

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اعزائي طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة

يسرني ان اقدم بين ايديكم هذا الجهد المتواضع الذي يتناول شرح مبسط لمنهاج الثانوية العامة والذي يهدف الى تبسيط وتوضيح للمادة العلمية الموجودة فيه على شكل تمارين وانشطة تمكن الطالب من امتلاك مهارات اللغة الانجليزية. كما تعطيه فكرة واضحة عن التصور المتوقع للاسئلة الوزارية. وقد حرصت على ايراد العديد من الانشطة والتمارين التي تعالج شتى مهارات اللغة ومفرداتها والتراكيب اللغوية والمهارات الكتابية لتشمل جميع المواضيع التي يقدمها منهاج الثانوية العامة.
مع اطيب تمنياتي للطلاب الاعزاء بالتوفيق والتفوق.

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المستوى الثالث
Contents

Module 1	Starting out
Unit 1	Information technology
Module 2	Health
Unit 2	A healthy life
Unit 3	Medical advances
Module 3	Achievements
Unit 4	Success stories
Unit 5	The arts

*** من أحب الله رأى كل شي جميلا***

Module One

Starting out

Grammar القواعد

Tenses الازمنة

المضارع البسيط Present simple

تشكيله Form

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (she ,he ,it) يضاف للفعل الاساسي es او S
الافعال التي تنتهي باحد الحروف التالية فقط sh,ch,ss,x,o,z يضاف لها Es والباقي S

مثال: She works, He watches T V

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (I,you,they,we) لا يضاف للفعل شيئ يبقى مجرد
مثال They work

حالة النفي Negation

يتم النفي للمفرد بالفعل Doesn't ويأتي بعده الفعل اساسي بدون اضافات

مثال She doesn't work

يتم النفي للجمع بالفعل Don't مع الفعل الاساسي

مثال They don't work

تكوين السؤال Question

يتم السؤال للمفرد بالفعل Does مع الفعل الاساسي

مثال Does she work?

يتم السؤال للجمع بالفعل Do مع الفعل الاساسي

مثال Do they work?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

Usually احيانا Sometimes بانتظام Regularly غالبا Often نادرا Seldom
مرتين twice a + time مرة + زمن once a + time يوميا daily دائما Always عادة
كل + زمن every+ time

شهريا Monthly سنويا Yearly

اسبوعيا weekly

من وقت الى اخر From time to time

الاستخدامات Uses

- We use the Present Simple to talk about
 - 1- something that is true in the present.
 - 2- things that are always true.
 - 3- things that happen as a routine in the present.
 - 4- scheduled or fixed events in the future.

يستخدم للحديث عن افعال متكررة وافعال روتينية وعادات وحقائق

هو يشاهد التلفاز He watches TV

نذهب الى المدرسة كل يوم We go to school every day

اعيش في عمان I live in Amman

تشرق الشمس من الشرق The sun rises in the east

5-- Things that are always true (أشياء دائما حقيقية) (حقائق علمية)

1. Water **boils** at 100C°
2. The sun in the east. (Rise)
3. The earth..... around the sun. (go)
4. The adult human body 206 bones.(contain)
5. Light at almost 300,000 kilometres per second. (travel)
6. Water of hydrogen and oxygen. (consist)

3-Things that happen as a routine in the present. الاعمال الروتينية

1. He always a sandwich for lunch. (eat)
2. I Up at 8 oclock every morning. (Get)
3. Layan tea very often. (not drink)
4. My friends usually so early. (not leave)

4-Schedual or fixed events in the future. الجداول او الاحداث الثابتة في المستقبل

1. The school term next week. (start)
2. The train at 6 o'clock this evening. (leave)
3. We to Paris next week. (fly)
4. School at 8.15.(start)

Present Continuous المضارع المستمر

تشكيله Form

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (she ,he ,it + Is + ing)

He is playing football now

مع الضمير (I) I +am +ing

I'm playing football now

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية: they,we,you +are +ing

النفي Negation

في حالة المفرد Is not + ing

He is not working now

مع الضمير (I) Am not + ing

I am not working now

في حالة الجمع Are not +ing

We are not working now

تكوين السؤال Question

في حالة المفرد Is +subject + ing?

Is He working now?

مع الضمير (I) Am + subject + ing?

Am I working now?

في حالة الجمع Are + subject+ing?

Are We working now?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

At present حاليا Today اليوم Tonight الليلة At the moment في هذه اللحظة الان

الاستخدامات Uses

● We use the Present Continuous

- 1- to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
- 2- to describe something temporary.
- 3- to talk about the future, where something has been planned.

أفعال تحدث الان في لحظة حديث المتكلم هو يأخذ دشا في هذه اللحظة He is having a shower now

للترتيبات المستقبلية

نحن نجهز للحفلة هذا الاسبوع We are preparing for the wedding this week

الماضي البسيط Past Simple

التشكيل Form

يتشكل من التصريف الثاني (ed او d) للفعل في جميع الحالات للمنتظم والفعل الشاذ يحفظ غيبا للفعل اي باضافة

She worked yesterday

They worked yesterday

النفي Negation

يتم النفي لجميع الحالات بالفعل المساعد + didn't مجرد Infinitive

She didn't work yesterday

They didn't work yesterday

تكوين السؤال Question

يتم السؤال بالفعل المساعد Did + مجرد Infinitive

Did she work yesterday?

Did they work yesterday?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

Then في ذلك الحين In the past في الماضي Ago قبل In + year سنة Yesterday في البارحة

Last + time في ذلك الوقت At that time زمن + الماضي

الاستخدامات Uses

- We use the Past Simple

To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى وليس له اثار في الوقت الحاضر

I met my friend yesterday

He lived here three years ago

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

تشكيله Form

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية **I,he,sh,e,it +was +ing**

I was working

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية **they,we,you +were +ing**

They were working

النفي Negation

في حالة المفرد **was not + ing**

He was not working

مع الضمير (I) **was not + ing**

I was not working

في حالة الجمع **were not +ing**

We were not working

تكوين السؤال Question

في حالة المفرد **Was he, she, it + ing**

Was He working?

مع الضمير (I) **Was + ing**

Was I working?

في حالة الجمع **Were they, you, we +ing**

Were we working?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

عندما When بينما While بينما As

اذا وقع احد هذه الظروف في الجملة فانها تحتوي على فعلين ماضيين احدهما في الماضي المستمر والآخر في الماضي البسيط

He was sleeping when the phone rang

الإستخدامات Uses

• We use the Past Continuous to

1- talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

2- show that something happened for a long time in the past.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للحديث عن افعال استمرت في وقت محدد في الساعة او الدقيقة في الماضي

I was watching TV at 10.30 last night كنت اشاهد التلفاز في الساعة العاشرة والنصف الليلة الماضية

كما يستخدم مع فعلين ماضيين احدهما حدث اثناء حدوث حدث اخر (ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط) كانت تنتظر صديقها عندما التقيت بها

I met her while she was waiting for her friend التقيت بها بينما كانت تنتظر صديقها

I met her as she was waiting her friend التقيت بها بينما كانت تنتظر صديقها

ملاحظة: يأتي الفعل في الماضي المستمر بعد **While + as** والجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط اما بعد **When** مباشرة يأتي ماضي بسيط والجملة الثانية ماضي مستمر

When I met her, she was waiting for her friend

1- what you at 8.30 last night? (do)

2- at 8 o'clock last night we TV. (watch)

3- I met the minister while I (work)

4- Lamis spoke with her mother as she (cook)

5- last year at this time, I school. (attend)

6- I was crossing the street when the signalthe red light.(show)

7- I when the telephone rang and woke me up.(sleep)

8- He was driving too fast when hethe car.(crash)

المضارع التام Present Perfect

التشكيل Form

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **he, she, it + has + pp**

She has lived here since 2006

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل) **I, you, they, we + have pp**

They have lived here since 2006

النفي Negation

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **He, she, it + has not + pp**

She hasn't lived here since 2006

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل) **I, you, they, we + have not+ pp**

They haven't lived here since 2006

تكوين السؤال Question

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **Has + he, she, it + pp**

Has she lived here since 2006?

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل **Have + I, you, they, we + pp**

Have they lived here since 2006?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

Just للتو Ever دائما Never ابدا Already للتو بالفعل ، So far / yet

حتى الان Up to now حديثا / مؤخرًا / Recently / Lately / This+time

الاستخدامات Uses

● We use the Present Perfect Simple to

1- talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

2- discuss our experience up to the present.

3- talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

(I've lost my keys.)

*للحديث عن زمن بدا في الماضي وما زالت اثاره في الحاضر او انتهى حديثا

He has just gone out

*للحديث عن الانجازات التي تم تحقيقها

He has won three medals so far

1- I just..... lunch. (**have**)

2- You ever to china? (**be**)

3- you from Muna recently? (**hear**)

4- Everything is going well. We any problems so far. (**not have**)

5- I three cups of milk up to now. (**drink**)

6- I Ali this morning.(not see)

7- He never a car before. (**drive**)

8- I already..... that film. (**see**)

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

التشكيل Form

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية **he, she, it + has + been + ing**

She has been using the car for the last two months

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية **I, you, they, we + have been + ing**

They have been using the car for the last two months

النفي Negation

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية **he, she, it + has not been + ing**

She hasn't been using the car for the last two months

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية **I, you, they, we + have not been + ing**

They haven't been using the car for the last two months

تكوين السؤال Question

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية **Has + he, she, it + been + ing**

Has she been using the car for the last two months?

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية **Have + I, you, they, we + been + ing**

Have they been using the car for the last two months?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

All + time كل + زمن Since + time منذ For + time لمدة

How long للسؤال عن الزمن يبدو عليك متعبا او غضبانا You look tired/ angry ...

You are tired / angry

الاستخدامات Uses

● We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about

- 1- something that began in the past and continues in the present.
- 2- an action repeated many times from the past until the present.
- 3- a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

(I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.)

للحديث عن زمن بدا في الماضي له نتائج او اثار في الزمن الحاضر وما زالت مستمرة او انتهت للتو

-It has been raining for three days

-He has been working all the day

- 1- you are out of breath, you ? (**run**)
 - 2- your eyes are red, you a lot? (**read**)
 - 3- your hands covered with mud, You outside? (**play**)
 - 4- my legs hurt, I all day. (**walk**)
 - 5- Noor An essay all morning. (**be, write**)
 - 6- Jamal and Fawaz have evening classes for a few weeks now. (**be, take**)
 - 7- Hassan looks very pale, he has very well recently. (**not, be, sleep**)
-

الماضي التام Past Perfect

Form التشكيل

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **he, she, it + had + pp**

She had never known him before

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل) **I, you, they, we + had pp**

They had never known him before

Negation النفي

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **he, she, it + had not + pp**

She hadn't known him before

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل) **I, you, they, we + had not + pp**

They hadn't known him before

Question تكوين السؤال

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث) **Had + he, she, it + pp**

Had she known him before?

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (التصريف الثالث للفعل) **Had + I, you, they, we + pp**

Had they known him before?

Time adverbials الظروف الدالة عليه

بعد **After** قبل **Before**

إذا وقع احد هذين الطرفين في جملة فانه يربط بين فعلين ماضيين، احدهما ماضي تام والآخر ماضي بسيط. فاذا وجد في الجملة ماضي بسيط فان الفراغ الثاني يحتاج الى ماضي تام والعكس صحيح.

I went out after we had looked all the doors

غادرنا بعد ان كنا قد اقفلنا الابواب (اقفال الابواب اولا فهو ماضي تام ثم غادرنا ماضي بسيط من هنا نلاحظ ان الماضي التام دائما يحدث اولا ثم يليه الماضي البسيط.

عندما **When** في الوقت **By the time** لان **Because**

The burglars had gone away when the police arrived

By the time I got to school, the bell had rung

She got a new key because she had lost the old one

Uses الاستخدامات

● We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about

actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

يستخدم لفعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى قبل حدوث وانتهاء فعل اخر بعده. فاذا وقع فعلا في الماضي وانتهيا فان الفعل الذي وقع اولا ياتي ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط.

The patient had died long before the doctor came

1- Maher felt nervous because he in the Dead Sea before. (not/swim)

2- Tareq was afraid because he never before. (fly)

3- Hatem's father retired last year. He for the same company all his life. (work)

- 4- Hatem his document before viruses crashed his computer. (save)
 5- After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go)
 6- (2014) Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he good marks in his exam. (get)

Past Perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر

Form التشكيل

he, she, it + had + been + ing في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية
 She **had been working** in a shop **for** years **before** she **got** this job.

I, you, they, we + had + been ing في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية
 I **had been working** in a shop **for** years **before** I **got** this job.

Negation النفي

he, she, it + had not + been + ing في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية
 She **had not been working** in a shop **for** years **before** she **got** this job.

I, you, they, we + had not + been + ing في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية
 I **had not been working** in a shop **for** years **before** I **got** this job.

Question السؤال

Had + he, she, it + been + ing في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية
Had she been working in a shop **for** years **before** she **got** this job?

Had + I, you, they, we + been + ing في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية
Had you been working in a shop **for** years **before** you **got** this job?

Time adverbials الظروف الدالة عليه

By the time عندما **Before** قبل **After** بعد **Because** لان **When** عندما

اذا وقع احد هذه الظروف في جملة فانه يربط بين فعلين ماضيين، احدهما ماضي تام مستمر والاخر ماضي بسيط. فاذا وجد في الجملة ماضي بسيط فان الفراغ الثاني يحتاج الى ماضي تام مستمر والعكس صحيح

After he **had been teaching** **for ten years** he **became** a headmaster.
 I **have been teaching** English **for ten years** **before** I work as a translator
 The girl's eyes **were** red **because** she **had been crying** **all the day**.
When he **arrived** he was exhausted. He **had been climbing** **for five days**.

Uses الاستخدامات

- We use the Past Perfect Continuous (*had been* + main verb in the *-ing* form)
 To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

يستخدم لفعل بدا في الماضي واستمر فترة من الزمن (ماضي تام مستمر) قبل ان يحصل حدث اخر في الماضي البسيط.

They **had been playing** computer games **all the day before** their father **came**.

الفرق بين الماضي التام والماضي المستمر

لا يوجد هناك فرق ولكن نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يكون الفعل منتهيا بينما نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر عندما يكون الفعل مستمرا في الماضي وغالبا ما يكون في الجملة بعض الدلائل لنميز الماضي التام المستمر عن الماضي التام. من هذه الدلائل واهمها والتي تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر:

(for + time , since + time, all + time)

Ali **was** very tired **because** he **had worked** too much

Ali **was** very tired **because** he **had been working all** the day.

ملحوظة: لاحظ أن أفعال الحواس والشعور والإدراك والملكية وبعض الأفعال التي لا تأتي في صيغة الاستمرار

أفعال الشعور see, hear, smell, notice, feel

أفعال التفكير realize, know, understand, mean, suppose, believe, remember, recollect, trust, mind

أفعال العاطفة want, desire, refuse, forgive, wish, care, hate, love, like, dislike
أفعال الملكية own, owe, belong ,possess

Q1- Correct the verbs in brackets صحح الافعال بين الاقواس

- 1- When we arrived at the cinema the film already (**begin**)
- 2- We (**walk**) along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us lift
- 3- They weren't eating when I went to see them they just their dinner. (**finish**)
- 4- I took a break for an hour because I for a long time. (**work**)
- 5- I invited Salma to dinner last night but she couldn't come. She already to do some thing else. (**arrange**)
- 6- The house was in a mess because my mother ill for few days. (**be**)

(Student's Book p.19)

Complete the sentences, using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

1A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: yes, I _____ for half an hour. (**run**)

2 My mother lost her purse yesterday. She _____ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (**shop**)

3 I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; She _____ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (**cook**)

The Future(will) المستقبل باستخدام

Form التشكيل

I, he, she, it you, they, we + will + infinitive (الفعل المجرد)

He will help the old man

I will help you

Negation النفي

I, he, she, it you, they, we + will + not(won't)+ infinitive (الفعل المجرد)

He will not help me

I won't help you

Question تكوين السؤال

Will + I, he, she, it, you, they, we +infinitive (الفعل المجرد)

Will she help you?

Will they help you?

Time adverbials الظروف الدالة عليه

As soon as When عندما tonight الليلة next التالي If اذا Know متأكد
Perhaps/ probably/ may be محتمل/ I hope أمل In my opinion في اعتقادي
In the future المستقبل في Believe اعتقد Think اعتقد

- 1- Maybe we'll **take** a vacation next month.
- 2- Perhaps we **will make** another attempt.
- 3- I'll probably **move** to the south by then.
- 4- I hope that you **will** be able to finish on time.
- 5- I think it **will** be hot today.

Uses الاستخدامات

للقرارات الفورية التي يتخذها المتحدث في نفس لحظة الحديث

I'll do this job

للقرارات المتأخرة التي يتم تأخيرها او يعلق حدوثها على شرط ما

I'll call my mother before I go home

I'll visit my friends if my father agrees

للتنبؤ المبني على المعرفة السابقة او الاعتقاد والرأي

I think we will have tours to the moon one day.

للتعبير عن المستقبل المؤكد والحقائق المستقبلية

Pollution will destroy life on earth
He's very good in math. He will pass

- 1- I to the cinema tonight. (go)
 - 2- He tennis tomorrow.(play)
 - 3- She..... happy with her exam results.(be)
 - 4- They the bus to the South next week. (take)
-

المستقبل باستخدام **The Future (be going to)**

Form التشكيل

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) he,she,it + is going to + infinitive

He is going to apologize to you

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) ,you,they,we + are going to + infinitive

They are going to apologize to you

مع الضمير I (الفعل المجرد) I +am going to + infinitive

I'm going to apologize to you

Negation النفي

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) he,she,it + is not going to +infinitive

He is not going to apologize to you

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) ,you,they,we + are not going to+ infinitive

They are not going to apologize to you

مع الضمير I (الفعل المجرد) I +am not going to + infinitive

I'm not going to apologize to you

Question تكوين السؤال

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) Is + he,she,it going to +infinitive

Is he going to apologize to you?

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية (الفعل المجرد) Are + you,they,we going to + infinitive

Are they going to apologize to you?

مع الضمير I (الفعل المجرد) Am I going to + infinitive

Am I going to apologize to you?

Time adverbials الظروف الدالة عليه

Tonight في + زمن At + time هذا + زمن This + time زمن + المقبل + time Next
الليلة

في عطلة نهاية الاسبوع At the weekend انظر Look اسمع Listen قريبا Soon

- 1- Look out! That cup **is going to fall off**.
- 2- Look at those black clouds. **It's going to rain** soon.
- 3- When I retire **I'm going to go** back to USA to live.

الاستخدامات Uses

- 1- future plans للحديث عن قرارات تم التخطيط لها من قبل
I'm going to meet Ahmed at the station at six
I'm going to study English this weekend
- 2- predictions that are based on evidence
التنبؤ المبني على ملاحظة او شيئ ملموس في الوقت الحاضر
Look at the clouds. It's going to rain
You are late. You are going to miss the match
- 3- للتعبير عن النية للقيام باشياء ذهنية معنوية لا تحتاج الى استعداد مسبق
Next time I'm not going to lose my book

With best wishes Teacher: Emad Sawalha Mobile: 0780770316

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. They probably _____ to the shopping. (**go**)
 2. She hopes that he _____ dinner tonight. (**cook**)
 3. Maybe she _____ a language course in England. (**do**)
 4. I'm moving house tomorrow, I _____ and help you. (**come**)
 5. What _____ in the future? (**happen**)
 6. Go to bed now and you _____ better tomorrow. (**feel**)
 7. I think I _____ a new bicycle next month. (**buy**)
 8. be careful! You _____ your coffee. (**spill**)
 9. Where _____ you _____ when you're older?(**live**)
 10. Life in the future _____ further changes in computer technology. (**see**)
 11. Its 8.30! You _____ your train! (**miss**)
 12. We are going to _____ married after graduation.(**get**)
 13. We _____ going to move to New York after graduation.(**be**)
-

Exercise 2: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs between brackets:

People (1) (use) smartphones since they (2) (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6)..... (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7)..... (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers

1- have been using 2- were invented 3- bought 4- was produced 5- had sold 6- are sold 7- is estimated 8- will expand 9- are buying 10- will be

AB P7

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) said (say) that the world only (2) _____ (need) two or three computers. He (3) _____ (be) wrong! Since then, there (4) _____ (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) _____ (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) _____ (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) _____ (wear) them-either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) _____ (attach) them to our skin!

Answers

2- needed 3- was 4- has been 5- have 6- carry 7- wear 8- will attach

AB P7

5 Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

1- Children often **use / are using** computers better than their parents.

- 2- If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 3- I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy/buying** one at the moment.
- 4- Look at the black sky! It's **raining / going to rain** soon!
- 5- **I'm coming / come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6- Nadia has **been doing / done** her homework for two hours! She **is / will** be finished very soon.
- 7- If Ali **had / has** his own computers, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to go to the library so often.
- 8- **I was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

Answers

*1- Use 2- play 3- to get, to buy 4-going to rain 5- come , am staying
6- been doing, will be 7- had , wouldn't 8- was writing, switched*

AB P7

6 Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)
Issa's phone **might be** broken.
- 2- Somebody has found my missing laptop. (**been**)
My _____
- 3- I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)
I _____
- 4- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)
You _____
- 5- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)
You _____
- 6- I think you should send a text message. (**would**)
If _____
- 7- Press that button to make the picture move. (**moves**)
If you _____
- 8- Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammed had _____

Answers

- 2-My missing laptop has been found.
3-I had my car fixed.
4- you don't have to switch off the screen.*

- 5- *you mustn't touch this machine.*
 6- *if I were you, I would send a text message.*
 7- *if you press that button, the picture moves*
 8- *Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.*
-

ورقة عمل Work sheet

صحح الافعال بين الاقواس Correct the verbs between brackets

- 1- She has ill since Friday. (**be**)
 2- My parents have me many stories. (**tell**)
 3- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Amal and her sons
 all the food themselves. (**make**)
 4- We to open the door for five minutes. (**try**)
 5- Fossett particularly pleased with this record. He had tried to
 climb the mountain for six years. (**be**)
 6- I felt tired because I -----never -----hard .(**work**)
 7- I went to see Ramzi in hospital. He his leg during a football
 match. (**break**)
 8- The policemen two people so far today. (**interview**)
 9- I'm tired. I football all morning. (**play**)
 10- Sofia ----- in England from Poland seven years ago. (**arrive**)
 11- In 1975 my family England on an aeroplane. (**leave**)
 12- What you since I last saw you? (**do**)
 13- She isn't here. She already (**leave**)
 14- Hani law and history for four years. (**be/ study**)
 15- Samia didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test. She
it twice. (**fail**)
 16- My father for the same company all his life. (**be,work**)
 17- Sultan didn't recognise his friend, Hani. He him late the
 night before. (**not see**)
 18- Faisal it difficult to get up this morning. He had worked late
 the night before. (**find**)
 19- When Laila read the letter she couldn't stop smiling. She
 exam. (**pass**)
 20- Your eyes are red. Have you? (**be, cry**)
 21- I've just cleaning the house. (**finish**)

- 22- For the last three weeks, I've A very sad story. (**write**)
 23- People emigrated because many of starvation. (**die**)
 24- Last month I for a foreign company in Aqaba. (**work**)
 25- Ahlam twenty stories so far. (**write**)
 26- Omar for the exam all week. (**study**)
 27- When we arrived at the cinema the film already (**begin**)
 28- We along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us lift. (**walk**)
 29- They weren't eating when I went to see them they just their dinner. (**finish**)
 30- I took a break for an hour because I for a long time. (**work**)
 31- The house was in a mess because my mother ill for few days. (**be**)

Answers:

- 1- Been 2- told 3- had made 4- have been trying 5- was 6- had worked 7- had broken 8- have interviewed 9- have been playing 10- arrived 11- left 12- have been doing 13- has left 14- has been studying 15- had failed 16- has been working 17- hadn't seen 18- found 19- had passed 20- been crying 21- finished 22- written 23- had died 24- worked 25- has written 26- has been studying 27- had begun 28- had been walking 29- had finished 30- had worked 31- had been

1- The government has Hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (**be, work**). ٢٠١٥ وزاري

2- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. ٢٠١٥ وزاري

Before tala

3- By the time we arrived, they had for an hour. (**be, talk**) ٢٠١٦ وزاري

4- If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (**recycle**) ٢٠١٦ وزاري

Answers:

- 1- been working 2- Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in the British Council.
 3- been talking 4- recycles

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

هو نقل المعنى المطلوب لحديث المتكلم دون الحاجة الى اعادة كلامه كما هو وبنفس الزمن، اي هو سلسلة من التحويلات التي تطرا على افعال وضمائر وظروف الكلام المباشر.
١- التحويلات التي تطرا على الضمائر

Subject pronouns ضمائر "كلام مباشر" الفاعل	كلام منقول (غير مباشر)
I You We	he, she, he, she, they, I, we They
Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به " كلام مباشر "	كلام منقول
Me You Us	him, her him, her, them, me them
Adjective pronouns صفات الملكية " كلام مباشر "	كلام منقول
My Your Our	his, her his, her, their, my their

٢- التحويلات التي تطرأ على الظروف

- today اليوم ----- that day
- yesterday البارحة ----- the day before
- tomorrow ----- the next day
- next week, next year etc..... ----- the following week, year
- last week, year etc... ----- the previous week, year
- ago..... ----- before
- here -----there - this ----- that - theses ----- those. - now ----- then.
- at the moment ----- at that time.

٣- التحويلات التي تطرأ على الأزمنة

- 1- Simple present الماضي بسيط ----- past simple المضارع البسيط
- 2- Simple past ماضي تام ----- past perfect الماضي البسيط
- 3- Present continuous الماضي المستمر ----- past continuous المضارع المستمر
- 4- Past continuous الماضي التام ----- past perfect continuous الماضي المستمر
- 5- Present perfect الماضي التام ----- past perfect المضارع التام
- 6- Present perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر ----- past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر
- 7- Modal verbs تحول الى الماضي واذا كانت في --- past modal verbs افعال مودلز الماضي تبقى كما هي (shall – should, will—would, can—could, may--- might, must, has to, have to--- had to + فعل مجرد)

التحويلات المطلوبة في هذا المستوى

A- Reporting Statements تحويل الجمل الخبرية

طريقة تحويل الجملة الخبرية

- يتم انزال الفاعل مع الفعل التحويلي فتكمل انت بـ That اذا لم تكن معطاه ثم تبدا بتحويل الجملة حسب الأزمنة مع مراعاة تغيير الضمائر والظروف.

هذه بعض الامثلة حسب الأزمنة:

- 1- “**I** never **eat** meat.” He explained ماضارع بسيط جملة كلام مباشر
He explained -----
He explained that **he** never **ate** meat ماضي بسيط
- 2- “**We** **waited** for **them**” She said ماضي بسيط
She said that **they had waited** for **them** ماضي تام
- 3- “**I’m waiting** for Ann.” She said مضارع مستمر

- She said that **she was waiting** for Ann ماضي مستمر
- 4- "**She was taking** Ali with **her**" Huda said ماضي مستمر
Huda said that **she had been taking** Ali with **her**. ماضي تام مستمر
- 5- "**I have found** a flat." He said مضارع تام
He said that **he had found** a flat ماضي تام
- 6- "**I have been waiting** for ages" He said مضارع تام مستمر
He said that **he had been waiting** for ages. ماضي تام مستمر
- 7- "**I'll be** in Paris **next week**" He said افعال مودلز
He told me that **he would be** in Paris **the following week** + مودلز ماضي
فعل مجرد

B- Reporting questions

تحويل الاسئلة

هناك نوعان من الاسئلة التي يمكن تحويلها:

1- Wh questions (wh) الاسئلة التي تبدأ بـ

خطوات تحويل هذه الاسئلة

- ١- نقوم بتنزيل اداة السؤال ٢- ننزل الفاعل ويأتي بعد اول فعل مساعد ويكون اما اسم او ضمير يحل محله
- ٣- نقوم بتحويل الفعل الى ماضيه ونكمل الجملة ونستبدل علامة السؤال بنقطة.
امثلة على تحويل السؤال:

1- **Where is Ali?** He asked

He asked **where Ali was**.

2- **When have they gone?** Shadi asked

Shadi asked **when they had gone**

3- **When will you leave?**

They wanted to know **when I would leave**.

2- Yes / No questions

الاسئلة التي تبدأ باحد الافعال المساعدة (اسئلة نعم او لا)

خطوات تحويل هذه الاسئلة

- ١- نكتب (**weather** او **If**) ٢- ننزل الفاعل ٣- نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد الى ماضيه ما عدا الافعال المساعدة التي تحذف وهنا نحول الفعل الاصلي الذي يأتي بعد الفاعل ثم نضع نقطة بدل السؤال.

امثلة على تحويل السؤال (نعم او لا)

1- **Is Ali** busy now?

Ahmed wondered **if Ali was** busy.

- 2- **Are you coming Ali?**
My father wanted to know **if Ali was coming.**
- 3- **Have you seen Mary?**
She asked **if I had seen Mary.**
- 4- **Does she live in Amman?**
My mother wanted to know **if she lived in Amman.**
- 5- **Can you help me?**
He asked me **if I could help him.**
- 6- **Did the lesson begin?**
Ali wanted to know **if the lesson had begun.**

ملاحظة: افعال (do, does) تحذف عند التحويل ويحول الفعل ما بعدها الى تصريف ثاني
الفعل did يحول had + v3
الافعال (don't, doesn) تصبح didn't +فعل مجرد والفعل didn't يصبح (hadn't+v3)

امثلة على هذه الافعال

- 1- **What do you play?**
He asked **what I played.**
- 2- **Why does she leave?**
He asked **why she left.**
- 3- Sami, "**Why doesn't Ali stop smoking?**"
Sami asked **why Ali didn't stop smoking.**
- 4- Why **didn't John show up yesterday?**
Ali asked why **John hadn't showed up the day before.**
- 5- **Does the show begin at 8 pm?**
He wanted to know **if the show began at 8 pm.**
- 6- **Did you see Ahmed, Ali?**
Mary asked Ali **if he had seen Ahmed.**

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

اخي الطالب / اختي الطالبة
يرجى الاتصال عند وجود اي استفسار او ملاحظة
الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

0780770316

اسئلة وزارية

A) Complete each of the following items so that the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BIKLET.

1- (2011) Samira: " We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samara said that

2- (2014) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that.....

3- (2014) " my mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend"

Rami said that

4- (2015/S) - Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate icecream at the table where you are sitting now."

5- "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area." ٢٠١٦ وزاري

The students said

Answers: اجوبة الاسئلة الوزارية

1- Samira said that they were going to visit their cousin in Amman the following week.

2- The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month.

3- Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend.

4- Ahmed said that he worked in that café almost every day. But he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice cream at the table where I was sitting then.

5- The students said they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.

اسئلة اضافية

SB p 4

3 Report the following statements. حول الجمل التالية إلى غير المباشر

1- I have some questions for you, Badria.

Nour told Badria

2- I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

3- Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me

4- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

5- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- that she had some questions for her.
- 2- that he had lived in Amman for six years.
- 3- that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.
- 4- that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
- 5- that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

SB P5

5- Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

حول الجمل التالية عن ماذا الناس يقولون. انتبه إلى الزمن

Farida: "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it to night. I think I am going to need some help."

Saleem: "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

ANSWERS الاجوبة

Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

Work sheet اسئلة مقترحة مع اجوبتها

اعادة كتابة الجمل التالية من مباشر الى الغير مباشر

- 1- "When will the results of the exam be announced?"
She wanted to know
- 2- "When did you write this letter?"
He asked his sister
- 3- "Have they arrested the criminal?"
Ahmed asked his father
- 4- "Did Ali see the doctor?"
He asked
- 5- "I'm the richest man in our town".
He said that
- 6- "Do you know the correct answer?"
The teacher asked Ahmed

- 7- "can you lend me your dictionary for an hour?"
Huda asked Sami
- 8- "The English language examination has four parts."
The teacher explained that
- 9- "Where's Ali going?"
She wanted to know
- 10- "Are you listening?"
My friend asked me
- 11- "I bought a car last week." My friend said
My friend said that
- 12- "I don't know the answer." Ahmed said
Ahmed said that

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- When the results of the exam would be announced.
2- When she had written that letter. 3- if they had arrested the criminal.
4- if Ali had seen the doctor. 5- he was the richest man in their town.
6- if he knew the correct answer. 7- he could lend her his dictionary
for an hour. 8- The English language examination had four parts.
9- Where Ali was going. 10- if I was listening.
11- he had bought a car the previous week. 12- he didn't know the
answer.

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

Mobile: 0780770316

على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

الألقاب ليست سوى وسام للحمقى والرجال العظام ليسوا بحاجة لغير اسمهم

Passive Voice

المبني للمجهول

يتم تشكيل المبني للمجهول من احد تصريفات الفعل (Be, is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being) وذلك حسب زمن جملة المبني للمعلوم والتصريف الثالث للفعل الاصلي. خطوات التحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول

- 1- نقوم بتنزيل المفعول به ويأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي
- 2- ننظر الى زمن الفعل في جملة المبني للمعلوم ثم نقوم على اساسه بوضع احد افعال (be) حسب الزمن ونحول الفعل الاصلي الموجود في جملة المبني للمعلوم الى التصريف الثالث ثم تنمة الجملة.

مثال:

They built a new hospital. (جملة مبني للمعلوم (الفعل ماضي بسيط)
A new hospital was built. جملة مبني للمجهول

1- استخدام افعال المودلز في المبني للمجهول
(will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, have to, had to, must)
القاعدة: فعل مودلز + be والتصريف الثالث للفعل (Modal) + be + pp

فعل مودلز + have been والتصريف الثالث للفعل (Modal + have + been + pp)
Examples: 1- we will discuss it later. مبني للمعلوم

It will be discussed later . مبني للمجهول

2- They have to initiate the project.

The project has to be initiated.

3- Someone Should have cleaned my car.

My car should have been cleaned.

2- تحويل المبني للمعلوم حسب الازمنة

1- Present simple passive: المضارع البسيط مبني للمجهول

(Am / is / are + pp)

Example: They make these cars in Japan.

- These cars are made in Japan.

2- Past simple passive: الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول

(Was / were + pp)

Example: The Nabatens built Petra.

Petra was built by the Nabatens.

3- Present continuous passive: المضارع المستمر مبني للمجهول

(Am / is / are + being + pp)

Example: We are studying the results.

The results are being studied

4- Past continuous passive: الماضي المستمر مبني للمجهول

(Was / were + being + pp)

Example: They were serving the dinner when I got there.

The dinner was being served when I got there.

5- Present perfect passive: المضارع التام مبني للمجهول

(Has / have + been + pp)

Example: I have already sent a message.

A message has already been sent.

6- Past perfect passive: الماضي التام مبني للمجهول

(had + been + pp)

Example: Somebody had taken the injured away.

The injured had been taken away.

Nobody, No one, Nothing : حالة النفي عندما يكون الفاعل احد الكلمات التالية:

إذا كان فاعل الفعل المبني للمعلوم هو أحد الأسماء الآتية (nobody, no one, nothing) فإن الفعل المبني للمجهول ينفي بـ not.

Example : 1. Nobody prefers black .

Black is not preferred.

2. No one can deny the effects of pollution.

The effects of pollution can not be denied.

3. Nothing surprises me.

I am surprised.

Q- Correct the verbs between brackets.

1- smart phones _____ (invent) in the early 2000s. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer _____ (**produce**). Now, about one billion smartphones _____ (**sell**) around the world each year. In the near future, it _____ (**estimate**) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

2- Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) وزارتي ٢٠١٥

Answers

1- were invented, was produced, are sold, is estimated 2- are translated

- Change the following sentences from Active to Passive

1- She watches me.

I

2- She has written the letter.

The letter

3- We had cleaned the room.

The room

4- They have been painting the house.

The house

5- Ali is speaking English now.

English

6- we are studying the results

The results

7- they were playing football

Football

8- I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.

My grandparents

9- The teacher is going to explain the lesson

The lesson

10- Shakespear wrote that play.

That play

11- Rana and Layan serve customers

Customers

12- Amer didn't write that notes.

That notes

13- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

Answers

1- I am watched by her.

2- The letter has been written by her.

3- The room had been cleaned by us.

4- The house has been painted by them.

5- English is being spoken by Ali.

- 6- The results are being studied by us.
- 7- Football was being played by them.
- 8- My grandparents will be visited tomorrow.
- 9- The lesson is going to be explained by the teacher.
- 10- That play was written by Shakespear.
- 11- Customers are served by Rana and Layan.
- 12- That notes weren't written by Amer.
- 13- My missing laptop has been found by somebody.

اسئلة وزارية

- 1- (2011) People saw smoke coming out of the forest.
Smoke
- 2- (2011) he government must save the historical cities.
The historical cities
- 3- (2013) The patient must take the medicine on time.
The medicine
- 4-(2013) Samer must fill in the job application form.
The job application form By Samer.
- 5-(2014) Every one must save the nature resources.
the nature resources
- 6-(2014) The farmer must water the plants inorder to grow.
The plants
- 7-(2014) Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.
96% of Jordan's energy
- 8- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.
Enough money وزاري ٢٠١٦
- ٩- The engineers were planning the Laerdel Tunnel.
the Laerdel Tunnel
- ١٠- Nobody has fold the children where to put the keys.
The children
- 1١- The police find the driver for speeding.
The driver
- 12- The letter has been (write)
- 13- TV is being by the children (watch)

اجوبة الاسئلة الوزارية

- 1-smoke was seen coming out of the forests by people.
- 2-the historical cities must be saved by the government.
- 3- The medicine must be taken on time by her.
- 4-the job application form must be filled by samer.

- 5- The natural resources must be saved by everyone.
- 6- The plants must be watered in order to grow.
- 7-96% of Jordan's energy is imported from.....
- 8- Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
- 9- the Laerdel Tunnel was being planned by the engineers.
- 10- the children have been fold
- 11- the driver is found by the police.
- 12- written
- 13- watched

T. Emad Sawalha

Texts

القطع

Module One

Starting out

Unit One: p6 (SB) الوحدة الاولى Information technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

تاريخ الحاسوب The history of computer

When you are using a computer think about the technology that's needed for it to work. People have been using types of computer for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله . استخدم الناس أنواع الكمبيوترات منذ الاف السنين . وجدت آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من 2000 عام . ومن المعتقد بأنها كانت أول كمبيوتر.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in. During that decade, Scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في الاربعينيات 1940 تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف للمكتشفين لصنع أول جيل من الكمبيوترات الحديثة . وإحدى هذه النماذج كان كبيرا جدا وبحاجة إلى غرفة تكون مساحتها 167 متر مربع ليوضع بها . أثناء ذلك العقد ، طور العلماء في انجلترا أول برنامج كمبيوتر . كان يحتاج إلى 25 دقيقة لاتمام عملية حسابية واحدة . في عام 1958 م طورت رقائق الكمبيوتر .

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

تم إنتاج أول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962م ، وتلاها بعامين فارة الكمبيوتر . في عام 1971م تم اكتشاف القرص المرن ، مما عنى إمكانية مشاركة المعلومات بين الكمبيوترات للمرة الاولى . في عام 1974م تم إنتاج أول كمبيوتر شخصي ، لذلك استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوترات لتستخدم في البيت .

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Benners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

في عام 1983 م استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوتر المحمول (اللاب توب) أول مرة . بعد ذلك ، في عام 1990 م طور العالم البريطاني Tim Benners Lee شبكة الانترنت . ومع ذلك لم يكن حتى عام 2007 حتى ظهرت الهواتف الذكية . اليوم يستخدم اغلب الناس هواتفهم النقالة يوميا .

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that can do as much as this and more.

ما الذي سوف يحدث في المستقبل؟ تستطيع شراء ساعات يد والتي تعمل نفس الهواتف المحمولة .
طور العلماء ايضا نظارات والتي تعمل نفس العمل واكثر .

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life rely on computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

سوف تشهد الحياة في المستقبل المزيد من التغيرات في تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر ومن المحتمل بان كل مظاهر الحياة سوف تعتمد على برنامج الكمبيوتر ، بدءا من كيفية السفر الى كيفية تدفئة منازلنا .

Glossary المفردات

Computer chip: a very small piece found inside every computer رقاقة الحاسوب

Calculation: when you use maths to work out an answer عملية حسابية

Floppy disk : a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers قرص مرن

Smart phone: a mobile phone that connects to the computer هاتف ذكي

PC: a computer designed for one person to use الحاسوب الشخصي

World Wide Web: all the information shared by computers through the internet الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية

Program: a set of instructions enabling a computer to function برنامج

اسئلة الكتاب SB P 7

4- Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1- Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2 -What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- 3- List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1975 CE.
- 4- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future?
How far do you agree with the article?
- 5- We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

Answers

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece.

2- one such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.

3- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed. 2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE. 3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.

4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. 5) The first Pc was produced in 1974CE .

4- According to the text, everything in our life will rely on computer. But I don't agree with the article because I don't think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program. Because this would results in too many problems if the computers crashed.

5- I agree that computers have enable us to do many great things overly reliant on technology isn't a positive aspect of this development.

Questions الاسئلة

1- According to the text. Describe the first modern computer?

2- There are many inventions that were completed between 1958CE and 1974CE. Write down two of them.

3- Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.

4- Quote the sentence which indicates that information could be shared between computers for the first time?

5- What was the purpose/aim of floppy disk?

6- Quote the sentence which shows the date when people could own a laptop for the first time?

7- The article state two machines that can do the same as mobile phones. Write down these two machines.

8-The writer mention two examples of the latest modern technology that scientists have developed. Write down these two examples?

9- The writer thinks that life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. Explain this statement and justify your answer.

10- According to the text, write down the development of the computer in 1970s.

11- There are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions.

12- Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.

13- Two things were produced in 1960s. Write them down.

14- Find a word in the fifth paragraph which means "all the information shared by computers through the internet".

15- What does the underlined pronoun "which" in paragraph five, refer to.

ANSWERS الاجوبة

1- It was so large. It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.

2- اي اجابتين

1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.

2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.

3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.

4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented.

5) The first Pc was produced in 1974CE .

3- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.

4- In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time..

5- The purpose of floppy disk was to share information between computers.

6- In 1983, people could buy a laptop for the first time.

7- Watches and glasses.

8- Watches and glasses.

9- life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

10- the floppy desk was invented and the first PC was produced.

11- the first generation of modern computers and the first computer program.

12- How to travel and how our homes are heated.

13- the first computer game and the computer mouse.

14- World Wide Web.

15- watches

Critical thinking:

* The writer states that the World Wide Web was developed in 1990.

Explain this statement and mention three benefits of using it.

In 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Better Lee developed the World Wide Web.

There are many benefits for it such as reading books, communicating with people, watching films and sending emails.

Pronouns

- 1.You: the reader 2.It: A computer 3.That: The technology 4.That: A metal machine
5.It: This was the first ever computer 6.This:A metal machine
7.It: One such model 8.That: A room 9.It:One such model
10.That: Decade 11.It: The first computer program 12.Which:The floppy disk was invented
13.That: Information could be shared between computers for the first time
14.It: That the first smartphone appeared 15.That: the first smartphone appeared
16.Their: Most People 17.You: The reader 18.Which: Watches
19.That: Glasses 20.Our\ we: Readers
-

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق
الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة
دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس
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Some people make the world SPECIAL just by being in it

بعض الناس يجعلون حياتك سعيدة فقط بتواجدهم فيها

Unit One: (SB) p 8 الوحدة الاولى

Information technology

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف: Using technology in class

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanians classrooms.

Here are some ideas: هذه بعض الافكار

يحب الشباب التعلم، لكنهم يحبون التعلم اكثر اذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدى. اليوم سوف اتكلم عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصفوف الاردنية.

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recording of languages, and so on.

تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية الان الالواح السحرية كشاشة كمبيوتر. ونتيجة لذلك، يستطيع المدرسين عرض مواقع الانترنت على اللوح امام الطلاب. وبعد ذلك يستطيع المعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية، والموسيقى، والتسجيلات اللغوية، وغيرها.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

في بعض البلدان، تتوفر اجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحية للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي، يستطيع الطالب استخدام الاجهزة اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور، البحث عن المعلومات، تسجيل المقابلات وانشاء الجداول. الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية للمجموعات الزوجية ومجموعات العمل.

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

قد يطلب المعلمون من الطلاب البدء في كتابة مدونة (يوميات على النت) اما عن حياتهم الخاصة او كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين. ويمكنهم انشاء موقع على الانترنت للصف. ويمكنهم المشاركة في الموقع، وذلك على سبيل المثال يمكنهم ارسال اعمال، صور ورسائل.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون ارسال الرسائل التي هي اقل من ١٤٠ حرف ليقراها

اي شخص. ويستطيع المدرسين ان يطلبو من طلابهم تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة. اذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة سوف يكونوا قادرين على استخدام النت في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

الكل منا يحب ارسال الايميلات، اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات مفيد جدا داخل غرفة الصف. ويمكن للمعلمين ان يطلبوا من الطلاب ارسال ما تعلموا الى طلاب اخرين بنفس العمر في مدارس اخرى. او حتى ارسال الايميلات الى بلدان اخرى. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في المهام.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

طريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى وهي من خلال التحدث مع الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم اجهزة الكمبيوتر لها كاميرات، لذلك يمكنك مشاهدة الناس الذين تتحدث معهم. بهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الاردن مشاهدة ما يفعله الطلاب في انجلترا في الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم. وبامكانك استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لاعطاء المحاضرات على الكمبيوتر. على سبيل المثال العلماء او المعلمين من بلد اخر بإمكانهم ان يعطوا درس للطلبة، اذا كان لديهم هذا النوع من الدرس، فان الطلاب سوف يكونوا في غاية السعادة.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

غالبا ما يستخدم الطلاب الحواسيب في البيت اذا كانوا يمتلكونها. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي عبر الحواسيب لمساعدتهم في الدراسة. بما في ذلك سؤال الطلبة لفحص ومقارنة اعمالهم، للاستفسار ومشاركة افكارهم. يجب ان يكون المعام جزئ من المجموعة، وايضا لرصد ما يحدث.

شكرا لمساعدتكم. هل لدى احدكم اسئلة؟

Glossary المفردات

Email exchange: تبادل الرسائل between two or more people
الالكترونية

Social media: وسائل الاعلام الاجتماعية social interaction between people

Blog: مفكرة a regularly updated personal website or web page/an online diary
، سجل على النت

Whiteboard لوح الكتابة a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas.

Tablet computer : a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unite.

Questions

- 1- Learning should be presented to young people with information that has two features. Write these two features.
- 2- What can teachers show on the board in front of the class?
- 3-Why can teachers use the internet in the classrooms?
- 4- Mention two educational materials by using internet?
- 5- Quote the sentence which shows that teachers can display websites on the board in front of the class?
- 6-Why do students use the tablets?
Or: Mention two tasks that students can do when they use the tablets?
- 7-The writer thinks that tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Explain this statement and justify your answer?
- 8- Write down the sentence which indicates that tablets are suitable for two kinds of work in class?
- 9-What can teacher ask their students to write about?
- 10-What can students create for the classroom?
- 11-Students can contribute to websites by posting many things. Write down two of them.
- 12-How do most young people communicate?
- 13-What do young people send each other by social media?
- 14-What can teachers ask students to summaries?
- 15-What is the benefit of learning to summaries quickly for students?
- 16- Quote the sentence which indicates that some students like to send short messages for other people to read?
- 17- Many young people communicate through social media by sending two things to each other. Write down these two ways.
- 18- How are emails exchanges very useful in the classroom?
Or: there are two advantages for email exchanges in the class. Write down the?

- 19- The writer mentions two ways of communicating with other students. Write down these two ways.
- 20- Write down the sentence which shows that students could send emails to other students in another country?
- 21- The writer mentions another way of communicating with other schools. Write down it.
- 22- The writer thinks that communicating with other schools through talking to people by computer cameras is a good idea to use technology in classroom. Explain this statement and justify your answer?
- 23- Whom can you invite to give a talk over a computer?

Answers

- 1- interesting and challenging
- 2- they can show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 3- to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 4- educational programs and play educational games
- 5- As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
- 6- students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 7- Because students can do many tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. I think this will help them in learning.
- 8- tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- 9- Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous
- 10- They can create a website for the classroom.
- 11- they can post work, photos and messages.
- 12- Most young people communicate through social media
- 13- they send each other photos and messages.
- 14- Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
- 15- if students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.
- 16- Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
- 17- photos and messages.
- 18- students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

19- they can email students of a similar age at another school and they could even email students in another country.

20- They could even email students in another country

21- It is talking to people over the computer

22- It is a good way because students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talk over a computer. I think this way help student to learn from each other.

23- scientists or teachers from another country.

Pronouns

1.They: Young people 2. I: The writer 3. You: The reader 4. Their: Teachers 5.Their: Students 6.They: Students 7. Which: Social media 8.They: Most.young people 9. Each other: Most young people 10.That: messages 11.They: Students 12.They: Students 13.This: Skill 14. We: people 15.They: Students 16. Another: School 17.They: Students 18. Another: Country 19. Another: Way 20. You: The reader 21.This: Way 22. Who: Students 23.They: Students who are studying in Jordan 24.Them: Students in England 25.You: The reader 26. This: System 27. Another: country 28.This: Type 29.They: Students 30.Them: Computers 31.Their: Students Them: 32.Students 33.Other: Students

Best wishes

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على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

DON'T let the past hold you back, you're missing the good stuff

لا تجعل الماضي يعيقك سيذهبك عن الأمور الجميلة في الحياة

Unit One: (WB) p8 الوحدة الاولى
Information technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

The Internet of Things انترنت الاشياء

A: What is the 'Internet of Things'? ماذا يعني انترنت الاشياء؟

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

كل واحد يعرف ان الانترنت يربط بين الناس، ولكنه الان يفعل اكثر من ذلك- انه يربط الاشياء ايضا. هذه الايام اجهزة الكمبيوتر غالبا موصولة مع بعضها البعض، على سبيل المثال، يحمل تلفازك تلقائيا برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل، او يقوم برنامج الملاحة باخبارك اين انت. هذا يعرف باسم "انترنت الاشياء"، وهناك الكثير ما هو قادم.

B: An easy life! حياة سهلة!

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

في غضون سنوات قليلة، يقول الخبراء بانه سيتم ربط بلايين من الاجهزة مع بعضها البعض وبشبكة الانترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، ستقوم اجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد بادارة حياتنا. على سبيل المثال، ستعرف ثلاجتك متى تحتاج مزيدا من الحليب واضافته الى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك عبر النت، وستغلق نوافذك في حالة احتمالية سقوط المطر. وستسجل ساعتك معدل نبضات قلبك وتراسل طبيبك، وستخبرك اريكته متى عليك القيام والحصول على بعض التمارين الرياضية!

C: A frightening future مستقبل مخيف

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

كثير من الناس سعداء "بانترنت الاشياء". وبالنسبة لهم هو حلم قادم. قالوا بان حياتهم ستكون اسهل ومريحة. ومع ذلك البعض الاخر غير متاكدين من ذلك. يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والاشياء الخاصة بهم. بالاضافة الى ذلك، يسألون ما الذي سيحدث اذا استطاع المجرمون الوصول الى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم واعدادات الخصوصية. حلم يمكن ان يصبح بسهولة كابوس.

Glossary المفردات

1- **Sat nav system**(satellite navigation system) نظام الملاحة لتحديد المواقع a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is and where you are.

2- **A nightmare** كابوس a very bad dream

اسئلة الكتاب

11 Read the article once more, then answer the questions.

- 1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
- 2- Find two words in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as 'speak to'
- 3- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
- 4- What does the word 'others' in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to?
- 5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
- 6- In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

Answers:

- 1- *It means the connection between different computers for example, TV downloads and sat nav.*
- 2- *Communicate*
- 3- *your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!*
- 4- *other people with different opinion.*
- 5- *Some people are excited about the future because our lives will be easier and more comfortable. But others are worried They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.*
- 6- *In my opinion, it is excited because everything will be easy and comfortable for me.*

Questions

- 1- There are many things that can be done by the internet of things. Write down two of them.
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?
- 3- According to the text, your future fridge can do two things. Write them down.
- 4- watches in the future can help people in two ways. Write down these two ways.
- 5- In the future, sofa will give people two pieces of advice. Write down them.

- 6- Experts say that computers will increasingly run our lives. Give two examples
- 7- Write down the sentences which indicates that a lot of people are satisfied with the " internet of things"
- 8-Mny people who are excited about the internet of things believe that our lives will see two positive effects. Write them down.
- 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that not all people sure about the benefits of the "internet of things"
- 10- Some people are not satisfied about the "internet of things" for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
- 11- Criminals can commit two crimes by using the "internet of things. Write down them

Answers

- 1- your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.
- 2- computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
- 3- your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list
- 4- your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor
- 5- sofa will tell people when they need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 6- your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list, your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 7- Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
- 8- our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
- 9- However, others are not so sure.
- 10- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
- 11- Criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

Pronoun: الضمائر

- 1.That: The internet connects people
- 2.It: Internet
- 3.These: Days
- 4.Your: The reader
- 5.You: The reader
- 6.our, us: People
- 7.It: milk
- 8.they: Many people
- 9.others: Other people with a different opinion
- 10..their: Other people with a different opinion
- 11.They: Other people with a different opinion

Module One

Starting out

Vocabulary المفردات

المفردات Vocabulary الوحدة الاولى Unit one

Computer chip: رقاقة الحاسوب a very small piece found inside every computer

Calculation: عملية حسابية when you use maths to work out an answer

Floppy disk : قرص مرن a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers

Smart phone: هاتف ذكي a mobile phone that connects to the computer

PC: الحاسوب الشخصي a computer designed for one person to use

World Wide Web: الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية all the information shared by computers through the internet

Program: برنامج a set of instructions enabling a computer to function

Access: يدخل to find information, especially on a computer/enter

Filter: المرشح a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer

Identity fraud: سرقة البيانات illegal actions using the identity of someone else الشخصية

Privacy settings: اعدادات السرية controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.

Security settings: اعدادات الامان controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.

Email exchange: تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية a series of emails between two or more people

Social media: وسائل الاعلام الاجتماعية social interaction between people

Blog: مفكرة a regularly updated personal website or web page/an online diary ، سجل على النت

Decade: حقبة زمنية (قرن)

Accommodate يتناسب ، يلائم

Develop يطور

Invent يخترع

Challenge يتحدى

Whiteboard لوح الكتابة

Record يسجل

Research يبحث

Interview مقابلة

Create يبدع ، يخلق

Diagram: رسم بياني

Compare يقارن

Check يفحص

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

Generation: جيل
Communicate يتواصل
Monitor يرصد ، يراقب
Contribute يساهم
Nightmare: كابوس / حلم مزعج
Criminal: مجرم
Summarise تلخيص ، لخص
Seabed: قاع البحر

- Phrasal Verbs & Verb Phrases: اشباه الجمل

Verb: المعنى بالعربي

SB P.10

- fill in يعبئ نموذج
- give out يعطي معلومات
- turn on يشغل ، يجعل الشيء يعمل
- connect with يتواصل مع
- know about يعرف عن / يتعلم عن

WB P.4

- get started يبدأ / ينطلق / يهيم بالبدء
- look around يلقي نظرة
- meet up يلتقي
- settle down يستقر
- take place يحدث
- wake up يستيقظ

Vocabulary Exercises

AB p6

Q- Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

invented generation programs tablet mouse

- 1 Modern computers can run a lot of..... at the same time.
- 2 You can move around the computer screen using
- 3 From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a
- 4 A..... doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5 The television was first by John Logie Baird.

Q- Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences.

pc calculation programs smartphone tablet

- 1 Although they are pocket-sized, _____s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2 My brother is learning how to write computer _____s.
- 3 I need to make a few _____s before I decide how much to spend.
- 4 Mobile phones used to be huge. Early _____s were as big as bricks!
- 5 I can close the lid of my _____ and then put it in my bag.

SB p9

3- Which of the following would you use to (blog , email exchange, social media , tablet computer , whiteboard)

- 1 record interviews with people? تسجيل المقابلات مع الناس
- 2 share information with students in another country? مشاركة المعلومات مع الطلبة في دول أخرى
- 3 watch educational programs in class? مشاهدة البرامج التلفزيونية في الصف
- 4 ask another student to check your homework? الطلب من طالب آخر أن يصحح واجبك
- 5 write an online diary? كتابة مذكرات يومية

Answers

- 1- tablet computer 2-email exchange 3-whitboard 4- social media 5- blog

SB p9

4- Work in pairs. Explain the different in meaning between these phrases from the article. الفرق في المعنى

1- to share ideas تشارك الافكار

To give your ideas to another person or to a group

compare ideas تبادل الافكار

where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

2- to create to a website إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت

To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.

contribute to a website المساهمة في موقع على الانترنت

offer your writing and work to the website

3- to research information البحث عن معلومات

To use a verity of resources to find the information you need

present information تقديم معلومات

to give the results of your research in a presentation

4- to monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث

You know what is having and you are following the developments.

find out what is happening معرفة ما يحدث

you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.

5- to give a talk to people إلقاء محاضرة للناس

You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it.

talk to people التحدث مع الناس

an informal discussion

6- to show photos عرض الصور

You show people photos that you have in person.

send photos ارسال الصور

you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

SB p10

Exercise 7: Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.

1- to **know** dangers of the Internet.

2- to **connect** people on the Internet.

3- to **turn** privacy settings.

4- to **give** personal information.

5- to **fill** a form.

Answers: 1- about 2- with 3- on 4- out 5- in

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليها

Common Irregular Verbs

الافعال الشاذة

	المعنى	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	يرتفع	Arise	arose	Arisen
2.	يكون	Be	was / were	Been
3.	يصبح	become	became	Become
4.	يبدأ	Begin	began	Begun
5.	يراهن	Bet	bet	Bet
6.	يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
7.	يحضر	Bring	brought	Brought
8.	يبنى	Build	built	Built
9.	يشترى	Buy	bought	Bought
10.	يمسك	Catch	caught	Caught
11.	يختار	choose	chose	Chosen
12.	يأتي	Come	came	Come
13.	يقطع	Cut	cut	Cut
14.	يتعامل	Deal	Dealt	Dealt
15.	يعمل/يفعل	Do	did	Done
16.	يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
17.	يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
18.	ياكل	Eat	ate	Eaten
19.	يسقط	Fall	fell	Fallen
20.	يشعر	Feel	felt	Felt
21.	يجد	find	Found	Found
22.	يطير	fly	Flew	Flown
23.	ينسى	forget	Forgot	Forgotten
24.	يحصل	get	got	got(gotten in USA)
25.	يعطي	give	Gave	Given
26.	يذهب	go	Went	Gone
27.	يملك	have	had	Had
28.	يسمع	hear	Heard	Heard
29.	يؤذي	hurt	Hurt	Hurt
30.	يحفظ	keep	Kept	Kept
31.	يعرف	know	Knew	Known
32.	يغادر	leave	left	Left
33.	يقود	lead	led	Led
34.	يتعلم	learn	Learnt	Learnt
35.	يقرض يسلف	lend	Lent	Lent
36.	يدع	Let	Let	Let
37.	يفقد	lose	Lost	Lost

38.	يعمل – يصنع	make	Made	Made
39.	يعنى	mean	meant	Meant
40.	يقابل	meet	met	Met
41.	يدفع	pay	Paid	Paid
42.	يضع	put	Put	Put
43.	يقرأ	read	read	read
44.	يركب	ride	Rode	Ridden
45.	يجري	run	ran	Run
46.	يقول	say	Said	Said
47.	يرس	see	Saw	Seen
48.	يبيع	sell	Sold	Sold
49.	يرسل	send	Sent	Sent
50.	يعنى	sing	Sang	Sung
51.	يجلس	sit	sat	Sat
52.	ينام	sleep	Slept	Slept
53.	يتكلم	speak	Spoke	Spoken
54.	يقضي- ينفق	spend	Spent	Spent
55.	يقف	stand	Stood	Stood
56.	يسبح	swim	swam	Swum
57.	يعلم	teach	taught	Taught
58.	ياخذ	take	Took	Taken
59.	يخبر	tell	told	Told
60.	يفكر	think	thought	Thought
61.	يفهم	understand	understood	Understood
62.	يستيقظ	wake	Woke	Woken
63.	يلبس يرتدي	wear	Wore	Worn
64.	يكسب	win	won	Won
65.	يكتب	write	Wrote	Written