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مدارس الاماني العلمية الثانوية
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THE GIANT OF ENGLISH
ACTION PACK 12 / LEVEL THREE

اللغة الانجليزية
للمرحلة الثانوية/المستوى الثالث

Grammar

Vocabulary

مراجعة نهائية
للمستوى الثالث / المنهاج الجديد
الدورة الصيفية 2017

Reading

Writing

FIRST SEMESTER

UNITS

1-5

YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS

TEACHER OF ENGLISH

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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2017
GENERAL ENGLISH
LEVEL THREE
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Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, answer all the questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the text.

***أرجو التركيز على القطع التالية مع الأسئلة الإضافية الموجودة في الدوسية .

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The King Hussein Cancer Center. | (SB, page 24) |
| 2. Are happier people healthier? | (SB, page 16) |
| 3. The arts in Jordan. | (SB, page 34) |
| 4. The Internet of Things. | (AB, page 8) |
| 5. Glass Blowing | (SB, page 38) |
| 6. A founding father of farming | (AB, page 22) |
| 7. In the future . | (SB, page 22) |
| 8. using technology in class. | (SB, page 8) |
| 9. Health in Jordan: A report | (SB, page 18) |

****الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا لـ / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير، يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	أذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات ، فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار
Achievements	إنجازات	Methods	أساليب

Question Number one .

A.

1. Write down two of them / Write them down.

2. Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة **Write**

3. **Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that**

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد **that** لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف **capital** و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة **that**

4. **Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last) paragraph which means**

.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة **means** عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- **Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.**

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزم الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملايا.

- **What does the underlined word mean ?**

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

5. **What does the underlined wordrefer to ?**

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحتها خط . اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير، حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة . ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it , its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there , here	اسم مكان

6. **According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states) that.....**

Explain this statement, suggesting/ mentioning / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد **that** مقترحا/ ذاكرا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد **that** افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

7. **Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.**

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة وكتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل **I think that** / **In my opinion** . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل ، إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) ، حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقتك الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

B. Literature Spot

1. Read the following quotation from “**The Old Man and the Sea**” by Ernest Hemingway carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the questions that follow with reference to the story .

“As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces”.

1. What do the underlined pronouns refer to ?
2. Find a word which means “comes to the top of the ocean or earth”
3. Why does he go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself?

Notes:

Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person. (He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.)

Manolin`s character: (caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago)

1. soon the old man is asleep dreaming.....in Africa/ Meanwhile Santiago is sleepingyoung (represents memory)
2. Santiago is an old manempty boat every day / Santiago has to hold on to the lineand he kills it (represents determination)
3. Santiago is an old manis badly injured himself (represents strength)
4. Santiago has to beat them ..exhaustion and falls asleep (represent suffering and pain)

The fish and the lions (represent strength)

- 1.‘Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.’ (line 7)
 - 2.‘... Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.’ (line 13)
 - 3.‘Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn’t beat him and that they will fish together again.’ (lines 21–22)
- (the relationship between humans and nature).

- 1.A sharp, pointed weapon , like , a knife on a long stick. (harpoon)
- 2.A heavy object used for hitting. (club)
- 3.To pull something heavy behind you. (drag)
- 4.Someone who is successful or who earns you money. (productive)
- 5.To believe something without questioning it. (assume)
- 6.To say something positive to someone who is worried about something. (reassure)
- 7.A curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line. (hook)
- 8.To come to the top of the ocean or earth. (surface)

2. Read the following stanza from “**I remember , I remember**” by Thomas Hood carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the questions that follow with reference to the poem .

**I remember, I remember, The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon, Nor brought too long a day
But now, I often wish the night Had borne my breath away!**

- 1.What does the underlined pronoun He refer to ?
- 2.Give an example which represents onomatopoeia :
- 3.Give an example that represents personification :

Literary / Rhetorical devices in the poem:

1. Personification:

the sun came peeping in at morn

'I often wish the night / Had borne my breath away!

My spirit flew in feathers then

Summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!

2. Onomatopoeic words:

Peep (line 4)/ *rush* (line 19)/ *swing* (line 18)/ *fresh* (line 19)

Notes :

the sun came peeping in at morn;(**it slowly got brighter and brighter**)

swallows (a kind of bird): **wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly .**

childish ignorance: (**The poet was ignorant about the size of the world**)

the poet`s views of our relationship with nature .(The poet seems to receive a great deal of pleasure from nature.)

farther off from heav`n” (the poet is an adult now and has lost the”childish ignorance” that he had when he was younger).

3. Read the following lines from “**All the World’s a Stage**” by William Shakespeare (from *As you like it*, Act II Scene VI) carefully , then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer the questions that follow with reference to the speech .

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

At first, the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. ...

1.What are the five stages of a human`s life ?

2.Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

Literary / Rhetorical devices in the speech:

Simile : creeping like snail / bearded like the leopard

Notes :

Cannon:(refers to a weapon used by soldiers)

five stages of a human`s life **1. babyhood (infant) 2. Childhood (the schoolboy)**

3.Early adulthood (the soldier) 4. Late adulthood/ middle age (the justice) 5. Old age (second babyhood/ childhood)

”this strange evenful history : **life can be strange with lots of things happening in it**

Into the lean and slippered pantaloon, in his sound : (**represents aging**)

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; And whistles in his sound: (**represents time**)

And then the soldierAnd so he plays his part. (**represents careers**)

At first, the infant,..... Unwillingly to school. (**represents youth**)

Boyhood stageand one man in his time plays many parts, (**represents human life**)

1. a schoolboy	whining, creeping, shining
2. a middle-aged man	bearded, wise, severe
3. a baby	mewling, puking
4. an old man	lean, shrunk, childish, slipped

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 .

1.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
3. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specialising in cancer care.

2.

decade ,ailment , artificial , equipment , fund , textiles

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with..... .
2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the that they need.
3. Older people tend to suffer from more s than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.
5. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was.....

3.

gallery , calculations, ceramics , astronomer, symptoms, disabilities

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your to the doctor.
2. There is a good for contemporary art across the street.
3. A telescope enables s to observe the stars.
4. It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
5. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our as well as the answers.

4.

ailments , dementia, acupuncture , irrigated, Fine Arts, fountain pen

1. My grandparents gave me a for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
4. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in
5. Elderly people often suffer from..... , which is difficult to treat.

websites , floppy disk , programmes , whiteboard, Internet

Many classrooms now use a (1) as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show (2) on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the (3) to show educational (4), play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

antibodies , artificially-created , blog, calculations, desalination

- plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
- Many megaprojects consist of cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
- I came across a post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
- Homoeopathy cannot produce needed to protect against childhood diseases.
- One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

*** يمكن الاستفادة من قواعد الاشتقاق في حل هذا التمرين .
*** ركز على تمارين المفردات الموجودة في الكتاب .

*ادرس الجداول التالية :

UNIT ONE			
access	إيجاد معلومات	programme	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
blog	مدونة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
computer chip	رقاقة الحاسوب	security settings	إعدادات الحماية
email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية	smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	يفضي	social media	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص المرن	tablet computer	كمبيوتر لوحى
ICT	معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال	user	مستخدم
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	web-building program	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	web hosting	استضافة موقع الكتروني
post	يرسل	whiteboard	لوح مغناطيسي
privacy settings	إعدادات الخصوصية	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية
program	برمجية		
UNIT TWO			
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	sceptical	متشكك
ailment	مرض/ وعكة صحية	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
allergy	حساسية	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
homoeopathy	الطب البديل	decline	يتناقص
arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	obese	السمنة المفرطة

immunisation	اكتساب المناعة	strenuous	مجهد / متعب
malaria	ملاريا	reputation	سَمعة
migraine	شقيقة / صداع	dental	سني
viable	قابل للحياة	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
herbal remedy	التداوي بالأعشاب	workforce	قوى عاملة
alien	غريب	optimistic	متفائل
conventional	تقليدي / عادي	practitioner	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
career	وظيفة / مهنة	setback	فشل / إخفاق
complementary medicine	طب تكميلي / بديل	raise	يرفع / يربي / يسال
infant mortality	وفيات الاطفال	commitment	التزام
antibody	الجسم المضاد	option	خيار

UNIT THREE

apparatus	جهاز / اداة	radiotherapy	علاج اشعاعي
appendage	طرف ملحق بالجذع	scanner	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
bionic	ذو اطراف الية	side effects	اثار جانبية
artificial	صناعي	sponsor	يدعم / يمول
cancerous	سرطاني	symptom	اعراض
coma	غيبوبة	ward	جناح/ قسم
cross	غاضب / منزعج	implant	زراعة عضو
dementia	جنون	limb	طرف/ذراع، رجل
drug	دواء/ عقار	medical trial	دواء تجريبي
expansion	توسع	MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
outpatient	مريض غير مقيم	prosthetic	طرف صناعي
paediatric	متعلق بطب الاطفال	publicise	يعمم/ ينشر
pill	حبة/ قرص دواء	stroke	سكتة دماغية

UNIT FOUR

arithmetic	علم الحساب	carbon - neutral	متعادل كربونيا
algebra	علم الجبر	criticise	ينتقد
geometry	علم الهندسة	desalination	تحلية المياه
mathematician	عالم رياضيات	grid	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
philosopher	فيلسوف	megaproject	مشروع ضخم
physician	طبيب	out weigh	أكثر أهميه
polymath	متعدد الثقافات	pedestrian	المشاة
composition	تأليف موسيقي	sustainability	استدامة
musical harmony	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم	irrigate	يروي - يسقي
revolutionise	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير	zero waste	خال من النفايات
windmill	طاحونة حبوب	inheritance	ميراث
inoculation	مطعوم وقائي	ground - breaking	مبدع / خلاق
artificially created	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة	fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل
commitment	التزام	founder	مؤسس
talent	موهبة	legacy	تركة
scale	ميزان	fertile land	ارض خصبة
laboratory	مختبر	hands on	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي

UNIT FIVE			
ceramics	خزف / سيراميك	life like	مشابه للواقع
conservatory	معهد موسيقى	qualify	يؤهل
installation	معرض فنون حركية	restore	يجدد- يرمم
performing arts	فنون استعراضية	show case	يعرض
textiles	اقمشه	translation	ترجمة
visual arts	فنون بصريه	vary	يختلف/ يتنوع
furnishings	قطع أثاث	minaret	منذنة
hanging	سجاد يعلق على الجدران	craftsman	فنان حرفي
sand artist	فنان رسم بالرمل	glass blowing	صناعة الزجاج بالنفخ
camera obscura	غرفة تحميض الصور	Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة
breath taking	مدهش	underline	يؤكد
demonstration	عرض توضيحي	furnace	فرن
ground breaking	جديد- مبتكر	solidifying	تصلب
irrigate	يروي	semi-opaque	شبه معتم
cobalt	عنصر الكوبالت	turquoise	اللون الفيروزي
transparent	شفاف	fine	دقيق / ناعم / رقيق

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

People will be able to get involved on the' hands-on' display

What does the underlined adjective ' hands-on' mean ?

ادرس الجداول التالية:

Phrases with different meanings

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website that currently does not exist	إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن معلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم معلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يعرف ما يحدث
give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informal discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	إرسال الصور

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

get started	يبدأ	know about	يعرف عن
look around	يلقي نظرة / ينظر إلى	connect with	يتصل مع
settle down	يستقر	turn on	يشغل
take place	يحدث	give out	ينشر
meet up	يقابل / يلتقي	fill in	يعبئ
wake up	يستيقظ		

Colour Idioms

feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to get angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة
have/get the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح / ياذن / يوافق
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يقوم بعمل خاطئ / متلبس بالجرم
out of the blue	unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere	بشكل مفاجئ

Phrasal Verbs

cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation.	يتعامل مع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
speak to	communicate	يتواصل مع
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

Synonyms

apparatus	equipment	الآلة / اداة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	fat	سمنه

Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

COLLOCATIONS

carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري / عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH – ENGLISH)

fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
carbon – neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	متعادل كربونيا
ground - breaking	new, innovative	مبدع / خلاق
hands on	field working / working by hand/ practical	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
wake-up call	warning	تحذير
security settings	controls available on computer programs protect your computer from viruses.	إعدادات الحماية
proof	provide protection against	يوفر حماية ضد
Setback	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	فشل / إخفاق
Raise	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	يرفع / يربي / يسال
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مرضى غير مقيم
expansion	the act of making something bigger	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح / قسم
paediatric	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
ceramics	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves	خزف / سيراميك
conservatory	(American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقى
installation	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	معرض فنون حركية
performing arts	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	فنون استعراضيه
textiles	types of cloth or woven fabric	اقمشه
visual arts	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	فنون بصريه
Fine Arts	creation of beautiful objects	الفنون الجميلة
show case	to exhibit or display	يعرض
craftsman	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	حرفي
glass blowing	the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube	صناعة الزجاج بالنفخ
demonstration	an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works	عرض توضيحي
furnace	a large enclosed container in which you burn fuel, used for industrial purposes such as melting metal	فرن

solidifying	to make solid	تصلب
semi-opaque	<i>semi</i> means <i>half</i> ; <i>opaque</i> means <i>difficult to see through</i> ; <i>semi-opaque</i> means <i>not completely impossible to see through</i>	شبه معتم
turquoise	sea green colour	اللون الفيروزي
cobalt	a metal gives a dark blue colour to the glass	عنصر الكوبالت
transparent	clear or thin enough to see through	شفاف
fine	very thin and narrow; it's a 'delicate' swan so the lines wouldn't be thick or heavy	دقيق / ناعم / رقيق
coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء / عقار
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
side effects	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	اثار جانبية
medical trial	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	دواء تجريبي
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة / قرص دواء
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked and your brain will be unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
founder	a person who start something new	مؤسس
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي
irrigate	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي / يسقي

International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

1. technology 2. Audience 3. healthy 4. carrying

1 /'æŋgri/

2 /kɑ:m/

3 /sku:l/

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

a importance

b school

c exercise

d angry

e calm

Minimal pairs

- a. 1. **p** sound /**p**/ pen, pack, rope 2. **b** sound /**b**/ bend, back, robe
b. 1 **n** sound /**n**/sun, India, win 2. **ing** sound / **ŋ** / song, singing, wing
c. 1 **i** sound /**i**/ fit, give, middle 2. **ee** sound/**i:**/ been, dream, medium
d. 1 **a** sound / **æ** / and, back, ran, bath 2. **ar** sound/**a:**/ car, half
e. 1 **e** sound /**e**/ best, egg, deaf 2. **ir** sound/**ɜ:**/ birthday, world, girl

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

Sensory descriptions : descriptions that appeals to the five senses of touch ,smell, sight, taste , hearing.

Simile: a way of comparing two things using like or as.....as

Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that way they are similar.

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

The sun shone warm and welcoming

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

C. Complete the following sentences with suitable words derived from the words in the box below . There are more words than you need. Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1.

translation , archaeology , educational

1. Petra is an important site.
2. In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.

2.

traditional , extreme, weave

On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient (1) . This has proved to be (2) beneficial to the community.

3.

1. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
2. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (**influence**)
3. Thank you for your help, I really it. (**appreciation**)
4. When do you..... to receive your test results? (**expectancy**)
5. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (**contemporisation**)
6. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century. (**majority**)

7. Ali has done a and decided that he can buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers . (calculate)
8. There is an interesting new video at the gallery in the city. (install)
9. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment. (sustain)
10. Jordan's infant rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world. (mortal)

* إحتفظ القاعدة التالية: N+V+ADV+ADJ+N:
 * في جميع حالات الاسم إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم آخر نضع صفة.
 * في حالة وجود ظرف قبل الفراغ نعتد في الحل على الكلمة التي قبله .
 * إذا وجدت صفة قبل الفراغ نضع اسم بشرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ بحيث إذا وجد اسم نضع صفة .
 y تشير الى اسم العلم بينما استشير الى اسم العالم .

إذا جاء الفراغ :

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
 - في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فإنه يحتاج لصفة .
 - في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فإنه يحتاج لاسم .
 - في نهاية الجملة مسبقا باسم و فعل فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
 - محصورا بين فعلين فإنه يحتاج لظرف .
- *راجع تمارين الاشتقاق الموجودة في الكتاب .

ادرس المشتقات التالية :

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
produce	production / product		
	medicine	medical	
inherit	inheritance		
	nine	ninth	
	origin	original	
invent	invention		
discover	discovery		
	influence	influential	
weave	weaving		
attract	attraction	attractive	
create	creation	creative/ created	
translate	translation translator		
appreciate	appreciation		
educate	education	educational	
collect	collection		
install	installation		
	operation	operational	
expect	expectancy		expectantly
	contemporisation	contemporary	
	vision	visual	
	tradition	traditional	traditionally
		extreme	extremely
	convention	conventional	
organise	organisation		

Intend	Intention	intended	
	archaeology	archaeological	
	child / children		
train	training	trained	
	person / people		
bring		brought	
access	access	accessible	
blog	blog		
calculate	calculation		
email	email		
filter	filter		
Post	post		
	tourist / tourism		
prescribe	prescription		
	culture	cultural	
	majority	major	
		on going	
infect	infection		
diagnose	diagnoses		
believe	belief		
succeed	success	successful	successfully
conclude	conclusion		
	Surgery/surgeon		
rely on		reliable	
	allergy	allergic	
append	appendage		
	arthritis	arthritic	
	artifice	artificial	artificially
	cancer	cancerous	
complement	complementary		
commit	commitment	committed	
	convention	conventional	conventionally
decline	decline		
expand	expansion		
focus on	focus	focused	
remedy	remedy	remedial	
implant	implant		
trial	trial		
	morality	mortal	mortally
	obesity	obese	
	Optimism / optimist	optimistic	
	option	optional	
	Paediatrics / paediatrician	paediatric	
practise	prectitioner	practical	practically
publicise	publicity		
repute	reputation		
	prosthetics /prosthetic		

scan	scanner		
sponsor	sponsor	sponsored	
	viability	viable	
ward	ward		
	algebra	algebraic	
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	
	ceramics	ceramic	
compose	composition		
criticise	critic / criticism	critical	
demonstrate	demonstration		
desalinate	desalination		
furnish	furnishings		
	geometry	geometric	geometrically
blow	blowing		
break	breaking		
hang	hanging		
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	
install	installation		
irrigate	irrigation		
	mathematics / mathematician	mathematical	
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	
	pedestrian	pedestrian	
philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	
qualify	qualification		
restore	restoration		
	sand artist/ sand art		
showcase	showcase		
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	
vary	variation	variable	

GRAMMAR

The tense	The form	The key words	The functions
1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE	1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + base verb 2. Sub (He, She, It) + base verb +s/ es 1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + don't + base verb 2. Sub (He, She, It) + doesn't + base verb 1. Do + sub (I, We, They, You) + base verb ...? 2. Does + sub (He, She, It) + base verb?	sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ every day ,week, month, yearetc /hourly/ daily / monthly / weekly / yearly /	- things that happen as a routine in the present أشياء تحدث كروتين في المضارع - things that are always true أشياء دائما حقيقية general truths الحقائق العامة - something that is true in the present. شيء دائما صحيح في المضارع fixed timetables and programs (which we can't change) . البرامج و المواعيد الثابتة

<p>2. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS</p>	<p>1. Sub (I) + am + base verb + ing 2. Sub (He, She, It) + is + base verb + ing 3. Sub (They, We, You) + are + base verb + ing Sub + isn't / aren't + am not+ base verb + ing Is / Are / Am + sub. + base verb + ing ..?</p>	<p>now/ at this time/ at the moment / nowadays this month, week, year etc / (imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be careful!,</p>	<p>- activity happening at the time of speaking. نشاط يحدث أثناء لحظة الكلام -describe something temporary. وصف شيء مؤقت -talk about the future , when something has been planned. للتحدث عن المستقبل ، عند التخطيط المسبق لشيء ما for actions that happen repeatedly in the present -We use it with always . أفعال تتكرر في المضارع</p>
<p>3. THE PRESENT PERFECT</p>	<p>1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + have + v3 2. Sub (He, She, It) + has + v3 1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + v3 2. Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + v3 1. Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + v3.....? 2. Has + sub (He, She, It) +v3.....?</p>	<p>since, for , so far, just , already , often, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before(اخر الجملة), recently</p>	<p>- talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present . التحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي واستمر ليكون صحيحا في المضارع - discuss our experience up to the present . مناقشة تجربة او . انجاز حتى الوقت الحاضر - talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present. التحدث عن فعل حدث في الماضي له آثار هامة في المضارع</p>
<p>4. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</p>	<p>1. Sub (I, They, We , You) + have + been + base verb + ing 2. Sub (He, She, It) + has + been + base verb + ing 1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + been + base verb + ing 2. Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + been + base verb +ing 1. Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + been + base verb + ing ...? 2. Has + sub (He, She, It) +been + base verb + ing +?</p>	<p>for+ time/ since + time / all + time/ every + time/ this + time / over+ time / again / lately / because</p>	<p>- a longer action recently finished the result of which are visible in the present . حدث طويل انتهى مؤخرا و له نتائج مرئية في المضارع . - something that begin in the past and continues in the present . التحدث عن فعل بدا في الماضي و استمر في المضارع - an action repeated many times from the past until the present . حدث تكرر عدة مرات في الماضي حتى المضارع - when an action (still occurring in the present) started . We use it with since. عند يبدأ فعل لا يزال يحصل في المضارع</p>

<p>5. THE PAST SIMPLE</p>	<p>- Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + past verb + complementary - Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + didn't + base verb+ complementary - Did + sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + base verb + complementary?</p>	<p>last week/ month/ night / year , ago , in +past time on + past time, yesterday, B.C</p>	<p>talk about something that started and finished in the past. التحدث عن شيء بدأ و انتهى في الماضي - talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase. للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا لفترة طويلة من الزمن في الماضي</p>
<p>6. THE PAST CONTINUOUS</p>	<p>1. Sub (I, He, She, It) + was + base verb + ing 2. Sub (They, We, You) + were + base verb + ing Sub +wasn't / weren't + base verb + ing Was / Were + sub. + base verb + ing.... ?</p>	<p>when, while, as</p>	<p>-talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past. التحدث عن شيء استمر وقوعه قبل أو بعد فعل آخر في الماضي. - show that something happened for a long time in the past. إظهار أن شيئا حصل لفترة طويلة في الماضي .</p>
<p>7. THE PAST PERFECT</p>	<p>Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + had + v3 - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't +v3 - Had+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + v3 ...?</p>	<p>after, before, by the time, because, by + past time, as soon as</p>	<p>- talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. التحدث عن أفعال وقعت قبل لحظة معينة في الماضي .</p>
<p>8. THE SIMPLE FUTURE</p>	<p><u>A. will + infinitive</u> -Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will + infinitive - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + infinitive - Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + infinitive + ...? <u>B . (be) + going to + infinitive</u> 1. Sub (I) + am + going to + infinitive 2. Sub (He, She, It) +is + going to + infinitive 3. Sub (They, We, You) + are + going to + infinitive Sub +isn't / aren't / am not+ going to + infinitive Is / Are / Am + sub. + going to + infinitive +.....? next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc, in the future, soon, then</p>		<p><u>A. will + infinitive:</u> - express spontaneous decision . - talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. التحدث عن المستقبل إذا كان هناك توقع له بدون دليل - we can use it with sure, soon ,imagine, perhaps , probably ,maybe think and hope. sure, soon , imagine , perhaps , probably , maybe think and hope يمكننا استخدامه مع <u>B . (be) + going to + infinitive:</u> - future plans .It doesn't have to be a near future. الخطط المستقبلية ليس من الضروري ان تكون للمستقبل القريب - predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤات مبنية على دليل.</p>
<p>9. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</p>	<p>-Sub (I , We ,They, You He, She, It) + had +been + base verb+ ing - Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't +been + base verb +ing - Had+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + been+ base verb +ing +?</p>	<p>for, since, all, ,again , because</p>	<p>- talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. when another action started. التحدث عن أفعال أو مواقف كانت مستمرة حتى وقت محدد في الماضي عندما بدأ فعل أو حدث آخر</p>

10.THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS	<p>-Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +be +base verb + ing + complementary.</p> <p>- Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + be + base verb + ing + complementary.</p> <p>- Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + be +base verb + ing + complementary?</p>	<p>next week/ month.....etc, + specific time / tomorrow+ specific time/ in (<i>three weeks</i>) time / betweenand + future time</p>	<p>- Talk about a continuous action in the future. التحدث عن فعل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل</p> <p>- What will happen in the event of another act in the future. لما سيحدث عند حصول فعل اخر في المستقبل</p>
11.THE FUTURE PERFECT	<p>-Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +have +pv3</p> <p>- Sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + have + v3</p> <p>- Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + have +v3 ... ?</p>	<p>by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now /future time + since ,for</p>	<p>- talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. للتحدث عن فعل سوف يكون مكتملا في وقت محدد في المستقبل .</p>

THE PASSIVE	
Active	Passive
1.(modal)+ base form	(modal)+ be+ v3
2.(modal)+ have+ v3	(modal)+ have+ been + v3
3. Present Simple (base form)/ (base form + s/es)	is/ am/ are + v3
4. past simple (v2)	was / were+ v3
5.Present Continuous(is / am / are + verb + ing)	is / am / are + being + v3
6.Past Continuous (was/were+ verb+ ing)	was/ were +being+ v3
7. Present Perfect(has/ have + v3)	has/ have + been + v3
8. Past Perfect (had+ v3)	had+ been + v3

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next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc, in the future, soon, then	(this +time / o'clock /if / am / pm)	will + be + base verb +ing
in (three weeks) time / betweenand + future time	-----	will + be + base verb +ing
next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc, in the future, soon, then	(by , since , for)	will + have + v3
by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now	-----	will + have + v3
next week/ month/ year/etc, in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc, in the future, soon, then	-----	will + infinitive

وجود مفعول به غير عاقل قبل الفراغ او وجود by بعد الفراغ يكون المطلوب تحويل الفعل حسب قاعدة المبني للمجهول: **be + v3**

-Smart phones **were invented** in the early 2000s.

- In the past, most letters **were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed**

Key words	Passive form
next week/ month/ year/etc, in future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / in the future, soon, then	(modal)+ be+ v3
by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now /future time + since ,for	(modal)+ have + + been +v3
sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ every day ,week,etc	is / am / are + v3
now/ at this time/ at the moment / nowadays	is / am / are + being + v3
since, for , so far, just , already , twice, yet, once, ever, never, before(اخر الجملة), recently	has/ have + been + v3
last week/ month/ year , ago , in +past time , yesterday, B.C	was/ were+ v3
while, as	was/were +being+ v3
after, before, by the time, because, by + past time,	had+ been + v3

TO-INFINITIVE

الافعال التالية want / afford / need / hope / plan / intend يتبعها to و فعل مجرد

I want **to get** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy** one at the moment.

الفعل stop ياتي بعده v+ ing اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما لذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت ياتي بعده to و مجرد

My computer had stopped **working**. He stopped **to have** a rest.

الافعال التالية hope / plan / intend يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل .

Ali hopes **to be** a doctor in the future.

CAUSATIVE

يتكون هذا التركيب من احد الافعال (have / has / had/ having) ثم مفعول به غير عاقل something ثم فعل تصريف ثالث pp التالية
و يستخدم للدلالة على إن شخصا آخر someone else قد قام بالفعل بدلا عنا instead وليس إنا myself أو نحن ourselves

She doesn't cut her hair herself	She has her hair cut.
They don't clean their clothes themselves	They have their clothes cleaned.
I didn't fix the TV myself	I had it fixed .

ملاحظات : 1. إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نقوم بنفيها و العكس صحيح ما عدا الافعال التالية (must / need to/ want to)
2. إذا احتوت الجملة على عبارات مثل (get someone to /ask someone to) فإن جملة السببية تبقى مثبتة و يتم حذف هذه العبارات عند الاجابة.

1. I didn't translate this document my self. I **had** it translated.
2. He asked someone to fix the table. He **had** it fixed.

تتكون قاعدة السببية (causative/have something done) مما يلي :

Subject + (have / has / had/ having) + object (it / them) + verb3

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

SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

Zمن الفعل المناسب + **S+ must / can't / might**

* ركز على الملاحظات التالية :

* sure/certain / definite (بدون وجود نفي في الجملة) = must.

* sure/ certain/ definite (مع وجود نفي في الجملة)not = can't.

impossible , I don't believe = can't .

* unsure / not sure / uncertain / not certain/ indefinite / not definite

(نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة) = might / may.

(probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps) = might / may.

* حدد فعل التخمين المناسب حسب المؤشرات الموجودة في الجملة.

* حدد زمن الجملة حسب الفعل الموجود في الجملة .

* حدد الفاعل الموجود في الجملة .

S+ have/ has + pp	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
S+ v2	→	(must /can't /might)+ have + pp
S+ simple present	→	فعل مجرد (must /can't /might)
S + present continuous	→	S+ (must /can't /might) + be + v + ing .
(is , am, are) إذا احتوت الجملة على	→	S+ (must /can't /might) + be
(was, were) إذا احتوت الجملة على	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have been
(don't , doesn't) (تحذف)	→	فعل مجرد (must /can't /might)
(didn't) (تحذف)	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
(will) + مجرد	→	S+ (must /can't /might)+ مجرد

The children are putting balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

The children **must be having a party**

Mahmoud was walking home when the rain *started*. It was very heavy, so he **must** have got very wet.

OBLOGATION AND PROHIBITION

It is necessary to = must / It is not necessary to = don't / doesn't have to

You are allowed to = can / You are not allowed to = mustn't / can't

If I were you, I would = should

- You **are not allowed to** come late . you **mustn't** come late

CONDITIONALS

- **Zero** : If + s + simple present , s + simple present

If Ali *has* his own computer, he *doesn't* need to use his friend's computer.

- **One** : If + s + simple present , s + will + infinitive

If you *play* computer games all day, you *won't* have time to study.

Two : If + s + simple past , s + would + infinitive +

If Ali *had* his own computer, he *wouldn't* need to use his friend's computer.

REPORTED SPEECH

* وجود علامات اقتباس في الجملة الرئيسية كذلك وجود افعال مثل asked, said , told , added في جملة الحل يدل ان المطلوب هو الحل حسب قاعدة الكلام غير المباشر .
ركز على تحويل الافعال التالية :

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
play / plays	played	played	had played
is / am	was	was	had been
are	were	were	had been
have/has	had	had	had had
will	would		
shall	should		
can	could		
may	might		
must /have to /has to	had to		

* القاعدة العامة للكلام المنقول : تحويل كل فعل الى اقرب ماضي له.
ركز على تحويل الضمانر التالية :

(حسب القائل)

- I → he / she , me → him / her , my → his / her mine → his / hers (مباشرة)
- We → they , our → their , us → them , our s → theirs (حسب المخاطب)
- you + me = I , you + مفرد مذكر = he , you + مفرد مؤنث = she , you + جمع = they , you + us = we . (فاعل / you)
- you + me = me , you + مفرد مذكر = him , you + مفرد مؤنث = her , you + جمع = them , you + us = us . (مفعول به / you)
- your + me = my , your + مفرد مذكر = his , Your + مفرد مؤنث = her , your + جمع = their , your + us = our

ملاحظات : يتم ربط الضميرين (you , your) مع اخر كلمة او ضمير في جملة الحل المعطاة لمعرفة التحويل المناسب لهما .
عند تحويل الضمير (your) الى ما يناسبه يتم كتابة الاسم الذي يليه مباشرة في الحل.

* اذا كان الفاعل اسم او ضمير مثل (they , he she , it) يكتب كما هو .

Adverbs تحويل الظروف.

Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر	Direct مباشر	Reported غير مباشر
today	on that day	next (x)	the (x) after
tonight	that night	next month	the month after
at the moment	at that time / moment	here	there
yesterday	the day before	now	at that time / then
tomorrow	the day after	last (x) /	the (x) before
tomorrow (x)	the following (x)	last year	the year before
tomorrow morning	the following morning	ago	before
this (x) / this (day)	that(x) / that(day)	three years ago	three years before
yet	up to till	since (x)	the (x) before

Demonstrative adjectives. صفات الإشارة

this	that
these	those

BE USED TO / USED TO

1. Be used to : (am / is / are / was / were used to)

We use *be used to* (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء الاعتيادية أو المألوفة والتي ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن بحيث يتبعها اسم غالبا ما يكون اسم مصدر أو ضمير مثل *it*
be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form)

-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now.

2. Used to : (didn't use to / diduse to ?/ used to)

We use *used to* (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي ، أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد (infinitive)
Used to + (infinitive)

-My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.

* إذا جاء بعد *to* أو بعد الفراغ اسم عادي أو ضمير أو اسم مصدر نختار *be used to*
* إذا جاء بعد *to* أو بعد الفراغ فعل نختار *used to*

I didn't use to / am used to understand English, but now I do.

When I was a student, I used to work (work) very hard. I used to get up (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures

Cleft Sentences

* Reem won the golden medal last year . \Longrightarrow The person who won the golden medal last year was Reem.

• We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with *who*, *where* or *that*.

The thing that	الشيء الذي
The person who	الشخص الذي
The year when / in which	السنة التي / فيها
The time when	الوقت عندما
The place where	المكان حيث
The way in which	الطريقة التي بها
What	الذي
It	انه

Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- The person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was **Queen Rania**

*** عندما تبدأ الجملة بـ *It* فإن الضمير الذي تبدأ به جملة الوصل هو *That*

Huda won the prize for Art last year. \Longrightarrow It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art.

- It was Queen Rania who /that opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

- **Queen Rania** was the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

*** عندما تبدأ الجملة بـ *What* للتأكيد على جملة واقعة مفعول به لفعل يكون ترتيب الجملة كما يلي :

What + جملة + *is /am/ are/ was/ were* + معلومات عن الشيء المؤكد عليه +

I would like to go to London next year. \Longrightarrow What I would like to do next year is (**to**) go / (going) to London.

Revision of relative clauses

** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

Who/ that : بعد اسم عاقل

- I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

-Ali bought the car **which** he needed.

When : بعد اسم زمن

-I remember the day **when** we first met.

Where : بعد اسم مكان

That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.

Whose : للملكية

-He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

الفرق بين where و which :

تستخدم **where** بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فاعل ثم فعل

تستخدم **which** بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فعل مباشرة .

- He went to the village he was born

- He went to the village is peaceful.

- ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام **relative pronoun**

* الاسم الرئيسي **head noun** وهو الاسم المذكور في الجملة الأولى و مكرر أو له ضمير عائد عليه في الجملة الثانية:

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى عاقل اكتب بعده **who** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى غير عاقل اكتب بعده **which** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة مكان اكتب بعده **where** . (ظرف مكان) **There**

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة زمان اكتب بعده **when** . (ظرف زمان) **Then**

* إذا كان الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية ينتهي بـ 's الملكية أو مسبق بصفة ملكية **her, your, our, my, his,** اكتب **whose**

بـ

ثم بقية الجملة.

- The police arrested **the driver** .**He** caused the accident.

-The police arrested the driver **who** caused the accident.

* إذا وقعت كلمات أخرى بين الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى و النقطة نهاية الجملة الأولى فإننا نكتبها في نهاية الجملة التي تكونها من ربط الجملتين.

-**Abeer** was very happy. **Her** father returned from Mecca last night.

- Abeer, **whose** father returned from Mecca last night, was very happy.

Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يختل فهي تقدم معلومة اساسية **necessary information** و تتحدث عن اكثر من شيء او شخص واحد ولا تستخدم الفواصل .

- My brother **who** lives in Amman is a doctor.

** ملاحظة : تستخدم **that** مع العاقل و غير العاقل و كذلك مع الاماكن في هذا النوع فقط ولا تستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة.

Non-defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يتاثر فهي تقدم معلومة اضافية او غير ضرورية .

unnecessary information و تتحدث عن شيء او شخص واحد فقط و تستخدم الفواصل .

- My brother, **who** lives in Amman, is a doctor.

ملاحظة : جمل الوصل غير المحددة تبدأ بصفة ملكية مثل (his /her/ my/ their/ our/ your/ its) او صفة اشارة مثل (this/that/these/those) او اسم علم .

Articles

* تستخدم **a** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود و الذي يبدأ بصوت ثابت (a book, a car, a student)
 * تستخدم **an** قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود و الذي يبدأ بصوت علة (an elephant, an orange, an hour)

Article	Uses
a , an	Hassan lives in a big house. الاسم الذي يذكر للمرة الاولى. اذا كان المتحدث او المستمع يعرف عن الشيء المقصود في الحديث او الاسم تكرر مرة اخرى نستخدم I met an old man yesterday . The old man was wearing strange clothes.
	Joory is an engineer . وظيفة شخص ما
	an hour / a day / a week / a month/ a year: قبل الكلمات التالية
	a herd / a box/a group / a bunch/a bundle/a series /a pack/ اسماء الجموع مثل
(x) article	Sheep produce wool, and hens lay eggs العبارات العامة
	breakfast / lunch / supper/ dinner وجبات الطعام
	home / bed / work : الكلمات التالية
	وسائل النقل
	by car / by bus / by train / by ship / by bicycle / on horseback / on foot
	Jordanian , Syrian , American : صفة الجنسية
	The Chinese like rice. اذا كان المقصود شعب الدولة نستخدم the
	football / volleyball/ swimming / skiing الالعاب الرياضية
	dawn / night/ midnight/ sunrise / noon. الاوقات التالية من الليل و النهار
	in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening : تستخدم the مع العبارات التالية :
	countries الجبال, languages اللغات, continents القارات, individual mountains الشلالات (but NOT mountain ranges الفردية), lakes البحيرات , waterfalls الشلالات ,cities المدن, streets الشوارع, days الايام , months الاشهر and years السنوات
	Emirates/ Union/ State/ Republic / Kingdom مع اسماء الدول التي تحتوي على كلمات مثل تستخدم The Netherlands / The Philippines او الدول التي تكتب بصيغة الجمع مثل
the	the sun , the earth , the world , the moon الاسم الفريد من نوعه
	seas البحار , oceans المحيطات , rivers الانهار , groups of islands مجموعات الجزر (but NOT individual islands), mountain ranges السلاسل الجبلية
	superlative adjectives: (most / est / best). صيغ التفضيل
	play الالات الموسيقية بشرط ان ترتبط بالفعل يعزف
	the piano / the oud / the guitar / the violin/ the drum / the flute .
	the young / the rich / the poor / the honest / the faithful مجموعة محددة من الناس
	the Smiths / the Jacksons / the Stephens. اسم العائلة
the kitchen / the bathroom / the sitting room / the bedroom / the balcony اجزاء المنزل/	

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) **the** biggest of its kind across (2) **the** entire Middle East and (3) **x** North Africa. It is held annually in (4) **x** April.

American vs British English

تختلف الانجليزية الامريكية American English عن الانجليزية البريطانية British English في الاملاء spelling والمفردات vocabulary و القواعد grammar

Grammar :

- (AE) **Did you see that film yet?** / (BE) **Have you seen that film yet?**
- (AE) He had **gotten** us some ice cream. / (BE) He had **got** us some ice cream.
- (AE) I **have** a sister. Do you **have** a brother? / (BE) I've **got** a sister. **Have you got a brother?**
- (Br) 'Goodness, you've **got** very tall!' / (Am) 'Gosh, you've **gotten** very tall!'.
- (Br) **Have you ever been** to an aquarium? / (Am) **Did you ever go** to an aquarium?

SPELLING		
Difference	American English	British English
Words ending -er/-re	center theater liter centimeter	centre theatre litre centimetre
Words ending -or/-our	favorite color harbor neighbor	favourite colour harbour neighbour
Words ending -og/-ogue	dialog catalog	dialogue catalogue
Words ending -m/-mme	program	programme*
Words ending -ize/-ise	authorize specialize normalize paralyze realize	authorise specialise normalise paralyse realise
Words ending -ice/-ise	practice (verb) practice (noun)	practise (verb) practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling canceling marvelous jeweler modeling	travelling cancelling marvellous jeweller modelling
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

VOCABULARY	
American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	sweets
conservator y	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
gas	petrol
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
sidewalk	pavement
trash/ garbage	rubbish
vacation	holiday
Gosh	Goodness
<u>take</u> a look / a shower / a rest/ a break	<u>have</u> a look / a shower/ a rest/ a break

Question Number Three.

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write down your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (tell)
- She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used English now. (speak)
- By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (live)
- Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (go)
- Where have you been? I for ages. (wait)
- Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
- In the past, most letters by hand (write)
- We had the computer because it had stopped working. (repair)
- It is probable that smart phones marketin the future. (expand)
- There a technological revolution since 1943 CE. (be)
- Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. (work)
- I..... the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)
- Ali had..... about his friend when he received a text from him. (be, think)
- By the time the bus arrived, we had for an hour. (wait)
- This time next year, they for their final exams. (prepare)
- By 2019 CE, they the new motorway. (open)
- These days, millions of families at least one computer at home. (have)
- Children often..... computers better than their parents. (use)
- Look at the black sky! It's..... soon! (rain)
- I an email when my laptop switched itself off. (write)

21. If you need to contact me next week, we'll..... at a hotel in Aqaba. (stay)
 22. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams. (finish)
 23. In three years' time, my brother from university. (graduate)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (21 points)

1. Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.
Huda told me
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop
3. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He **since 5 p.m.**
4. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am
5. The Egyptians built the pyramids.
It was the
6. American English speaker : I didn't do my home work yet .
British English speaker :
7. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
Queen Rania was
8. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.
Issa's phone
9. I asked someone to fix my computer.
I had
10. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.
You don't have
11. You are not allowed to touch this machine.
You must not
12. I think you should send a text message.
If I were you
13. Press that button to make the picture move.
If you, **the picture moves** .
14. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.
Before Mohammad
15. Ibn Sina was a polymath . He is also known as Avicenna.
Ibn Sina' who
16. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it
17. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
Ali is
18. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that

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Question Number Four.

A. Use the right relative pronoun in the box below for each pair of the given sentences to make one meaningful sentence from each pair . Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London ,

who, which, where

2. He's the man. I met his daughter in Jordan.

He's the man.....

who , whose , when

B. Study the following sentence which has two mistakes in the usage of the articles. Correct the mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- They live in an Oxford Street in a London.

.....

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

1. Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

What kind of rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?.....

2. The person who won the golden medal last year was Reem.

- What is the function of using cleft sentence above ?

3. *We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic .*

What is the function of using (*be used to + noun*) in the above sentence?.....

4. If you love and encourage your children they will develop good self esteem , and **conversely** if you are harsh and critical , they may become angry and insecure.

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

FUNCTIONS

INDICATORS	THE FUNCTION
<i>be used to</i> (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the <i>-ing</i> form)	to describe things that are familiar or customary.
<i>used to</i> (+ infinitive).	to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.
cleft sentences	emphasise certain pieces of information.
In this way /As a consequence / Therefore	Indicating consequence
However/ Whereas /While / But / Despite / On the one hand/ On the other hand / In spite of this /On the contrary / Conversely	Indicating opposition
The aim of this report is to / This report examine / In this reportwill be examined	Introduction
There are more thanwell equipped health center in/ Almost three quarters of the population are regular users of/ The number ofhas declined ,decreased since	Reporting information
<i>Furthermore</i> / <i>Likewise</i> / <i>One reason for this is...</i> / <i>In addition</i>	Expressing continuation or addition

Question Number Five

A. EDITING:

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

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes canserous cells to grow, it will be improving patients' life expectuncy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

1. 2. 3. 4.

B . GUIDED WRITING :

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet . Use the appropriate linking words such as: but , on the one hand, on the other hand , too etc.

1.

The Internet	
advantages	disadvantages
-save effort -find useful information	- make people isolated - decline mental activity

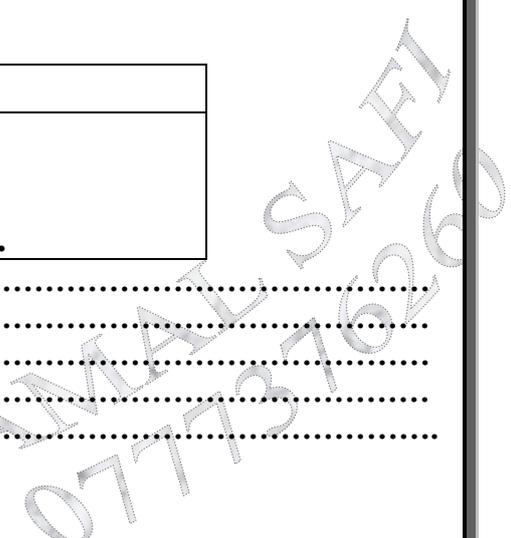
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

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

2.

How to study well
- make a study schedule. - study in an appropriate setting. - keep a well – kept notebook. - learn the most important facts first.

.....
.....
.....
.....



Read the information below , and then write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab). Use the appropriate linking words.

3.

Name	Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab)
Date of birth	789 CE
Date of death	857 CE
Profession	Musician
Achievements	-Established the first music school in the world in Cordoba. - Introduced the oud to Europe.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4.

Read the information in the table below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET write two sentences using all the given notes below about the Giralda tower. Use the appropriate linking words .

-Location : Seville ,Spain .

-Date of construction : 1198 CE.

The designer : Jabir ibn Aflah.

Description of the building : 104 metres tall

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C . FREE WRITING:

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about80 words on ONE of the following:

1.Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects. Write an article about these the advantages and disadvantages of such project and the reasons behind designing them.

2. ‘Some people think that museums and modern culture are a waste of time . Others say that museums and modern culture are important because they aim at educating people . Write an essay about museums and modern culture discussing the two opinion.

3. In the next century , Jordan will witness considerable huge changes that might make it different from Jordan today . Write an article describing Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like?

4. Nowadays, more and more people trend to shop online. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

5. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.

MODEL ANSWERS

B. Literature Spot

1. Santiago 2. surfaces 3. So that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels it when the fish pulls it.
1. the sun 2. peep 3. the sun came peeping in at morn / the night Had borne my breath away .
1. 1. babyhood (infant) 2. Childhood (the schoolboy) 3. Early adulthood (the soldier)
1. Late adulthood/ middle age (the justice) 5. Old age (second babyhood/ childhood)
2. The poet uses "creeping like snail", meaning going very slowly.

Question Number TWO:

- A. 1 :** 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. physician
2. 1 textiles 2 equipment 3. ailment 4. fund
3. 1. symptoms 2. gallery 3. astronomer 4. disabilities 5. calculations
4. 1. *fountain pen* 2. ailments 3. irrigated 4. Fine Arts 5. dementia
5. 1. whiteboard 2. websites 3. Internet 4. programmes
6. 1. desalination 2. artificially-created 3. blog 4. antibodies 5. Calculations
- B.** field working / working by hand/ practical
- C.1** 1. archaeological 2. translate
2. 1. tradition 2. Extremely
3. 1. inheritance 2. Influential 3. appreciate 4. expect 5. contemporary
6. major 7. calculation 8. installation 9. sustainability 10. mortality

Question Number Three.

A.

1. to tell 2. to speaking 3. will have lived 4. to go 5. have been waiting 6. had helped
7. were written 8. repaired 9. will expand 10. has been 11. Had been working
12. have been painting 13. been thinking 14. had been waiting 15. Will be preparing
16. will have opened 17. have 18. use 19. going to rain 20. was writing 21. be staying
22. will have finished 23. Will have graduated.

B.

1. that she had bought all ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before .
2. has been found 3. has been studying 4. used to getting up early to study now.
5. Egyptians that / who built the pyramids. 6. I haven't done my homework yet.
7. the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. 8. might be broken
9. my computer fixed 10. to switch off the screen. 11. touch this machine.
12. I would study hard 13. press that button 14. started work , he had checked his emails.
15. is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath. 16. final book that made him famous all over the world. 17. planning to finish his project tonight. 18. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity .

Question Number Four.

- A.** 1. London ,which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
2. whose daughter I met in Jordan.
- B.** - They live in (x) Oxford Street in (x) London.
- C.** 1. personification 2. emphasise certain pieces of information 3. to describe things that are familiar or customary. 4. Indicating opposition

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Question Number Five

A. EDITING:

1.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

B . GUIDED WRITING :

- 1. On the one hand , there are many advantages of the Internet like saving effort and finding useful information .
On the other hand, it has some disadvantages like making people isolated and declining mental activity.**
- 2. There are many ways to study like making a study schedule and studying in an appropriate setting.
Ather ways of studying are : keeping a well – kept notebook and learning the most important facts first.**
- 3. Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) who was born in 789 CE , was a musician and so he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba and introduced the oud to Europe. He died in 857 CE.**
- 4. The Giralda tower which is located in Seville ,Spain was constructed in 1198 CE. The tower which is 104 metres tall , was designed by Jabir ibn Aflah.**

C . FREE WRITING:

Megaprojects

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Also, include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally- friendly.

Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes. The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. They are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns.

Museums and Modern Culture

Those who think that museums and modern culture are a waste of time claim that it is better to build schools and health centres for poor people than all museums in the world . On the other hand those who are in favour of museums say that museums teach us about history , traditions , scientific inventions and some animal or plant species .

The people who are against museums say that entrance fees are very expensive . However people who are for museums insist that fees are paid to supply the museums with equipment , electricity and other needs .

For the reasons mentioned above , museums and modern culture are necessary to educate to entertain people .

Jordan in the next century

In the next century , Jordan will witness considerable huge changes that might make it different from Jordan today . The population will probably reach 50 million people . So we might see skyscrapers that are higher than the clouds . We will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology in the streets of Amman and all other towns . By next century , Jordan will have become the most developed country in the region . Jordan will probably become like Japan in the future . The streets will have become wider and busier because the population will be so huge.

Online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Health facilities in my area

The aim of this report is to shed the light on health facilities in my area .It is a crowded place but Thanks to God that we have well-equipped and highly developed health facilities

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Health centers

There are two modern governmental health centers in my area . Although these centers are crowded , they provide good health services to many people . There are other private health centers that provide health services to the people who don't have health insurance (security).

Hospitals

My area has two big hospitals : the military hospital and another private hospital . These two hospitals have well-trained staff : doctors and nurses . Unfortunately , more than 50 per cent of people complain about crowdedness in these hospitals .

Recommendations

It appears that crowdedness is the major problem concerning health facilities in my area. Therefore , I suggest the following steps to ease or get rid of crowdedness .

Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds .

Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

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