

مراجعة القواعد و المفردات  
المستوى الرابع

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# GRAMMAR

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# UNIT 7

## DERIVATION

### Noun :

ment / \_tion / \_ation / \_sion / \_hood/ \_ship / \_dom / \_ce / \_ance / \_ity / \_ist / \_ness / \_er  
/ \_or ]

يأتي اسم في الحالات التالية :

#### 1. After prepositions such as: in , on , at , of , from , with , without , before , after:

بعد حروف الجر

-There is a lot of.....in industrial zones.  
( pollute ,                    **pollution** ,                    polluted)

#### 2. After articles such as: ( a , an , the) unless they are followed with nouns:

بعد الأدوات المحددة :

-We have taken a.....to start a new business next month.  
( decide ,                    **decision**                    decide                    decided

#### 3. When the space comes between ( the.....preposition):

بين الأداة the و حروف الجر:

-The.....of environment is a result of pollution.  
( destruct                    , **destruction** ,                    destructive)

#### 4. After quantifiers such as: much , little ,some ,any ,no:

بعد أدوات تحديد الكميات :

-There is little.....in our area.  
( develop ,                    **development** ,                    developed)

#### 5. After possessive pronouns such as: my/his/her/our/their/your/its/ or a apostrophe "s":

بعد ضمائر الملكية :

-You should listen to my.....  
( advisable ,                    advise ,                    **advice**)

#### 6. When the space comes at the beginning of the sentence followed by a verb:

عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعا بفعل.

-.....is bad for environment.  
( **pollution** ,                    polluted ,                    pollute)

#### 7. After adjectives:

بعد الصفات :

- A stressful.....causes stress.  
( **situation** ,                    situational ,                    situated)

### **2 Adjectives:**

Ful /ent/ ant/ ous/ able/ ible/ ary/ ic/ al/ ive/ ing /ed/ent /ate:

Use an adjective in the following cases:

نستخدم صفة بعد أفعال الكينونة :

#### 1. After verb to be such as: be , am , is , are , was , were , been and being:

-Reading the labels on food contents is.....for you.  
( benefit ,                    **beneficial** ,                    beneficially)

#### 2-After intensifiers such as: quite /rather/too/so/abit/slightly,very ;

بعد المشدّدات:

-Nabeela is quite.....  
( intelligence , **intelligent** , intelligently)

**3. After adverbs such as : completely , interestingly , extremely ,etc.:**

بعد الظروف:

- Ahmad was completely.....in English.  
( fluency , fluently , **fluent**)

**4. Before nouns:**

قبل الأسماء :

- Rain is an.....source of water.  
( importance , importantly , **important**)

**5. After (The most.....) or between( as.....as)and(more.....than)**

بين أدوات المقارنة :

-Amman is as.....as Aqaba.  
( **attractive** , attraction , attract)  
-My brother is more.....than my sister. She is always willing to help.  
( help , **helpful** , helpfully)  
- Mountain climbing is the most.....sport.  
( **dangerous** , danger , dangerously)

**6. After verbs like( seem , look , feel , sound , become , get):**

بعد مجموعة الأفعال المذكورة أعلاه :

-Osama looks.....in his military uniform.  
( impression , **impressive** , impress)

**3-Adverbs:**

**1. when the space comes at the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma:**

نستخدم الظروف عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعاً بفاصلة :

-....., we were given prizes for our effort.  
( interesting , **interestingly** , interest)

**2. Before adjectives:**

قبل الصفات :

-Lama is.....beautiful.  
( extreme , **extremely** , extremity)

**3. Between the helping verb and the main verb:**

بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل الرئيسي :

-The operation was.....carried out.  
( success , successful , **successfully**)

**4. At the end of the sentence to say how something happened:**

نهاية الجملة لتصف كيفية حدوث الفعل :

-She was playing the piano.....  
( **beautifully** , beautiful , beauty)

**Verbs :**

**1. After modal verbs such as:**

بعد الأفعال الشكلية :

Will/shall/can/may/might/must/could/would/should/:

-We must.....our level in English.

(improvement , improved , **improve**)

**2. After (to) as an infinitive:**

: to بعد

-I hope to.....from your experience.

(beneficial , **benefit** , beneficially)

**3. After subject pronouns such as( he / she / we / you / they / I / who)**

بعد ضمائر الفاعل :

-People are known by the ones they.....with.

(social , **socialize** , socially)

- Teachers are people who.....others.

(education , **educate** , educated)

**Test :**

**fill the spaces with the correct word form:**

1. We have taken a.....not to do it again.

(decide , decision , decisive , decisively)

2. It is recommended that all diets should be.....with vitamins.

(fortified , fortification , fortify)

**Using the dictionary entry below , choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blanks .write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET . ( 4.ps)**

1- In the 21<sup>st</sup> century many people may use new sources of -----

2-The workers of the factory were so ----- in doing their job .

**Energy , Energetic**

**Energetic** (adj) very active physically and mentally .

**Energetically** (adv) to do something actively

**Energy** (n) Power to do work that produces light , heat , or motion .

verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Administrate	Administration	Administrative	-
archaeologist	Archaeologist archaeology	archaeological	archaeologically
build	Building/builder	-	-
Complete	completion	Complete	Completely
destroy	Destruction	destroyed	-
-----	efficiency	efficient	efficiently
-----	inefficiency	inefficient	Inefficiently
excite	excitement	Excited/exciting	-

extend	Extension	extending	-
finance	finance	financial	financially
-	History/historian	historical	historically
-	mathematics	Mathematical/cian	mathematically
-	nature	natural	naturally
-	peace	peaceful	peacefully
remind	reminder	reminding	-
reside	residence	residential	-
threaten	threat	Threatening	-
vary	variety	varying	varyingly
	ability	able	ably
amaze	amazement	Amazed amazing	Amazedly amazingly
astonish	astonishment	astonished	astonishingly
develop	development	developed	
economize	economy	economic(al)	economically
	Music/ musician	musical	musically
motivate	motivation	motivational	Motivationally
construct	construction	constructive	constructively
	skill	skillful	skillfully
popularize	popularity	popular	popularly
	importance	important	importantly
appeal	appeal	appealing	appealingly

1. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great----- beauty. (nature)
2. Careless drivers can seriously----- the safety of pedestrians. (threat)
3. In my city there is a wide ----- of entertainments to choose from. (vary)
4. I'd like to live in a small----- **village** near the sea. (peace)
5. I'll never forget the ----- I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
6. To my----- I got over 90% in the exam. (amaze)
7. Many children find young animals **very**----- . (appeal)
8. It has been a ----- year for the tea industry. (disaster)
9. Unemployment is falling as more people to find ----- work. (permanence)
10. ----- changes in the climate often start the process of desertification.(nature)
11. We must ----- ourselves to new lifestyles in foreign countries.(adaptation)
12. You should ----- the amount of sugar and fat you eat in order to keep fit.  
(reduction)
13. The tourists visited many ----- sites yesterday. (history)
14. This answer is ----- different from yours. (complete)

**do . does .did .done**

a job , experiments, research, shopping, homework, a lot of damage, best, a favour, an exam, exercise .

**Make ,makes, made ,making**

arrangement , effort, suggestion, a promise, decision, a lot of mistakes, success, progress, an excuse, money.

**Make / do**

1. Can I ..... a suggestion? What about watching TV ?
2. If you make a mistake, you have to ..... your homework again.
3. accidents could ..... a lot of damage to cars.

**Making ,doing** : was ,were : She was ..... her job . **doing**  
**Made , did** :yesterday , ago , last : She ..... her shopping yesterday . **did**  
**Made ,done** :has , have, had :She has ..... her job . **done**

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **come down** " mean in this sentence?

1- I wish the price of petrol would **come down**.

.....  
**Decrease**

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **came across** " mean in this sentence?

2- Last night, I **came across** my old photographs.  
I haven't seen them in years.

.....  
**found by chance**

3-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **came out**." mean in this sentence?  
After the rain had stopped, the sun **came out**.

.....  
**Appeared / become visible**

4-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **came over** " mean in this sentence?

1- Every week , I **come over** my relatives ..

.....  
**-visit**

5-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **come round** " mean in this sentence?

1- after a big operation , he **came round** .

.....  
**-recovered after being unconscious**

6-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **come up** " mean in this sentence?

1- I heard that your new job **came up** .

.....  
**- become available**

7-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **come up** " mean in this sentence?

1- Every day , your name **comes up** .

.....  
-was mentioned /is mentioned

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **do up** " mean in this sentence?

1- Who can **do up** my room ?

.....  
Tidy –redecorate

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **Do up** " mean in this sentence?

1- I cant **do up** my shoes .

.....  
- tie

**I want to do up my seat belt : fasten**

2-What does the underlined phrasal verb " **do away with** " mean in this sentence?

1- I want to **do away with** my old shirt .

.....  
- Get rid of

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **do without** " mean in this sentence?

1- I want to **do** the project **without** a plan .

.....  
- not have something and manage in spite of this .

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **make up** " mean in this sentence?

1- I want to **make up** a story / an excuse in order not to be punished .

.....  
- invent

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **make up** " mean in this sentence?

1- I want to **make up** my previous week In order to finish all my work .

.....  
-replace something lost or missing .

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **make of** " mean in this sentence?

1- I want to **make of** a lot of my friends in order To be a nice friend .

.....  
- think about/understand

**come down** : fall / decrease

**give up** :stop

**keep on** : continue

**Reported speech**

**REWRITE :**

1 "I've broken my glasses."

She said that .....

She had broken her glasses .

2 " I am doing my homework now".

Ahmad said that .....

He was doing his homework then .

3 "I'll play with you here tomorrow."

Anwar told her friend .....

She would play with her there the day after .

\*\*\*\*\*

1. "Did Fadwa see the doctor?"

He wanted to know .....

If Fadwa had seen the doctor .

2 "Can I borrow your book?"

Anwar asked his friend.....

If he could borrow his book .

3- Are you coming ,Ali ?

I asked .....

If he was coming .

\*\*\*\*\*

2- "Do you have an anti- virus programme on your computer?"

He asked me .....

If I had an anti-virus programme on my computer .

3. " Does Mahmoud's father work in the city or in the village?"

Sami wanted to know.....

4- Does your fathers watch T.v in Ali"s Farm .

Anwar asked her friends .....

If their fathers watched T.V in Alis Farm .

\*\*\*\*\*

1- "How much do you water the trees ?"

I wanted to know .....

How much I watered the trees .

2- ."What can your brother do?"

I asked him.....

what his brother could do.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences:**

1. Laila : "I was writing a letter to my friend."

Laia said that she ..... a letter to his friend.

(wrote , has been writing , **had been writing**)

2.**Are** you hungry ?

I asked Laila If she .....

**Was** hungry, were hungry , are hungry



## UNIT 8

1. I prefer living in the town , ..... my brother prefers the country.  
(**whereas**, on the other hand, instead of)
2. Travelling by car is very cheap. .... , flying is much quicker.  
(Whereas, **On the other hand**, instead of)
3. some people enjoy living in the town .....I prefer the country .  
(**Whereas**, In comparison with, Instead of)
4. .... flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.  
(Whereas, **In comparison with**, Instead of)

### نمط الوزارة الجديد :

1- I will drink coffee . I won't drink tea . ( **instead of** )

.....  
Instead of drinking tea , I will drink coffee .

I will drink coffee instead of drinking tea.

2-modern mobiles are beautiful. They are expensive . ( **but** )

.....  
Modern mobiles are beautiful but they are expensive .

3- Ahmad has twelve brothers , whereas Ali has only six .

**In comparison with** .....

Ali , Ahmad has twelve brothers .

4-Ship journeys are often slow .plane journeys.(**in comparison with** )

.....  
In comparison with plane journeys , ship journeys are often slow .

5- Samira studied very well . she failed the final exam . ( **although** )

Samira failed the exam although she studied very well .

Although Samira studied very well , she failed the final Exam .

\*\*\*\*\*

1. Some people are moving to the country permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekends homes.  
(**whereas**)

2. Arabic has twenty eight letters. English has only twenty six.

(**in comparison with**)

3. capital cities are overcrowded. people still move to live there. (**Although**)

4-Ahamd is good .Ali is not good ,he has got high marks .

( **and although** )

5- Ali is tall .

( **on the other hand** )

وقد يضع لك الأداة هو في المنتصف أو البداية

## UNIT 9

تصحيح الأفعال : الفعل الاول على causative و فيه نحول الفعل للتصريف الثالث .

1. We didn't build our own house. We **had** it ----- by a local builder.

(**build**)

2. Ahmad didn't make the shirt himself. He **had** it ----- . (make)
3. People don't service their cars themselves; they **have** them ----- .  
(service)
4. Did you redecorate the room yourself? No, I **had** it----- .  
(redecorate)
5. Did Ahmad take his own Jacket ? No, he **had** it ----- out.  
(take)
6. He is **having** his car----- tomorrow .  
(repair)
7. She tried mending her dress but she couldn't. She **had** it ..... (mend)
8. we didn't build our house . we..... By a local builder .( build )

**1-built ,2- made ,3- serviced ,4- redecorated , 5-taken , 6-repaired ,  
7- mended 8-had it built .**

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself.  
He had .....  
His computer repaired .
2. She doesn't clean her room herself .  
She has .....  
Her room cleaned .
- 3- They don't clean the car themselves .  
They .....  
Have the car cleaned .

### UNIT 10

**تصحيح الافعال : الفعل الثانى على past perfect continuous و فيه نحول الفعل للتصريف had been ( ing )**

1. Fossett was particularly pleased with this record. He ----- for six years.  
(be / try)
2. When Mr Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He had ----- for five days. (be , climb)
3. Ali was very tired at the end of the day. He had been ----- for over five hours. (work)
4. Ali finally passed his driving test. He----- the test three times **already**.  
(take)
- 5- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. I and Ali -----  
all the food ourselves . (make)

**had been trying , been climbing , working , had taken, had made** ,

- هنا لدي ملاحظتان : 1- اذا رأينا recently , so far , yet , already , ولم نرى بين الاقواس be  
نستخدم had+v3 . لكن هذا الامر بعيد لانه كان للمستوى الثالث .  
2- ملاحظة هامة جدا و قد يتم وضعها للايقاع بطالب التوجيهي و هي :  
3- لا تنسى حذف e عند اضافة ing

**This letter should have ..... by Ahmad . he is good.(be/ write)  
هنا الجواب been written لانها باسف و الدليل و جود by بعد الفراغ .**

1. when I entered, Ali-----already-----home.(go)
2. Ali didn't play because he-----already-----the film. (see)
3. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He -----  
before.(not/fly)

## UNIT 11

لا تنسى في passive أي جملة تبدأ ب no تنفيذها .

المودلز ..... must , may , might , can , shall , should , have to , has to , had to ,  
ننزل المودلز ثم be ثم تصريف ثالث

**S+ modals + V + O===== O modals be V3**

1- They can transport goods hundreds of kilometers inside china .

Goods .....

Can be transported hundreds of kilometers inside china .

2- The government must compensate the farmers for the loss of their crops.

The farmers .....

must be compensated for the loss of their crops .

3-I will make all these arrangements for the party .

All these arrangements .....

Will be made for the party .

6. The farmer should water the plants in order to grow.

The plants .....

Should be watered in order to grow .

7. The government had to move people from their homes before building the dam.

People .....

Had to be moved from their homes before building the dam.

\*\*\*\*\*

**S + V2 + O**

**O was/were + v3**

1-The technicians fitted the halls with special lights.

The halls .....

2- The technicians made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnels.

The halls.....

3- The governments completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel.

The original Mont Blanc Tunnel .....

4- The technicians designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.

The tunnel.....

5- The fire killed thirty-nine people in the tunnel when a lorry caught fire.

Thirty-nine people.....

6- The lorry started the fire when it crashed into the tunnel.

The fire .....

7- It was more than two days before the fire fighters put out the fire.

The fire .....

8- People saw smoke coming out the forest.

Smoke .....

9- The government built the tunnels after the tragic fire in 1999.

The tunnels .....

**Answers:-**

1- were fitted with special lights. 2- were made wider than the rest of the tunnels

3- was completed 4- was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year

5- were killed people in the tunnel when a lorry caught fire

6- was started when it crashed into the tunnel 7- was put out.

8- was seen coming out the forest.9- were built after the tragic fire in 1999.

\*\*\*\*\*

**S + was, were + V-ing + O**

**O was, were being V3**

- 1- Many people were using the tunnel to carry the vehicles and goods.  
The tunnel .....
- 2- The designers were planning the Laerdal Tunnel.  
The Laerdal Tunnel .....
- 3- The government was constructing the Panama Canal .  
The Panama Canal .....

**Answers:-**

- 1- was being used to carry the vehicles and goods. 2- was being planned
- 3- was being constructed.

\*\*\*\*\*

**S + had + V3 + O**

**O had been + V3**

- 1- The driver had seen smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.  
Smoke .....
- 2- Many persons had ever attempted the most difficult jobs.  
The most difficult jobs.....

**Answers;**

- 1- had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine 2- had ever been attempted

-----

**Modals +have been +v3**

**S+ modals + have v3 + O===== O modals have been V3**

- 1- The government might have saved some of the historical sites.  
Some of the historical sites .....
- 2- The engineers might have moved the whole buildings to other places.  
the whole buildings .....
- 3- The government should not have forced the people out of their homes.  
The people .....
- 4- Laila could have sent the letter to the wrong address.  
The letter .....

**Answers:-**

- 1- might have been saved 2- might have been moved to other places
- 3- should not have been forced out .... 4- could have been sent to the.....

\*\*\*\*\*

**S+ simple present :**

- 1- Air pollution cause a lot of death in the middle east .  
A lot of death .....
- Is caused in the middle east .**

**Have/has.....have/has +been +v3**

- 1- the secretary has fed the children .  
The children .....
- Have been fed.**

- 2- They have seen the accident in the outskirts .  
The accident .....
- Has been seen in the outskirts .**

**تمارين على جميع الحالات**

- 1- The state had to move the people from their homes.  
The people .....
- 2- The Three Gorge dam had to flood large land areas.  
Large land areas .....

**3- They don't have to post the car next week.**

**The car .....**

1- The people should pay much more attention to safety.

Much more attention to safety .....by the people.

2- The designers would divide the Laerdal Tunnel into four sections.

The Laerdal Tunnel .....

3- The designers could construct large halls between the sections.

Large halls .....

4- Constructing large halls would make motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.

Motorists' journeys .....

5- The government could not save the historical sites when the dam is established.

The historical sites.....

6- You should **always** take the photos with the sun behind you.

The photos .....

**Should always be taken**

1- she saw me in the school taking my books .

I .....

**Was seen in the school taking my books.**

2- I saw her in the school taking her books .

She .....

**Was seen in the school taking her books .**

Children / people / women / men  
لذلك تأخذ have/ are حسب الحالة المطلوبة .

1. The customer officer must check the prices of the goods.

The prices of the goods ..... by the customer officer.

(checked, must check, **must be checked**)

2. The Goods can be ..... hundreds of kilometres inside China.

(transporting, **transported**, transport)

3. The people who were moved **must have** ..... given compensation.

(**been**, be, being)

لا تنسى people / children / women / men عند تحويل الباسف انها تدل على جمع

## Function

### 1- giving advice

For me the golden rule is this .....

Don't forget to.....

The best way is to ...to ...

If you do this.....

Remember some of these tips .....

In the end, you'll be more successful if ....

Another useful tip is this.....

In my experience,...

### 2-Contrasting

whereas / but / instead of / while / although

In comparison with / On the other hand

### 3-comparing

..... er than .....

..... more than.....

..... less than.....

### 4-explaining a choice

I'd take the ... because...

We really need the ... to (+ verb)

The main reason we've chosen...is because

### 5-presenting arguments

Would it be a good idea to take ... ?

It might be a better idea to take ...

If we don't take the ..., ..... might happen.

### 6- opinion :

In my opinion ,.....

I think that .....

### 7-Agreement :

I agree .

### 8-disagreement :

I don't agree .

## EXAMPLES

**a** –The cars are **noisier than** the birds .

**b**- I like English , **whereas** Ali likes Arabic .

Which sentence indicates **contrasting** ?

b

---

**A:** For me , you should study hard .

**B: I don't agree.**

Which sentence indicates **disagreement**?

b

---

**A: I'd take** the pen **because** I can use it correctly .

**B: Yes, you're right.**

Which sentence indicates **explaining choice**?

A

---

**A: For me the best way** to get marks is studying hard .

**B: Yes, you're right.**

Which sentence indicates **giving advice**?

A

---

**A: I think** Ali is taller than salma .

**B: Yes, you're right.**

Which sentence indicates **agreement**?

B

---

**1- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing.**

Mazen: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

Ahmad: -----

**2- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows giving advice.**

Muna: I have got a bad toothache. What should I do?

Maha: -----

**3- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows giving advice.**

Nadia: It may rain today and I need to go out.

Bayan: -----

**4- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows a choice.**

Maha: What would you take for a desert trip?

Najwa: -----

**5. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an argument.**

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: -----

**6. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing.**

Maha: It might be a good idea to take a first-aid kit during our journey across the desert.

Adnan: -----

**6. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows disagreeing.**

Rami:- Road tunnels are necessary in Jordan

Khalid.....

**SOUNDS :**

Bang : door

Click : a light switch

Drip : tap / noise

Roar : plane - traffic

Scream : pain

Splash : swimming pool

Tick : clock

Whistle : wind

**IDIOMS :**

pick and choose - select exactly

nearest and dearest - family and close friends

odds and ends - different things

far and wide - all over the place

hustle and bustle - noise and excitement

blow one's own trumpet - boast / say good things about oneself .

to face the music - accept punishment .

change one's tune - change one's mind

Drum something into - teach by frequent repetition

**كلمات قد تساعدك في تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية : الكلمات الخطأ و تحتها تصحيحها**

**Unit 7:** advise, age, colleague, exercise, interact, lifestyle, outlook, secret, socialise, successful

**Unit 7:** advise, age, colleague, exercise, interact, lifestyle, outlook, secret, socialise, successful

**Unit 8:** deserted, inhabitant, overcrowding, permanent(ly), phenomenon, profitable, public service, stress, rural, trend, urban

**Unit 8:** deserted, inhabitant, overcrowding, permanent(ly), phenomenon, profitable, public services, stress, rural, trend, urban

**Unit 9:** biography, blow, bow, career, cookery, hardworking, hit, pluck, repair, strum

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**Unit 10:** breaker, exhaustion, challenge, condition, elite, expedition, frostbite, inspire, record, summit

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**Unit 11:** construction, dance, disrupt, divert, forcibly, inefficiency, look, purpose, reservoir, technology



ملاحظة K نستبدلها بـ c  
Z نستبدلها بـ s

أخيرا / طلابي و طالباتي الأعزاء : تشرفت بتدريسكم عام كامل – و حققنا معا أبهى النتائج و انتم تعرفون ذلك – و لا يسعني في نهاية هذا العام إلا أن أدعو الله لكم التوفيق – و المعدل الذي تتحقق من خلاله أمنياتكم- وان أكون فخورا بكم دوما – فلا تنسوننا من دعائكم دوما .

معلمكم المحب لكم دوما

**OMAR SANAD**

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