

مراجعة شاملة 2015

لمادة المستوى الثالث في اللغة الانجليزية (3)

الانماط الجديدة المتوقعة



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كيف ادرس لامتحان اللغة الانجليزية؟؟؟؟؟

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

وللتسهيل عليكم اضع هذه المراجعة الشاملة للمادة مقسمة الى 4 اجزاء ، راجيا تنفيذ كل جزء مطلوب منك ثم حل الاسئلة المتوقعة والامتحانات المرفقة

مراجعة (1)

READING

COMPREHENSION

الصفحة الاولى في الامتحان

مراجعة اهم قطع المستوى الثالث وكيفية التعامل مع الاسئلة

مراجعة (2)

VOCABULARY

الصفحة الثانية في الامتحان

مراجعة كلمات في فراغ + افعال ظرفية + اشتقاقات

مراجعة (3)

Grammar

الصفحة الثالثة في الامتحان

مراجعة سؤال 3+4

مراجعة (4)

Writing

الصفحة الرابعة في الامتحان

مراجعة تحرير + انشاء موجه وحر

مراجعة (1)

READING

الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

النمط الاول: نمط التعداد

يحتوي النمط تعداد من خلال: *write down /----- write down two of them/ these... / write them down* *these two* ويظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:

----- and/ or/ as well as / also ----- او -----, ---, ---- and/ or/ as well as / also -----
الإجابة) حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات ثم ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملته أو جملتان)
إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة
تنزيلات الوزارة : 1. كتابة اثنان او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او كتابة جزء او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة

النمط الثاني: نمط الاقتباس

Quote the sentence which indicates/shows that.....
Write down the sentence which indicates/shows that...../

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

(اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (! او ?)
الإجابة) ابحث عن كلمة مفتاحية في السؤال المطلوب في الفقرات بشرط البدء في الفقرات الي لنم يطرح عليها اي سؤال ثم جد من أين تبدأ وارسم الجملة مراعيًا (1. بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. وضع علامة التوقف في نهاية الجملة 3. ارفاق اي علامات ترقيم داخل الجملة 4. عدم اضافة حرف واحد بعد علامة التوقف 5. الوزارة تختار جمل قصصية (ماعدا ذلك = صفر

النمط الثالث: نمط الكلمات

Find a word in the second paragraph which means.....
What does the underlined (word/ phrase / phrasal verb / expression) in paragraph one mean
replace the underlinedin paragraphwith a.....that has a similar meaning

جد كلمة في الفقرة الثانية والتي تعني.....
ماذا يعني (الكلمة / العبارة / الفعل الظرفي / التعبير) الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الثانية
الإجابة) ارجع للفقرة المعنية و حاول إيجاد اقرب معنى للكلمة المطلوبة و لا تترك الإجابة فارغة) / احفظ الكلمات المطلوبة بالانجليزي . / اخطاء الطلاب : اضافة كلمة لاحقة بعد الكلمة المطلوبة = صفر

النمط الرابع: نمط الضمائر

-What does the underlined pronoun..... In paragraph one refer to
إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط
الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود إلى كلمة (اسم) قبله حسب التالي:
1-he, him, his ابحت عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله
2-it, its ابحت عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل
3-she, her, hers ابحت عن اسم مفرد مؤنث
4-they, them, their/s عن اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل
5-who, which,.... على الاسم قبلها مباشرة

للتأكد من صحة الضمير ضع الاسم المختار مكان الضمير و اقرأ الجملة فان استوى المعنى فالإحلال صحيح.
اخطاء الطلاب : 1. اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة = صفر 2. ان ارتبط الاسم المرجع بصفه او محدد يجب ان توضع في الاجابة

According to the text , The writer thinks/states that..... Explain this statement/, suggesting
three ways for

النمط الخامس: نمط الاقتراح

حسب النص الكاتب يعتقد إن..... فسر ذلك مقترحا3.....
الإجابة على الاقتراحات تكون بالاستعانة بالنص او بطريقة التفكير الناقد (الوزارة لا تحاسب على التفسير)
I think this is true that ... الاعتقاد + and I suggest that , and

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

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

- اطرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي وصغهما في جملتين بالانجليزي مراعيًا البدء كالتالي :

I think this is true that..... because(1) نقطة..... Also,(2) نقطة..... (why)

I think this is true that..... that(1) نقطة..... Also,(2) نقطة..... (how)

مثال تطبيقي :

The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper. There is an increasing awareness in Jordan of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper-recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programs. (2) Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment.

Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper:

- A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard. (5) About half of this is newspaper and magazines.

- For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 liters of water, 3000-4000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution. (1)

- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites. This is because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas.

Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. (3) In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of it as possible.

Question Number One (20points)

A:

1. Recycling paper can have many benefits. Write down two of them?
2. Jordan has made significant steps in paper recycling. Write down two of these steps ?
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that people can't give up using paper and depending on computers?
- 4, What does the underlined word " **rot** " in paragraph three mean?
5. What does the underlined pronoun this in paragraph two refers to?
6. According to the text the writer thinks that we should take care of our environment. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to take care of the environment.
(*I think this is true that we should take care of our environment ,and I suggest using less cars , planting more trees and recycling different materials .*)

Critical thinking: (2 points)

Recycling waste materials can affect the lives of human beings. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

- مراجعة (2)

- VOCABULARY (السؤال الثاني / 3 فروع)

تتعتمد الوزارة على 8 بنود خاصة بالكلمات وبانماط متنوعة / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب في كل بند لتحقيق الفرعين **A+B**

كلمات في فراغ (15 points) Question Number Two

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

5 كلمات متنوعة / لا يشترط معرفة كل معنى لكل كلمة في الجملة فقط اربط بعلاقات بينها

1.
2.
3.
4.

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

ادرس الجملة التالية واجب عن السؤال الذي يتبع

كلمة تحتها خط / ماذا تعني ؟

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

الاشتقاقات

1. (كلمة للاشتقاق)
2. (كلمة للاشتقاق)

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

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARAB
<i>Govern:</i>	to control	يحكم
<i>Guilty:</i>	responsible for a crime	مذنب
<i>Innocent</i>	: not responsible for a crime	غير مذنب / بريء
<i>Jury</i>	a group of people in court who decides whether someone is guilty	هيئة المحلفون :
<i>Legal:</i>	relating to law	قانوني
<i>Principle:</i>	rule / belief	ميذا / نظام
<i>Prove:</i>	to put into practice / carry out	ينفذ / يثبت
<i>Appeal:</i>	petition / demand	طلب / التماس
<i>Investigation:</i>	inspection / examination	تحقق من
<i>Sentence (v/n):</i>	prison term / send to prison	حكم بالادانة / يرسل للسجن
<i>To charge:</i>	accuse	يتهم ب
<i>Enforce:</i>	put into effect	يفرض
<i>Criminal offence:</i>	a violation of law where there is injury to public / crime	جناة
<i>Property:</i>	something valuable which belongs to someone (belongings)	ممتلكات / ملكية
<i>Fake</i>	not real	مزيف
<i>Identity theft:</i>	theft of personal information	سرقة الهوية
<i>Fraud</i>	crime of cheating to get money	الاحتيال
<i>Confidential:</i>	private and secret	سري

<i>Transfer</i>	Move from one place to another	يحول من
<i>Virus</i>	Bad program which damage computer	فيروس
<i>Solve a crime</i>	Discover who commits a crime	يحل جريمة
<i>Success:</i>	period of great wealth	نجاح
<i>Development:</i>	the process of modernization	تطوير
<i>Deteriorate:</i>	to get worse	يتدهور
<i>Emigrate:</i>	to leave your country to live in a new	يهاجر
<i>Famine</i>	: a serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on a large scale.	مجاعة
<i>Industry:</i>	economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods	صناعة
<i>Recurrent:</i>	occurring often or repeatedly	متكرر
<i>Forge:</i>	advances steadily	يعبر
<i>Temperate</i>	having mild temperatures	معتدل
<i>Raise</i>	bring up children	يربي
<i>Creature</i>	a living thing/ animal	مخلوق
<i>Extensive</i>	very long	ممتد
<i>Original</i>	First	اصلي
<i>Cloth</i>	material or fabric used to make clothes	قماش
<i>Fiber</i>	a very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc..	نسيج
<i>Rot</i>	Decay	يتعفن
<i>Sustainable</i>	practice or product that can be used or re- used without cost to the environment	مستديم
<i>wood pulp</i>	wood after it has been crushed (crushed wood)	لب الشجرة
<i>Climate:</i>	Typical weather of a region	مناخ
<i>Cultivate</i>	: to use land for growing crops	يزرع
<i>Dust:</i>	powder made of very small pieces of earth	غبار
<i>Erode:</i>	destroy slowly	ينجرف
<i>Graze:</i>	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass (feed animals)	يرعى
<i>Survive</i>	: to stay alive	يبقى حيا
<i>Wildfire</i>	: fire that spreads very quickly	نار منتشرة
<i>Soil</i>	What plants need to grow in	تربة
<i>Consumption</i>	the eating or drinking of something	استهلاك
<i>Devastating</i>	very destructive	مدمر
<i>Export</i>	send something for sale in another country	يصدر
<i>Global</i>	affecting the whole world	عالمي
<i>Illegal</i>	against the law	غير قانوني
<i>Tool</i>	a piece of equipments for doing a particular job	اداة

Export	send something for sale in another country	يصدّر
Environmentalist	one who tries to protect the environment (environment protector)	حمّاة البيئة
Protect	to stop harm or damage	يحمي
Structure	Building	بناء
Exotic	Unusual/ foreign	غريب
Waterfall	flow of water from a river or a steam falling from a height	شلّال
Display	show / exhibition	عرض
Temperate	not too hot or too cold	معتدل
Globe	world, Earth	العالم / الارض
Seed	a small , hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	بذرة
Thorn	a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant	شوكة
Trunk	the main part or large stem of a tree	جذع

البند الثاني : كلمات باكثر من معنى (تحفظ الكلمات بالإنجليزي والعربي + املاء) يمكن استبدال المعاني الطويلة بالقصيرة بين اقواس

SOCIETY: 1. all the people living in a country مجتمع (**people of a country**)
2. **Club** or organization **for people** with the same interest جمعية (

PROPERTY: 1. something valuable which belongs to someone ملكية / ممتلكات (**belongings**)
2. Land and buildings عقارات

COURT: 1. place where trials take place محكمة (**trial place**)
2. Area where people play games like tennis ملعب (**playing area**)

FINE: 1. money people pay as a punishment for doing illegal thing غرامة (**punishment money**)
2. Very good جيد كثيرا

TYPE: 1. kind / sort نوع
2. Write using a machine يطبع

MEAN: 1. signification to a word or idea معنى
2. Not generous بخيل
3. The average of several quantities وسيط حسابي

NOTE: 1. brief written record ملاحظة
2. A noise made by musical instruments نوتة موسيقية (**musical noise**)
3. a piece of paper money ورقة نقدية

CASE: 1. an example of something occurring حالة (**occurrence**)
2. A legal action قضية قانونية
3. A **container** for carrying things حقيبة

SPRING: 1. a season فصل الربيع
2. Rapid movement حركة سريعة
3. A metal coil زمبرك
4. A place where water comes from under ground ينبوع (**steam of water**)

ROW: 1. a number of things in a straight line صف / طابور (**things in line**)
2. A fight شجار / قتال

3. Propel a boat with oars يجذف (use oars)

- RULER:** 1. someone in charge of a country, such as a king حاكم (king)
2. Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines مسطرة (drawing tool)

البند الثالث : مصطلحات لونية colour idioms (تحفظ المصطلحات بالإنجليزي والعربي + املاء)

1. Out of the **blue**: unexpectedly من غير المتوقع
2. **red** tape : unnecessary bureaucracy or paperwork and administration اوراق غير ضرورية
3. in **black and white** : clear and easy to understand واضح وسهل الفهم
4. to see **red**: represents anger /angry يصبح غاضبا
5. to give the **green** light : approve of an idea or a plan/go say yes / يوافق
6. to put someone on the **black** list : a list of people who have done something wrong يضع على قائمة المسيئين

البند الرابع : كلمات متعاكسة opposites (تحفظ الكلمات بالعربي + املاء) من ضمن سؤال كلمات قي فراغ

tiny صغير جدا	huge ضخم
modern حديث	old-fashioned قديم
late متأخر	early مبكر
young شاب	elderly كبير بالسن
rare نادر	frequent متكرر

البند الخامس : المقاطع الامامية prefixes (تحفظ المقاطع بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء)

المقطع الامامي يوضع في بداية الكلمة ليعدل او يغير معناها يجب حفظ هذه المقاطع بالانجليزي والعربي + املاء:

- Re-** ثانية again
- Mis-** بشكل خاطئ /سيء wrongly /badly
- Over** -.....more than enough اكثر من اللازم
- Under** -less than enough اقل من اللازم

البند السادس : Reading and writing numbers : قراءة وكتابة الارقام

1. الارقام من 21 -∞ يجب وضع (-) بينها twenty – one
2. السنوات التي تتالف من 4 خانات تقرا رقمين كل مرة وبدون 1974 nineteen seventy- four and
3. السنوات التي تتالف من 3 او 2 او خانة تقرا كالرقم العادي 785 وبدون seven hundred eighty-five and
4. السنوات التي تتالف من 2000 او اكثر تقرا كالرقم العادي: وبدون 2010 two thousand ten
5. النسبة المئوية تقرا percent وتكون اشارة النسبة الى يمين العدد : 74% seventy-four percent
6. الأرقام الترتيبية بعد العدد 21 يقرا العدد الاول كعدد عادي والثاني كترتبيي وضع (-) بينها 21st = twenty-first / 35th = thirty-fifth
7. يجب كتابة رمز العملة الى يسار الرقم : JD 45, £45 , €45
8. الاشارات (+) (minus/-) (times /x) (÷by)
- 9: الكسور : 1/4 /a third 1/3 a quarter

البند السابع : Adjectives with prepositions صفات و حروف جر

يجب حفظ الصفات التالية مع ما يرتبط بها من حروف جر :

- Dependent **on**: معتمد على
- Interested **in**: مهتم ب
- Keen **on**: متحمس ل
- Different **from**: مختلف عن
- Full **of**: مليئ ب
- Aware **of**: مدرك ل
- Famous **for**: مشهور ب
- Satisfied **with**: راضي عن
- Built **on** : مبني على

يعتمد بشكل رئيسي على حفظ معنى الفعل بالانجليزي والعربي والإملاء

Keep up with: know the latest information about يواكب آخر التطورات

Cut down on: reduce يقلل من

Come up against: meet / face يواجه

Look forward to: wait with pleasure for something to happen يتطلع بشوق الى

Come up with: invent / discover / find يبتكر / يكتشف/ يجد

Put up with: accept / stand / tolerate يتحمل / يتساهل مع

Run out of: consume/ not have any ينفذ من

Go along with : agree with يتفق مع

انماط الاسئلة : ستكون البنود الثمانية في عدة انماط بحيث ان جاء البند في احد الانماط لن يكون في البقية
النمط الاول : كلمات في فراغ :

: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences (8 points)

يعتمد بشكل رئيسي على الحفظ الكامل لكل معاني البنود الثمانية بالعربي ومراعاة المعاني المختلفة لبعضها

governs , famine , emigrate greenhouse, fine , Gramme/جيد كثيرا,

1. *The driver paid a for driving fast.*
2. About 50% of the paper and cardboard inwaste is made up of newspapers and magazines.
3. Each country has a set of rules which all individuals.
4. The war has brought disease and to thousands of people.

recurrent , deteriorated , court , consumption , saw red

1. The economic situation of Ireland ----- and people were forced to emigrate.
2. Soya beans are being turned into food for human -----.
3. Most animal migrations areevents, which happen at certain times of the year.
4. *Sorry – someone accused me for being lazy and I just*

misuse, Exotic, hot, court, redo ,

1. *I did my homework quickly, so my teacher asked me to ----- it.*
2. Two men will appear in ----- tomorrow accused of dangerous driving.
3. The Humid Tropics biome contains many thousands ofplants not found in England.
4. *If you.....the equipment, it will not work properly.*

Protect , Survive , erode , display , keen

1. Cutting down trees will the soil .
2. A proportion of the population mayby moving to greener areas.
3. The wordmeans world or Earth .
4. *I amon learning English*

Protect , Survive , erode , display, put up with ,

- 1.Cutting down trees will the soil .
- 2.A proportion of the population mayby moving to greener areas.
- 3.The wordmeans world or Earth .
- 4.*People who live near the bus station.....a lot of noise.*

النمط الثاني : كلمة تحتها خط

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . ادرس الجملة التالية واجب السؤال الذي يتبع .

What does the underlined word mean ؟ اهتم بالإملاء (اي خطأ املائي = صفر)

يعتمد النمط على حفظ الكلمات بالانجليزي والإملاء (يحسب للطالب اي معنى قريب) (اي خطأ املائي = صفر)

1. He had to pay a fine for his speed . الحل (money people pay as punishment ..)
2. The news has come out of the blue, and shocked many villagers. الحل (unexpectedly)
3. If you misuse the equipment, it will not work properly. الحل (use wrongly)
4. Car parks usually run out of spaces by 8 o'clock in the morning. الحل (not have any)

النمط الثالث: الاستبدال (من ضمن اسئلة القطعة) اهتمام بالإملاء والمعنى والتصريف عند الاستبدال وما عدا ذلك = صفرا

1. **Replace the underlined phrase in paragraph one with a suitable word that has a similar meaning** استبدال العبارة التي تحتها خط بكلمة لها نفس المعنى

I don't like him because he is not generous. الحل (mean)

2. **Replace the underlined phrase in the first paragraph with a suitable colour idiom that has a similar meaning to it** . استبدال العبارة التي تحتها خط بمصطلح لوني له نفس المعنى .

He tries to see everything clear and easy to understand although he knows this is impossible.

الحل (in black and white)

He had got angry when he failed his exam. الحل (seen red)

3. **Replace the underlined phrase in the first paragraph with a suitable word that has a similar meaning to it** . استبدال العبارة التي تحتها خط بكلمة لها نفس المعنى .

If you want to listen to this cassette again, you have to wind it again . الحل (rewind it)

4. **Replace the underlined verb in the first paragraph with a suitable three part phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it** . استبدال الفعل الذي تحته خط بفعل ظرفي له نفس المعنى .

People who live near the bus station stand a lot of noise.

5. **Replace the underlined phrase in the following sentences with numbers.**
Replace the underlined numbers in the following sentences with words.

اهتمام بالإملاء عند الاستبدال

I scored seventy-six percent in my English exam : الحل 76%

There were two world wars in the twentieth century : الحل 20th

I was born in 1964 : الحل nineteen , sixty-four

النمط الرابع : تحرير نص من اخطاء

The government has given the red light to the building of a new airport .

الحل : red تصبح green

The government is interested on schools . الحل : in تصبح on

مراجعة (3) Grammar

1- اسئلة تصحيح فعل : تكون في المواضيع التالية

- 1-present perfect / present perfect continuous
- 2-simple past\past perfect
- 3-wish
- 4-modals of speculation
- 6-linkers

كيفية معرفة موضوع التصحيح:

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

ان وجد قبل الفراغ wish يكون على موضوع التمني 1. -s+wish

ان وجد افعال الاستنتاج قبل الفراغ يكون على موضوع الاستنتاج 2-S+must\cant\may\might\could

3. ان وجد احد ادوات الربط التالية يكون على موضوع الربط

3-in order to/ so as to/ to

4-ان وجد كلمات دالة مختلفة في الجمل يكون على موضوع المضارع التام\المستمر و الماضي البسيط التام مثل

Since,for,already,.....

امثلة عامة : حدد اي موضوع تنتمي اليه الجملة:

- 1-My uncle----to London 2 days ago(fly)
- 2-He felt sleepy because he never awake such a late hour before. (stay)
- 3-I wish I _____ to drive when I was young (learn)
- 4-He didn't answer he must to bed early (go)
- 5-To _____ the exam, you have to study (pass)

طرق التصحيح :

Tenses

Already, just, never, yet, so far, lately, recently, ever

جملة منفردة

Has + p.p
Have

She _____ many letters already. (write) has written

All-time
How long

جملة منفردة
جملة مزدوجة

Has +been +ving
Have

I _____ exercises all the night. (do).....have been doing
I feel tired because Ihard all day . (work).....have been working

Since , for , because , this +time

play, run فعل متحرك

فعل ثبات know, be, think ...

/has have +p. p

Think +of /about =has/have been thinking

/has have +p. p

Have/has +been +ving

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. has/have + been+ | (v1) | —————> | ving |
| 2. has/have | (be) | —————> | Been |
| 3. has/have | (be+v1) | —————> | been+ving |
| 4. | (be+v1) | —————> | has/have +been+ving |
| 5.been +ving | (have) | —————> | has/ have |

1. She _____ chess for 2days. (play).....**has played/ has been playing** متحرك
 2. I _____ her since 1990. (know).....**have known** ثبات

They have been.....chess for an hour . (play) playing : الحل
 They **have****playing** chess for an hour . (be) been : الحل
 They **have**chess for an hour . (be, play) been playing : الحل
 Theychess for an hour . (be, play) have been playing : الحل
 Hebeen playing chess for an hour . (have)

ملاحظة 1 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **think** وكان بعد الفراغ **of / about** يصحح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر

Sheof going to London for three weeks. (**think**) **has been thinking** الحل

ملاحظة 2 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **have** وكان بمعنى (ياكل ، يشرب ، ياخذ) يصحح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر وما عدا ذلك يصحح مضارع تام

Shethis car for 2 years . (have) : الحل **has had**

Shelunch for 20 minutes. (have) : الحل **has been having**

Yesterday , ago , last+ past time , in + past time

V2/ didn't v1

I him to the party 2days ago. (invite)**invited**

After + had + p.p , v2
Before + v2 + had + p.p
When + v2/ had + p.p
By the time + had p.p + v2
By + had + p.p زمن ماضي

اي جملة تحتوي p.p
 يصحح الشق الثاني ب v2 والعكس صحيح

Had +p.p

- **By last week**, we _____ many places in Jordan. (visit).....**had visited**
- **When** I heard the news, I _____ them about it. (tell).....**had told**
- After** I _____ the letter , I slept . (write).....**had written**

Already, Never, Just, since, for, because, this +time

الجملة السابقة
 فعلها v2

Had +p.p

Had +p.p

- I was tired **because** I _____ a lot **already**. (work).....**had worked**
- She **loves** him **because** he _____ **never** _____ her feelings . (hurt).....**has hurt**

wish

Wish+s +v2 باشكاله / **didn't +v1/ was/ were**

- I **wish she** _____ him today. (invite)**invited**

Linkers

In order to / so as to / to + + v1

Lead to / be the cause of +ving

I study hard **in order to**the exam . (pass)**pass**
Studying hard leads to**exams** . (pass) **passing**

Speculation

Must, cant , may , might , could + موقف حاضر = v1
Must, cant , may , might , could + موقف ماضي = have+p.p
Must, cant , may , might , could +be= ving
Must, cant , may , might , could +have been= ving
Must, cant , may , might , could +have=p.p /been ving

- He **must** _____ his work *today*. (finish) _____ **finish**
- She **can't** _____ them about you *yesterday*. (tell) _____ **have told**
- She **might be** _____ a film *now* . (watch) _____ **watching**
- She **must have been** _____ the room. (clean) _____ **cleaning**
- He **might have** _____ them (watch) _____ **watched / been watching**

بالنسبة لأسئلة إعادة كتابة الجمل :- Re-write..... :
 النمط العام لأسئلة الإعادة :

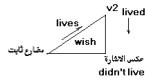
1. Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

حدد المطلوب إعادة كتابته بأي موضوع حسب الأشكال أدناه :

جمل wish

تكون على الشكل التالي :

S + wish



- أ. حدد الفعل
 ب. انزال كل ما قبل الفعل بعد wish (كل شيء موجود قبل فعل الجملة)
 ت. طبق مثلث التحليل أو احفظ القواعد التالية

الفعل في الجملة	الفعل بعد wish
v1,v1+s	didn't +v1
don't doesn't+v1	v2
am, is,	wasn't
Amn't , isn't	Was
Are	Weren't
Aren't	Were
has, have	didn't +have
Don't / doesn't +have	Had
mod+v1 (will, shall, can, ...)	mod (past) +not +v1 (would, should , could ,+not ...)
Has to / have to +v1	didn't +have to + v1

مع مراعاة التالي :

١. ان احتوت الجملة too+ adj/adv تحول too الى so /او تحذف too

٢. ان احتوت الجملة have to /have to +v1 تعاد مباشرة ب didn't have to +v1

٣. ان احتوت الجملة عبارات انزعاج او دلت عليه تعاد ب wouldn't +v1 ان كانت مثبتة وب would +v1 ان كانت منفيه مع حذف جملة

الانزعاج مثل and I am un happy

She lives in a tent

I wish.....

I wish *she* **didn't live** in a tent

Example 2

Ali **doesn't wake up** early and I am not happy about it .

I wish Ali

I wish Ali **would wake up** early

Example 3

The exam **is** too difficult.

I wish.....

I wish the exam **wasn't** very difficult.

Example 4

I **have to start** working early .

I wish.....

I wish I **didn't have to start** working early .

انماط اخرى :

نمط هام ومتوقع ركزززززززززززززززز

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

لكل من الجمل التالية ، اكتب جملا مستخدما الفعل wish والكلمات المعطاة بين اقواس

نفس النمط السابق ولكن سيكتب الطالب جملة I wish بنفسه ويحل حسب النمط الاول مضمنا الكلمات المعطاة اسهل

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

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

2. You **eat** too quickly (**not eat so quickly**)

I wish you **didn't eat so quickly**

2. **Study** the following pair of sentences , and answer the question that follows , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: ادرس زوجي الجمل التالية واجب السؤال الذي يتبع

1. I wish she **didn't smoke** in my room

2. I wish she **wouldn't smoke** in my room

What is the difference in meaning ?

الجمل التي تحتوي **would** تدل على : annoyance / criticism انزعاج/ انتقاد ركزززززز واحفظ
الجمل التي لا تحتوي **would** تدل على : regret ندم

3. For each of the following sentences, **write sentences starting with / wish in response to these statements.**, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

لكل من الجمل التالية اكتب جملا تبدأ ب الفعل wish مستجيبا للجمل التالية : (نفس طريقة النمط الاول)

I **can't remember** where I left the newspaper.

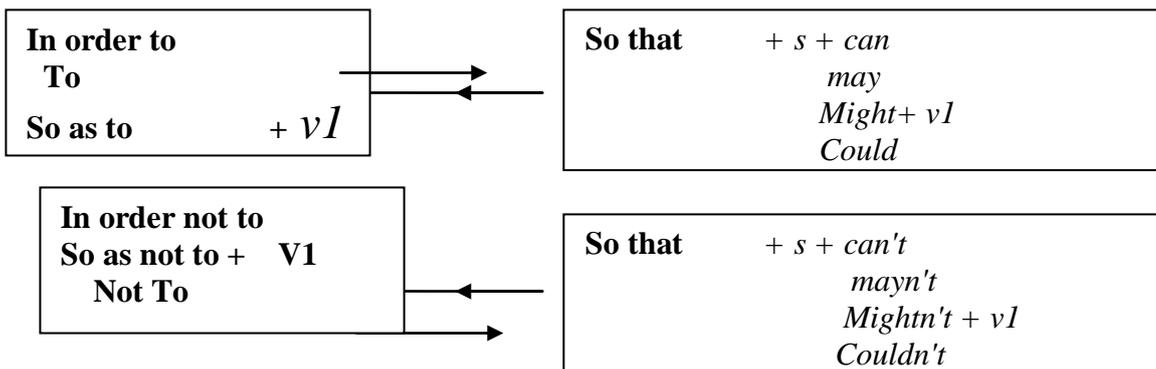
I wish I could remember where I left the newspaper

2 الجمل التي تحتوي ادوات الربط : in order to / so that تكون على موضوع linkers

النمط الاول : REWRITE

1. in order to/so as to / to +v1 → so that +s+ can/ may /could / might +v1
In order that

2. in order not to/so as not to / not to +v1 → so that +s+ can't/ mayn't /couldn't / mightn't +v1
In order that



حدد نافذتك ثم حول

He passed the exams . He studied hard for the exams_.

مثال :

so that he could pass the exams . so that he could study hard
He passed the exams so that he could study hard
He studied hard so that he could pass the exams . ✓

استخدام can/ may ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة مضارع
استخدام could/ might ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة ماضي

الربط ب **in order to / to** (لكي) **تتبع دائماً ب v1** وله 2 اشكال :

حسب
الشكل الاول : جملة 2 جملة 1
عمل تركيبين 2 (in order to +v1) 1(in order to +v1)

ثم : الجملة الاولى + التركيبية 2
الجملة الثانية + التركيبية 1 ثم اقرأ لتحديد

He passed the exams . He studied hard for the exams_.

مثال :

In order to pass the exams . **in order to** study hard
He passed the exams **in order to** study hard
He studied hard **in order to** pass the exams . ✓

الشكل الثاني : جملة 2 s+want to +v1 جملة 1
طريقة الربط : جملة 1 in order to جملة 2
مثال :

Trees are cut down. They **want to make** more agriculture land
Trees are cut down **in order to make** more agriculture land.
In order to make more agriculture land, trees are cut down

الربط ب **Because** (لان) **تتبع دائماً ب s+v**

حسب
الشكل
طريقة الربط : جملة 1 because (السبب) جملة 2 (النتيجة المتوقعة)
Because + (السبب) , (النتيجة المتوقعة)

حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعة واربط حسب احدى الطريقتين
: حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب because للجملة
فستكون جملة because
مثال :

He studied hard for the exams_ . He passed the exams .
Why did he study hard? -----because he passed the exams
Why did he pass the exam ?-----**because he studied hard**
He passed the exams **because** he studied hard.
Because he studied hard , he passed the exam .

الربط ب **with the result that** (مع نتيجة ان) **تتبع دائماً ب s+v**

حسب
الشكل
طريقة الربط : جملة 1 ,with the result that (النتيجة المتوقعة) جملة 2 (السبب)

حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعة واربط حسب احدى الطريقتين
: حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب because للجملة
فستكون الجملة الثانية جملة with the result that

explaining possibilities / Modals of speculation تفسير الاحتمالات / افعال الاستنتاج

I m sure/ unsure +s + v
(عبارة معينة)

S + must / can't / may/ might / could +

* نحدد في البداية العبارة ثم نحدد الفعل بعد العبارة و نطبق حسب القواعد أدناه :-

مضارع مثبت (am , is , are , v1, v1+s , will+v1)
مضارع منفي (amn't , isn't , aren't , don't+v1, doesn'tv1 , won't +v)
ماضي مثبت (was, were , v2 , had , has/have +p.p)
ماضي منفي (wasn't , weren't , didn't+ v1, hadn't , hasn't /haven't +p.p)

Sure , certain ,
Certainly , I
know , definitely

مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام = **Must + v1**
مضارع / منفي = **Can't + v1**
ماضي / مثبت = **Must have + p.p**
ماضي / منفي = **Can't + have + p.p**

Un Sure , not certain ,
possible , probable ,
look like , I doubt /
believe / think , perhaps
, may be , probably

مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام = **May, might , could + v1**
مضارع / منفي = **May, might , could + not + v1**
ماضي / مثبت = **May, might , could have + p.p**
ماضي / منفي = **May, might , could + not + have + p.p**

* ملاحظة (1) : إن كانت الجملة تحتوي فعل مضارع مستمر am, is, are + ving

أو ماضي مستمر was, were + ving
أو v1 أو p.p من أفعال be وليس من ving
مثال

I'm sure she is watching TV now

She

حسب العبارة نستخدم **must + v1**

الحل : she must be watching TV now

النمط الثاني نمط هام ومتوقع ركز ززززززززززز

Write sentences **which explain the possibilities** of the following statements including the **modal verb phrases** in brackets in your answers . Write the answers down in your answer booklets .

اكتب جملا تفسر الاحتمالات للعبارات التالية تشمل الافعال الشكلية بين اقواس في اجابتك

جملة لاحقة ----- جملة العبارة ----- جملة سابقة -----
الحل : حسب السابق مع امكانية حذف الجمل السابقة واللاحقة
مثال هام :

The phone is ringing - **it is probably your brother.** He usually rings at this time. (might be)

جملة سابقة جملة العبارة جملة لاحقة

It might be my brother.

او The phone is ringing. **It might be my brother.**

او The phone is ringing. **It might be my brother.** He usually rings at this time.

او

2. Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't **You are sure she hasn't forgotten.** (can't have)
جملة العبارة جملة سابقة

She can't have forgotten.

او Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. **She can't have forgotten.**

Study each pair of sentences and answer the question that follows :

ادرس زوجي الجملة التالية واجب السؤال الذي يليه

1. It **can't be** an interesting place to work. (You feel **sure it isn't.**)

2. It **must be** an interesting place to work. (You feel **sure it is**)

What is the difference in meaning between them ?

1. The crowds **might have spoiled** it for me. (*it was possible in the past.*)

2. The crowds **might** spoil it for me. (*it is possible in the future.*)

What is the difference in meaning between them ?

1. Some people **can't have come** from Africa. (*feel sure it wasn't possible*)

2. Some people **must have come** from Africa. (*feel sure it was possible*)

What is the difference in meaning between them ?

النمط الخامس: نمط هام ومتوقع ركز ززززززززززززززز

Write sentences **which explain the following situation** , including the words given and a modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers . Write the answers down in your answer booklets .

اكتب جملا تفسر للمواقف التالية تشمل الكلمات و الافعال الشكلية بين اقواس في اجابتك

يعتمد ان يستنتج الطالب من الموقف معتمدا على القواعد

1> You only slept for two hours last night. (**very tired**).

2> Feisal's car lights were on all night. (**Faisal / forget / switch off**)

3> . Rabeb has a very good English accent. (**Live / English family**)

الحل : 1. You **must be** very tired 2. Faisal **must have forgotten** to switch the lights off 3.

She **might /must have lived** with an English family

الوظائف اللغوية
Language functions

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معان معينة: احفظ عبارة واحدة

Agreeing : الموافقة

I agree أوافق

.disagreeing عدم الموافقة

1. I disagree لا اوافق

Expressing opinion : التعبير عن الرأي

1. In my opinion

.giving reason for a choice : توضيح الاختيار

1The main reason I would chooseis because

. Suggestion: الاقتراح

How about +ving ?

..Presenting arguments: تقديم نقاط جدلية

2. 1. The main point / argument for / against ...

Remembering a past event: تذكر احداث ماضية

3. . I'll never forget that day / how I felt that day ..

Expressing recommendations: تعبير عن توصيات لحل مشكلة

It would be better if

Persuading people your ideas are the best : اقناع الاخرين

1. Can you see what I mean ?

Expressing possibilities: التعبير عن الاحتمالات

2. Perhaps, this will mean that

طريقة السؤال :

Complete the following mini dialogue by using an expression that shows **agreement** :

Sami : I think most teachers are strict

Ali :

مراجعة (4) Writing

Editing : تحرير النص من الاخطاء

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

*Spelling mistakes : اخطاء املائية

تركز على تبديل بعض الحروف في الكلمات :

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

*Spelling mistakes : اخطاء املائية متوقعة

Correct the mistakes :

X	✓
Inforce	enforce
Kourt	court
Kase	case
Rular	ruler
Invizible	invisible
Akcess	access
Kriminals	criminals
Burchase	purchase
Volkano	volcano
Temberate	temperate
Sustainaple	Sustainable
Grase	graze
Ligal	legal
Diteriorate	deteriorate
recykle	recycle
landfell	landfill
kultivate	cultivate
ekonomic	economic
rekurrent	recurrent
raize	raise
kreature	creature
wildfirez	wildfires
protekt	protect

GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة
نماذج متوقعة :

1. نموذج تعداد خصائص /مزايا لشيء :

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

Country people

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

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

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

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

The advantages of moving abroad

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

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

3. نموذج Disadvantages سيئات

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

Disadvantages of using computers

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

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

4. نموذج سؤال reasons /purposes/ why mod/do/have

Full answer of /why *in order to* (1v1) *and* (2v1). Full answer +*also* +*to* +(3 v1)

Why should criminals be sent to prison?

- ✓ -punish them .
- ✓ -protect society .
- ✓ -maintain order .

Criminals should be sent to prison *in order to* punish them *and* protect society .*They should also be sent to prison to* maintain order.

Reasons that make people use computers

- ✓ -write letters .
- ✓ -search the internet .
- ✓ Play games .

People use computers *in order to* write letters *and* search the internet. They *also* use it *to* play games.

Purposes of building tunnels.

- ✓ - make car journeys shorter and faster.
- ✓ - reduce traffic jams .
- ✓ -reduce journey times.

People build tunnels in **order to** make car journeys shorter **and** faster and reduce traffic jams. They **also** build them to reduce journey times .

5. نموذج سؤال why/ be

Full answer of /why **because of** (1+v+ing) **and** (2v+ing) . Full answer of /why+also **because of** (3+v+ing) **and** (4v+ing)

Why are mosaics useful to historians ?

- give us information about the way people lived
- tell us about old kings
- illustrate ancient maps

Mosaics are useful to historians **because of** giving us information about the way people lived and telling us about old kings. They are **also** useful to historians **because of** illustrating ancient maps.

6. نموذج سؤال How/ Ways to / suggestions

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

How can you have a healthy diet ?

- eat a different fruit every day .
- eat less sugar and fat . .
- drink more water .

You can have a healthy diet **by** eating a different fruit every day **and** less sugar and fat. You can **also** drink more water.

How can you keep your brain active ?

- do puzzles or quizzes.
- read more books .
- study a subject on the internet.

You can keep your brain active **by** doing puzzles or quizzes **and** reading more books . You can **also** study a subject on the internet .

How can you keep fit?

- join a gym.
- take up a new sport .
- walk somewhere different every day.

You can keep fit **by** joining a gym and taking up a new sport .you can **also** walk somewhere different every day

Ways to reduce the amount of energy we use .

- ✓ -use solar system in heating
- ✓ -wear heavy clothes in winter.
- ✓ - use cars for important things

You can reduce energy we use **by** using solar system in heating **and** wearing heavy clothes in winter. **You can also use** cars for important things.

FREE WRITING

WRITING A REPORT

المطلوب ان يكتب الطالب احد التقارير التالية ويجب ان يميز لأي نوع ينتمي التقرير من خلال المطلوب في نص التقرير :

1. Opinion: (*advantages and disadvantages*)
2. Problem : (*problem , causes , reasons , solutions*)

عناصر تقرير الراي :

1. HEADING (TO, FROM , DATE , SUBJECT)
2. INTRODUCTION (مقدمة)
3. LIST OF PROS
4. LIST OF CONS
5. CONCLUSION

REPORT

TO: school magazine

FROM: A student

DATE: Dec27 , 2014

SUBJECT:

This report aims at discussing an important issue for all people. It is the issue of

With respect to this issue there are many positive points about such as:

-
-
-

On the other hand, there are some negative points about such as:

-
-

عناصر تقرير المشكلة :

1. HEADING (TO, FROM , DATE , SUBJECT)
2. INTRODUCTION (مقدمة)
3. REASONS OF PROBLEM
4. SOLUTIONS

REPORT

TO: school magazine

FROM: A student

DATE: June14 , 2014

SUBJECT:

This report aims at discussing an important problem for all people. It is the problem of.....

There are many reasons which cause this problem such as:

-
-
-

This problem can be solved through following different procedures such as :

-
-
-

هام جدا : يمكن تحويل تقرير الراي الى مقالة تتحدث عن Advantages / disadvantages وذلك بحذف وتحويل النقاط الى جمل بسيطة

REPORT (وضع عنوان المقالة)

TO: school magazine
FROM: A student
DATE: June14 , 2014
SUBJECT:

This essay aims at discussing an important issue for all people. It is the issue of

هام جدا : يمكن تحويل تقرير المشكلة الى مقالة تتحدث عن **problem** وذلك بحذف وتحويل النقاط الى جمل بسيطة

REPORT (وضع عنوان المقالة)

TO: school magazine
FROM: A student
DATE: June14 , 2014
SUBJECT:

*This essay aims at discussing an important **problem** for all people. It is the **problem** of.....*

Sameer Al-Jammal

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

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

BODY

يتألف الموضوع على الأقل من 3 فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و3 جمل داعمة للجملة الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجملة واحدة على الشكل التالي:

I. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

II. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

III. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

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

مثال هام:

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

Accident prevention

INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of *accident prevention* taking into consideration these aspects *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Topic sentence : **There are many reasons which can lead to road accidents in general .**

Sd1: The main reason is the drivers' behavior while driving .For example some drivers don't obey the traffic signs on roads , and show carelessness .

Sd2: Another reason is the weather conditions , especially in winter . Some drivers might slip on slippery roads and cause damage to pedestrians and properties .

Sd3: The structure of the road can also lead to deadly accidents . For example, some roads have invisible holes which can lead to confusion for most drivers and lack of controlling

Topic sentence : **All these reasons can lead to bad effects on both the drivers and pedestrians .**

Sd1: Death is one of these bad effects on both drivers and pedestrians .Most accident can lead to death instantly .

Sd2: Another bad effect is having injuries . Some drivers might have broken bones and much bleeding

Sd3: Damage to properties can be very costly is another bad effect for accidents. . For example, most vehicles will cost much money to be repaired .

I. Topic sentence : **All these accidents can be prevented following different ways .**

Sd1: One good way is to control drivers' behavior .This can be achieved by educating drivers through the mass media and school textbooks .

Sd2: Another good way would be through rehabilitating roads once a month . These repairs to roads will help in reducing many accidents .

Sd3: Having a good drainage system can be also a good way to prevent accidents . the heavy rain on roads can sometimes lead to different troubles in driving and cause accidents .

CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of *accident prevention* was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents* .

WRITING

Informal letter

رسالة غير رسمية (شخصية)
* نميزها في الامتحان عند الطلب منك كتابة الرسالة بالشكل :

Write a letter to your friend / pen friend / (uncle / father / brother

p.o box 116
Amman
Jordan
Jan 8, 2008

Dear friend ,

It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason for that. Actually, I am writing this letter to tell you about

.....
4-3 جمل حول الموضوع

I have to go now because I have a lot of work to do.

Best wishes

اسمك

Formal letter رسالة رسمية

اسم الشركة
P.O BOX 1646
AMMAN ,
JORDAN

P.O BOX 1646
AMMAN ,
JORDAN

Dear sir;

BODY

I am writing this letter to اسم الموضوع

جمل عن موضوع الرسالة

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

Yours sincerely

توقيع

Your name