'd brought a coat.</p> <p>2. If only/ I wish we'd gotten up earlier.</p> <p>3. I wish/ If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets.</p> <p>4. If only/ I wish he had been more careful.</p> <p>5. If only/ I wish she'd been able to come.</p> <p>6. If only/ I wish I hadn't dropped it.</p> <p>Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.</p> <p>1. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)</p> <p>2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)</p> <p>3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay didn't get a good mark. (wishes)</p> <p>4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)</p> <p>5. I wish I'd done more revision. (only)</p> <p>Answers</p> <p>1. If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.</p> <p>2. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.</p> <p>3. Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.</p> <p>4. If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.</p> <p>5. If only I'd done more revision</p>

If clause & Unless

القواعد الرئيسية

اسم الشرط If clause		جواب الشرط Main clause
0	الاثبات	V1/ v1 + (s)
	النفي	don't/ doesn't + المجرد
1	الاثبات	V1 + V1 + (s)
	النفي	don't / doesn't + المجرد
2	الاثبات	V2
	النفي	didn't + المجرد
3	الاثبات	had + V3
	النفي	hadn't + V3

- If you close the door, it automatically. (**lock**)
 - He.....to their birthday party if they invite him. (**go**)
 - He wouldn't go to their birthday party if they ... him. (**not/ invite**)
 - If I my homework carefully, my teacher would have got angry. (not/ do).
1. locks 2. will go 3. didn't invite 4. hadn't done

إعادة كتابة وضع دائرة Unless = if + not

If	unless
don't + base	base
doesn't + base	base + s
is, am , are +not	is, am , are
جملة مثبتة الشقين	نفي الشق الاخر

- Unless they have enough time, they can't go shopping
- If you do not want to fail, you must study hard.
- If we don't study hard, we'll fail the final exam.
- If he isn't busy, he'll come with us.

Answers:

- If they don't have enough money, they can't go shopping.
- Unless you want to fail, you must study hard.
- Unless we study hard, we'll fail the final exam.
- Unless he is busy, he will come with us.
Unless they clever, they can't solve this puzzle. (**are, were, will be**)
- Unless they have much money, they us (**can't lend, couldn't lend, lent**)
- We need umbrellas it rains. (**when, if, as long as, even if**).
- everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams (unless, **provided that**, even if).
- We should always be polite unless we feel tired (unless, provided that, **even if**).
- You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people everything you translate. **Understand**, understood, had understood.

تحويل الموقف إلى جملة شرطية

تحويل الموقف إلى جملة شرطية (مهم جدا)
أدرس المثال التالي جيدا:-

- Because Fatima studied day and night, she passed the final exams successfully

خطوات التحويل:

1. نحدد نقطة البداية (تحديد الجملة التي ستكون في ال if clause كالتالي: الجملة التي تحتوي على

since, as

نأخذ الجملة التي تتبع هذه الأدوات وتوضع في اسم الشرط if clause والشق الاخر توضع في ال main clause

1. If Fatima hadn't studied day and night, she wouldn't have passed final exams successfully
* الجملة التي تحتوي على الأدوات التالية في وسطها **so, and so therefore, consequently, that's why, that's how**

فإننا نأخذ الجملة الأولى ونضعها في جهة ال if والجملة التي تاتي بعد هذه الأدوات وتوضع في main clause.

2. نجري العكس:- أي أننا ننفي الشق المثبت ونثبت الشق المنفي. نشتغل ع كلا الشقين
3. احتياطا: نقوم بكتابة قاعدة النوع الثالث لتسهيل الحل **If + s. + had + v.3, would have + v.3**
يكون الحل كالتالي

2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (**might**)
2. If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the Maths test.

Rewrite the following sentences	General Questions	Correct the verb between the brackets
<p>1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)</p> <p>2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)</p> <p>3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)</p> <p>4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)</p> <p>5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not).</p> <p>6. He got up late, so his taxi got stuck in heavy traffic, on the way to the airport. (if)</p> <p>7. The postman did not come to our town yesterday because it was a holiday.</p> <p>8. I was busy so I didn't visit them.</p> <p>Answers</p> <p>1. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have been able to take pictures of the parade.</p> <p>2. If I hadn't had a headache yesterday, I might have done well in the Maths test.</p> <p>3. If I had known your phone number, I could have been able to contact me.</p> <p>4. If you hadn't had a brightly – coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.</p> <p>5. If I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam, I mightn't have gotten top marks.</p> <p>6. If he hadn't gotten up late, his taxi wouldn't have gotten stuck in heavy traffic, on the way to the airport.</p> <p>7. If hadn't been a holiday, the postman would have would have come to our town yesterday.</p> <p>8. If I hadn't been busy, I would have visited them</p>	<p>Underline the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.</p> <p>1. <u>When</u> / Unless you water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)</p> <p>2. You will not pass your exams as long as / <u>unless</u> you hard. (study)</p> <p>3. <u>If</u> / Unless you the plants, they will die. (not water)</p> <p>4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends <u>when</u> / provided that school.....? (finish)</p> <p>5. Your new computer will last a long time as long as / even if you careful with it. (be)</p> <p>Answers: 1. heat 2. study 3. don't water 4. finishes 5. are</p> <p>Chose the correct answers for each sentence (if/ when/ even if/ unless/ provided that)</p> <p>1. During Ramadan, we eatthe sun sets</p> <p>2. I'll phone you I miss the bus so that you pick me up.</p> <p>3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed.</p> <p>4. I will take the job offer..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.</p> <p>5. We have to go to school,..... we're tired.</p> <p>6. Ice cream melts it gets warm.</p> <p>7. The teacher will be pleased I write a good essay</p> <p>8. Babies are usually happy..... they're hungry or cold</p> <p>Answers: 1. when 2. If 3. unless 4. provided that 5. even if 6. when 7. If 8. when</p> <p>Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.</p> <p>1. If Huda ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.</p> <p>a wasn't b hadn't been c hasn't been d hadn't</p> <p>2. I couldn't climb Mount Everest someone carried my equipment for me!</p> <p>a even if b as long as c provided that d when</p> <p>3. Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents encouraged him</p> <p>a. haven't b. hadn't c. hasn't</p>	<p>1. When you at the station next Saturday, we there to meet you. (arrive/be)</p> <p>2. Nasser out with us tomorrow unless he help his father. (come/have to)</p> <p>3. I..... you with your homework, as long as you..... me with mine! (help/help)</p> <p>4. Provided that it....., we a picnic next week. (not rain/ have)</p> <p>5. If you the prize, how you the money? (win/spend)</p> <p>6. Even if Omar..... his driving test this afternoon, he his own car. (pass/not have)</p> <p>7. If my father had gone to university, he (be)</p> <p>8. The computer off when you discount the battery. (turn)</p> <p>9. If she depended on you all the time, she so well. (not manage)</p> <p>10. If plantsenough sunlight, they die (not/ get)</p> <p>11. If they didn't help me, I.....on time .(not/ finish)</p> <p>12. If the weathernice tomorrow, we will go on a picnic. (be)</p> <p>13. I'd have gone to the market, if I..... enough time. (have)</p> <p>14. If we.....ill, we could not have gone on with our plans. (be)</p> <p>15. Our team if they win the match. (celebrate)</p> <p>Answers: 1. arrive/ will be 2. will come/ has to 3. will help/ help 4. doesn't rain/ will have 5. win/ will you spend 6. passes/ will not have 7. could have been 8. turns 9. couldn't manage 10. don't get 11. wouldn't finish 12. is 13. had had 14. had been 15. will celebrate</p> <p>What does this sentence mean?</p> <p>If I had worked harder, I would have passed the exam</p> <p>a. I did not work hard and I passed the exam.</p> <p>b. I worked hard and I passed the exam.</p> <p>c. I didn't work hard, and I didn't pass the exam</p> <p>d. I worked hard and I didn't pass the exam.</p>

إعطاء النصيحة Giving advice

عند إعطاء النصيحة ، نستخدم أحد التراكيب التالية :-

No	التركيب (بداية الجملة)	الحل
1.	Subject + Should You should practise the presentation several times. (were)	If I were you , I would If I were you, I would practise the presentation several times
2.	It would be\ might be a good idea for you to It would be a good idea to send her an e-mail saying sorry. (could)	Subject could..... You could send her an e-mail saying sorry
3.	إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (you ought to/ you don't should) بجملة أخرى محتوية على don't You ought to get some work experience. (don't) You ought to do some more exercise. (Why)	نبدأ الجملة الثانية بـ Why don't you ما تبقى ما الجملة من بعد البدايات السابقة Why don't you get some work experience? Why don't you do some more exercise
4.	إذا بدأت الجملة بـ you should + base نستبدلها بجملة أخرى تبدأ بفاعل would +	نستبدل should بـ would ونكمل باقي الجملة

You could if I were you why don't you

1. Before you find a full – time job, consider doing voluntary work?
2., I'd find out about training courses.
3. As you have a Geology degree, do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Answers: 1. why don't you 2. If I were you 3. You could

1. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
2. You should revise well before the final exams. (were)
3. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
4. You should see a dentist. (don't)
5. You shouldn't buy this expensive mobile. (If)
6. It would be a good idea for you to do more exercise. (could)
7. You should do a lot of research. (would)
8. You shouldn't worry so much. (wouldn't)
9. **A.** I would like to get a job as a teacher of English. **B.** study English at university?
10. **A.** I don't understand what we have to do for homework **B.**, I would ask the teacher.
11. **A.** I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school. **B.** You do a Chinese course online.

Answers:

1. You could make a list of questions.
2. If I were you, I would revise well before the final exams.
3. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
4. Why don't you see a dentist?
5. If I were you, I wouldn't buy this expensive mobile?
6. You could do more exercise.
7. You would do a lot of research.
8. If I were you, I wouldn't worry so much.
9. why don't you 10. If I were you, 11. could

ملف الحفظ (يجب حفظه كاملاً)

No.	Definitions	Collocations	Meaning in Arabic
1	write a schedule	Draw a timetable	يكتب جدول زمني
2	keep fit	Do exercise	يحافظ على لياقته
3	begin	Make a start	يبدأ
4	relax	Take a break	يستريح / يأخذ استراحة
5	study	Do a subject	يدرس
6	change something	Make a difference	يُغير شيء ما / يعمل فرق

Verb & Prepositions			Body idiom	
1.	work <u>as</u>	يعمل كـ	get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.
2.	decide <u>on</u>	يقرر بشأن		
3.	translate.. <u>into</u>	يترجم...إلى	get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last time
4.	talk <u>about</u>	يتحدث عن		
5.	ask ... <u>about</u>	يسأل...عن	play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
6.	good <u>at</u>	جيد في		
7.	fond <u>of</u>	مُغرم بـ	keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situation (an expression of encouragement)
8.	done <u>on</u> purpose.	عن قصد		
9.	draw <u>up</u> a timetable	يكتب جدول زمني	have a head for figures	to have natural mental ability for maths\ numbers
10.	responsible <u>for</u>	مسؤول عن		
11.	<u>in</u> charge of	مسؤول عن	Put (one, s) back into something	Tried extremely hard
12.	<u>Look</u> as	كما يبدو		

No.	Gender-specific words كلمات مُحددة بين الجنسين	Gender-neutral words كلمات مُحايدة بين الجنسين	المعنى
1.	chairman	chairperson	رئيس الجلسة
2.	seaman	sailor	ملاح
3.	spaceman	astronaut	رائد الفضاء
4.	fireman	firefighter	إطفائي
5.	businessman businesswoman	business person	رجل أعمال سيدة أعمال
6.	salesman saleslady	sales assistant sales person	بائع في متجر بائعة في متجر
7.	headmaster headmistress	head teacher	مدير مدرسة مديرة مدرسة
8.	mankind has	humans have	الجنس البشري
9.	postman	postal worker	ساعي البريد
10.	stewards stewardess	flight attendant	مُضيف طيران مُضيفة طيران
11.	policeman policewoman	police officer	شُرطي شُرطية
12.	he or she	they	هُمّ / هُنَّ
13.	his or her	their	هُمّ... / هُنَّ...

How do you think that the sentence can be made gender-neutral?

Every fireman should do his job responsibly

Every firefighter should do their job responsibly

Choose the best options to complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner

- For centuries, mankind has/ humans have preserved culture through story telling.
- A postman/ postal worker delivers your post.
- During the flight, the flight attendants/ stewards and stewardesses will serve you drinks.
- At the book fair, everybody was buying their/ his favourite books.
- If you need to report a crime, speak to a police woman / officer.

Answers: 1. Humans have 2. Postal 3. Fight attendant 4. their 5. officer

Complete the sentences with suitable collocation.

- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to
- If you are polite, you won't or upset anybody.
- Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!
- Nasser has applied to the where his father works.
- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to
- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to about anything you don't understand.
- By working hard, you will the of your boss.

Answers: 1. make a mistake, 2. cause offence 3. make small talk
4. join the company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn respect

المتلازمات

Collocations	المعنى	Collocations	المعنى
a long meeting	اجتماع طويل	healthier diet	نظام غذائي أكثر صحة
a feeling of satisfaction	شعور ب الرضا	join a company	ينضم لشركة
a translation of a book	ترجمة لكتاب	make a difference	يغير شيء ما / يعمل فرق
a very rewarding experience	تجربة مكافئة	make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
a very responsible person.	شخصاً مسؤولاً جداً	make a start	يبدأ
affect your performance	يؤثر على أدائك	make small talk	يُدرّش
ask questions	يسأل أسئلة	Master's degree	درجة الماجستير
Banking and Finance	المصرفية والمالية	mother tongue	اللغة الأم
blame or punish someone	يلوم و يعاقب شخص ما	online distance learning	التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت
Business Management	إدارة الأعمال	on purpose	عن قصد
career advisor	مُستشار وظيفي	passwords are secure	كلمات السر آمنة
cause offence	يسبب إزعاج / أذى	presentation at a seminar	عرضاً في ندوة
curriculum vitae	السيرة الذاتية	pop a balloon	ينفجر البالون
developed nation	دولة متقدمة	private university	جامعة خاصة
do a deal	يعمل / يعقد صفقة	public university	جامعة حكومية
do a subject	يدرس	recall name / event	يتذكر اسم / حدث
do exercise	يحافظ على لياقته	sales pitch	كلام ترويجي
done on purpose	عن قصد	shake hands	يصافح
draw up a timetable	يكتب جدول زمني	spill a drink (juice.)	يسكب شراب (عصير..الخ)
drop a course	يُسقط مادة دراسية	tailor-made	تفصيل يدوي
earn respect 2016 وزارة	يكسب / ينال ثقة	take a break	يستريح / يأخذ راحة
get a job	يحصل على وظيفة	take a course	يأخذ دورة
Gross Domestic Product	إجمالي الناتج المحلي	tell a joke	يُنكت
Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة	track record	سجل مُتابعة / سجل أداء
first language	اللغة الأولى	volunteer work	عمل تطوعي
full-time	بدوام كامل طوال الأسبوع	work experience	خبرة في العمل

الأشتقاق Derivation

الأسم Noun

نضع الاسم في الحالات التالية بشرط عدم وجود اسم

1. adj + N
2. قبل الأسماء صفات
3. بعد حروف الجر of, on, in, with, for, by, from
4. في بداية الجملة والفراغ متبوعاً بفعل
5. The / a / an + N
6. بعد ضمائر الملكية : his, her , its , my , your , their , our
7. s' / 's
8. محددات الكمية other, any , no , some , much , many , few , little
9. Sub + cause, keep, need + N
10. Theof
11. بعد أدوات الإشارة
12. this, that, these, those

الظرف Adverb

1. Subj + v. + (obj) + ly
2. في نهاية جملة مكتملة الحدث والمعنىly
3. في بداية الجملة و الفراغ متبوع بفاصلة
4. فعل رئيسيفعل مساعد
5. بعد الظروف صفات

الفعل Verb

1. بعد أفعال Do, does did بالنفي والسؤال
2. بعد ظروف التكرار مثل always, often, usually, sometimes, never
3. بعد To.. / to ..
4. بعد المودلز will would – shall should – can could – may might must had to – ought to
5. Subject + really + V
6. بعد الضمائر والأسماء أفعال

الصفة Adjective

1. بعد عائلة be إذا جاءت كأفعال رئيسية
2. is, am, are, was, were
3. adj + N
4. قبل الأسماء صفات
5. find / found / become / fee/ felt / look / seem / get / got / remain
6. بعد مقويات الصفة التالية: too / very / so / quite
7. بين asas بين morethan بعد the most.....

عند وجود الاسم فيما سبق يكون الحل صفة

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

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good**..... educate) (educate)
 2. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will**----- (success)
 3. Congratulation! Not many **people**-----such high mark. (achievement)
 4. My father works for an-----**that** helps to protect the environment. (organise)
 5. It's amazing to watch **the**-----**of** a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
- Answers 1. education 2. succeed 3. Achieve 4. organization 5. development

- 1 I'm confused. Could you give me some -----please? (advise)
 - 2 Before an exam, you **must** ----- everything you've learnt. (revision)
 - 3 In hot weather our bodies are in danger **of**-----.(dehydrate)
 - 4 Don't talk to the driver. He **must**----- (concentration)
 - 5 How quickly **does** blood ----- round the body? (circulation)
- Answers: 1. advice 2. revise 3. dehydration 4. concentrate 5. Circulate

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

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the **correct** ----- (qualify)
 2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a ----- (recommend)
 3. Congratulation on a **very**-----**business** deal. (succeed)
 4. We should always be ready to listen to **good**----- (advise)
 5. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- (young)
 6. It's important to have an-----**of** different countries' customs. (aware)
- Answers: 1. qualification 2. recommendation 3.successful 4.advice5. youth6. awareness

1. Have you had **any** -----**of** learning another language?
2. **Is** one side of the brain **more** ----- **than** the other?
3. Whether or not you remember **something** that you have learnt in the past -----**on** the experience you had while you were learning it.

Answers: 1. experience 2. dominant 3. depend

Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (memory)
 2. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious)
- Answers: 1. memorable 2. nutrients

<u>verb</u>	<u>noun</u>	<u>adjective</u>	Adverb (ly)
...ate	... ion	... al	
...ise	...ity	... ful	
...ize	... <u>ment</u>	... ent	
...en	...ence	... ant	
...ed	...ance	... ive	
...ve	...ency	...ic	
	...y	...ing	
	...ing	...ous	
	...ure	...ible	
	... ist	...able	
	... er	...ary	
	... or		



- The business meeting was long, but we finally reached an -----(**agree**)
- The **career advisor's** speech was a of her advice to our class. (**repeat**)
- I checked my letter carefully for errors and wrote a ----- at the beginning. (**correct**)
- Doctors** ----- that regular exercise and a healthy diet are crucial to our well – being. (**advise**)
- Good citizens help with **the** ----- of their country. (**develop**)
- The students will solve the problem if **they** -----upon it. (**concentration**)
- Some countries face serious -----**problems**. (**economy**)
- Most students also **speak** at least two, and often three, languages ----- . (**fluent**)
- The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (memory, memorise, memorable)
- Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (nutrients, nutritious, nutrition)
- The business meeting was long, but we finally reached an ----- . (agree, agreement , agreed)

Answers: 1. agreement 2. repetition 3. correctness 4. advise 5. development 6. concentrate 7. economic 8. Fluently. 9. memorable 10. nutritious 11. agreement

- Nuts contain useful ----- such as oils and fats. (nutrients, nutritious, nutrition)
- Kareem is a -----journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualify, qualified, qualification)
- Language ----- is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient , proficiency, proficiently)
- It's essential not to become-----, so drink lots of water. (dehydrate , dehydrated , dehydration)
- Services, mostly travel and tourism ----- the majority of our economy. (dominant, dominance, dominate)
- Khaled is a very ----- and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position. (competence, competent, competently)
- Olives which are ----- grown in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (extend , extensive, extensively)
- If I had been ----- that things were so serious, I would have told the police. (aware, awareness, awarely)
- Some countries face serious -----problems. (economy, economic , economise)
- Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her ----- . (concentration , concentrate, concentrated)
- For higher education, students enter university, either for ----- or vocational courses. (academy , academic, academically)
- When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you----- . (negotiation, negotiate, negotiatiable)
- My uncle is ----- in several languages. He is often able to interpret for us during conversations with foreigners. (fluency, fluent , fluently)
- Don't sit still for too long- move around frequently to increase your ----- . (circulation, circulated , circulate)
- It is ----- to take regular breaks when revising. (beneficial, beneficially , benefit)

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

diet , shake, get cold feet, circulation, memory

1. Don't sit still for too long- move around frequently to increase your ----- .
2. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing-----.
3. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to ----- hands.
4. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier-----

work experience. undergraduate . tailor-made. small talk. tuition

1. You need to get a lot of **of** ----- if you want to progress in your chosen career.
2. If you would like to learn to play the oud, you can get **private** -----.
3. **At the beginning** of the business meeting, it is normal to make----- so that everyone feels comfortable.
4. Some universities offer ---- **courses** that are able to **suit** individual needs

optional , post graduates , seminars , proficiency , internship

1. You can choose to do **an** ----- at a company before setting on a certain career.
2. If you keep working hard to improve your English, you will reach a level of ----- in a few years.
3. Keen universities students who are doing their first degree can go on to study ----- **degrees**.
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language **is**-----, but it's often a good idea to continue learning a second language.

do exercise , pop , get cold feet, beneficial, shake

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll -----at the last minute.
2. It's ----- to take regular breaks when revising.
3. If you want to lose weight, you should -----every day.
4. Don't let the baby play with the **balloon**; it might -----and frighten her

seminar, shake , have a head for figures, small talk, spill

1. Please be careful with your juice! Don't ----- it on the floor.
2. Nada made a successful presentation at a -----in Irbid last month.
3. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to --- hands.
4. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really -----.

concentration, patient, conflict , get it off your chest , take a break

1. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to -----.
2. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her ----- .
3. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being-----.
4. You look **tired**. Why don't you -----?

negotiate, vocational , blame, come up with, join

1. Nasser has applied to -----the **company** where his father works.
2. I hope I can -----**a way** of solving this puzzle.
3. The accident wasn't your **fault**. I don't -----you at all.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a----- **course** at a local training college.

tuition, shake , make a start, got away with, play it by ear

1. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must ----.
2. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.
3. Do you have music ----- at the weekend?
4. Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He -----it.

Answers: 1. circulation 2.memory3. shake 4. diet 1. work experience 2.tuition 3.small talk 4. tailor-made 1. internship 2.proficiency 3.post graduates 4. Optional 1. get cold feet 2.beneficial 3. do exercise 4.pop 1. Spill 2. Seminar 3. shake 4. have a head for figures 1.get it off your chest 2. concentration 3.patient 4. take a break1. make a star 2. play it by ear 3.tuition 4. got away with

Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. Replace the underlined body idiom with suitable one?

Get cold feet ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end. Keep your chin up

What does the **body idiom** mean in the following sentence?

I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to **play it by ear**.

play it by ear
 -- to remain cheerful in difficult situations
 -- **to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops**

Replace the underlined words with the correct **gender-neutral word** from the box.

During the flight, the flight attendant will serve you drinks.

flight attendant
 -- stewardess
 -- firefighter

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A postman delivers your post. Postal worker

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it **happen**?

Replace the underlined word with the correct phrasal verb. Come about

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century.

Replace the underlined phrase 'to think of' with the correct phrasal verb. come up with

I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really get cold feet.

Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one.

have a head for figures

The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must begin. **Replace the underlined word 'begin' with the correct verb phrase.**

Make a start

I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

What does the underlined **body idiom** mean?

Can you point out my mistakes when I speak, please?

What does the underlined **phrasal verb** mean?

Do you have music lessons at the weekend?

Replace the underlined word with the correct word.

A wealthy country is a country that's economically and socially advanced

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century.

Replace the underlined phrase 'to think of' with the correct phrasal verb. socially advanced.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct phrase that gives a similar meaning.

Who is in charge of these children?

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct phrase that gives a similar meaning.

Complete the explanations with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Compromise, conflict, negotiate, patient, prepared, previous, track record

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you.....
2. When you are ready for something, you are for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a.....
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is.....
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being.....

Answers: 1. Negotiate 2. Prepared 3. Track record 4.conflict 5. Compromise 6.Patient

Use the suitable collocations to complete the sentences.

1. If you want to lose weight, you should every day.
2. If you send money to charity, you will to a lot of lives
3. You look tired. Why don't you ?
4. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll

answers 1.do exercise 2. make a difference 3. take a break 4. draw up a timetable

Complete the sentences with the suitable words

1. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a course at a local training college.

1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. Undergraduate 4. Vocational

Find the expressions 1–5, then match them with their meanings.

package holiday

sales pitch

target market

age group

department store

a people who are identified as possible customers

b a set of people of similar age

c a large shop that sells many different types of things

d a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product

e an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)

(1- e), (2-d), (3-b), (4-a), (5-c)

Circle the correct words.

1. Ali is thinking of **having/ taking** a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of **satisfaction/ secure** after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are **secure/ rewarding**
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful/ responsible** person
5. My friend has just got a **job/ work** at our local bank.
6. After a long **agreement/ meeting**, we managed to do a deal

Answers 1. taking 2. Satisfaction 3. Secure 4. responsible 5. a Job 6. agreement

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed

about (x2) as at in into on

1. Would you like to work a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good drawing and painting.

1. as 2. on 3. Into 4. about 5. about 6. at

Match the definitions with the words in the box. One word is not needed

proficiency vocational look into negotiate recall spill

1. relating to an occupation
2. discuss in order to come to an agreement
3. skill, experience
4. Remember
5. Investigate

1. vocational 2. negotiate 3. proficiency 4. Recall 5. Look into

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed

career, headphones, interpret, regional, rewarding, translation

1. Please listen to the music through so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also councils around the country.
4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.

Answers: 1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. rewarding

الوظيفة اللغوية Function		
No.	Sentence	Function
1.	<p>You can frame your open letter with advice structures, and back them up with your own experiences.</p> <p>Have you thought about ... ?</p> <p>You should ... no doubt about it.</p> <p>If I were....., I would ...</p> <p>My main recommendation is that you ...</p> <p>If I were you, I would ...</p> <p>You could.....</p> <p>Why don't you</p>	Giving Advice إعطاء النصيحة
2.	<p>We couldn't go to the stadium because / as / since there weren't any tickets left.</p> <p>as / since / Because I was tired, I went to bed.</p> <p>We were late because of / due to the traffic.</p>	Indicate reason اظهار السبب
3.	<p>We were caught in traffic, therefore / so we missed the start of the play.</p> <p>She worked hard; as a result, / because of that, / consequently, she did very well in her exams.</p>	Indicate result
4.	<p>However</p> <p>Whereas</p>	Comparison المقارنة

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

If I were you, I would study hard.

What is the function of using the expression " **If I were you** " in the above sentence? **Advice**

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

We couldn't go to the stadium **because** there weren't any tickets left.

What is the function of using " **because** " in the above sentence?

Reason

3. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

We were late **because of** the traffic.

What is the function of using " **because of** " in the above sentence?

Reason

4. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

She worked hard; **because of that**, she did very well in her exams.

What is the function of using " **because of that** " in the above sentence?

Result

5. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

We couldn't go to the stadium **since** there weren't any tickets left.

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

Reason

10. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Because we were so late , w couldn't meet the manager.

What is the function of using " **because** " in the above sentence?

11. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

He didn't come **because of** his illness.

What is the function of using " **because of** " in the above sentence?

12. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Hani came late ; **because of that**, he was punished.

What is the function of using " **because of that** " in the above sentence

Guided writing

الكتابة الموجهة

خطوات الحل:-

1. نكتب العبارة التالية :- There are many
2. نكتب عنوان الجدول.
3. ثم such as \ like
4. نكتب أول كلمة مع زيادة ing
5. ثم نكتب and أول كلمة من البديل الثاني مع زيادة ing ثم نقطة في نهاية الجملة.
6. ثم نكتب البديل الأخير مع زيادة ing على أول كلمة ثم is another ثم أول كلمة في العنوان ثم too ونقطة

Benefits of learning sign language

- * Challenge the brain
- * communicate with international community.
- * share and provide information

There are many benefits of learning sign language such as challenging the brain and communicating with international community. Sharing and providing information is another benefit too.

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول — the نحذف the ثم نكتب باقي العنوان بعد There are many
The advantages of reading

The advantages of reading

- increase vocabulary
- improve memory
- reduce stress

There are many advantages of reading like increasing vocabulary and improving memory. Reducing stress is another advantage too.

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال مثل What نتبع ما يلي:

What are the advantages of

نحذف What are the ثم نضع بقية العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال?

There are many advantages of

إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال How نتبع ما يلي:

How to

نحذف How ونضع مكانها ways ثم نضع بقية

العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال?

↓
ways

How to improve your English language ?

There are many ways to improve your English language such as.....

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **how to keep brains active**. Use the appropriate linking words such as: **and, too, also** etc.

How to keep brains active
* learn a language.
* play chess.
* do puzzles

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, **write two sentences about how to communicate effectively**. Use the appropriate linking words **such as: and, moreover, in addition to** etc.

How to communicate effectively
- listen carefully to others.
- build on others' ideas.
- pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- think before responding.

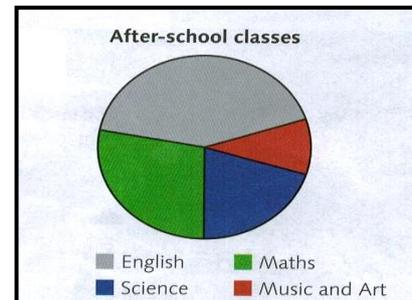
الجدول الذي يحتوي على أربعة بدائل نفس الخطوات السابقة مع ربط أول جملتين بفاصلة و نضع and بعد البديل الثاني. ونكمل حسب السابق.

5) إذا بدأ عنوان الجدول بكلمة السؤال **Why** نتبع ما يلي:

Why do? Whyshould	نحذف Why do ونضع مكانها
↓	There are many reasons that make....
There are many reasons that make	ثم نكتب بقية العنوان ونحذف علامة السؤال؟
	هناك العديد من الأسباب التي تجعل.....

Look at the table of **after-school classes** and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **after-school classes using Quantifies to make comparisons**.

Subjects	Percentages
English	45%
Maths	25%
Science	20%
Music and Art	10%



حل الموضوع حسب طريقة الكتاب

The most studied subject is English and the least is Music and Art.

Maths is more popular than science.

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **Compulsory education in different countries** using words and phrases of quantifies to make comparisons such as (**earlier than ,later than, less than, longer than, the least, the most ..etc**)

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5–16 years
Jordan	6–15 years
Turkey	6–18 years
Japan	6–15 years

Children in Turkey have the most compulsory schooling.

Children in Jordan and Japan have the least compulsory schooling.

In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children.

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write *two sentences comparing and contrasting watching sports on TV with watching sports live*.

Use the appropriate linking words such as: **in comparison with, but, more** etc.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
* exciting	* noisy
* comfortable and cheap	* uncomfortable and expensive

نلاحظ بأن
جميع بدائل
هذا الجدول
هي صفات

نستخدم is أو are في حالة وجود صفات

On the one hand, watching sports on TV is exciting, **being** comfortable and cheap. **On the other hand**, watching sports live is being noisy, comfortable and expensive.

Literature Spot B بقعة الأدب

A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الأخضر

الشاعرة: كريستينا روسيتي

The Poet : Christina Rossetti

الكلمات المطلوبة في القصيدة ومعانيها:

مدخل إلى القصيدة

1	speck	small dot or spot	بقعة صغيرة
2	swift	fast	سريعاً / رشيقاً
3	in accord	in agreement	بتناغم
4	stalk	the long part of the plant	ساق النبات
5	nest	the place where the bird lays eggs	عش
6	tender	fresh and young	يانع / نضير / مليء بالنضارة

The earth was green, the sky was blue:

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A Skylark hang between the two,

A singing **speck** above the corn;

A stage below, in gay accord,

White butterflies danced on the wing,

And still the singing skylark soared,

And silent sank and soared to sing

The cornfield stretched a tender green

To right and left beside my walks;

I knew he had a nest unseen

Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song

While swift the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did

Vocabulary

Is a **speck** something big or small (line 4)? **Small**

If something is **in accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)? **In agreement**

Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)? **Fresh and young**

What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)? **It lays eggs**

Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)? **It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves**

Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)? **Fast**

Comprehension

2 Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1) **content** she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) **flying in the sky**. It doesn't sing as it flies (3) **lower**. Below it, butterflies (4) **move quickly** in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) **hidden in** the cornfield. She (6) **imagines** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answer the questions about the poem.

1. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

Some word pairs alliterate (**singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16**), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), and silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14).

Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).

2. Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

4. WB/p.47 Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

The rhyme scheme is (a b a b). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

1. List the **colours** that have been used in the poem?
2. Which **phrase** in the poem means "in a joyful agreement"?
3. Where did the skylark have its nest?
4. What does the word "**two**" in line three, refer to?
5. Which colour does the poetess use to **symbolise purity and elegance**?
6. What do you think the green colour symbolize?
7. According to the poetess, who or what is the **other listener** المستمع الأخر?

Answers:

1. Green, blue and white.
2. gay accord
3. Somewhere among the million stalks.
4. The earth and the sky.
5. The white.
6. The freshness of nature.
7. The skylark's mate.

Around the world in Eighty Days By Jules Verne

Vocabulary

1. What kind of house is a **bungalow** (line 6)?
2. How does the word **hamlet** (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
3. What form of transport is a **steamer** (line 24)?
4. What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace** (line 30), and why did *Pasepartout's* face show this expression?

5. Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

Answers

1. a house with one floor.
2. A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses
3. It's a ship powered by steam.
4. It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. *Passepartout* wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far; as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough
5. **enclosed, palings:** The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

Comprehension

1. Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?
2. Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)
3. How does **Mr Fogg** deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.
4. Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?
5. Quote! How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?
6. How many people travel on the elephant?

Answers:

1. Because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
2. Because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.
'Growing warm'= means getting annoyed.
3. **Fogg** says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.
4. He wanted it for fighting.
5. 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40–41).
6. (4) four people : the guide, *Passepartout*, Sir Francis and **Mr Fogg**.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

calm confident enthusiastic unapologetic worried

1. The conductor is about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
2. **Mr Fogg** is..... that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
3. *Passepartout* feels..... about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
4. **Mr Fogg** remains..... while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
5. The guide is very..... about making the journey by elephant.

Answers: 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.

Sir Francis/ *Passepartout*/ Phileas Fogg

1. is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
2. thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
3. does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers: 1- **Phileas Fogg** 2- *Passepartout* 3- Sir Francis

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas

1. Time

Answers: (1- lines 20–21)

2. Money

(2- lines 49–51)

3. Transport

(3- lines 41–43)

1. 'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'
2. Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.
3. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce

Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

Suggested answer: Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer.

Suggested answer: I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23– 25).

Analysis:

[WB/ page.57]: Read lines 8–22. Making specific reference to these lines, compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.

Suggested answer: Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst Sir Francis gets easily angry, Phileas Fogg is calm and assured. In line 12, Sir Francis speaks in exclamation and short sentences: "What! Not Finished". In contrast, Phileas Fogg is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks "quietly", using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

Read the following extract from Around the World in Eighty Days carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"Yet you sell tickets from Baby to Calcutta," retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. "No doubt", replied the conductor, "but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad."

What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

Answer: was growing warm.

Read the following extract taken from Around the world in eighty days carefully, then answer the question that follow.

"No doubt," replied the conductor, "but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad."

Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

Model Answer: The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

Best Wishes