



تفوق في اللغة الانجليزية وحقق العلامة الكاملة



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الدكتور: سمير علي الجمال

٠٧٩٨٨٠٣٣٨٠

٠٧٨٦٣٩٨٥٥٤	اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير/تلاع العلي
٠٧٩٠٢٩٧٠١١	
٠٧٩٥٧٩١٦٦٤	مركز الواضح الثقافي / الاشرفية
٠٧٩٨٨١٨٢٣٠	مركز ابو بكر الثقافي / البقعة
٠٧٩٠٥٨٨٧٩٧	مركز الجوانا الثقافي / الهاشمي الشمالي



كيف ادرس لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية؟؟؟؟؟

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

وللتسهيل عليكم اضع هذه المراجعة الشاملة للمادة مقسمة الى ٤ اجزاء ، راجيا تنفيذ كل جزء مطلوب منك ثم حل الاسئلة المتوقعة والامتحانات المرفقة

مراجعة (١)

READING

COMPREHENSION

الصفحة الاولى في الامتحان

مراجعة اهم قطع المستوى الثالث وكيفية التعامل مع الاسئلة

مراجعة (٢)

VOCABULARY

الصفحة الثانية في الامتحان

مراجعة كلمات في فراغ + افعال ظرفية + اشتقات

مراجعة (٣)

Grammar

الصفحة الثالثة في الامتحان

مراجعة سؤال ٣ + ٤

مراجعة (٤)

Writing

الصفحة الرابعة في الامتحان

مراجعة تحرير + انشاء موجه وحر

مراجعة (١) READING

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

: نمط التعداد النمط الاول

١. شكل السؤال :

-----write down two of them/ these

-----write down these two / اكتب هذان الاثنان give two examples from

.....

-----write them down اكتبهما/اكتبهم

٢. شكل التعداد في الفقرة : يظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

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

(اكثر من اثنان) -----and-----. Also, -----

(فقط اثنان) -----and/ or/ as well as / also-----

(فقط اثنان) -----Also, -----

٣. تنزيلات الوزارة : ١. كتابة اثنان او ٣ او ٤ من المطلوب او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة + ان طلب ٤ وكتب الطالب ٣ يأخذ علامة كاملة

١. الإجابة: a. تحديد فقرة الإجابة : يحتوي النص المعطى بين ٣ - ٤ فقرات ولتحديد فقرة اجابة السؤال حاول البحث عن كلمات مفتاحية في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات بطريقة كوم قش وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارئا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها تتحدد الفقرة

b: تحديد شكل التعداد : ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملة أو جملتان)
إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

(النمط الثاني : نمط الاقتباس

١. شكل السؤال :

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير اتبين إن.....

/ اكتب الجملة التي تشير اتبين إن./.....

3. Find out the sentence which indicates/shows that.....//

ملاحظة هامة :

(اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (!) او (?))

الإجابة : تعتمد الوزارة على اعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال المساعدة وفي ٣ محلور :

١. اعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية مباشرة بعد that او خلال الفقرة وعلى الطالب البحث عنها بطريقة كوم قش وعند ايجادها ارسم الجملة على دفتر الإجابة كما هي .

٢. اعطاء معنى الكلمة المفتاحية بالإنجليزي بدلا منها بهدف التضليل مباشرة بعد that : اعتماد الطالب على حفظ معاني كلمات القطع الرئيسيه يكون مساعدا

٣. حذف that ووضع سؤال مقالي يبدأ ب-wh يحتوي كلمات مفتاحية تهدف لمساعدة الطالب في تحديد فقرة اجابة سؤال wh : الاجابة ستكون للسؤال بجملة من الفقرة المحددة .

اخطر الطلاب وزاريا :

١). عدم بداية الجملة بحرف كبير ٢. عدم وضع علامة التوقف في نهاية الجملة ٣. عدم ارفاق اي علامات ترقيم داخل

الجملة ٤. اضافة حرف واحد بعد علامة التوقف ٥. اي خطأ املائي في نقل الجملة ٦. نقصان اي كلمة من الجملة

٧. كتابة اول كلمتان من الجملة ثم نقاط ٨. الوزارة تختار جمل قصبيبيرة فان كان طول جملتك اكثرا من سطرين تكون جملة خاطئة = صفر

(النقطة الثالث : نمط الكلمات)

له ٣ اشكال رئيسية : تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالانجليزي + املاء و على تمارين خاصة بالكلمات

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

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

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

3. Replace the underlinedin paragraphwith a suitablethat has a similar meaning

4. استبدل الكلمة التي تحتها خط ... في الفقرة ب لها نفس المعنى

النقطة الرابعة: نمط الضمائر

What does the underlined pronoun..... In paragraph one refer to إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي في الفقرة الأولى

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

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

ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل -----it,its

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

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

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

Speaker/ speakers----- I, we

غالبا الجملة قبلها عادة ----- this

reader----- you

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

الخطاء الرابع : ١. ان اربط الاسم المرجع بصفه او محدد يجب ان توضع في الإجابة \$\$\$\$\$

النقطة الخامس : نمط الاقتراح

اقترح / عدد ٣ قصيه لها علاقة بالنص..... suggest /mention three ways for

الاجابة : يطرح الطالب سؤال : كيف حول الاقتراحات الممكنة وبالعربي او يفكر باي افكار تعدادية ويتحول افضل ٣ نقاط بإنجليزي مبسط ويبدأ ب ٣ اقتراحات/ تعدادات ويسعها تحت بعضها بارقام كالتالي :
ing

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

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

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

- اطرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي وصفهما في جملتين بالإنجليزي
مراعيا البدء كالتالي :

I think this is true that القضيةbecauseAlso, نقطة(1)(why)

I think this is true that القضيةthatAlso,نقطة(1)(how)

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really tried extremely hard, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day - and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

Question Number One (20points)

1. Anita enjoyed different things while studying in Jordan. Write down two of them.
2. The behavior and attitude of the Jordanian students to studying was shown through different ways. Write-down two of these ways .
3. Anita was willing to go to Jordan for many reasons .write down two of them .
4. Anita got two benefits out of her studying in Jordan. Write them down.
5. Replace the underlined **phrase** with a suitable **body idiom** that has a similar meaning .
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita is familiar with informal Arabic language.
7. Showing positive values at studying is advantageous to any learning .Think of this statement and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
8. Learning Arabic by foreigners can be difficult. Suggest three ways to help foreigners to learn Arabic easily.
9. What does the underlined word it refer to ?

1. delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people
2. appreciated the importance of their university education +and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. +They also showed extremely positive values
3. her father is originally from Jordan,+she grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. +she had never studied Arabic formally,
4. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills
5. put my back into it .
6. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.
7. Arabic 8+9 free

- مراجعة (٢)

VOCABULARY -

- تعتمد الوزارة على بنود خاصة بالكلمات وبانماط منوعة / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب في كل بند لتحقيق الفرعين **A+B**

كلمات في فراغ Question Number Two(15 points)

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

٥ كلمات منوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها
يعتمد السؤال على معرفة الطالب للكلمات الرئيسية المرفقة بالعربي)

Get cold feet, linguistics , abroad , make a start , vocational

1. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
2. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a..... course at a local training college.
3. Studying..... lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.
4. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'llat the last minute

طريقة الحل : ١. اكتب معاني الكلمات الصندوق بالعربي فوقها ٢. اكتب معنى اي كلمة تعرفها في الجمل ادناه ٣. اعمل افضل علاقه تربط كلمات الصندوق بكلمات الجمل وستحصل على الجواب (ليس من الضروري معرفه معنى الجمله كامله)

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

ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع **كلمة تحتها خط / ماذا تعني ؟** يعتمد على حفظ الطالب للافعال الظرفية والمصطلحات الجسدية

والكلمات المرتبطة بافعال **ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟ اهتم بالإملاء**
يعتمد النمط على حفظ الكلمات بالإنجليزي والإملاء (يحسب للطالب اي معنى قريب) (اي خط املاني = صفر)

I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really have a head for figures

What does the underlined body idiom mean ? الجواب حسب حفظ الطالب have a natural mental ability for

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

ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي (بتبع)

يركز السؤال على اعطاء الطالب فعل ظرفى او مصطلح خاطئ وعلى الطالب استبداله بالصحيح (اهتمام بالإملاء والتصريف)

When going into a masque , you should take up your shoes .

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one .

الجواب take off

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

بتبع

(يركز على استبدال العبارة التي تحتها خط بفعل ظرف أو مصطلح جسدي
اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف عند الاستبدال وما عدا ذلك = صفراء

I talked to my parents and I was able to tell them about my problems

Replace the underlined phrase in paragraph one with a suitable **body idiom** that has a similar meaning

استبدل العبارة التي تحتها خط بمصطلح جسدي لها نفس المعنى :

الجواب *get the problems off my chest*

E. Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box.

والعبارات التي تحتها خط بكلمة من الصندوق أدناه

Compulsory, contradictory, developed nation, tuition, optional, fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
2. Is Maths **a subject that you have to do?**
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club - it's **your choice**.

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

الاشتقاقات

1. (كلمات للاشتغال)
2. (كلمات للاشتغال)
3. (كلمات للاشتغال)

البند الاول : كلمات القطع الرئيسية (تحفظ الكلمات السوداء بالإنجليزي والعربي + املاء والبقية بالعربي)

1. academic	connected with education,	اكاديمي
2. Agriculture	practice of farming	الزراعة
3. Astrophysics	chemical study of the stars	الفيزياء الفلكية
4. Business Management	study of running a company	ادارة الاعمال
5. career advisor	One provides information to others to make choices about their training and work	المستشار الوظيفي
6. circulation	movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
7. colloquial	Words used mainly in informal conversations	عامية
8. compulsory	obligatory; required وزارة شتوى ٢٠١٦	اجباري

9. concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
10. contradictory	completely different and thus unable to both be true ٢٠١٧ شتوي	متناقضه
11. degree	a qualification given to a completed a course of study successfully	شهادة
12. dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water ٢٠١٧ وزارة شتوي	الجفاف
13. developed nation	a rich country with many industries, comfortable living, and an elected government	الأمة المتقدمة
14. diet/ dietary	food that a person or animal eats each day ٢٠١٧ وزارة صيفي	النظام الغذائي
15. diploma	Course certificate	دبلوم
16. drop [a course]	stop studying a certain subject at university	[إسقاط] دورة
17. Economics	Study of goods and services	الاقتصاد
18. Engineering	study of buildings roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
19. enrol	join a school, university or course officially	الالتحاق
20. fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
21. immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينغمس في
22. lifelong	continuing throughout your life	طول الحياة
23. Linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات
24. Marketing	study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
25. Master's degree	period of one or two years of study after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
26. memory	someone's ability to remember things,	الذاكرة
27. multilingual	speaking, reading or writing two languages or more	متعدد اللغات
28. multitask	do several things at the same time	تعدد المهام
29. nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
30. online distance learning	teaching and learning system carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت
31. Pharmacy	study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية

32. PhD	a doctorate	شهادة الدكتوراة
33. pioneering	introducing new methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
34. postgraduate	A student studies either a Master's or a PhD;	الدراسات العليا
35. private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
36. proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	إجادة
37. Psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
38. public university	a university operated by a government	جامعة حكومية
39. qualifications	official records for completion of a course	مؤهلات
40. simulator	any device simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي
41. Sociology	study of societies and the behaviour of people	علم الاجتماع
42. stand out	be much better than other similar people or things	وتبرز
43. tailor-made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	تفصيل
44. tuition	teaching, especially in small groups ٢٠١٧ وزارة شتوى	الرسوم الدراسية
45. tutorial	a teaching session spent individually or in a small group under the direction of a tutor	البرنامج التعليمي
46. undergraduate	Students not yet completed their first degree	المرحلة الجامعية الأولى
47. undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	تتعهد
48. utterance	something that is said,	النطق
49. vocational	describe a particular job and the skills involved	المهني
50. agreement	an arrangement to do something, made by two or more people, companies ..etc	اتفاق
51. be able to answer detailed questions	understand complicated questions and respond to them approp	القدرة على الإجابة
52. blame	say that someone or something is responsible for something bad	يلوم
53. corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation	الشركات
54. cryptophasia	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	لغة التوائم

55. dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area,	لهجة
56. do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	القيام بصفقة
57. domestic	relating to the internal affairs of a nation or country	الم المحلي
58. dominate	be the most important feature of something	تهيمن على
59. eat out	eat away from home	تناول الطعام خارج
60. evolve	develop gradually	تطور
61. export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
62. extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	على نطاق واسع
63. extraction	removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
64. fertiliser	a substance put on the land to make crops grow	الأسمدة
65. first language	the language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الأولى
66. give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	اعطاء بطاقة تعريف المهنة
67. goods	things that are produced in order to be sold	سلع
68. Gross Domestic Product	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي الإجمالي
69. import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
70. intentional	done on purpose	المتعمد
71. knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
72. machinery	machines, especially large ones;	الآلات
73. make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone	جري الحديث قصيرا
74. mineral	a substance present in some foods and is needed for good health	المعدنية
75. mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الأم
76. negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement	التفاوض بشأن
77. pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine	الشركات الصيدلانية
78. pop	Make bursting sound	يفرقع

79. punish	give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad behaviour	معاقبة
80. recall	remember a particular fact, event from the past	يذكر
81. register	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation	سجل
82. replicate	to produce a copy	اجر انسخ متماثل
83. reserve	something kept back , especially for future use ٢٠١٧ وزارة صيفي	احتياطي
84. sales pitch	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	كلام البيع
85. shake hands [with someone]	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	مصفحة
86. spill	flow over the edge of a container	انسکاب
87. tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	أقول نكتة
88. track record	The best recorded performance in a particular track-and-field event at a particular track. وزارة صيفي ٢٠١٧	سجل المتابعة
89. adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions	قابل للتكييف
90. ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
91. attribute	a quality considered to be good (in a person)	السمة
92. competent	having enough skill or ability to do something well	كفوء
93. conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention	الضميري
94. curriculum vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience	السير الذاتية
95. enclosed	surrounded,	المحاطة
96. enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement	متحسن
97. fond of	having an affection or liking for	مغرم بـ
98. full-time	working for the whole of the working week,	دوماً مكامل
99. headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears	سماعات الرأس
100. intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job	متدرب
101. interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one	مترجم

	وزارة شتوى ٢٠١٧ language into another	
102. keen	showing interest in ٢٠١٧ وزارة شتوى	حريص / متخصص
103. reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مراجع
104. regional	relating to a particular region or area	الإقليمية
105. rewarding	giving personal satisfaction	مكافئ
106. secure	free from danger	امان
107. Seminar	a class on a particular subject,	ندوة
108. surveyor	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or land	مساح
109. voluntary	done by choice	تطوعي
110. work experience	period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	الخبرة في العمل
111. financial	Relating to money	مالي
112. fees	Costs , charges	رسوم
113. debt	Money you owe	دين
114. motive	Reason for doing something	دافع
115. halls of residence	Accommodation provided by university	سكن جامعي
116. minority	Not many , the opposite of majority	الاقلية
117. tempting	Attractive , desirable	مغري
118. experimental	Part of experiment	تجريبي
119. pace	speed	سرعة
120. mimic	Copy, make the same sound	تقليد
121. stimuli	Things that make you interested	المحفزات
122. absorbed	Received	استو عبت
123. spectrum	Complete range of colours	الوان الطيف
124. sociologist	One who study human society and behavior	عالم اجتماع
125. psychologist	One who studies how people's mind work	عالم نفس

126. pension	Money saved over lifetime to be paid at old age ٢٠١٧	تقاعد
127. marketing	Promoting product , finding customers	التسويق
128. recruiting	Finding suitable employees	توظيف
129. calculations	Maths, work with numbers	حسابات
130. web enquiries	On line questions	استفسارات عن طريق النت

البند الثاني: مصطلحات جسدية يحفظ غيابا بالعربي والإنجليزي + املاء : Body idioms

- get (something) off one's chest** : - tell someone your problems يخفف عن صدره بالبوح
- keep one's chin up** : try to be cheerful ٢٠١٦ يكون مسرورا / وزارة شتوي
- play something by ear** : decide how to deal with a situation as it develops يفعل بدون تخطيط
- To get cold feet.** : to lose your confidence in something at the last minute يخشى فجأة
- to have a head for something** : have a natural mental ability for لا يقلق حول
- put one's back into something** : tried extremely hard يبذل جهد في

البند الثالث: تحفظ بالإنجليزي والعربي + املاء Phrasal verbs:

leave smb/smth out (sp)\$\$\$\$	not include (something or someone)	لا يشمل
point [something] out(sp)	to show something to someone by pointing at it	[تشير] شيئا
Carry out(sp)٢٠١٧	Do	ينفذ
Look up a word(sp)٢٠١٦	search and find information in a reference book or database	يبحث عن معلومة
Take off (sp)	to remove a piece of clothing, or the top of a container	يخلع اجزاء من ملابسه
Speed up(sp)	to move faster/ hurry	تسريع
Take up (sp)	to start doing something	يتخذ
Take away (sp)		
. Go ahead with (insp)\$\$\$	start, proceed	المضي قدما
Look at (insp)	watch	ينظر نحو
Look forward to (insp)	be excited about the future	يتطلع بشوق
look into (insp)٢٠١٦	to investigate	البحث في
Look for (insp)	try to find	يحاول ايجاد
Get over sth. (insp)\$\$\$	recover from an illness, loss, difficulty	يتغلب على
come up with (insp)	Think of / find	/ يكتشف / يجد
Get on(insp)	Continue doing	يستمر في
get away with(insp)\$\$\$\$	manage to do something without being blamed or penalized	تفلت من
Grow up (intra)	Spend childhood	يتزعر
Get up (intra)	get out of bed	ينهض من الفراش
Go away (intra)	to leave or go to another place	يغادر الى
Go back(intra)	to return to a place, a person, a condition, etc.	يرجع
come about (intra)\$\$\$	happen or take place	تأتي
get it off (sp)	tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يخرج ما يزعجه
Get around (insp)\$\$\$	Overcome/ find a solution to	يتغلب على

البند الرابع: تحفظ الافعال الظرفية مع حروف الجر المرتبطة بالجمل Phrasal verbs:

- Look ...up**a word in a dictionary ببحث عن معنى كلمة في قاموس
- Look ...for**.....something you've lost ببحث عن شيء ضائع

Look...forward tosomething exciting ينطلع بشوق

Getoveran illness, and feel better يتغلب على مرض ويتحسن

Getup.....in the morning ينهض من الفراش صباحا

Get ...on.....with your work and complete it استمر في عملك واكمله

Takeup....a new hobby يتخذ هواية

Take ...away.....some fast food يأخذ بعض الطعام السريع

Take ...off.....your shoes when you get home يخلع حذاءه عند الوصول للمنزل

Goaway.....from home for a holiday يذهب في رحلة خارجية

Go...back.....to where you started يعود

Goahead with.....a plan, and do it تقدم بخطلك

البند الخامس : **Collocations:** (كلمات مرتبطة معا) تحفظ غيابا وبالعربي والإنجليزي + املاء مع ما ترتبط به

1. Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule	يعمل جدول
2. Do exercise	Keep fit	يقوم بتمرين
3. Make a start	begin	يببدأ
4. take a break	relax	يستريح
5. do a subject	Study	يدرس
6. Make a difference	Change something	يوجد فرق

تحفظ المصطلحات التالية بالعربي

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
ask a question	يسأل سؤال
shake hands	يصافح
join a company	يلتحق بشركة
earn respect \$\$\$\$\$	يكسب احترام
cause offence \$\$\$\$\$	يسبب اساءة
.make a small talk	يجري حوار قصير
.do business	القيام بالأعمال التجارية
work as + مهنة	يعمل بمهنة
decide on	يقرر في
Translate into	يترجم الى
Talk about	يتحدث حول
Ask about	يسأل حول
.good at	جيد في

البند السادس: **gender** التذكر والتأنيث

يجب حفظ اسماء الجنس المحددة بما يقابلها من اسماء الجنس المحايدة + املاء

Gender -specific words	Gender -neutral words
Businessman , businesswoman رجل/سيدة اعمال	Business person

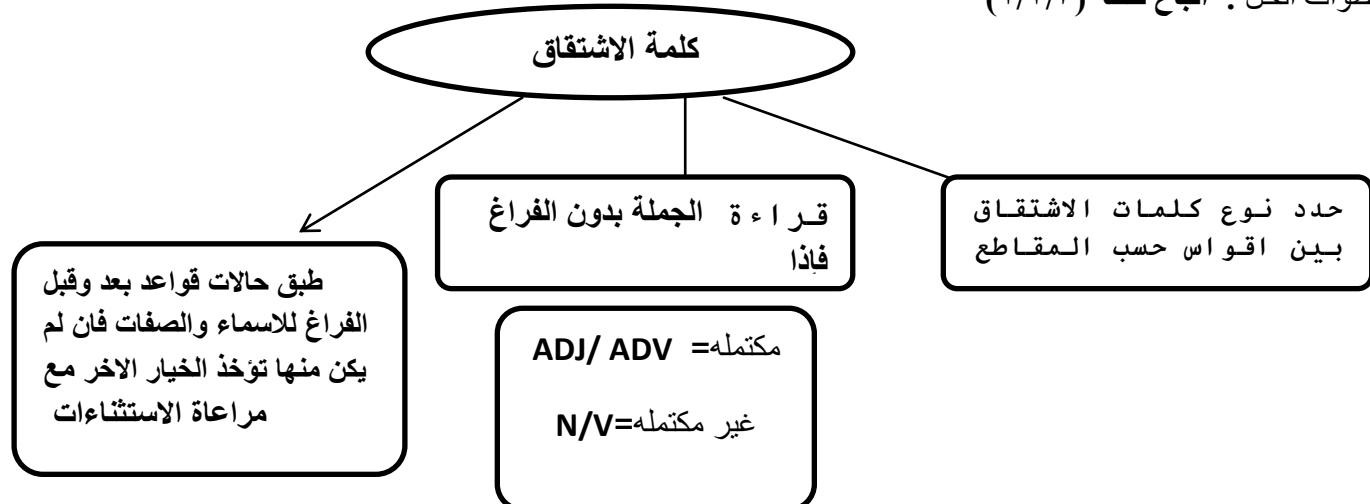
بائع / بائعة Salesman , saleslady	Sales person/ assistant
مدير / مديرية مدرسة Headmaster , headmistress	Head teacher
هي / هو He or she	They
الجنس البشري Mankind	Humans
ساعي / ساعية بريد Postman / post woman	Postal worker
مضيف / مضيفة طيران Stewards , stewardess \$\$\$\$\$	Flight attendants
لها / له His/ her	Their
شرطي / شرطية Policeman / policewoman	Police officer

البند السابع : الاشتقات Derivations

بالنسبة لسؤال الاشتلاق : الذي يعتمد على ملء الفراغ بـ adj أو v أو adv

اعتمدت الوزارة الشكل التالي في الاشتلاق : (٣ كلمات الاشتلاق)

خطوات الحل : اتباع خطة (١/٢/٣)



ist / - ncy / - ant/ment /nce / - /-ity /-y / -ion / -ness / - -er /-or	مقاطع الأسماء
ic/ - -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d / / ible/-less / - ful /-ent /	مقاطع الصفات
Ly	مقاطع الظرف
en/ fy / ize / ate	مقاطع الأفعال

حالات الأسماء

١. إن وجد بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
صفة	N	.....
المددات (the , a ,an , some , any , much , many all, .few, this , that , either , no	N	.....
حروف جر (in, on ,of , at , with ...)	N	.....
صفات ملكية (my, his , her , your , their, its , our)	N	.....
الملكية S	N	.....

حالات الصفات

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ
١ (very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات (استثناء ١)	Adj	N /.....
very , too , so , more ,) مكثرات صفات	Adv	Adj
be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound,) افعال معينة (	Adj	.....
look , appear		
be, become ,get , see , taste , find , smell, sound,) افعال معينة (	Adv	Adj
look , appear (استثناء ٢)		
3.	Adj	N
(be)Ly ظرف	Adj	.....
(modal)ly ظرف (استثناء ٣)	V1	
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being)	Adj	N /.....
Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being) (استثناء ٤)	Adv	v/ adj

1. What was the most **important**ever ? (organize, **organization** , organized)
2. **The**of al kindi was noticed all over the world . (achieve , **achievement** , achieved)
3. Two minutes in silence were spent **in**of the author . (**memory**, memorise , memorable)
4. **My**was to pursue my study in the U.S.A. (ambitious, **ambition** , ambitiously)
5. Jordan'swith Israel wasn't accepted .(agree , **agreement** , agreed)
6. Jordan valley has got a**soil** .(fertilization, **fertile** , fertilise) #####

1. Living without smoking is **very**(ideally, **ideal** , idea)
استثناء He was **very****organized** in his project.(succeed, successful , **successfully**)
2. The issue **looked**for most of us . (particularly, **particular** , particulate)
استثناء The girl **looked****annoyed** with his attitude . (particularly, particular , particulate)
3.languages are a problem for most interpreters. (region, **regional** , regionally)
4. She was **fully**on her parents . (depend, **dependent** , dependence)
استثناء He can **easily**this model . (**replicate**, replication , replicated)
5. The research about this issue **was**(sociology, **social** , socially)
Ali **was****boy** in English . (fluency, **fluent** , fluently)
استثناء Jordan **is****facing** a problem with International Monetary Fund.
(economy , economise , **economically**)
The issue **was****difficult** .(cretic, critisise , critically)

It has been **a****food** for the patients .^١ (**nutrition**, **nutritious** , **nutritiously**) (مثال تطبيقي)
1. حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع (nutrition, nutritious , nutritiously)

Noun adj adv

١. اقرأ بدون الفراغ : مكتملة المعنى : نحتاج **adj** او **adv**

٢. حسب حالات الصفات : يوجد قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده اسم لذلك نحتاج **adj** وحسب المقاطع فان الصفة هي

nutritious

All the programmes I watched were^٢ (مثال)

حدد نوع الكلمات بين اقواس : حسب المقاطع education) (educational , educate

adj v noun

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

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

٢. وحسب الجدول فان الصفة هي educational

هام : بعض كلمات الاشتغال في الكتاب يكون لها اسمين او صفتين وقد تلجأ الوزارة لوضع الاسمين بين الاقواس لذلك اعتمد على المعنى في الاختيار وركز على التالية ومعانيها

Nutrition تغذية	Nutrient مغذي
Marketing تسويق	Market سوق
Engineering هندسة	Engineer مهندس
Simulation المحاكاة	Simulator محاكي
Linguist لغوی	linguistics علم اللغويات
Attribute السمة	attribution الإسناد
Tutorial البرنامج التعليمي	tutor مدرس
Intern متدرب	internship التدريب الداخلي
Export صادرات	exportation تصدير
Interpretation الترجمة الشفوية	interpreter مترجم
Survey الدراسة الاستقصائية	surveyor مساح
Pharmacy صيدلية	pharmaceuticals المستحضرات الصيدلانية
Fertilization التسميد	fertilizer الأسمدة
Importation استيراد	import مستوردات
Creation إنشاء	creativity الإبداع

مثال : The process of needs high qualifications . .

(Interpretation , interpreter , interpret)

اشتقاقات متوقعه :

Memorize \$\$	Memory	Memorable
Evolve \$\$	Evolution	Evolutionary
Domesticate \$\$	Domesticity	Domestic
Intend \$\$	Intention	Intentional
Negotiate \$\$	Negotiation	Negotiable
Contradict \$\$	Contradiction	Contradictory
Compete \$\$	Competence	Competent
Extend \$\$	Extensive	Extensively

مراجعة (٣) Grammar

١- اسئلة تصحيح فعل : تكون في المواقف التالية

1. Indirect questions	2. Passive voice (personal)	3. If- clauses
4. Wish/ if only	5. Passive voice (impersonal)	6. Tag questions

انماط اشكال التصحيح المتوقعه :

١. النمط المعتمد : correct the verb between brackets :

1. _____ (v1)
2. _____ (v1)

او نمط ضع دائرة

كيفية معرفة موضوع التصحيح:

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

١. Indirect questions : الاسئلة غير المباشرة

لها شكلان :

١. وجود عباره do you mind قبل الفراغ بتصح الفعل ب ving

Do you mindme where the post office is ?(tell)telling

٢. اعطاء سؤال مباشر سواء yes/no او wh- يبدأ باشكال ال do ويتحول لغير مباشر يصح الفعل كالتالي :

- (wh-) Do+s+v1? _____ → V1
(wh-) Does+s+v1? _____ → V1+s
(wh-) Did+s+v1? _____ → V2

1. Do you live alone?

Could you tell me if youalone ?(live) → live

2. Does she live alone?

Could you tell me if shealone ?(live) → lives

3. Did she live alone?

Could you tell me if shealone ?(live) → lived

٢. Passive voice (personal)

لها شكلان :

قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	طريقة التصحيح
احد اشكال ال be	By +sub	p.p

The tunnel wasby the government .(build) → built

2. وجود فاعل غير عاقل قبل الفراغ ومفاتيح داله على ازمان الافعال العاديه فيصح الفعل حسب قاعدة الفعل في المبني للمجهول

1. The carusuallyin the morning . (clean) → Is cleaned (always /often/ sometimes/every...)
2. This carin 1985. (produce) → was produced (yesterday/ last / ago ...)
3. The carby the mechanic next week. (fix) → will be fixed (tomorrow / in 2020)
4. The law hassince 1990. (apply) → been applied (since/for /yet/ just/ never /recently...)
5. The filmat the moment. (watch) → is being watched (now/today/ nowadays/listen/look...)
6. After the car ..., we set out to Petra. (repair) → had been repaired. (after/ before/ when /by the time
7. While the car, it rained .(clean) → was being cleaned (while/as / when ...)

3. If –clauses

عند وجود احد ادوات الشرط التالية قبل الفراغ (if/ provided /as long as/ even if / when /unless) سواء اول الجملة او وسطها يصح الفعل حسب الشق المعطى في الطرف الاخر كالتالي :

If –clause (0)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are	s + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are
If – clauses (1)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	Will/may/can (not) +v1
If – clauses (2)	If + (v2/ were /had/ didn't +v1)	Would/might/ could(not)+v1
If – clauses (3)	If + (had /not+ p.p)	Would/might/ could have p.p

Plants die if theyenough sunlight (not get) → don't get
 If Hamdan **doesn't leave** at nine, hethe plane. (miss) → will miss
 If Ali **had** his own computer, hehis report now .(type) → would type
 If I **had encountered** any difficulties, Imy teacher.(consult) → would have consulted
 I **won't leave** now unless sheme money .(give) → gives

4. wish/ if only

عند وجود wish او if only قبل الفراغ يصح الفعل كالتالي : (التركيز فقط على الماضي) \$\$\$\$\$\$

1. Wish / if only موقف حاضر → v2
2. Wish / if only موقف ماضي/موقف حاضر ويتبعه ندم ماضي → had+p.p
3. Wish / if only Can +v1 → could +v1

1. I wish Italler (be) → were
2. Ali did not pass his exams. If only heharder last year. (study) → had studied
3. I feel ill. I wish Iso many sweets! (not eat) → hadn't eaten
4. I wish Iyour name . (can , remember) → could remember

5. Impersonal passive :

لها شكلان : 1.

1. It is/ was/ has+have beenthat(v) التصحيح ب → p.p
2. S+ **is**
Was + thought/ believed /said / proved / claimed(v) → to+v1
Has/ have been

مثال:

1. It isthat English is a difficult language to be learnt .(think) → thought
2. Ali was provedthe bank last night .(steal) → to steal

6. Tag question :

لها شكلان : 1.

1. S+v ,.....s? (v) التصحيح حسب قواعد الفعل في الجملة

The girls **slept** early ,they ? (do) -----didn't
الحل
We **were** tired last night ,we ? (be) -----weren't
الحل
They **don't eat** eggs ,they ? (do) -----do
الحل

2. S+.... ,v+s? (v) التصحيح حسب قواعد السؤال

1. The girls early didn't .they ? (sleep) -----sleep
الحل
2. We tired last night , weren't we ? (be) -----were
الحل
3. They eggs , don't they ? (eat) -----eat
الحل

بالنسبة لأمثلة إعادة كتابة الجمل :- Re-write.....



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

حدد المطلوب إعادة كتابته بأي موضوع حسب الأشكال أدناه :

1. Comparison	7. Tag questions)
2. Passive (personal)	8. Phrasal verbs
3. Passive (impersonal)	9. Miscellaneous
4. Wish /if only	
5. Conditionals	

اسم الموضوع	الشكل الوزاري في الاعادة		
	S	V	O
1. passive voice (personal)	S O		
2. passive impersonal say , think , believe, claim , prove	S+ (بأي تصريف) +that +S2 + فعل ادراك باي تصريف 1. It + v.passive (بأي تصريف) + من فعل الادراك that +S2 + 2. S2 + v.passive + من فعل الادراك to + v1		
3. passive impersonal say , think , believe, claim , prove عكسي	1. It + v.passive (بأي تصريف) + من فعل الادراك that +S2 + فاعل خارجي..... 2. S2 + v.passive + من فعل الادراك to + v1		
4. Conditionals (1)	----- . ----- so/اخواتها ----- ----- because /اخواتها ----- If -----		
5. Conditionals (2) (if-----unless)	1. If + جواب الشرط , مثبت Unless 2. Unless + مثبت جواب الشرط , مثبت if 3. If + منفي جواب الشرط Unless		
6. Conditionals (3) (advice)	S+should/ought to +v1 It would be a good idea for you to +v1 S+shouldn't /oughtn't to +v1 Have you thought about +ving ? If Why ? You		

7. Indirect question	(Wh -) +be/have/ modal/do +subject? Could you tell me..... Do you know Do you mind telling me Could you explain I wonder
8. Indirect question عَسْي	Could you tell me Do you know Do you mind telling me + Wh-/ if ++ s+ be/have/mod /+v1/v1+s/v2..... Could you explain I wonder Wh-??
9. Wish	S V O S + wish..... if only
10. Comparison (1)	A + فعل منفي +as +adj+ as + B B..... A + فعل مثبت + adj +er+ than B More+ adj B
11. Comparison (2)	A + اسم/معدود غير معدود +less+ فعل مثبت +than + B A .. A + فعل منفي +as + much/many +as B
12. Comparison (2)	A + فعل +as /like /similar to/) different from B B
13. Comparison	الشكل الرابع : يعتمد على اجراء المقارنات حسب الاساسيات وذلك بتحديد ان كانت الاشياء المقارنة بين طرفيين او واحد ومجموعة

طرق الحل للاعادة

1 passive personal

S V O
O _____

- أ. اشطب المفعول في الجملة بوضع X فوقه
- ب. نحدد الفعل في الجملة (يكون قبل المفعول)

ت. نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة

1- v1,v1+s -----	o+ am,is,are + p.p
don't doesn't+ v1-----	o+ amn't, isn't, aren't +p.p
2- v2-----	o+was,were+p.p
didn't+v1-----	o+wasn't,weren't+p.p
3- am,is,are+ving-----	o+am,is,are+being+p.p
4- was,were+ving-----	o+was,were+being+p.p
5-has,have,+p.p-----	o+has,have,+been+p.p
6-had+p.p-----	o+had+been+p.p
7- will / modal +v1-----	o+/will /mod+be +p.p
8.will+ be +ving -----	o+will +be+being +p.p
Mod +have +p.p-----	mod +have+ been +p.p

8- s+am,is,are going to +v1+o-----o+am,is,are going to+bep.p

9- s+ has to, have to+v1 +o-----o+hasto,haveto+be +p.p

10-s+ used to +v1 +o-----o+used to +be +p.p

1- s+ v + o → o + v.pass +p.p

Me,us,him,her,
it,you,them

I ,we, he, she it , you they

2- s+ v +o → o+ v.pass + p.p

ving

ving فعل مفرد

3- S + V + O → o+ v.pass +not +p.p

Nobody
No one
Nothing

ان كانت الجملة مزدوجة وتحتوي مفعولين يجب تحويل الجملتان

I cleaned the room after I had cooked the food .

The roomwas cleaned after the food had been cooked

مثال عام :

1- They have transported **goods** hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780. . .

Goods have been transported hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780

1- اشطب المفعول goods

2- نحدد الفعل بوضع خط تحته . (قبل المفعول) (have transported)

3- كتابة قاعدة الفعل :- 0 +has/have +been +p.p

4- قبل التطبيق مراعاة أي مشاكل:-

هام : اخطاء الطلاب : 1. انزال المفعول ثانية 2. عدم اكمال الجملة بعد المفعول 3. اي خطأ في املاء او تصريف ال (p.p) = صفر \$\$

2. Passive impersonal

هذا النوع يستخدم مع الافعال اللازمة (التي لا تأخذ مفعول) غالبا افعال الادراك مثل (say , think , believe, claim , prove)

وتكون الجمل على الشكل ادناه وتحول حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة :

(say , think , believe, claim , prove) باي تصريف +that +S2 + فعل ادراك باي تصريف +v+

3. It + v.passive (بأي تصريف) + من فعل الادراك that + S2 + v+.....

4. S2 + v.passive من فعل الادراك to + v1 v+.....

١. حدد فعل الادراك وتصريفه

٢. اكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب قواعد المبني للمجهول

٣. : طبق القاعدتين اعلاه حسب المطلوب

They say that the planet is in danger.

1- v1,v1+s ----- o+ am,is,are + p.p

It

is said that the planet is in danger.

The planet(is said to be in danger)

هام : ان كانت الجملة منفيه بأي شكل يجب اضافة not قبل to في الحالة الثانية

They thought that the man didn't kill his wife .

The man (The man was thought not to kill his wife)

هام : ان كان s2 على شكل ing يجب ان يرتبط بفعل مفرد عند التحويل

The believe that reading novels helps imagination

Reading novels.....(is believed to help imagination)

هام : ان كان s2 ناقصا يجب اكماله ثم الحل

They think that students who study hard achieve good results .

Students(who study hard are thought to achieve good results)

التحويل العكسي : الشكل الوزاري :

3. It + v.passive (بأي تصريف) + من فعل الادراك that + S2 + v+.....

اكمال الجملة+ارجاع فعل الادراك بالمجهول لاصلهفاعل خارجي

It is believed that watching horror films makes us aggressive .

Some experts

believe that watching horror films makes us aggressive . الحل :

4. S2 + v.passive + من فعل الادراك to + v1 v+.....

اكمال الجملة + s2+ v1/v1+s+ارجاع فعل الادراك بالمجهول لاصلهفاعل خارجي

Smoking was proved to cause cancer

Doctors : proved smoking causes cancer

3. CONDITIONALS

لها ٤ اشكال في الاعادة :

a. اعادة كتابة موافق سببية ب IF وآخواتها :

الشكل الوزاري :

----- . ----- / اخواتها -----

----- / وآخواتها ----- because -----

If

١. حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعه وضع اشارات (+) ان كانت مثبته و (-) ان كانت منفيه

therefore /consequently/ thus// as a result /that's how /for that reason So/ تبع بالنتيجة

و since/ as/ for / due to /because of / because

٢. اكتب قاعدة if : مع وضع جملة السبب دائمًا بعد if وان تعكس الاشارات في الجملة

١ مثال I didn't know your phone number , so I wasn't able to contact you
سبب (-) نتيجة (-)

If
If +s+had+p,p...., s+would+have+p.p

(+) (+)
If I had known your phone number , I would have been able to contact you

٢ مثال You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.
سبب (+) نتيجة (+)

If
If +s+hadn't+p,p...., s+wouldn't+have+p.p
(-) (-)
If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

٢١ اعادة كتابة جمل من if -----unless و العكس:

وذلك حسب ٣ قواعد :

1. If + مثبت	→ unless + مثبت	عكس جواب الشرط+مثبت
2. Unless + مثبت	→ if + مثبت	عكس جواب الشرط+مثبت
او		نفس جواب الشرط+منفي
3. If + منفي	→ unless + مثبت	نفس جواب الشرط + مثبت
be+not	→ be	
Modal+not	→ modal	
Have+not	→ have	
Don't +v1	→ v1	
Doesn't +v1	→ v1+s	

1. If it rains , I will stay home. + +
Unless..... + ..-.....
Unless it rains , I won't stay home

2. If it doesn't rain, I will go to cinema - +
Unless..... + ..+.....
Unless it rains , I will go to cinema

3. Unless she studies hard , she won't pass.
If
If she studies hard , she will pass
او if she doesn't study hard , she won't pass

٣ اعادة كتابة جمل نصائح ب if :

Rewrite the advice , using the words in brackets

الشكل اوزاري :

1. S+should/ought to +v1 →
It would be a good idea for you to +v1
Have you thought about +ving

If I were you I would +v1/
Why don't you +v1?
You could +v1

مثال You should practice the presentation several times. (were)

If.....

Why

You

الحل I were you, I would practice the presentation several times

الحل Why don't you practice the presentation several times?

الحل You could practice the presentation several times

2. S+ shouldn't /oughtn't to +v1 → If I were you I wouldn't +v1

You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

If
الحل I were you, I wouldn't look too casual .

4. ربط جمل باختيار اداة الشرط المناسبة :

Join the sentences using the suitable conditional word from the given box

الشكل الوزاري :

If , unless , as long as

يعتمد النمط على التفريق في استخدام ومعاني أدوات الشرط وعلى فهم الجمل المعطاة :

(Unless= مالم (as long as = حتى ولو even if = (provided that (if/when) اذا / عندما = (فقط اذا

Your new computer will last a long time. You are careful with it.

Even If , unless , as long as

الجواب : as long as
الحل :

Your new computer will last a long time as long as you are careful with it.

4. Indirect questions

سؤال مباشر يحتوي على الأفعال بالغامق سواء yes/no او wh-

Wh - +be/have/ modal +subject?

Could you tell me...

Do you know yes/no

Do you mind telling me if/ whether + sub + be/have / modal.....?

Could you explain

Wh-

... wh-

مثال ١ Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Could you tell me if your parents are joining us for dinner?

مثال ٢ where will they spend the night?

Do you mind telling me where they will spend the night?

Wh - +do/ does/ did +subject + v1.....?

Could you tell me...

Do you know yes/no

Do you mind telling me ... if/ whether + sub +

Could you explain Wh-

v1 /V1+s /V2 ..?

مثال Do you plan on traveling this summer?

Could you tell me if you plan on traveling this summer?

مثال Why did Sami leave early yesterday?

Could you explain why Sami left early yesterday?

ملاحظات هامة :

١. تحديد فاعل السؤال : يكون الفاعل في السؤال المباشر بين شقي الفعل :

Be (am, is ,are , was, were) فاعل ving /p.p صفة

Have (has, had) فاعل p.p

Modals (will, shall) فاعل v1

Do (does , did) فاعل v1

“ ” مثال : When will all your friends at school visit you “ ” ؟

Could you tell me when all your friends at school will visit you ?

٢. الاسئلة التي تسأل عن الفاعل ب who / what والتي يكون فعلها مباشرة بعدها توضع مباشرة كما هي بعد عبارة السؤال غير المباشر

Who built that enormous bridge?

I wonder who built that enormous bridge?

٣. الاسئلة غير المباشرة التي تبدأ بالعبارة : do you mind ing يجب اشتقاق ing من فعل السؤال ووضعه بعد mind

Can you eat a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind eating a healthy breakfast?

٤. ان نسي الطالب علامة السؤال في الحل = صفر وفي حالة whether نضع نقطة

where does the bus go from , please ?

٥. ان بدات الوزارة ببداية العبارة يجب اكمالها ثم الحل :

Could from ?

Could you tell me where the bus goes from

هام : التحويل العكسي :

الشكل المتوقع :

+ عبارة Wh-/ if ++ s+ be/have/mod /+.....

Wh-...+ be/have /mod

Could you tell me where the post office is ?

Where

الحل : where is the post office ?

+ عبارة Wh-/ if ++ s+ v1/ v1+s/ v2+.....

Wh-...+ do/ does/ did +s +v1

Could you explain when the concert started ?

When

الحل : when did the concert start ??

5. Wishing التمني

لہ شکلان :

- أ. نحدد الفعل في الجملة
 - ب. انزال كل ما قبل الفعل بعد wish /if only
 - ت. نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة او تطبق احد المثلثين .
 - ث قتل التطبيق، مراعاة النكبات

ال فعل في الجملة	ال فعل بعد wish	
1- v1,v1+s-----	didn't +v1	V2
don't doesn't+v1-----	v2	
2- v2 -----	hadn't +p.p	
didn't+v1-----	had + p.p	
3- am, is, -----	wasn't	
2. Are -----	weren't	
Aren't -----	were	
Amn't , isn't-----	was	
6- was, were -----	hadn't been	حاضر
Wasn't, weren't-----	had been	عكس الموقف
7-has, have-----	didn't +have	
Don't / doesn't +have -----	had	
-had -----	hadn't + had 68	
7- mod+v1 -----	mod (past) +not +v1	Had+ p.p
(will, shall, can, ...)	(would, should , could , ...)	
8- has to / have to + v1 -----	didn't +have to + v1	
9- don't / doesn't + have to +v1-----	had to +v1	

ملاحظة ١. ان احتوت الجملة *so* تحول الى *too* او تمحى

ملاحظة٢. إن كان فعل الجملة $\text{have to} + v_1$ في الحل يصبح $\text{didn't have to} + v_1$

ملاحظة ٣ إن احتوت الجملة الفعل regret متبع ب动词 vliving أو يكون الحال دائماً hadn't + p.p hadn't + p.p ان كانت مثبتة وبhadn't + p.p ان كانت منفية

ملاحظة ٤. عند عكس الصفات في الجمل لا نعكس الافعال في التحويل

ملاحظة ٥. الجمل التي تحتوي $v_1 + v_2$ تعداد بـ $wish + v_2$ بينما الجمل التي تحتوي $should + have + p.p$ تعداد بـ $wish + had + p.p$

1. The exam is too difficult	I wish ...the exam wasn't so difficult
2. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.	If only ...our team had played well
3. I have to go to in a tour	I wish ...I didn't have to go in a tour .
4. I regret watching this film	I wish .....I hadn't watched this film .
5. The exam was difficult	I wish the exam had been easy
6. They should practice hard before exams .	I wish they practiced hard before exams
7.Ali should have studied hard before exam	Ali wishes he had studied hard before exams

الشكل الثاني :

1. For each of the following sentences, write sentences using the verb wish / if only and the given words between brackets, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

لكل من الجمل التالية ، اكتب جملًا مستخدما الفعل wish والكلمات المعطاة بين اقواء

اذا كانت الكلمات تتوافق زمانا مع الموقف تعاد حسب طريقة المثلث

1. My brother **spends** too many hours talking on the phone (**not spend so many hours**)

I wish my brother didn't spend so many hours talking on the phone

اذا كانت الكلمات لا تتوافق زمانا مع الموقف تعاد ب **had .pp**.

2. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. (**take a map**)

If only she **had taken** map.

6. Comparisons

المقارنات

الشكل الاول :

A + فعل منفي + as + adj + as + B



1. Football **isn't as exciting as** basketball .
Basketball ...**is more exciting than** football .
2. Ali **isn't as short as** Ahmad
Ahmad **is shorter than** Ali
3. Reading books **is more beneficial than** watching TV
4. Watching TV **isn'tas beneficial as** reading books .
Watching TV...**is less beneficial than** reading books .

الشكل الثاني :

A + اسم/معدود غير معدود + less + than + B



A + فعل منفي + as + much/many + as B

1. Books have **less information than** encyclopedias.
Books don't have **as much information as** encyclopedias
2. Villages contain **less people than** Cities
Villages don't contain **as many people as** cities.

الشكل الثالث :

A + اسم /غير معدود/جمع معدود + less + than + B



B + فعل مثبت + more + than + A

1. Books have **less information than** encyclopedias.
Encyclopedias have **more information than** books

الشكل الرابع :

A + فعل منفي + as /like /similar to/ different from B



B + فعل منفي + as/like /similar to different from A

1. Ali is **similar to** Sami ----- Sami is **like** and Ali

1. Ali is ***different from*** Sami Sami isn't ***like*** and Ali

الشكل الخامس : يعتمد على اجراء المقارنات حسب الاساسيات وذلك بتحديد ان كانت الاشياء المقارنة بين طرفين او واحد ومجموعة

2. No exam is difficult as English exams .

English exams ***are the most difficult of all exams***

7. Phrasal verbs

الافعال الظرفية

لها شكلان :

1. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined word with a suitable pronoun and making the necessary changes :

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بضمير مفعول مناسب وعمل التغييرات الضرورية :

1. ارجع اولا للبند الثالث في مراجعه الكلمات واحفظ اي الافعال مفصولة / sp وايهما غير مفصولة insp

2. Sp = يعني ان المفعول يوضع بين الفعل وحرف الجر او يأتي بعده لكن ان كان ضميرا يجب ان يتوسط الفعل وحرف الجر

3. Insp = يعني ان المفعول يوضع بعد الفعل وحرف الجر ولو كان ضميرا

طريقة الحل :

1. استبدل الكلمة بضمير مفعول مناسب (him/her/it / them)

2. حدد ان كان الفعل الظرفي sp او insp حسب الحفظ المسبق وضع المفعول الضمير بين الفعل وحرف الجر ان كان sp وبعدهما ان كان insp واكتب الجملة مرة ثانية

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

(My mistakes = them) (point out = sp)

Can you **point them out** when I speak, please?

2. We'll look into **your complaints**.

(Your complaints = them) (look into = insp)

We'll **look into them** .

2. Rewrite the sentences with a suitable phrasal verbs :

يعتمد على استبدال معنى الفعل الظرف بالفعل الذي يتوافق معه حسب حفظ الطالب المسبق

1. That's amazing news! How did you **discover it**?

That's

1. That's amazing news! How did you **find it out** ?

8. Miscellaneous متفرقات تحفظ غيابا

1. This book ***changed my way of thinking***. (influence)

This book me

2. It was ***done accidentally***. (purpose)

It wasn't

3. Who is ***in charge of*** these children? (responsible)

Who

4. We had a great ***time***. (experience)

It was

5. How are Jaber and Mahmoud ***related***? (relationship)

What

1 influenced me 2 done on purpose 3 is responsible for these children 4 a great experience 5 is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

9. Question tags

هي أسئلة تكون في نهاية الجملة وتهدف لتأكيد معلوماتها . (أليس كذلك)
القاعدة العامة :

{ إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفي }
{ إذا كانت الجملة منفيه يكون السؤال مثبت }

الجمل المثبتة	الجمل المنفيه
S + be — , be + not + S ? Mod Mod not Have Have not She is happy, <u>isn't she</u> ? She can swim, <u>can't she</u> ? She has cooked , <u>hasn't she</u> ?	S + be + not — , be + + S ? Mod +not Mod Have + not Have She isn't happy, <u>is she</u> ? She can't swim, <u>can she</u> ? She hasn't cooked , <u>has she</u> ?
S + V1 — , don't + S ? V1+S doesn't V2 didn't She loves him , <u>doesn't she</u> ? She cleaned it , <u>didn't she</u> ? They sleep early , <u>don't they</u> ?	S + don't +v1 — , do + S ? doesn't+v1 does didn't+v1 did She doesn't love him , <u>does she</u> ? She didn't clean it , <u>did she</u> ? They don't sleep early , <u>do they</u> ?

اهم بالنکشات التالية :

* ١ اذا كان الفاعل اسم يجب تحويله لضمير في سؤال Tag يتاسب مع الاسم :

• اذا كان الفعل في الجملة احد التالية يجب ان يكون السؤال الذيلي كما هو ادناه :

[s + has to + v1, doesn't + s]

[s + have to + v1, don't + s]

[s + had to + v1 , didn't + s]

ex. They have to do it, _ **don't they** __?

let's +v1 , shall we? ----- **let's play chess , shall we ? .٣**

He'd **visit** them , **wouldn't** he ?

'd = would +v1 / Had + p.p 4.

He'd **visited** them , **hadn't** he ?

's = Has + p.p // Is+ ving/ صفة 5.

He's **playing** chess , **isn't** he ?

He's **played** chess , **hasn't** he ?

٦. يجب ان تكتب ال not بالاختصار في السؤال n't والا صفر

٧. يجب وضع علامة السؤال في الاجابة على دفتر الاجابة والا صفر

٨. اي جملة فاعلها **nobody** / **no one** تكون جملة منفيه ويكون فاعل سوالها

they جمل العرض التي تبدأ ب **shall** +v1 ب **I will** ب **shall I** ? يجعلها اكثرا تاكيدا

I will help you with it , **shall I** ?

الوظائف اللغوية

Language functions

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معانٍ معينة:

Comparisons: المقارنة

1. A is *adj+er than* B
2. A Is *more +adj than* B
3. A is *the adj+est of all*
4. A is *the most / least adj of all*
5. A is/ are *less/ more +adj/adv than* B
6. A is/ are *the most/ least +adj/adv*

Giving advice : تقديم نصائح

1. Have you thought about ...?
2. You should ..., no doubt about it.
3. If I were [coming to Jordan for
4. the first time], I would ...
5. My main recommendation is that you

Showing cause : اظهار السبب

1. -----because / as / since -----.
2. ----- because of / due to -----

Showing result : اظهار النتيجة

1. -----, therefore / so -----.
2. -----; as a result, -----
3. -----, because of that /Consequently , -----

Impersonal question / polite and formal : سؤال غير شخصي

1. Could you tell me...
2. Do you know...
3. Do you mind telling me
4. Could you explain

Expressing regret about the past : تعبير عن ندم في الماضي

S+ wish/ if only + had +p.p

Expressing wishes about the present: تعبير عن تمني في الحاضر

S+ wish/ if only + v2

Expressing inevitable consequence : تعبير عن نتائج محتومة

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+simple present

Expressing future outcome : تعبير عن ناتج مستقبلي

If+sub+simple present.....,sub+will +v1

Expressing imagined , impossible event in the future

If+sub+simple past.....,sub+would+v1

Expressing impossible past situations : تعبير عن مواقف ماضية مستحيلة

If+sub+past perfect....., sub+would +have+p.p

to check or query information.

اي سؤال tag question : We can't walk away, can we?

Formal way of reporting ideas, beliefs and opinions

1. It's believed that
2. English is believed to be

طريقة السؤال :

الطريقة الاولى : قراءة حوار و الاجابة على وظيفه كلام احد الاطراف

1. Read the following mini dialogue and answer the question that follows :

Sami : I am having an interview tomorrow and I am confused

Ali : My main recommendation is that you practice in front a mirror

What is the function of Ali's statement ? الحل : giving advice

الطريقة الثانية : دراسة جملة واعطاء وظيفة

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

Salma studied hard for her exams. Consequently, she passed them

What is the function of using the underlined linking word in the above sentence?

: الحل showing result

مراجعة (٤) Writing Editing

تحرير النص من الاخطاء

Editing : تحرير النص من الاخطاء

يركز الطلبة في هذا السؤال فقط على نوعين من الاخطاء (اخطاء املائية + اخطاء في تكبير الحرف) من المتوقع ان تقوم الوزارة بإدخال اخطاء اخرى (قوا عدية + في استخدام الكلمات) كما ورد في السؤال الثاني في الوزارة لذلك ارجو الاهتمام في هذا الجانب عند البحث عن اخطاء

*Spelling mistakes : اخطاء املائية

تركز على تبديل بعض الحروف في الكلمات :

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

من المتوقع ان يكون التركيز هذا الفصل على اضافة حرف او حذف حرف

Syptoms ----- Symptoms

Arithmmetic ----- Arithmetic

طريقة السؤال الجديدة : تحديد نوع الأخطاء المطلوبة

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times . You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes) . Find out these four mistakes and correct them . Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online postgraduate course in education . It is think that distance learning means that you don't socialize with other students? as you do when you are doing a face – to face course . It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our tototrs by email and there are a lot of different class discussion on the Internet .

طريقة الحل :

X	✓
postgraduate	postgraduate
It is think	It is thought
tototrs	tutors
students?	students

GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة
نموذج تعداد خصائص / مزايا الشيء : characteristics of 1.

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

Country people

- live in houses ,
- shop in small shops .
- Grow their own vegetables .
- live relaxing lives

Country people live in houses **and** shop in small shops. **They also** grow their own vegetables and live relaxing lives.

نحوذج حسنات / فوائد / اهمية Advantages / benefits/ The importance of 2.

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

The advantages of moving abroad

- get better jobs
- have new relations
- learn new traditions

Moving abroad **is good because of** getting better jobs **and** having new relations. **You can also** learn new traditions.

نحوذج سينات Disadvantages 3.

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

Disadvantages of using computers

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

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

نموذج سؤال 4. reasons /purposes/ why

There are many reasons that make جواب why such as : (1+v+ing) and (2+v+ing). Also , + جواب why + to (3+v1) and (4+v1).

Why do students study abroad?

- ✓ -increase employment prospects
- ✓ - build valuable job skills .
- ✓ Have the chance to study at top universities .
- ✓ Become more independent

There are many reasons that make students study abroad such as : increasing employment prospects and building valuable job skills .Also students study abroad to have the chance to study at top universities and become more independent .

نموذج سؤال 5. How/ Ways to / suggestions

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

How to draw up a timetable?

- look at the subjects you have to do.
- work out when to start .
- change the order of subjects
- set suitable time for each subject

You can draw up a timetable t **by** looking at the subjects you have to do and working out when to start .You can also change the order of subjects and set suitable time for each subject .

C.V 7. نموذج

This C.v is for مكان الشهادة . who lives in .. العنوان .. and who has got a اسم الشخص .. Moreover, he/ she worked as .. مكان العمل .. for اسم المهنة .. fromto...

Curriculum Vitae

Name : Hisham Khateeb

Contact details : 22 East Way, Irbid

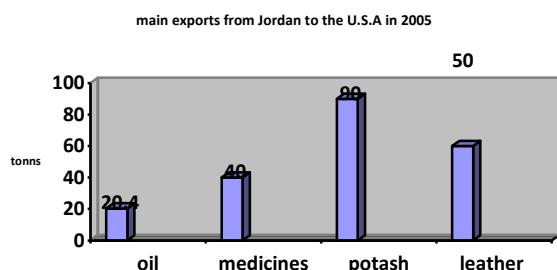
Qualifications and training : Degree in Physics (graduated 2009 /Yarmouk university)

Work experience : 2010-now : sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

This C.v is for Hisham Khateeb who lives in 22 East Way, Irbid and who has got a degree in Physics from Yarmouk University in 2009. Moreover, he worked as sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company from 2010 to now.

نموذج رسم بياني 8.

This chart shows the اقل نسبة .. and which indicates that اعلى نسبة was the highest , while was the least. It also shows that the نسبة اخرى was more than نسبة اخري .



This chart shows the main exports from Jordan to the U.S.A in 2005 and which indicates that potash was the highest, while oil was the least. It also shows that the export of leather was more than oil.

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

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

BODY

يتألف الموضوع على الاقل من ٣ فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و ٣ جمل داعمه للجملة الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجملة واحدة على الشكل التالي:

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

- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ١
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٢
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٣

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

- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ١
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٢
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٣

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

- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ١
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٢
- شرح لها +..... جملة داعمة ٣

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

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

مثال هام:

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

استخراج اسم الموضوع من المعطيات :

بعد كلمة يكون اسم الموضوع about

..... Write an essay **discussing** Write an essay

استخراج المطالib من المعطيات :

بعد **about** واسم الموضوع

ملاحظة : هذا القالب يناسب اي مقالة / تقرير تطلبها الوزارة

Writing blog post

كتابة المدونة الالكترونية

عناصر المدونة :

١. العنوان : title = يجب ان يكون قصيرا و جاذبا
٢. اسم كاتب المدونة : posted by
٣. المقدمة : introduction = عادة تبدا بسؤال للقارئ فيه تطلب فيه نصائح
٤. موضوع المدونة : subject / problem تتألف على الاقل من فقرتين
٥. الخلاصة : conclusion = تحنوي اعادة صياغه لسؤالك وتطلب من القارئ التدخل

Title
Posted by : a student
Introduction (مقدمة ثابتة)
<i>Do you know what I am going to talk about ? I am going to talk about اسم الموضوع . I have come up with some ideas but I really need your help ! Do get in touch if you have any ideas or advice that you think might help me to deal with such a subject .</i>
Body :
اكتب اي افكار عن الموضوع
.....
اكتب افكار اخرى عن الموضوع ,
.....
Conclusion (خلاصة ثابتة):
<i>I think that this subject still needs more ideas to be discussed, therefore can you help me with it . We could start up a useful conversation about it .</i>

Informal letter () رسالة شخصية

<p>p.o box 116 Amman Jordan June 14, 2014</p> <p>Dear friend ,</p> <p><i>It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason for that. Actually, I am writing this letter to tell you about</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">جمل حول الموضوع 4-6</p> <p><i>I have to go now because I have a lot of work to do.</i></p> <p>Best wishes</p> <p>اسمه</p>
--

Writing formal letter/

Address and date

**Name and address
of the company**

P.O BOX

Amman,

Jordan

June 26,2016

Greeting

Dear sir;

I am writing this letter to..... سبب الكتابة

BODY

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

توقيع

Your name

Writing formal letter Covering letter / applying for a job

كتابة رسالة رسمية / التقديم لوظيفة

**Name and address
of the company**

address and date

P.O BOX

Amman,

Jordan

June 26,2016

Greeting

Dear sir;

Introduction :

I am writing this letter to apply for the job of اسم مكان العمل at اسم العمل

You will see from my curriculum vitae that I have a Bachelor's degree in اسم التخصص .., as well as
اسم مكان العمل السابق substantial experience in

BODY

1. Reason of applying

I am now looking for a new challenge as , اسم الوظيفه الجديدة and I am interested in pursuing my goal at your اسم مكان العمل My developing skills show that I am ready to advance in this career , and the advertised position at your as اسم الوظيفه is ideal .

2. Further details and ambitions :

I am dedicated to this job and ambitious to develop it with all the skills I have to be better than it is now .

FORMAL ENDING :

Please contact me for a reference .I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

توقيع

Your name

LITERATURE SPOT B

عزيزي الطالب ستعطى مقطف من القصيدة او القصة وسؤال واحد فقط يتم في الاغلب الاجابة عليه من المقطف المعطى لذلك ادرس الاسئلة التالية ورکز عليها

" a green cornfield قصيدة على اسئلة"

First stanza:

1. What does the poetess mean by “the **two** “?
2. What does a singing speck over a corn imply?
3. Find examples to show that it was spring time?
4. What does the word “**speck** “mean?

الاجابات :

1. The earth and the sky 2. Implies that the cornfield was big 3. Green earth , blue sky , sunny morning , singing birds 4. Small piece

Second stanza:

1. What does the poetess compare the cornfield to?
2. At what state does the skylark keep singing ?
3. The poetss portrays beautiful picture in the second stanza. What is it?
4. What does the song represent for the poetess ? رکزززز
5. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique? رکزززز

الاجابات :

1. A stage 2. When soaring 3.the bird like a singer on the stage (cornfield) and the butterflies are like the audience 4. Continuity of life 5. “ And still the singing skylark soared” the poetess adds rhythm and link dissimilar words together

Third stanza:

1. What two examples show that the cornfield was big ?
2. What helped the poetess to know that there was a nest unseen ? رکزززززز
3. What do the words “ **tender/ stalks** mean ?

الاجابات :

1. The cornfield stretched a tender green + Somewhere among the million stalks
2. 1. The bird keeps going up and down on a certain spot on the cornfield 2. It’s spring time when birds sit on their eggs
3. fresh and young/ The main stem of a plant

Fourth stanza:

1. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
2. What is the theme of this poem?
3. What does the “**the moments slid** “ indicates ?
4. Find a word that means “**fast**”

الإجابات :

1. 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
2. A celebration of life , nature and love
3. The poetess was enjoying her time and forget herslf .
4. Swift

Around the world in 80 days اسئلة على

1. **The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'**

For what reason did the train stop ?

#What made Sir Francis Cromarty annoyed when talking with the train conductor?

2. **'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'**

#what does Fogg mean by “we will …” ?

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?

3. **'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'**

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew that the way—'

Why would the delay be a disadvantage for Fogg?

4. **There was nothing to say to so confident a response. Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.**

Who was the confident person the narrator meant by ?

find an expression to mean “looking for things in all over a place ?

5. **Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes.**

find an expression of pain and unhappiness

6. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

7. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused.

What expression is used to show that the Indian refused to rent the elephant directly without further explanation?

Why did Fogg want to hire the elephant ?

8. Compare the train and the elephant. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

9. What does the story tell us about the character of Fogg?

10. What does the story tell us about the character of Francis ?

الإجابات :

1. #The railway isn't finished

because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

2. # he will still complete his journey in eighty days

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.

3. # because time is an important element in this journey

4. # 'Mr Fogg

from end to end

5. # wry grimace

6. # He wanted it for fighting.

'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight

7. # point-blank

to complete his journey to Allahabad .

8. ; 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.

9. Fogg : confident , calm , well –prepared , persistent

10. Francis : easily annoyed , desperate ,

عزيزي الطالب بعد الانتهاء من المراجعه قم بحل الاسئلة المقترحة على المادة والتي يمكنك الحصول عليها من جميع المكتبات او قم بالالتحاق باحد دوراتي للمراجعه في المراكز التالية وفي المواعيد المرفقة ادناه :

اسم المركز	موعد الدورة :	الوقت	التاريخ	المادة
اكاديمية سمير الجمال للتدريب والتطوير / تلاع العلي .٠٧٩٠٢٩٧٠١١		٦-٣	الخميس ٥/١٠---الاحد ٥/١٣	انجليزي م ٤
		١٢-٩	السبت ٥/١٩---الثلاثاء ٥/٢٢	انجليزي م ٤
		١٢-٩	بعد الافطار ٦/١-----الثلاثاء ٦/٥	انجليزي م ٣
		١٢-٩	الاثنين ٦/١١-----الخميس ٦/١٤	انجليزي م ٤
مركز الواضح الثقافي / الاشرفية .٠٧٩٥٧٩١٦٦		٦-٣	الاربعاء ٦/١٠---السبت ٦/١٠	انجليزي م ٤
مركز ابو بكر الثقافي / البقعه .٠٧٩٨٨١٨٢٣		٦-٣	الاثنين ٦/١١-----الخميس ٦/١٤	انجليزي م ٤
مركز الجوانا الثقافي / الهاشمي الشمالي .٠٧٩٠٥٨٨٧٩٧		٦-٣	الجمعة ٦/١-----الثلاثاء ٦/٥	انجليزي م ٤

ليلة الامتحان ستكون فقط في اكاديمية سمير الجمال / تلاع العلي .٠٧٩٠٢٩٧٠١١

لغة انجليزية م ٤	د. سمير الجمال	الجمعة ٢٠١٨/٧/١٣	٦-٣	٢٥ دينار	المادة	التاريخ
لغة انجليزية م ٣	د. سمير الجمال	السبت ٢٠١٨/٧/١٤	٦-٣	٢٥ دينار		

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح