

الختامية في اللغة الإنجليزية الفرع الأكاديمية 2005

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خليك قدها.....

English
2005

كيف تعامل مع أسئلة
النصوص ؟
كيف نمط أسئلة القواعد؟
ما هو الاشتقاق ؟
أكمل الفراغ ؟
الكتابة الحرة
الكتابة الموجهة
امتحانات شاملة للمادة

اللهم ماكان من صواب فمناك
وحدك و لك الحمد وحدك و
ما كان من خطأ فمن نفسي و
استغفر الله على ذلك.

* تكون أسئلة النصوص حسب الأنماط التالية (بالعودة الى الدورات الوزارية - 2023 - 2021) النمط المقالي :

(1) سؤال المعاني : حيث يطلب منك كتابة الكلمة و التي يتم تحديد معناها خلال السؤال ، و نمطه كالتالي :

- Find the word in the text which means the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text
- What does the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text mean
- Replace the underlined word / phrase / idiom in the text with the correct meaning.

ما هو معنى (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص

استبدل (الكلمة / العبارة / المصطلح) التي تحتها خط في النص بالمعنى الصحيح

(2) سؤال الضمير او العائد في النص ، و تكون صيغته كالتالي :

- What does the underlined wordin the text refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص . (هذا الجدول يوضح اهم الضمانر و على ماذا تعود ، بشكل عام)

Word	refers to
1 they / them / their / others	اسم مفرد جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
2 it / its	اسم مفرد (غير عاقل)
3 who / which / where / when / whose	تعود على ما قبلها مباشرة
4 some / any / many / more / most / other / another	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
5 this / that / these / those	تعود على ما بعدها مباشرة
6 you / your	Reader / readers
7 we / us / our	People
8 he / his / him	اسم مفرد مذكر عاقل
9 she / her	اسم مفرد مؤنث عاقل
10 I / me / my	Speaker

(3) سؤال الاقتباس : يطلب منك كتابة الجملة التي تدل على فكرة معينة في النص ، الجملة يجب ان تكون موجودة بالنص.

Quote / Write down / Which the sentence which (shows / indicates / means / states) that

اقتبس / اكتب / ماهي الجملة التي تظهر / تشير الى / تعني / تشدد أن (كلمات مفتاحية موجودة في السؤال والنص)

** انتبه : يجب عليك كتابة الجملة من بدايتها حتى نهايتها (نهاية الجملة تكون نقطة / علامة سؤال / علامة تعجب)

(4) الأسئلة المباشرة و التي تحتوي دلائل من النص ، و قد تكون من نوع الأسئلة الطويلة التي تبدأ بأحد الأدوات التالية:

لماذا / Why / كيف / How / ما هو / Which / اين / When / اين / Where / ما هو / What / من / Who

(5) أسئلة الذكر او التعداد والتي يطلب منك في هذه الأسئلة تعداد النقاط التي تدل على شيء معين و قد تبدأ بأحد العبارات التالية :

الطرق methods المشاكل problems الاسباب reasons الطرق ways هناك العديد من There are many (مظاهر aspects العوامل factors الامور qualities الأشياء things المسببات causes الأمثلة examples) .

(6) أسئلة التفكير الناقد ، و هي نوعين (سؤالين) و يكون لكل نص من النصوص الوزارية سؤال واحد (6 علامات)

- سؤال التفكير الناقد : و صيغته كالتالي :

الجملة and then statement بهذه فكر Think of this . فكرة تكون مأخوذة من النص / حسب موضوع النص وجهة نظرك write down your point of view . في جملتين in two sentences ثم

** طريقة مقترحة للإجابة هي البدء بالإجابة بالشكل التالي :

الإجابة من النص حسب الدلائل because نأخذ الفكرة الموجودة في السؤال حسب تحديد الوزارة I think that

- سؤال الاقتراح : و يطلب منك في هذا السؤال اقتراح ثلاث نقاط حسب فكرة / موضوع من النص الفكرة حسب الوزارة

methods المشاكل problems الاسباب reasons الطرق ways اثنين / ثلاثة three اقترح Suggest . aspects العوامل factors الامور qualities الأشياء things المسببات causes الأمثلة examples الطرق (العوامل factors مظاهر)

Text One :

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. Fatima's job involves many things. Write down two of these things.
2. Why have many students emailed Fatima?
3. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima feels a huge feeling of satisfaction when people understand her.
4. Fatima decided on a career as an interpreter for many reasons. Write down three of these reasons.
5. When a person speaks at a conference, Fatima follows many steps to translate. Write down three of these steps.
6. In some jobs travelling a lot is required a lot. Explain this statement. Suggesting three problems of travelling a lot.

Answers:

1. going to important conferences and seminars around the world.
2. because they want to know what it would be like to do my job.
3. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.
4. My father worked in many different countries when I was young we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.
At school I was very good at English.
5. I listen to what they say through headphones.
I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking.
I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting.
6. I suggest the following :
- homesickness - changed routine - reduce family bonds.

Text Two :

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

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

The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

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

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality

1. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down.
2. Anita was impressed by many thing in Jordan. Write down two of these things down.
3. Write down three things that Anita enjoyed through her studying in Jordan.
4. Find the body idiom which means " **put a lot of effort in something / tried hard**".
5. What does the underlined word " **their**" in the text refer to.
6. Write down the sentence which shows Anita's father is from Jordan.
7. Why was Anita so willing to study Arabic in Jordan.
8. Learning a new language can come up with many problems. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers:

1. Arabic as well as German.
2. behaviour and their attitude to studying.
3. delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people
4. put back into it
5. students in Jordan
6. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.
7. As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, I had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for me to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, I didn't hesitate for one moment.
8. I think that Learning a new language can come up with many problems because of difficult grammar and spelling.

Text Three

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **which** seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year- olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.

Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.

When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1. What do the space schools seek to?
2. Students follow a tailor – made curriculum at the school including many subjects. Write down two of these subjects.
3. Two prominent people are brought in as a guest lecturers at the school. Write down these two types of people.
4. There are two benefits of excellent grades in science and technology exams. Write down these tow benefits down.
5. Quote the sentence which shows that space schools are interested in teaching students who have a special interest in space industry.
6. What does the underlined word " **which**" in the text refer to.
7. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of stars**" .
8. Some students would like to join for space schools. Do you agree with that. Suggest three for your answer.

Answers

1. encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
2. Astronomy and Astrophysics.
3. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers
4. Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.
5. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year- olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.
6. space schools
7. Astrophysics
8. I don't agree because :
 - not available in my country.
 - I want to study another degree at university
 - I am not good with science subjects

Text Four

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

1. How Jabir's scales changed the way chemists used to weigh items at a laboratory?
2. Why was Alin ibn Nafi' called Ziryab?
3. Write down three of Ali ibn Nafi' achievements.
4. Write down the sentence which shows that Al-Kindi was a polymath.
5. How did Fatima use her father's inheritance?
6. It is said that it was more difficult in those days to reach such a high level of achievements in comparison with the present day. Explain this statement. Suggesting three reasons for that.

Answers

1. his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
2. because of his beautiful voice
3. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
4. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
5. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
6. I suggest the following :
 - lack of information sources
 - spread of literacy that time
 - printing wasn't invented yet
 -

Text Five

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. 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. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

1. There are many examples of prosthetic limbs in the text. Write down three examples.
2. There are many factors that could cause brain damage. Write down three of these factors.
3. What did neuroscientists confirmed in 2010?
4. There are some side effects that patients show when they are under cancer treatment. Write down two of them.
5. Write down the sentence which shows how does the new treatment works.
6. What does the underlined word " **It**" in the text refer to?
7. It is said that medicine develops really quickly. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers

1. arms, legs or hands
2. dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries.
3. it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
4. the sickness and hair loss
5. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
6. A new cancer drug
7. I think that is true because :
 - doctors discover new drugs for many fatal diseases.
 - the entrance of technology in medicine helps a lot.

Text Six

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

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

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

1. What does the internet of things mean?
2. Write down two examples about the internet of things.
3. Computers will run our lives for us. Write down three examples of that.
4. Write down the sentence which shows how will technology help to keep us fit.
5. Find a word in the text which means " **speak to**".
6. What does the underlined word " **others**" in the text refer to?
7. Some people are excited about the future for many reasons. Write down two reasons.
8. Some other people are worried about the future for many reasons. Write down three reasons.
9. Using technology in our life can come up with an unlimited benefits. Explain this statement. Suggesting three of these benefits.

Answers :

1. computers often communicate with each other
 2. your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are.
 3. your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor
 4. Also, your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
 5. communicate
 6. worried people / people with different opinion
 7. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
 8. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
 9. I suggest the following :
 - save time.
 - save effort.
 - save money.
- OR : I suggest the following : - life will be easy - life will be comfortable - life will be faster

Text Seven

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

1. What is special about the new invention?
2. Quote the sentence which shows how did Dennis lose his hand ?
3. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
4. How old is Dennis Sorenson?
5. What could Dennis do with the new hand. Write down three points.
6. What does the underlined word " **ones** " in the text refer to?
7. Dennis has his old artificial hand back for many reasons. Write down three of these reasons.
8. Find a word in the text that has the opposite meaning of " **natural** .
9. Prosthetic limbs can help people a lot. Explain this statement. Suggesting three advantages of such idea.

Answers

1. with a sense of touch.
2. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
3. Swiss and Italian scientists
4. 39 years old
5. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them.
6. sensations
7. Sorensen was only taking part in trials,
and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
He was only allowed to wear it for a month,
for safety reasons.
8. prosthetic / artificial
9. I suggest the following:
- improve their lives.
- make them more confident.
- reduce their shyness.

الجدول المهمة للحفظ انجليزي / انجليزي / عربي

1. Body Idioms جدول مصطلحات الجسم

	Body idiom	English	Arabic
1	get it off your chest	tell تخبر about عن something شئ worrying يقلقك	يفضض - يرتاح
2	get cold feet	to lose يفقد confidence الثقة	يتردد
3	play it by ear	deal يتعامل with مع a situation الموقف	يتركها للظروف
4	keep your chin up	cheerful متفعل - encouragement شجاعة	يتفعل
5	have a head for figures	mental ذهنية ability قدرة	موهوب بالحساب
6	put back into it	effort جهده - tried يحاول	يبذل جهده

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last minute.
انا اشعر بالتوتر حول قيامي بالقفز المظلي . اعتقد بأنني سوف في اخر لحظة.
a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .
اذا كان لديك اي مشكلة , تحدث الى شخص ما , هذا يساعدك على
a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really-----.
لا اعتقد انني سأكون محاسبا بارعا , انا لا املك
a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. have a head for figures
- ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
..... ! انا متأكد بأن كل شئ سيكون بخير في النهاية.
a. get cold feet b. keep your chin up c. put back into it d. keep your chin up
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.
لست متأكدًا فيما اذا سيكون الجو دافئا غدا لحفل الشواء . علينا أن
a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

Answers : 1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures 4 Keep your chin up 5 play by ear

النمط الوزاري على مصطلحات الجسم يكون كالتالي :

• كتابة المعنى بالانجليزي :

I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll get cold feet at the last minute.

What does the underlined body idiom mean?

- a) lose confidence c) put effort
b) remain cheerful d) mental ability for maths

• كتابة المصطلح :

I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to decide how to deal with a situation .

Replace the underline phrase with the suitable body idiom.

- a) get cold feet c) have a head for figure
b) put back into it d) deal with a situation

• نمط الاستبدال (حيث يكون وجود المصطلح في الجملة اصلا خاطئ و عليك استبداله بالمصطلح الصحيح)

Have a head for figures ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

Replace the misused underlined body idiom with the correct one.

- a) lose confidence c) put effort
b) remain cheerful d) mental ability for maths

• نمط ضع دائرة (اكمل الفراغ)

• I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to -----.

- a. get cold feet b. play it by ear c. put back into it d. keep your chin up

2. Collocation Phrases المتلازمات

	Collocating phrasal	English	Arabic
1	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع جدول مراجعة
2	do exercise	keep fit	يتدرب
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a break	relax	يأخذ إستراحة
5	do a subject	study	يدرس
6	make a difference	change something	يغير - يحدث فرقا

1. If you want to lose weight, you should ----- every day.

إذا اردت أن تخسر الوزن , يجب أن كل يوم.

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must ----- .

الموعد النهائي هو غدا , وانت لم تفعل اي شئ . يجب ان

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

3. If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.

إذا ارسلت المال للجمعيات الخيرية . سوف للكثير من الناس.

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) make a difference d) take a break

4. You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?

انت تبدو متعبا . لماذا لا

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll -----.

انا احتاج لتنظيم وقتي بشكل افضل . اعتقد انني سوف

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

Answers : 1 do exercise 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

النمط الوزاري :

1. كتابة المعنى .

You look tired. Why don't you take a break?

What does the underlined collocation phrase mean?

- a) relax b) change c) study d) begin

2. استبدال المعنى بالمصطلح المناسب.

You look tired. Why don't you relax?

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct collocation.

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطي بالمصطلح الصحيح .

You look tired. Why don't you make a difference ?

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

4. ضع دائرة (اكمل الفراغ)

You look tired. Why don't you ----- ?

- a) do exercise b) make a start c) draw up a timetable d) take a break

3. Colour Idioms مصطلحات الالوان

	Colour Idiom	English	Arabic
1	feel blue	feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
2	out of the blue	from nowhere / unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
3	see red	feel angry / anger / cross	يغضب
4	red handed	the act of doing something wrong	بالجرم المشهود
5	white elephant	has no purpose / useless	قديم النفع
6	green light	permission	يسمح

- It is normal to -----from time to time.
a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue
- When you -----, you can suffer from headache and blood pressure.
a) feel a bit blue b) see red c) red – handed d) out of the blue
- Have you heard the good news? We've got the ----- to go ahead with our project!
a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue
- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught -----.
a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue
- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.
a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue
- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
a) feel a bit blue b) white elephant c) red – handed d) out of the blue

النمط الوزاري :

The police arrived and the thief was caught red- handed : 1. كتابة المعنى :

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

- a) feel sad b) from nowhere c) permission d) doing something wrong

The police arrived , the thief was caught in the act of doing something wrong 2. استبدال المعنى

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

The police arrived and the thief was caught green light : 3. استبدال المصطلح الخاطي بالمصطلح الصحيح :

Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

4. ضع دائرة :

The police arrived and the thief was caught -----.

- a) feel a bit blue b) green light c) red – handed d) out of the blue

4. collocation (المتلازمات) الوحدة التاسعة & الوحدة الثالثة)

الوحدة التاسعة		الوحدة الثالثة	
Collocation	Meaning	Collocation	Meaning
1	make a mistake	1	catch attention
2	shake hands	2	Spend time
3	ask questions	3	get an idea
4	join the company	4	Attend a course
5	earn respect	5	Take interest
6	cause offence		
7	do a deal		
8	make a small talk		

تمارين المتلازمات المهمة في الوحدة التاسعة

- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and **try not to** -----
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
- If you are **polite**, you **won't** -----or **upset** anybody.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
- Before** the serious discussion **starts**, we always ----- ; it's often about the weather!
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
- Nasser has **applied to** ----- where his father works.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) join the company
- In business, when you **meet** someone for the **first time**, it's polite to-----
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) shake hands d) join the company
- After the talk, there will be a **chance** for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
a) make a mistake b) ask questions c) make a small talk d) join the company
- By **working hard**, you will-----of your boss.
a) make a mistake b) cause offence c) make a small talk d) earn the respect
- The young inventor has -----the **attention** of the sheik with his invention.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
- He will be -----some **courses** on prosthetics.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
- Addeb will not be -----all his **time** sightseeing.
a) take b) caught c) spending d) attending
- The Shiek has -----a special **interest** in the boy.
a) taken b) caught c) spending d) attending

Answers :

1 make a mistake 2 cause offense 3 make small talk 4 join , company 5. shake hands 6. ask questions 7. earn, respect 8. caught 9. attending 10. spending 11. Taken

5. synonyms المترادفات and antonyms المتضادات

المترادفات (كلمات لها نفس المعنى)				المتضادات (كلمات عكس بعضها بالمعنى)			
1	artificial	Prosthetic	صناعي	1	artificial	natural	صناعي / طبيعي
2	apparatus	equipment	جهاز	2	majority	minority	اقلية / اقلية
3	fund	sponsor	يمول	3	optional	compulsory	اجباري / اختياري
4	appendage	limb	طرف صناعي				

النمط الوزاري هو نمط الاستبدال لكل كلمة بما يوافقها في المعنى / او بما يكون عكسها في المعنى كالتالي:

The new company will **sponsor** the building of a new bridge.

Replace the underlined word with a word that is similar in meaning.

- a) artificial b) apparatus c) fund d) appendage

The **majority** of the students will attend the final test.

Replace the underlined word with its opposite.

- a) natural b) apparatus c) minority d) appendage

6. Phrasal Verbs (الافعال الظرفية (و هي الافعال التي يأتي معها حرف جر , و يجب معرفة حرف الجر المناسب الذي مع الفعل)

	Phrasal Verb	English	Arabic
1	know about		يعرف عن
2	connect with		يتصل مع
3	turn on		يشغل
4	give out		يقدم
5	fill in		يملا
6	speak to		يتواصل مع
7	rely on	trust / confidence	يعتمد على
8	cope with	deal with / handle	يتعامل مع
9	focus on	direct attention	يركز على
10	setback	a problem delays progress	فشل / انتكاسة
11	bounceback	To be successful again	يسترد نشاطه
12	pay for	Sponsor / fund	يمول
13	Proof	Provide protection against	ضد

النمط المحتمل :

1. ضع دائرة كالتالي / أكمل فراغ

people should know-----the dangers about the web.

- a) about b) with c) out d) in

You have to fill out the form for that job.

2. الاستبدال :

Replace the underlined misused preposition with the correct one.

- a) about b) with c) out d) in

3. كتابة المعنى

You can wear your watch if it is water proof.

What does the underlined suffix mean.

- a) provide protection b) sponsor c) natural d) a problem

7. Collocation

متلازمات الوحدة الرابعة

Public transport	نقل عام	Wind farms	مزارع الرياح
Urban planning	تخطيط حضري	Carbon neutral	محايد للكربون
Economic growth	نمو اقتصادي	Pedestrian friendly	مناسب للمشاة
Biological waste	مخلفات حيوية	True polymath	مثقّف حقيقي
Carbon footprint	اثر الكربون	Solar power	طاقة شمسية
Negative effect	اثر سلبية		
Zero waste	صفر نفايات		
Car free zone	منطقة بلا سيارات		
Industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية		

1. When people talk about -----, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport

2. Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport

3. We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

- a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport

4. If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
 a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) public transport
5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
 a) economic growth b) negative effects c) carbon footprint d) biological waste
6. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
 a) economic growth b) urban planning c) carbon footprint d) public transport
7. Wind ----- are an example of renewable energy.
 a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
8. 'Green' projects are environmentally ----- .
 a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
9. A place where no cars are allowed is a car----- zone, and it is pedestrian friendly.
 a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
10. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-----.
 a) farms b) benefit c) free d) waste
11. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon- ----- .
 a) farms b) neutral c) free d) waste
12. In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy.
 a) farms b) neutral c) power d) waste
13. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----.
 a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) waste
14. Wind farms are an example of ----- energy.
 a) footprint b) neutral c) power d) energy
15. A place where no cars are allowed is a car-free zone, and it is ----- friendly.
 a) pedestrians b) neutral c) power d) energy

Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning 7. farms 8. benefit 9. free 10. waste 11. neutral 12. power 13. footprint 14. energy 15. pedestrians

8. Collocations and Prepositions (unit ten) (حروف الجر و المتلازمات) (الوحدة العاشرة)

Prepositions		Collocations	
work as	يعمل كـ	taking a course	يأخذ مساق
decide on	يقرر	feeling of satisfaction	شعور بالرضا
translate into	يترجم الى	passwords are secure	كلمات سر محمية
asked about	يسأل عن	responsible person	شخص مسؤول
talk about	يتحدث عن	got a job	حصل على عمل
good at	جيد في		

1. Would you like to work----- a teacher in a big school?
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
2. We need to decide----- a place to meet.
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
3. Can you translate this Arabic ----- English for me, please?
 a) on b) as c) at d) into
4. I'd like to talk ----- the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
 a) on b) about c) at d) into

Derivation / Word- families

الإشتقاق (مهم جدا)

* نصائح للحل : ** إذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب اسم ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم فالجواب صفة ** الاسم قبل الفراغ يأخذ فعل ** إذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة او فعل فالجواب ظرف ** انظر قبل و بعد الفراغ دوما

	اللواحق التي تحدد نوع الكلمة Suffixes
Noun	ion , ment , ness , nce , ist , dom , th , age , er , or , ing , ism , hood , ity , ess , y , ship
Adjective	ful , ive , ent , ant , ish , less , ous , ic , al , ary , able , er , ed , ing , ist , est
Verb	ify , ise , ize , eed , en , ate
Adverb	ly

Noun (الاسم)
1. A/an/the
2. of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by
3. his , her, my , its , our , your , their ('s / s')
4. Noun + Verb إذا كان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع اسم في البداية
5. (most / more) بعد الكلمات السابقة نضع اسم شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال (is / are / am / was / were)
6. this, that , these , those
7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /anther /any/ enough , no, all
8. Adjective + Noun دائما اذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم ضع الصفة

Adjective (الصفة)
1. Adjective + noun دائما قبل الاسماء صفات
2. بعد (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)
3. بعد (very , so , quite , too, really , the most , the least , such)
4. بعد seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound
5. as as ,
6. more / less.....than
Verb (فعل)
1. to
2. will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did
3. Noun + verb بعد الاسماء الجمع نضع فعل بعد الضمانر التالية (ضمانر الجمع) you , I , we , they
4. بعد الظروف التي لم يسبقها اسم جمع او ضمير جمع أو أحد افعال Do او افعال المودالز

Adverb (الظرف)
1. , بين بين وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ في بداية الجملة
2. Noun / Pronoun Verb وجود قبل الفراغ اسم وبعد الفراغ فعل
3. is - are – am – was – were – do - did – does – have – has – had – will – would – can – could – shall – should – may – might إذا جاء قبل الفراغ فعل مساعد او فعل مودال وكان بعد الفراغ فعل نضع ظرف
4. Verb + adverb بعد الأفعال دائما ظروف

ملاحظات هامة جدا جدا جدا ...

1. إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم لا يجوز ان نضع اسم انما نختار صفة. و عند عدم وجود صفة في الخيارات نضع اسم (يكون الاسم مركب)
Thesystem in Jordan is well developed.
(educate , education , educative)
2. هذه الكلمات اذا كان قبلها اسم يكون بعدها اسم / قبلها فعل بعدها فعل / قبلها صفة بعدها صفة
And / as well as / or / but / nor
People love learning more if it is beautiful and way.
(create , creation , creative)

*** Choose the suitable item.**

1. The ----- system must be linked with the requirements of social development.
a) educate b) education **c) educational** d) educationally
2. Jordan has a -----of being a friendly and welcoming country.
a) repute **b) reputation** c) reputed d) reputedly
3. Kareem is a -----journalist, he has worked previously for several scientific journals.
a) qualify b) qualification **c) qualified** d) qualifiedly
4. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat-----food.
a) nutrify b) nutrition **c) nutrients** d) nutritional
5. The newly constructed projects use recycled water help the ----- of the environment.
a) sustain **b) sustainability** c) sustained d) sustainedly
6. Taha Hussein is one the most ----- writers in the twentieth century.
a) influential b) influentially c) influence d) influenced
7. Language-----is becoming an essential requirement in many jobs.
a) proficient **b) proficiency** c) proficiently d) proficienfy
8. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say that it is -----.
a) viability **b) viable** c) viably d) viablfy
9. Artists usually meet to share ideas and-----each other's work.
a) criticise b) critical c) critically d) criticism
10. Maha shows a great ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court.
a) enthusiastic **b) enthusiasm** c) enthusiastical d) enthusiastify
11. With children, it is important to ----- the right balance between love and discipline.
a) achieve b) achievement c) achievable d) achievably
12. The government is taking steps to ----- behavior in our schools.
a) violence b) violent c) violently **d) violate**
13. An increase in tourism will help the city's----- .
a) economise **b) economy** c) economical d) economically
14. The incredible -----power of the volcano was all too visible.
a) destroy b) destruction **c) destructive** d) destructively
15. Evening in the countryside is a very ----- time.
a) peacify b) peace **c) peaceful** d) peacefully
16. Parents must be ----- aware about the kinds of friendship and company their children keep.
a) complete b) completion c) completed **d) completely**
17. This ----- book is written for high school students by the most experienced historians.
a) history **b) historical** c) historically d) historify
18. Bank customers can-----their bank accounts instantly from the electronic system.
a) access b) accessible c) accessibly d) accessed
19. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best care system.
a) commit **b) commitment** c) committed d) committedly

A) Tenses

Present simple المضارع البسيط

always/ often /sometimes / usually / every , per, a + وقت / rarely / hardly / still / these days/ nowadays/ currently / occasionally / never / on +يوم+ / in+شهر+ / at + ساعة / frequently / repeatedly /daily / weekly / monthly / yearly / annually

S. V.1 s/es المفرد O. C. / S. V.1 للجمع O. C.

S. doesn't مفرد / don't جمع V.1 O. C.

Wh. Does مفرد / do جمع S. V.1 O. C. ?

مهم :

1. صيغة المضارع من الفعل (be) هي is , are , am
2. صيغة المضارع من الفعل (have) هي has , have

1. She usually ----- to school by bus. (will go , goes , go , went)
2. Usually, the new chief -----late to his work. (is , will be , are)
3. They ----- the class frequently. (didn't attend , don't attend , doesn't attend)
4. Some men -----by the beach daily. (walks , walked , walk , is walking)
5. The Earth -----around the Sun. (moved , move , will move , moves)
6. That new pupil -----often late for class. (is , are , were , have been)

Present perfect المضارع التام

Since+ زمن / for + زمن / just / yet / never / already / recently / so far / almost / lately / this + زمن

الظرف never مع فراغ واحد = مضارع بسيط

الظرف never مع فراغين = مضارع تام

- Shenever.....a lion before.

7. The children -----a sandcastle recently. (builds , has built , have built)
8. Waleed -----his invitation yet. (has got , hasn't got , haven't got , got)
9. Nobody -----the course at Biology yet. (has taken , hasn't taken , have taken , take)
10. Nawal -----at London since 2015. (have been , has been , were , are)
11. What -----he-----for supper lately? (has/had , have / had , do / have , does / have)
12. Some accidents -----taken place lately. (has , have , does , will)
13. I have -----as a teacher for five years. (works , worked , work , working)

S. has مفرد / have جمع V.3 O. C.

S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع V.3 O. C.

Wh. Has / have S. V.3 O. C. ?

- الظرف yet يفيد النفي .

- The doctor -----his patients at clinic yet. (has checked , have checked , check , are checking)
 - مع الكلمات التالية Nobody – No one – Nothing لا تنفي الجملة

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

now / at present / the time being / at the moment still /always / currently / these days / nowadays/ don't +V.1 / be ... / listen! / look! / watch out! / Hurry up! / slow down! / stop! / hush!

المشتركة مع المضارع البسيط هي always , still , currently

يتم تمييزها كالتالي :

* عند وجود فراغ واحد الحل مضارع بسيط

* عند وجود فراغين يكون الحل مضارع مستمر

S. is مفرد / are جمع / am V.ing O. C.

S. isn't مفرد / aren't جمع / am not V.ing O. C.

Wh. is مفرد / are جمع / am S. V.ing O. C. ?

14. Look! The man -----the old fence. (is fixing , are fixing , fix , have fixed)
15. The secretary -----names at the moment. (are calling , is calling , have called , called)
15. I -----living with my grandpa at the moment. (is , are , am , have)
16. The child is -----the lion at the time being. (feeds , feed , fed , feeding)
17. What-----you-----at the moment ? (is/doing , are / doing , was / doing , does /do)
18. My brother -----always-----my tablet. (is / using , are / using , am / using , do / use)

Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

up to now / till now / up today / till today / up tonight /till tonight / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually

S. has مفرد / have جمع been V.ing O. C.

S. hasn't مفرد / haven't جمع been V.ing O. C.

Wh. has مفرد / have جمع S. been V.ing O. C.

* الفعل (be) في حالة التام المستمر حله دوما has / have been

19. The government -----hard to raise the citizens awareness about corona. (has been working , have been working , are working)
20. Nada has -----for her finals . (revise , been revising , revises , revising)
21. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (has been living , have lived , have been living)

<p>past simple الماضي البسيط in the past / those days / last زمن / in سنة ماضية / yesterday / once / before زمن</p>	<p>22. My sisterher college last year. (will finish , finishes , <u>finished</u>) 23. Raniathe winner of the title in 2019. (is , are , <u>was</u> , were) 24. I -----Petra with dad last week. (don't visit , doesn't visit , <u>didn't visit</u>) 25. We did not -----our class yesterday. (<u>leave</u> , leaves , leaving , left) 26. The man-----take his medicine yesterday. (<u>did not</u> , do not , has not , is not) 27. What -----he-----at the concert last week ? (<u>did / do</u> , does / do , do / do , have done) 28. -----she speak to the boss last month ? (Does , Do , <u>Did</u> , did)</p>
<p>S. V.2 O. C. S. <u>didn't</u> V.1 O. C. Wh. <u>did</u> S. V.1 o. c. ? انتبه : التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد (be) هو was / were التصريف الثاني من الفعل المساعد هو have had أداة الربط before يتبعها ماضي بسيط ثم ماضي تام ، مثال : Huda -----her mother before she left home. (have called , <u>had called</u> , are calling , was calling) Before we visited the mall , we -----some items. (bought , buy , will buy , <u>had bought</u>)</p>	<p>29. Because she -----hard, she passed . (revises , have revised , <u>had revised</u> , revise) 30. The guests left after we -----home. (has arrived , is arriving , arrived , <u>had arrived</u>) 31. Sara -----the task by last night. (did , have done , <u>had done</u> , has done) 32. Sara -----the task last night. (<u>did</u> , have done , had done , has done) 33. We had bought a ticket before we -----to city. (<u>went</u> , go , goes , had gone) 34. Because she had been sick, she -----absent. (<u>was</u> , were , have been , are)</p>
<p>Past perfect الماضي التام بعد الكلمات التالية نضع جملة ماضي تام : After / because / although / ----- سنة ماضية / by ظرف ماضي رَكِّز: إذا كان لدينا جملتين احدهما ماضي تام , تكون الثانية ماضي بسيط , مثل : She had left the hall then sheme. (called , have called , is calling)</p>	<p>35. While she -----here, she knew Ahmed. (<u>was staying</u> , were staying , stayed , stays) 36. When she -----the street, she pumped me. (were crossing , <u>was crossing</u> , crossed , will cross) 37. While I -----home, it began to rain heavily. (<u>was walking</u> , walking , walked , has walked) 38. The door opened as the boys-----playing here. (are , have , was , <u>were</u>) 39. While she was ----- room, the phone rang. (<u>cleaning</u> , cleaned , cleans , clean) 40. The phone -----while I was reading a novel. (was ringing , rings , is ringing , <u>rang</u>) 41. The car -----while she was driving fast. (stops , <u>stopped</u> , was stopping , were stopping)</p>
<p>S. <u>had</u> V.3 O. C. S. <u>hadn't</u> V.3 O. C. Wh. <u>had</u> S. V.3 O. C. ?</p>	<p>42. Nawal -----non-stop all day. (have been working , works , <u>had been working</u>) 43.. Nada had -----for her finals . (revise , <u>been revising</u> , revises , revising) 44. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (<u>had been living</u> , have lived , have been living) 45. Mr. Ali -----in Amman for three years. (have been , <u>has been</u> , were , is) 46. My dad has -----fixing the car till today. (be , <u>been</u> , was , are) 47. Asma <u>looked</u> tired. She -----all day . (has been studying , <u>had been studying</u> , study)</p>
<p>Past continuous الماضي المستمر بعد الكلمات التالية نستخدم الماضي المستمر: while , as ----- ماضي بسيط when ماضي مستمر ماضي مستمر when ماضي بسيط عند وجود جملتين احدهما ماضي مستمر الثانية ماضي بسيط She was sleeping when you-----home. (come , came , was coming , were coming) معلومة : الفعل (be) مع الماضي المستمر يكون (was / were) While she -----sick, she saw a doctor. (was , were , is , are)</p>	<p>42. Nawal -----non-stop all day. (have been working , works , <u>had been working</u>) 43.. Nada had -----for her finals . (revise , <u>been revising</u> , revises , revising) 44. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (<u>had been living</u> , have lived , have been living) 45. Mr. Ali -----in Amman for three years. (have been , <u>has been</u> , were , is) 46. My dad has -----fixing the car till today. (be , <u>been</u> , was , are) 47. Asma <u>looked</u> tired. She -----all day . (has been studying , <u>had been studying</u> , study)</p>
<p>S. <u>was</u> مفرد / were جمع V.ing O. C. S. <u>wasn't</u> مفرد / weren't جمع V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>was</u> مفرد / were جمع S. V.ing O. C.?</p>	<p>42. Nawal -----non-stop all day. (have been working , works , <u>had been working</u>) 43.. Nada had -----for her finals . (revise , <u>been revising</u> , revises , revising) 44. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (<u>had been living</u> , have lived , have been living) 45. Mr. Ali -----in Amman for three years. (have been , <u>has been</u> , were , is) 46. My dad has -----fixing the car till today. (be , <u>been</u> , was , are) 47. Asma <u>looked</u> tired. She -----all day . (has been studying , <u>had been studying</u> , study)</p>
<p>Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر up to now / till now / up today / till today / up tonight /till tonight / all زمن / How long..? / for زمن / since زمن / non -stop / continually</p> <p>S. <u>had been</u> V.ing O. C. S. <u>hadn't been</u> V.ing O. C. Wh. <u>had</u> S. <u>been</u> V.ing O. C. * إذا كان زمن الجملة مضارع يكون الحل مضارع تام مستمر. Ahmed <u>is</u> tired. He -----all day. (be , work) * إذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي يكون الحل ماضي تام مستمر. Ahmed <u>was</u> tired. He -----all day. (be , work)</p>	<p>42. Nawal -----non-stop all day. (have been working , works , <u>had been working</u>) 43.. Nada had -----for her finals . (revise , <u>been revising</u> , revises , revising) 44. My dad -----in Lebanon for years. (<u>had been living</u> , have lived , have been living) 45. Mr. Ali -----in Amman for three years. (have been , <u>has been</u> , were , is) 46. My dad has -----fixing the car till today. (be , <u>been</u> , was , are) 47. Asma <u>looked</u> tired. She -----all day . (has been studying , <u>had been studying</u> , study)</p>

<p>Simple Future <u>المستقبل البسيط</u> today / tonight / tomorrow / next زمن / soon / later / one day / in the future / in سنة مستقبلية / think / possible / probable / know / perhaps</p>	<p>50. I -----my aunt next week with my dad. (visited , <u>will visit</u> , is visiting , have visited) 51. The new teacher -----here soon. (are , <u>will be</u> , is , was)</p>
<p>S. will V.1 O. C. S. will not (won't) V.1 O. C. Wh. will S. V.1 O. C. ?</p>	<p>52. I think she -----her old car next month. (<u>will not sell</u> , are not selling , was not selling) 53. What -----you -----at the farm tomorrow? (<u>will / do</u> , is / doing , was / doing , did / do)</p>
<p>Future Perfect <u>المستقبل التام</u> By سنة مستقبل / by ظرف مستقبل / by the end of this زمن / by the time V.1 / by this time زمن</p>	<p>54. We -----in our new house by 2025. (will live , will be living , lived , <u>will have lived</u>) 55. She will -----home by tomorrow night. (arrived , <u>have arrived</u> , arrives , had arrived)</p>
<p>S. will have V.3 O. C. S. will not (won't) have V.3 O. C. Wh. will S. have V.3 O. C. ?</p>	<p>56. By the time she leaves. The doctor ----- . (will come , <u>will have come</u> , came , are coming) 57. Soon, she -----packed her bags . (will , will be , <u>will have</u> , are)</p>
<p>Future Continuous <u>المستقبل المستمر</u> this time ظرف مستقبل / at ساعة + مستقبل / don't , still , be.... , can + ظرف مستقبل / will / won't</p>	<p>58. This time tomorrow, she -----her room. (paint , are painting , <u>will be painting</u> , painted) 59. We won't be here tomorrow. We ----- T.V. (will have watched , watched , <u>will be watching</u>)</p>
<p>S. will be V.ing O. C. S. will not (won't) be V.ing O. C. Wh. will S. be V.ing O. C. ?</p>	<p>60. Next week, he -----moving to his new flat. (will , will have , <u>will be</u> , was)</p>
<p>Be going to ظروف هذا الشكل هي نفسها ظروف المستقبل البسيط و لكن بشرط وجود جملتين بحيث احدهما السبب و الثانية النتيجة . كذلك العبارات التالية تدل على القاعدة وهي :</p> <p>* look at the black sky! * The sky is cloudy! * جملة مضارع بسيط (V.1) * جملة مضارع تام (has / have V.3)</p>	<p>61. Salma is revising hard. She -----her finals next week. (<u>is going to pass</u> , are going to pass , pass , passed) 62. Ahmed has booked some tickets. He is -----some local sites next month. (buy , <u>going to buy</u> , will buy , go to buy) 63. Look at the black sky! It is -----soon. (go to rain , <u>going to rain</u> , will rain , rains)</p>
<p>S. is, are , am going to V.1 O. C. S. isn't , aren't , am not going to V.1 O. C. Wh. is, are , am S. going to V.1 O. C. ?</p>	<p>64. We are going to -----a new flat next month. (moved , moves , <u>move</u> , moving) 65. She takes some medicine. She -----some medical tests next week. (are going to have , <u>is going to have</u> , have , have)</p>
<p>B) Verbs followed by (to V.1 / V.ing) ثانياً) الأفعال التي يتبعها فعل مجرد أو اسم فاعل</p>	
<p>الأفعال التالية يتبعها دوماً (to V.1) و هي :</p> <p>stop / afford / start / intend / plan / hope / want بغض النظر عن ظرف الجملة .She hopesa famous singer one day. (will become , becomes , to become)</p>	<p>66. I want -----some old friends soon. (will meet , meet , meets , to meet) 67. Sara planned-----a loan from the bank in 2010. (takes , took , to take , take) 68. The driver is intending -----a recess today. (will have , is having , have , to have)</p>
<p>بينما الأفعال التالية يجوز ان يأتي بعدها to V.1 او Ving و هي :</p> <p>stop , start , afford * علما انه اذا كان الزمن ماضي فمن الافضل V.ing * اما اذا كان مستقبل او مضارع to V.1</p>	<p>69. My laptop stopped -----last week. (to work , working , worked , works) 70. I can't afford -----a new tablet at the moment. (buy , to buy , buying , bought)</p>

C) Modals for obligation and prohibition

ثالثاً (افعال المودالز للنهي و الوجوب

Indicator (الدالة (وزارة)	Modal (المودال)
allowed	must
not allowed	mustn't
necessary	have to / has to
not necessary	don't have to
perhaps	doesn't have to
	might

خطوات الحل :

- 1) نختار فعل المودال المناسب حسب الدالة في الجملة .
- 2) نحذف to وما قبلها كي نصل الى الفعل المجرد .
- 3) نكمل الجملة كما هي للنهائية .

71. It is necessary to attend the morning classes.
You -----the morning classes.
a) must attend b) might attend c) have to attend
72. It is allowed to wear a seat belt in car.
You -----wear a seat belt in car .
a) must attend b) might attend c) have to attend
73. It is not necessary to come home early on Friday.
You don't have to come home early on Fridays.
a) You must to come home early on Fridays.
b) You mustn't to come home early on Fridays.
c) You might to come home early on Fridays.
d) You don't have to come home early on Fridays.
74. Perhaps Huda's mobile is broken today.
Huda's mobile----- broken today.
a) must be b) might be c) has to be d) mustn't be

D) Passive

رابعاً (المبني للمجهول

مفتاح حل المجهول هو حذف الفاعل في الجملة Sub. و وضع المفعول به مكانه Obj. (و هي حركة وزارية) .

زمن الجملة	صيغة المجهول
Sub. <u>V.1 s/es -V.1</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>doesn't / don't V.1</u> Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>is / are / am V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not V.3</u> Comp.
Sub. <u>V.2</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>didn't V.1</u> Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>was / were V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>wasn't / weren't V.3</u> Comp.
Sub. <u>is / are / am V.ing</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>isn't / aren't / am not V.ing</u> Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>is / are / am being V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>isn't / aren't / am not being V.3</u> Comp.
Sub. <u>has / have V.3</u> Obj. Comp. Sub. <u>hasn't / haven't V.3</u> Obj. Comp.	Obj. <u>has / have been V.3</u> Comp. Obj. <u>hasn't / haven't been V.3</u> Comp.

خطوات التحويل : (1) نضع فعل مساعد من عائلة be مناسب لزمن الجملة و مناسب للمفعول به . (2) نضع الفعل تصريف ثالث (3) نكمل الجملة (4) يجوز نقل الفاعل نهاية الجملة بعد by .

75. Last week, the writer established a new novel for his fans.
Last week, a new novel was established for his fans by the writer. .
76. The company builds new bridges in the rural areas.
New bridges are built in the rural areas. .
77. People have hunted a rare animal at the wild.
A rare animal has been hunted at the wild.
78. Salma doesn't speak English at the school.
English -----at the school.
a) isn't spoken b) wasn't spoken c) aren't spoken d) weren't spoken
79. Last month, some students -----for the Chess Club.
a) was chosen b) were chosen c) has been chosen d) are being chosen
80. Letters -----by hand in the past.
a) are written b) were written c) have been written d) are being written
81. A new local school -----recently in our area by a local charity. ركز الكلمة قبل الفراغ تدل على غير عاقل
a) were built b) has been built c) are built d) have been built
82. Ibn Rushd who -----in Cordoba is a famous Islamic scientist. تذكر الملاحظة على هذه الجملة .
a) borns b) were born c) was born d) are born

E) linking between past simple and past perfect

83. Rama took some English courses and then she went to the UK to study medicine.
 Before Rama went to the UK to study medicine, she had taken some English courses.
 Rama had taken some English courses before she went to the UK to study medicine.
84. Amjad revised hard for his final test and then he achieved a good grade in the course.
 Before Amjad achieved a good grade in the course, he had revised hard for his final test.
 Amjad had revised hard for his final test before he achieved a good grade in the course.
85. Mahmoud checked his emails and then he posted them for the office.
 Mahmoud had checked his emails before he posted them for the office.
 Before Mahmoud posted them for the office, he had checked his emails.
86. The teacher gave the lesson to the class and then he tested their awareness.
 Before the teacher tested their awareness, he had given the lesson to the class.
 The teacher had given the lesson to the class before he tested their awareness.
87. Huda saved some money and then she bought a new smartphone.
 a) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she saved some money.
 b) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she have saved some money.
 c) Before Huda bought a new smartphone , she had saved some money.
 d) Before Huda had bought a new smartphone , she had saved some money.

المعطيات :

(1) يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط (and then) . (2) البداية الوزارية هي الرابط (before)
 خطوات الحل :

- (1) قم بتنزيل الجملة الثانية ، الموجودة بعد and then كما هي بدون الضمير . (2) نحذف الفاصل (and then) و نضع مكانه فاصلة
 (3) الجملة الأولى الموجودة قبل (and then) تصبح ماضي تام وتنزل بعد الفاصلة .
 ***** معلومة ***** إذا لم تكن البداية الوزارية هي before و لكن توجد and then في هذه الحالة تكون خطوات الحل هي :
 (**) الجملة الأولى على ترتيبها تصبح ماضي تام . (**) استبدل and then — (before) (**) الجملة الثانية كما هي ماضي بسيط.

G) Conditionals

سابعاً (الجملة الشرطية)

Zero Condition

الشرط الصفري

If clause (فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

Main clause (جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

S. V.1 s/es / V.1 O. C.

S. V.1 s/es / V.1 O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

92. If Salma passes her driving test, she -----her driving license by mail.

a) received b) receive c) receives d) has received

93. The doctor checks his patients if he -----early to his clinic.

a) comes b) will come c) came d) come

94. If any student arrives late, he -----a warn from the principle.

a) would take b) takes c) take d) took

95. Press the red button to make the picture move correctly.

If you press the red button, the picture moves correctly.

96. Mix white and black to make it become grey.

If one mixes white and black, it becomes grey.

97. Heat water till 70 C to make it boil .

If we heat water till 70 C, it boils.

نمط إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الصفري
 (يجب وجود جملتين يفصلهما فقط to make)
 الحل :
 1. على نفس الترتيب تكون الجملة الأولى هي فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط) و الثانية هي جواب الشرط (مضارع بسيط).
 2. نحذف to make و نضع مكانها فاصلة .

First Conditional

الشرط الأول

If clause (فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط)

Main clause (جواب الشرط (مستقبل بسيط)

S. V.1 s/es / V.1 O. C.

S. will V.1 O. C.

S. doesn't / don't V.1 O. C.

S. will not (won't) V.1 O. C.

98. If sheher medicine , she will feel better soon.

(take , takes , will take , took)

عند وجود ظرف مستقبل في الجملة يكون جواب الشرط مستقبل بسيط

99. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, hebetter.

(gets , would get , will get , got)

100. If Adnan catches a taxi, he -----here soon.

(will be , are , was , were)

Second Conditional

If clause (فعل الشرط (ماضي بسيط)	Main clause (مودال + فعل مجرد)
S. <u>V.2</u> O. C. S. <u>didn't V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>would / could V.1</u> O. C. S. <u>wouldn't / couldn't V.1</u> O. C.

101. If she -----to a new city, she would get a new job.

(moves , will move , moved , move)

102. If he found his keys, he -----me know.

(will let , can let , lets , would let)

103. She would leave the hall if you -----her .

(don't call , won't call , doesn't call , didn't call)

إعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثاني (نمط النصيحة) الدالة الوحيدة هي (I think you should / you should) والتي تستبدل فقط بـ

* If I were you , I would

ثم حذف (to) و ماقبلها و اكمل الجملة للنهاية .

104. I think you should check the new words in the dictionary.

If I were you, I would (I'd) check the new words in the dictionary.

105. I think you shouldn't lose textbook at school.

If I were you , I wouldn't lose textbook at school.

106. You should move to another flat.

A) If I am you , I would move to another flat. B) If I were you, I will move to another flat.

C) If I were you, I would move to another flat. D) If I are you, I can move to another flat.

H) Reported Speech

ثامنا : الكلام المنقول

الكلام المنقول هو عملية نقل او تحويل أي جملة حكاها شخص (يعني انت ناقل للجملة) ، و عند نقل الجملة يجب التركيز على تحويل ثلاث أشياء وهي : 1- الضمان 2- الأفعال 3- الظروف و الجدول التالي يوضح هذه التحويلات (حفظ)

والقانون العام لتحويل أي جملة منقول هو التالي المضارع يصبح ماضي والماضي يصبح ماضي تام يعني V.1 = V.2= had V.3

الضمير	الضمان			الفعل		
	مفرد مذكر	مفرد مؤنث	جمع	التصريف الأول	التصريف الثاني	التصريف الثالث
I	he	she	****	V.1	V.2	had V.3
me	him	her	****	doesn't / don't	didn't V.1	hadn't V.3
my	his	her		is / am	was	had been
You فاعل	he	she	they	are	were	had been
You م به	him	her	them	has / have V.3	had V.3	had V.3
Your	his	her	their	has / have بدون فعل	had	had had
we	****	****	they	will	would	would
us	****	****	them	can	could	could
our	****	****	their	shall	should	should
				may	might	might
				must	had to	had to

الظرف	التحويل
yesterday	The day before / the previous day
last + زمن	The زمن before / the previous زمن
before + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
ago + زمن	زمن before / the previous زمن
tomorrow	The day after / the next day / the following day / the coming day
next + زمن	The زمن after / the following زمن / the coming زمن
tonight	that night
today	that day
this	that
these	those
at the moment	at that moment
now	then
here	there

110. " I work with my dad at our farm now."

- a) Ahmed said that he worked with his dad at their farm then.
b) Ahmed said that he had worked with his dad at their farm now.
c) Ahmed said that she worked with her dad at their farm then.
d) Ahmed said that I worked with my father at their farm then.

111. " The local charity has risen the awareness of human rights." ابحث عن التحويلات التي ستكون حافظها مسبقا

- a) The reporter said that the local charity had risen the awareness of human rights
b) The reporter said that the local charity has risen the awareness of human rights
c) The reporter said that the local charity will have risen the awareness of human rights
d) The reporter said that the local charity has had risen the awareness of human rights

112. " We are going to a new city tomorrow."

- a) The man told me that they were going to a new city the day after/ the following day / the coming day.
b) The man told me that they had been going to a new city the day after/ the following day / the coming day.
c) The man told me that they have been going to a new city the day after/ the following day / the coming day.
d) The man told me that they has been going to a new city the day after/ the following day / the coming day.

113. " You will receive your results of the finals next week."

- a) The teacher told Ammar that he will receive your results of the finals next week
b) The teacher told Ammar that he would receive her results of the finals the following week.
c) The teacher told Ammar that he would receive his results of the finals the following week.
d) The teacher told Ammar that he would receive their results of the finals the following week.

ملاحظات مهمة جدا

*** مراجعة قاعدة السببية Causative

* I asked someone to remove the dirt from the yard. مفتاح الحل لهذه القاعدة هو الفعل asked
- The sentence which expresses the causative form is ----- .

- a) I had the dirt from the yard removed. b) I had removed the dirt from the yard.
c) I removed the dirt from the yard. d) I the dirt from the yard removed.

خطوات الحل : (1) حذف الـ (to) و ما قبلها من الجملة . (2) وضع فعل السببية had (3) و وضع المفعول به بعد had (4) الفعل بعد to يصبح دوما تصريف ثالث V.3

** نمط وزاري اخر و هو وضع الفعل had في الجملة و في هذه الحالة يكون مفصولا عن الفراغ بالمفعول به.

- I had my computer -----because it had stopped working suddenly.

- a) repair b) had repaired c) repaired d) repairing

** نمط وزاري اخر و هو وضع المفعول به بين الفراغين و ثم وضع had / V.3 في الخيارات (بدك تدير بالك)

- My father -----his old car -----at the city last week.

- a) was / fixed b) had / fixed c) is / fixed d) has / fixed

*** ملاحظات مهمة على أدوات الربط بين الأزمنة

(مهم جدا تعرف) ان الأزمنة يجب ان تكون مترابطة مع بعضها ، مثلا المضارع يأخذ مضارع او مستقبل / الماضي يأخذ ماضي

مضارع بسيط او مستقبل (when / while / as) مضارع بسيط

* Some people take the bus when / as / while they -----the train.

- a) loses b) lost c) lose d) was losing

* While the door -----, he enters directly to the corridor.

- a) are opened b) were opened c) is opened d) have been opened

** عند وجود ظرف مستقبل في الجملة و لم يكن بين الخيارات أي خيار (will) في هذه الحالة الحل مضارع بسيط ، مثل :

* It -----that 40 % of smartphones buyers are from the young in the future.

- a) are estimated b) is estimated c) was estimated d) estimated

** وجود الماضي التام او / الماضي المستمر في الجملة يدل على الماضي البسيط ،

* Because she had acquired the medicine degree, she -----for a local hospital.

- a) works b) work c) will work d) worked

* She -----the garden while the kids were watching TV in the saloon.

- a) cleans b) cleaned c) is cleaning d) will clean

Unit Two Grammar

A) Used to : (describe past habits)

وصف العادات في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات او الحالات في الماضي ، و المعنى هنا هو (معتاد على أو اعتاد على) والشكل هو :

S. **used to V.1** O. C.S. **didn't use to V.1** O. C.Wh. **did** S. **use to V.1** O. C. ?

116. In the past, my dad -----his free time by the beach.

(use to spend , used to spend , are used to spending , were used to spending)

117. Mr. Hadi -----give us just one lesson a week.

(use to , used to , are used to , was used to)

118. I -----science classes when I was a child but now I do.

(don't use to like , doesn't use to like , didn't use to like , are not used to liking)

119. Where -----she use to -----with her classmates?

(does / walk , did / walk , is / walking , are / walking)

120. Did he use to -----her nephews to the park ?

(take , takes , took , taking)

B) be used to : (describe familiar or customary things)

وصف العادات المألوفة في المضارع

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن العادات التي أصبحت مألوفاً لدينا في المضارع ، والشكل هو :

S. **is/ are/am/was/were used to V.ing** / ضمير / اسم O. C.S. **isn't/aren't/amn't/wasn't/weren't used to V.ing** / ضمير / اسم O. C.Wh. **is/ are/am/was/were** S. **used to V.ing** / ضمير / اسم O. C.?

121. My grandfather -----some sport in the morning.

(use to do , is used to doing , are used to doing , am used to doing)

122. Manal was -----her old aunt in the next town.

(use to visit , used to visit , used to visiting , are used to visiting)

123. My mom -----cooking us fish and rice every Sunday.

(used to , use to , are used to , is used to)124. Rashed -----swimming with his dad when he was a child. في الجملة دلالة ماضي طبق الشكل الأول(is used to going , used to go , are used to going , use to go)

125. What -----he used to -----in his free time ?

(did / do , is / doing , are / doing , does / do)

** في نمط إعادة الكتابة على هذه القاعدة ، الدليل هو فقط (is normal / is not normal)

** is normal = is / are / am used to V.ing

** is not normal = is not / are not / am not used to V.ing

126. It is normal for my brother now to have English classes in the summer school.

My brother **is used to having English classes in the summer school now.**

127. It is not normal for Jordanian people to eat meat on lunch. It is very expensive.

Jordanian people are **not used to eating meat on lunch. It is very expensive.**

128. Huda is used to driving the hybrid car at these streets.

It is normal for **Huda to drive the hybrid car at these streets.**

129. It is not normal for Ali to stay at the shop with his dad.

A) Ali used to stay at the shop with his dad.

B) Ali is used to staying at the shop with his dad.

C) Ali is not used to staying at the shop with his dad.

D) Ali did not use to stay at the shop with his dad.

130. Huda is used to living in a small hut.

A) It is normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

B) It is not normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

C) It has been normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

D) It will be normal for Huda to live in a small hut.

خطوات إعادة الكتابة هي :

1) نضع is / are / am

2) نحذف to وما قبلها من الجملة .

3) إضافة ing للفعل الموجود بعد to ثم نكمل الجملة .

4) وضع now في نهاية الجملة إذا كانت موجودة في الجملة .

A. Relative Clauses الجمل الموصولة

Who = تستخدم مع الاسم العاقل
The manlives next door is nice.
(who , which , where , that)

Which = تستخدم مع الاسم غير العاقل
The bookyou bought me was good.
(which , where , when , who)

Where = مع اسم المكان
The village I was born , was peaceful.
(which , where , when , who)

When = مع اسم الزمان
The yearwe met was stormy.
(when , where , which , who)

Whose = تستخدم بين اسمين للدلالة على الملكية
The womandaughter in my class, is nice
(who , where , when , whose)

تذكر : الضمير that يحل مكان اي ضمير بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة قبل الفراغ .
The ring ,you bought is too cheap.
(who , which , where , that)
مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فاعل نستخدم where
مع اسماء المكان التي يتبعها فعل نستخدم which
The hospitaltreats the poor is cool.
(who , which , where , when)
The hospitalmy dad treats the poor
(who , which , where , when)

London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.
London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
المعطيات :
وجود جملتين تفصلهما فقط نقطة.
الجملة الاولى تبدأ بإسم و الثانية تبدأ بضمير يدل على الاسم
خطوات الحل :
ضع ضمير وصل مناسب فقط استخدم (who , which)
**انزل الجملة الثانية
**ضع فاصلة
**انزل الجملة الاولى

B. Cleft Sentences الجمل المنقسمة (الجزئية)

لهذه القاعدة ثلاث بدايات و هي:
البداية الاولى : وضع it / it is / it was في البداية .
بقية الجمل كما هي - ضمير وصل - الاسم المشدد It is / was القانون

It is
It was
1. Ziriyab introduced the oud to Europe.
It was Ziriyab who / that introduced the oud to Europe.

في هذا النمط نعتبر الاسم الموجود قبل الفعل هو الاسم المشدد.
ننزل الاسم المشدد / ضمير وصل مناسب او that / نكمل الجملة
البداية الثانية : وضع احد الكلمات التالية والتي تدل على المشدد .

The person
The country.....
The place
The year.....
The time/The period.....
The century.....
The event.....
The thing.....
The subject.....

مشدد is/was - الجملة عدا المشدد - ضمير وصل - البداية = القانون
Queen Rania opened the gallery in 2012CE.
The person who / that opened the gallery in 2012 CE was Queen Rania.
The year when / that Queen Rania opened the gallery was 2012 CE.

الخطوات : 1. الاسم المشدد حسب معنى البداية الوزارية .
2. ضع ضمير وصل مناسب او that لكل .
3. نزل كل الجملة عدا الاسم المشدد . 4. ضع is / was
5. ضع المشدد في نهاية الجملة .

البداية الثالثة : وضع كلمة What في بداية الجملة .
I would like to visit Petra next year.
What
I would like to study medicine at college in 2030.
What

خطوات الحل :
(1) نزل الجملة I would like to كما هي
(2) ضع الفعل المساعد do
(3) اكمل الجملة
(4) ضع is
(5) ضع الفعل والاسم الموجودين في الاصلية بعد to في النهاية.

البداية الرابعة: وضع المشدد في بداية الجملة
Al-Kindi made a set of scales for chemists.
Al-Kindi was the person.....
الحل هنا يكون خطوة واحدة وهي فقط وضع الضمير الموصول المناسب
ثم نكمل الجملة كما هي

Function	Examples
Consequence التتابع – التعاقب	In this way , technology makes communication more convenient. As a consequence , family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones. Therefore , people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
Opposition التضاد	However , social media is time-consuming. Whereas , the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
Simile التشبيه	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 الاستعارة	The world will be at your fingertips
Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
Personification التشخيص – التجسيد	Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us , by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.
link paragraphs or ideas ربط الأفكار	He / many of them / this / it / that
Cause السبب	We couldn't go to the stadium because / as / since there weren't any tickets left. As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed. We were late because of / due to the traffic.
Result النتيجة	We were caught in traffic, therefore / so we missed the start of the play. She worked hard; as a result, / because of that, / consequently , she did very well in her exams.

نمط السؤال الوزاري كالتالي :

However, social media is time-consuming.

The function of the underlined word in the sentence above is : الوظيفة اللغوية التي تعبر عنها الكلمة التي تحتها خط :

- A) **Opposition** B) **Linking ideas** C) **Cause** D) **Result**

The sentence which expresses opposition is :

الجملة التي تعبر عن التضاد هي :

- A) However, social media is time-consuming.
B) Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us
C) Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology
D) Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

	Short adjectives الصفة القصيرة	Long adjectives الصفة الطويلة
Comparison نستخدمها عند المقارنة بين طرفين فقط.	N.1 be – modal adj. (er) than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest)	N.1 be – modal more / less adj. than N.2 1. She isthan her brother. (creative , more creative , most creative) 2. Some books arethan others.
Superlative نستخدمها لتفضيل طرف على مجموعة.	N. be – modal the adj. (est) C. 1. She is thein the class. (smart , smarter , the smartest)	N.1 be – modal the most / the least adj. C. 1. She is the.....pupil at class. (creative , more creative , most creative)
Unequal comp. نستخدمها عندما لا يتساوى أو يتساوى طرفين في الصفة.	N.1 be – modal as adj. as N.2 1. She is notas her brother. (smart , smarter , the smartest , as smart) 2. History books are asas philosophy books. (boring , more boring , the most boring , less boring)	في هذا الشكل لا يتغير شكل الصفة بل تبقى كما هي .

ملاحظات مهمة:

1. الصفات القصيرة الشاذة في اللغة الانجليزية هي :

Adjective	Comparison	Superlative
asasthan	the
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much / many	more	the most
far	farther / further	the farthest / the furthest

2. نستخدم العبارات التالية في المقارنة وهي :

as many + اسم معدود جمع + as	1. Not asstudents study Maths as science. (much , more , less , many)
as much + اسم غير معدود + as	2. My sister always putsfood as mine in her plate. (as much , more , less , as many)
** عند عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ نستخدم (as much as / as often as / as possible as)	

أنماط إعادة الكتابة على المقارنة – وزارة (2016 – 2022) سؤال مهم جدا

A) more / less صفة طويلة than ===== as صفة طويلة as

- English is more popular than physics in the UK.
 - English is as popular as Physics in the UK.
 - English is less popular than Physics in the UK.
 - Physics is not as popular as English in the UK.
 - Physics is more popular than English in the UK.
- City life is more expensive than village life in Jordan.
 - Village life is less expensive than city life in Jordan.
 - Village life is as expensive as city life in Jordan.
 - City life is less expensive than village life in Jordan.
 - City life is more expensive than village life in Jordan.

خطوات الحل :

(1) قم بنفي الفعل المساعد أو فعل المودال. (2) استبدل more / less بـ as (3) ضع الصفة كما هي (4) استبدل than بـ as
(5) اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة. (6) يجوز الحل بعكس more بـ less أو بعكس less بـ more ولكن بدون نفي للجملة.

B) as صفة طويلة as ===== more صفة طويلة than

- Maths is not as popular as Law in college.
 - Law is as popular as Maths in college.
 - Maths is as popular as law in college.
 - Law is less popular than Maths in college.
 - Maths is not as popular as Maths in college.

4. Manar is not as active as Basma in chess.

a) Basma is not as active as Manar in chess.

b) Manar is as active as Basma in chess.

c) Manar is less active than Basma in chess.

d) Basma is as active as Manar in chess.

5. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.

a) English is more popular than neither Maths nor Science.

b) English is less popular than neither Maths nor Science.

c) Maths and Science are less popular than English.

d) Maths and science are as popular as English.

خطوات الحل : 1) قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او من المودال . 2) استبدل as بـ more (3 ضع الصفة كما هي
4) استبدل than بـ as (5 اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة .

*** انتبه دوما في حالة وجود Neither -----nor و استبدل and بـ nor

C) -er -----than ===== as صفة قصيرة as

6. Planes are always faster than trains.

a) Trains are always as fast as planes.

b) Trains are not always as fast as planes.

c) Planes are always as fast as trains.

d) Trains are always faster than planes.

7. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

a) English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.

b) English children start school as late as Jordanian children.

c) Jordanian children start school earlier than English children.

d) Jordanian don't start school as late as English children.

خطوات الحل : 1) قم بنفي الفعل المساعد او فعل المودال . 2) ضع as قبل الصفة القصيرة مع حذف er من الصفة القصيرة.
3) استبدل than بـ as (4 اكمل ماتبقى من الجملة.

*** عند عدم وجود فعل مساعد او مودال في الجملة ، نستخدم don't / doesn't

** معلومة مهمة : يجوز كذلك حل الجملة باستخدام عكس الصفة القصيرة ولكن من دون نفي ، والصفات القصيرة المهمة هي :

1) longer = shorter 2) later = earlier 3) better = worse 4) harder = easier 5) more = less

D) as صفة قصيرة as ===== --er than

8. Lions are not as fast as tigers in the wild.

a) Tigers are as fast as lions in the wild.

b) Tigers are not as fast as lions in the wild.

c) Lions are as fast as tigers in the wild.

d) Tigers are faster than lions in the wild.

خطوات الحل : 1) قم بحذف النفي من الفعل المساعد او المودال . 2) قم بحذف as و اضف er للصفة القصيرة .
3) استبدل as بـ than (4 اكمل الجملة .

تمارين الكتاب (حسب النمط الوزاري) ضع دائرة

Student Book (P.45) (Ex. 5)

1. English is studied subject.

(the most popular , more popular , less popular , as popular)

2.studied subjects are Music and Art.

(The least , As popular , More popular , Less popular)

3. There are students studying Science as Maths.

(as many , as much , more , least)

4. Maths is popular than Science, butpopular than English.

(more , the most , the least , as) (less , the least , the most , as)

5. Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.

(as much as , as many as , more , most)

6. Neither Maths nor Science is English.

(as popular as , more popular , less popular , least popular)

7. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.

(the least , more , less , as)

8. Portuguese children have to go to school forthan children in Japan.

(longer , as long , the longest , long as)

9. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.
(as late as , the latest , later , latest)
10. Japanese and Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling.
(the least , most , least , less)
11. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.
(the earliest , earlier , as early as , early)
12. Business Studies ispopular subject.
(the most , more , less , as)
13. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(Not as many , Not as much , more , the least)
14. Physics isn't Biology.
(as popular as , more popular , less popular , most popular)
15. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
(least popular , more popular , most popular , as popular)
16. growing subject is Computer Science.
(The fastest , faster , as fast , fastest)
17. Engineering is Visual Arts.
(less popular , the least popular , the most popular , as popular)
18. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
(more people , the most people , as people , the least people)
19. The subject on the list is Computer Science.
(least popular , less popular , more popular , the most popular)
20. I haven't got as much homeworkmy brother.
(so , than , as , like)
21. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.
A) There is as much information on the websites as there is in the book.
B) There is not as many information on the website as there is in the book.
C) There is not as much information on the website as there is in the book.
D) There is as many information on the websites as there is in the book.
22. **The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.**
A) The less expensive item on the menu is orange juice.
B) The most expensive item on the menu is orange juice.
C) The more expensive item on the menu is orange juice.
D) The least expensive item on the menu is orange juice.
23. **The least expensive item on the menu is orange juice.**
A) The cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.
B) The less cheaper item on the menu is orange juice.
C) The cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.
D) Cheapest item on the menu is orange juice.

Answers :

1. the most 2. The least 3. not as many 4. more / less 5. as much as 6. as popular as
7. the most 8. longer 9. later 10. the least 11. earlier 12. the most 13. not as many
14. as popular as 15. more popular 16. The fastest 17. less popular 18. more people
19. least popular 20. as 21. C 22. C 23. C

Usage : ask politely / السؤال بطريقة مهذبة A. Indirect Questions

Keys : مفاتيح الحل (و هي البدايات الوزارية التي تدل على القاعدة المطلوب منك تطبيقها)

- Could you explain.....
- Could you tell me
- Do you know
- Do you mind telling me
- Do you mind
- I wonder

القاعدة تستخدم مع الأسئلة ، والأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية تقسم الى نوعين هما :

مع الاسئلة الطويلة

عامة : Wh . auxiliary / modal S. V. O. C. ?

الحل : Key wh. S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C.?

مع الاسئلة القصيرة

عامة : Auxiliary / Modal S. V. O. C. ?

الحل : Key if / whether S. auxiliary / modal V. O. C. ?

ملاحظات هامة : 1. حذف الفعل المساعد does والفعل يأخذ s / es . 2. حذف الفعل المساعد do وتنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

3. حذف الفعل المساعد did والفعل يصبح V.2. 4. يجب ان نضع telling me مع البداية Do you mind .

5. اذا بدأ السؤال القصير بـ (Can you / Please) وكانت البداية الوزارية هي Do you mind نحذف Can you / Please ويتم اضافة ing للفعل وتنزل بقية الجملة كما هي.

1. How much sleep does a teenager need ?

- a. Do you know how much sleep a teenager does need?
- b. Do you know how much sleep a teenager need?
- c. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needed?
- d. Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs?

2. Where should I revise for exams?

- a. Could you tell me where should revise I for exams?
- b. Could you tell me where I revise should for exams?
- c. Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- d. Could you tell me where for exams I revise should?

3. When do the kids usually come home?

- a. Could you explain when the kids do usually come home?
- b. Could you explain when the kids usually come home?
- c. Could you explain when usually do the kids come home?
- d. Could you explain when home come the kids usually do?

4. What kind of job does she often do for the office?

Could you tell me what kind of jobs she often-----for the office?

- a. do
- b. does
- c. did
- d. done

5. How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

- a. Could you tell me how can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- b. Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- c. Could you tell me how I could get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
- d. Could you tell me how I would get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?

6. Is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

- a. Do you know if is there a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- b. Do you know if there is a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?

- c. Do you know if there was a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- d. Do you know if there are a connection between the amount of T.V people watch and how fit they are?
- 7. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?**
- a. Could you tell me whether are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- b. Could you tell me whether students are allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- c. Could you tell me whether students were allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- d. Could you tell me whether students have been allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
- 8. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?**
- a. Do you know if the bell does ring at eight or half past eight?
- b. Do you know if the bell ring at eight or half past eight?
- c. Do you know if the bell rings at eight or half past eight?
- d. Do you know if the bell rang at eight or half past eight?
- 9. Did she attend the meeting yesterday?**
- a. I wonder if she had attended the meeting yesterday?
- b. I wonder if she attends the meeting yesterday?
- c. I wonder if she attended the meeting yesterday?
- d. I wonder she attended the meeting yesterday?

تمرين مهم جدا على أدوات السؤال الطويل و القصير في اللغة الإنجليزية

كيف	كم	إذا	متى	أين	إذا	من	لماذا
how	how much	if	when	where	whether	who	why
عن الطريقة	عن السعر	مع القصيرة	عن الزمان	عن المكان	مع القصيرة	عن العاقل	عن السبب

1. Do you know ----- we can take water into the exam?
(how much , if , who , why)
2. Could you tell me this book costs, please?
(who , how much , where , when)
3. Do you know I've passed my exam or not?
(whether , how much , who , where)
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
(where , when , how much , who)
5. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem?
(how , who , how much , where)
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
(if , whether , how much , who)
7. Do you knowwe'll know our results?
(when , how much , if , whether)
8. Do you mind explaining the sky sometimes looks red?
(how much , if , whether , why)

Answers :

1. if 2. how much 3. whether 4. where 5. how 6. who 7. when 8. Why

B. Impersonal Passive المجهول الرسمي / Usage : report ideas

مفاتيح الحل هي أفعال النقل الخاصة التالية والتي تستدل من خلالها على القاعدة (حفظ)

	V.1/ V1 s-es	V.2 الماضي البسيط	has / have V.3
1	say	said	said
2	tell	told	told
3	think	thought	thought
4	know	knew	known
5	prove	proved	proved
6	expect	expected	expected
7	believe	believed	believed
8	consider	considered	considered
9	claim	claimed	claimed
10	assume	assumed	assumed
11	rumor	rumored	rumored

للقاعدة ثلاثة اشكال وهي :

الشكل الأول : وضع الضمير It في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته كالتالي :

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = It is V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = It was V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = It has been V.3 that S. V. O. C.

S. used to V.1 that S. V. O. C. = It used to be V.3 that S. V. O. C.

1. People believe that drinking too much coffee harms the liver.

It

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة
2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. أكمل الجملة كما هي بدون تغيير ، يعني يهمننا فقط ما قبل that أما ما بعدها فلا تغيير عليه .

الشكل الثاني: وضع الفاعل بعد that في بداية الجملة و تكون قاعدته :

1. ضع فعل مساعد يتناسب مع زمن الجملة و مع البداية ، و يكون استخدام الفعل المساعد من عائلة be حسب زمن الجملة كالتالي :
2. قم بتصريف فعل النقل الى تصريف ثالث . 3. نستبدل that بـ to
4. يجب أن نعيد الفعل الى أصله لأن الفعل بعد to يجب أن يكون مجردا ، وهذه قائمة بكل الأفعال المهمة وهي :

S. V.1 / V1 s that S. V. O. C. = S. is / are / am V.3 to

S. V.2 that S. V. O. C. = S. was / were V.3 to

S. has / have V.3 that S. V. O. C. = S. has been V.3 to

S. used to V.1 that S. was / were O. C. = S. used to be V.3 to

الفعل بعد that	يصبح بعد to
that V.1 s	to V.1
that V.2	to have V.3
that is / are / am	to be
that was / were	to have been
that will V.1 / can V.1	to V.1

الشكل الثالث : التحويل العكسي (وزارة مرة واحدة)

Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that **doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases** .

الخطوات :

1. نحذف من عند الفعل المساعد الى عند to . 2. الفعل الذي بعد to يعود كما كان بعد that يعني :

V.1 يصبح V.1 s / be تعود الى is / are / am

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.

A. Eating almonds is believed to reduces the risk of heart diseases.

B. Eating almonds is believed to reduced the risk of heart diseases.

C. Eating almonds is believed to reduce the risk of heart diseases.

D. Eating almonds is believed to will reduce the risk of heart diseases.

2. **Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.**

A. People believe that doing regular exercise reduced the risk of several diseases.

B. People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.

C. People believe that doing regular exercise reduce the risk of several diseases.

D. People believe that doing regular exercise reducing the risk of several diseases.

3. **They assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.**

A. It was assumed that the last Olympic games was a great success.

B. It was assumed that the last Olympic games were a great success.

C. It was assumed that the last Olympic games have been a great success.

D. It was assumed that the last Olympic games will be a great success.

4. **Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.**

A. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to is good for the stomach.

B. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to was good for the stomach.

C. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to be good for the stomach.

D. Eating fresh vegetables has been proved to are good for the stomach.

5. **Doctors used to say that eating fish strengthens the bones.**

A. Eating fish used to be said to strengthens the bones.

B. Eating fish used to be said to strengthen the bones.

C. Eating fish used to be said to strengthened the bones.

D. Eating fish used to be said to strengthening the bones.

6. **learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.**

This sentence means the same as

A. It is thought that learning a new language also present the brain with unique challenges.

B. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

C. It is thought that learning a new language also presented the brain with unique challenges.

D. It is thought that learning a new language also presenting the brain with unique challenges.

**** معلومة مهمة جدا جدا جدا :**

أفعال النقل الخاصة بهذه القاعدة يجب ان يسبقها فعل مساعد من عائلة be تحديدا كالتالي:

is / are / was / were / has been / have been

* Waking up early in the morning -----to be the best time for revision.

a) are believed

b) were believed

c) has been believed

d) has believed

**** تذكر في هذه الحالة الفعل بعد to يجب ان يكون مجردا من أي إضافة (ركز زرزرزرزرز)**

* We -----to-----only a small percentage of our memory.

a) are claimed / used

b) are claimed / using

c) are claimed / uses

d) are claimed / use

Unit Nine

A. Talking about present wishes التعبير عن التمني في الحاضر

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في المضارع

S.	wish / wishes	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.
	If only	S.	V.2	O.	C.
			didn't V.1	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
الاثبات	النفي
V.1	didn't V.1
will / can V.1	didn't V.1
is / am / are	wasn't / weren't
النفي	الاثبات
doesn't / don't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
won't / can't V.1	V.2 / would V.1
isn't / aren't / am not	was / were
الاثبات	يبقى اثبات
would like to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
would love to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
need to V.1	V.2 / would V.1
want to V.1	V.2 / would V.1

B. Talking about past regrets التعبير عن الندم في الماضي

نستخدم الشكل التالي للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

S.	wish / wishes	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.
	If only	S.	had V.3	O.	C.
			hadn't V.3	O.	C.

خطوات الحل: (1) نضع الفاعل (2) إذا كانت الجملة اثبات ننفيها (3) إذا كانت الجملة منفية نثبتها (4) نكمل الجملة .
يتم تطبيق هذا الشكل مع الجدول التالي :

الجملة الوزارية	الحل (بعد wish / wishes / If only)
الاثبات	النفي
V.2	hadn't V.3
has / have V.3	hadn't V.3
would / could V.1	hadn't V.3
was / were	hadn't been
regret V.ing	hadn't V.3
النفي	الاثبات
hasn't / haven't V.3	had V.3
didn't V.1	had V.3
wasn't / weren't	had been
wouldn't / couldn't V.1	had V.3
الاثبات	يبقى اثبات
should V.1	had V.3
should have V.3	had V.3
needed to V.1	had V.3
wanted to V.1	had V.3
shouldn't have V.3	hadn't V.3
Shouldn't V.1	hadn't V.3

1. She speaks English really slow.

I wish

- A. She didn't speak English really slow.
- B. She spoke English really slow.
- C. She hadn't spoken English really slow.
- D. She would speak English really slow.

2. The woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.

- A. If only the woman would leave her kids play with other kids.
- B. If only the woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.
- C. If only the woman doesn't leave her kids play with other kids.
- D. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.

3. Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.

- A. I wish Mr. Hamdan will leave his hometown soon.
- B. I wish Mr. Hamdan will not leave his hometown soon.
- C. I wish Mr. Hamdan doesn't leave his hometown soon.
- D. I wish Mr. Hamdan didn't leave his hometown soon.

4. Salma is often late at the lab for long hours.

- A. If only Salma weren't often late at the lab for long hours.
- B. If only Salma were often late at the lab for long hours.
- C. If only Salma isn't often late at the lab for long hours.
- D. If only Salma hadn't been often late at the lab for long hours.

5. I would like to visit Paris this year.

- A. If only I didn't visit Paris this year.
- B. If only I hadn't visited Paris this year.
- C. If only I visit Paris this year.
- D. If only I visited Paris this year.

6. Lubna needs to get a new job soon.

- A. Lubna wishes she got a new job soon.
- B. Lubna wishes she didn't get a new job soon.
- C. Lubna wishes she hadn't got a new job soon.
- D. Lubna wishes she will get a new job soon.

7. I wish I would take my books with me.

This means

- A. I don't take my books with me.
- B. I will take my books with me.
- C. I can take my books with me.
- D. I haven't taken my books with me.

8. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!

(is , were , will be , has been)

9. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.

(understood , didn't understand , is understanding , haven't understood)

10. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese.

(didn't speak , spoke , had spoken , hadn't spoken)

11. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it -----larger oil reserves.

(has , had , had had , didn't have)

12. She spoke English really slow.

- A. I wish she didn't speak English really slow.
- B. I wish she hadn't spoken English really slow.
- C. I wish she had spoken English really slow.

- D. I wish she have spoken English really slow.
- 13. The woman didn't leave her kids play with other kids.**
 A. If only the woman hadn't left her kids play with other kids.
 B. If only the woman had left her kids play with other kids.
 C. If only the woman hasn't left her kids play with other kids.
 D. If only the woman haven't left her kids play with other kids.
- 14. Mr. Hamdan would leave his hometown soon.**
 A. I wish Mr. Hamdan had left his home soon.
 B. I wish Mr. Hamdan hadn't left his home soon.
 C. I wish Mr. Hamdan has left his home soon.
 D. I wish Mr. Hamdan hasn't left his home soon.
- 15. Mr. Haddad didn't speak English. He wishes heit.**
 (will speak , would speak , has spoken , had spoken)
- 16. I wish my dadhere with us. He worked in a far city.**
 (was , have been , has been , had been)
- 17. My younger brother wishes hehis science lessons, he found them difficult.**
 (understand , has understood , have understood , had understood)
- 18. I wish my cousinsso far away, but they didn't.**
 (didn't live , has lived , have lived , hadn't lived)
- 19. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year.**
 (studied , has studied , have studied , had studied)
- 20. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he a cultural awareness course.**
 (have taken , has taken , had taken , hadn't taken)
- 21. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.**
 (was , wasn't , had been , hadn't been)
- 22. I couldn't understand anything. If I'd studied Chinese!**
 (wish , wishes , even , only)
- 23. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.**
 (had , hadn't , would , didn't)
- 24. I regret the deal now. I wish wedone it.**
 (has , had , hadn't , didn't)
- 25. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.**
 A. If only he had forgotten to do his science homework.
 B. If only he hadn't forgotten to do his science homework.
 C. If only he hasn't forgotten to do his science homework.
 D. If only he didn't forget to do his science homework.
- 26. I regret going to bed late last night.**
 A. I wish I had gone to bed earlier last night.
 B. I wish I hadn't gone to bed earlier last night.
 C. I wish I have gone to bed earlier last night.
 D. I wish I didn't go to bed earlier last night.
- 27. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.**
 A. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 B. I wish I hadn't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 C. I wish I have concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
 D. I wish I haven't concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
- 28. I wish Ilost my office keys.**
 (didn't , hasn't , hadn't)

**** معلومة مهمة جدا :**
 انتبه للكلمات التالية والتي يكون لها معنى منفي في الجملة فالحل سيكون مثبت وهي :
 hot = cooler / earlier = later
 never – hungry – wrong – right
 وهي غالبا تكون مع الماضي ، يعني سيكون
 had V3 الحل :

Unit Ten : Conditionals

Zero cond. الشرط الصفري	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (present simple)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.

- If sheher exams, she gets a top grades.
(pass , passed , passes)
- Provided that shethe only applicant, she takes all the advantages.
(is , are , will be)
- She always makes dinner even if shehome early.
(didn't come , doesn't come , don't come)
- I help you with your homework, as long as youme with mine!
(helped , helps , help)

First cond. الشرط الأول	If clause (present simple)	Main clause (simple future)
	S. <u>V.1</u> O. C.	S. <u>will / 'll</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>doesn't / don't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>will not / won't</u> V.1 O. C.

- If sheher exams, she will go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)
- Provided that she applies for the job tomorrow, sheit.
(take , took , will take)
- Even if Omar finds a job this year , hein his city .
(will not stay , stayed , stayed)

Second cond. الشرط الثاني	If clause (past simple)	Main clause (modal V.1)
	S. <u>V.2</u> O. C.	S. <u>would / could</u> V.1 O. C.
	S. <u>did not / didn't</u> V.1 O. C.	S. <u>would not / could not</u> V.1 O. C.

- If sheher exams, she would go to the university.
(pass , passed , passes)
- Provided that she applied for the job, sheit.
(take , took , would take)
- Even if Omar.....at his work , he would call his mom .
(was , are , will be)
- The teacher would give the lesson even if weearlier.
(don't come , didn't come , won't come)

انماط النصيحة في الانجليزية Advice in English

دليل النصيحة	نمط النصيحة
I think you should	If I were you, I would
You have to	Why don't you
You ought to	I would
You must	You could
It would be a good idea for you to	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I think you should check the meaning of the new words in a dictionary. If I You have to find a better job. Why It would be a good idea for you to reduce the late work hours. If I Why I / You..... 	

Student Book (P.74)

1. Before you find a full-time job,consider doing voluntary work?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
2., I'd find out about training courses.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
3. As you have a Geology degree,do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
4. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: study English at university?
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)
5. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You..... do a Chinese course online.
(could , if I were you , why don't you)
6. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B:, I would ask the teacher.
(you could , if I were you , why don't you)

Activity Book (P.52)

12 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
If
2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
You
3. You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
Why ?
4. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
If I were you ,
5. You should do a lot of research. (would)
I would

Third cond.

If clause (past perfect)

Main clause (modal have V.3)

الشرط الثالث

S. had V.3 O. C.

S. would / could / might have V.1 O. C.

S. had not V.3 O. C.

S. would not / could not / might not have V.3 O. C.

1. If sheher exams, she would have gone to the university.
(will pass , had passed , passes)
2. Provided that she had applied for the job, sheit.
(will take , took , would have taken)
3. Even if Omar.....more work , he would have called his mom .
(had , had had , has)
4. The teacher have given the lesson even if we had not arrived earlier.
(would , will , can)

اعادة الكتابة على الشرط الثالث :

- (1) وجود جملتين يفصلهما احد الروابط التالية (and , but , so , that's how , that's why) نقطة او فاصلة .
- (2) الحل يكون بترك الجمل على نفس الترتيب بحيث
- (3) الجملة الاولى هي جواب الشرط (ماضي تام) و الجملة الثانية هي جواب الشرط (modal have V.3)
- (4) اذا كانت الجملة اثبات نجعلها منفية
- (5) اذا كانت الجملة نفي نجعلها اثبات

- Sami worked hard the day before exams, so he achieved good grades.

If

- Huda was busy last night . She wasn't able to attend the class.

If

Literature Spot B : Christina Georgina Rossetti



A Green Cornfield

حقل الذرة الأخضر



The earth was green, the sky was blue:	كانت الأرض خضراء , و السماء زرقاء
I saw and heard one sunny morn	عندما رأيت وسمعت في صباح يوم مشرق
A skylark hang between the two,	طائر قبرة متعلق بين الإثنين
A singing speck above the corn;	بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الحقل

1. What does the word " speck " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
2. What does the poet see ? ماذا شاهدت الشاعرة ؟
3. What was the skylark doing ? ماذا كان الطائر يفعل؟
4. What does the poetess mean by the word " two " ? ماذا قصدت الشاعرة بكلمة " إثنين " ؟
5. How does the poetess describe both the sky and the earth ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة كل من السماء والأرض؟
6. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
7. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

معلومة: الجناس (alliteration) يقصد به تشابه أي كلمتين بالحرف الأول , بشرط وجودهما في نفس السطر .

A stage below, in gay accord,	تحت ذلك الطائر , و في تناغم مرح
White butterflies danced on the wing,	الفراشات البيضاء تتمايل طربا
And still the singing skylark soared,	ومازال ذلك الطائر يصدح بالغناء
And silent sank and soared to sing.	يهبط بصمت وعلو صوته عندما يرتفع

8. What does the word " accord " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
9. What were the butterflies doing at the cornfield ? ماذا كانت الفراشات تفعل في الحقل ؟
10. What was the colour of the butterflies ? ماهو لون الفراشات ؟
11. How does the poetess describe the bird while he was singing ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة الطائر بينما كان يغني؟
12. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
13. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

The cornfield stretched a tender green	امتد حقل الذرة أخضرا و يانعا
To right and left beside my walks;	عن يميني و شمالي بنما كنت أتمشى
I knew he had a nest unseen	عرفت بأن لديه عشا مخفيا
Somewhere among the million stalks.	في مكان ما بين الملايين من سيقان الذرة

14. What does the word "tender " suggest? ماهو معنى كلمة
15. What is the poet doing in the cornfield ? ماذا تفعل الشاعرة في حقل الذرة ؟
16. What does a bird do in a nest ? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش
17. What does the word " stalks " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
18. How does the poet describe the cornfield ? كيف وصفت الشاعرة حقل الذرة
19. Find the line which means that the skylark had a hidden nest ?
جد السطر الذي يدل ان الطائر لديه عش مخفي في الحقل؟
20. What does the word " unseen " mean ? ماهو معنى
21. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
22. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة

And as I paused to hear his song.	بينما توقفت لسماع أغنيته
While swift the sunny moments slid,	كانت اللحظات المشمسة تمر سريعا
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,	ربما شريكته جلست تستمع له طويلا
And listened longer than I did.	و إستمعت له أكثر مما فعلت أنا

23. What does the word " swift " mean ? ماهو معنى كلمة ؟
24. Why did the poet stop ? لماذا توقفت الشاعرة ؟
25. Find two references to another listener ? جد دليلين على وجود مستمع آخر؟
26. Who or what is this listener ? من أو ماهو هذا المستمع ؟
27. What is the rhyme scheme of the lines above ? ماهو الوزن الشعري (القافية) للقصيدة؟
28. Find an example of alliteration from the lines above ? جد مثال على الجناس من القصيدة ؟

تصحيح الخطأ (علامات الترقيم)

علامات الترقيم ، وعلامات الترقيم المهمة في منهاجك هي (الفاصلة – النقطة – علامة السؤال) و هذه هي استخداماتها:
(1) الفاصلة : و تستخدم إذا كان الحرف الذي بعدها صغيرا.

Omar lives in a small town ----- he works for a small company there.

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

(2) النقطة : و تستخدم في نهاية الجملة العادية (ليست جملة سؤال.)

My dad has been to many countries so far -----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

كذلك تستخدم النقطة قبل الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف كبير.

The match was boring ----- We did not enjoy it at all.

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

(3) علامة السؤال : تستخدم في نهاية جملة السؤال (الجملة التي تبدأ ب Wh. / فعل مساعد / فعل مودال)

** Where does the train go across usually-----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

** Does the child arrive home late daily-----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

** could you tell me when we have done all this -----

- a) , b) . c) ? d) !

تدريب مقترح على تصحيح الأخطاء

1. During that decade----- scientists in England developed the first computer----- .

- A. ? / program B. , / brogram C. . / program D. , / program

2. In 1958 CE----- the computer----- was developed.

- A. , / ship B. ? / chip C. ! / chip D. , / chip

3. -----computer program took 25 minutes to complete one ----- .

- A. the / calculation B. The / calculasion C. The / calculation D. the/ calculasion

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

- A. disk / . B. disk / , C. disc / , D. disk / ?

5. However----- it was not until 2007 CE that the first ----- appeared .

- A. ? / smartphones B. . / smartphones C. , / smartphones D / , / smartphones

6. The first ---was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home -----

- A. PC / ? B. PS / . C. PC / . D. PC / ,

7. In 1990 CE----- the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World Wide----- .

- A. ? / Web B. , / Web C. , / Wib D. . / Web

8. In just a few years' time-----say that billions of machines will be connected to each other to the Internet-----

- A. experts / ? B. exberts / . C. experts / . D. experts / ,

9. As a consequence-----will increasingly run our lives for us-----

- A. computers / , B. computers / . C. komputers / . D. computers / ?

10. As a consequence----- teachers can show ----- on the board in front of the class.

- A. , / websites B. ? / websites C. , / wepsites D. . / websites

11. Teachers can then use the Internet to show ----- programmes, play games, music---
----- recordings of languages, and so on.

- A. educational / , B. educational / ? C. educational / . D. educasional / ,

12. Email ----- are very useful in the classroom-----

- A. exchanges / ? B. exchanges / . C. exchanges / , D. exshanges / .

النمط الأول : العنوان بدون وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many advantages of megaprojects such as :
2. قم بإضافة -ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام and
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة, Also, أو In addition
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as

النمط الثاني : العنوان مع وجود فاعل

The advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ people encourage economic growth.
- ✓ people bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ people employ young people.
- ✓ people attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many advantages of megaprojects such as :
2. لا تقم بإضافة -ing (لأن الجملة أصلاً بها فاعل) .
3. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام and
4. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة, Also, أو In addition
5. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as

النمط الثالث : العنوان على شكل سؤال

What are the advantages of megaprojects...

- ✓ encourage economic growth.
- ✓ bring new benefits to the city.
- ✓ employ young people.
- ✓ attract global companies.

خطوات الحل :

1. ضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many advantages of megaprojects such as :
2. قم بإضافة -ing الى نهاية أول كلمة في كل سطر.
ولكن عند وجود الفاعل لا نضيف ing .
3. إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بـ What are the نحذفها وماتبقى هو العنوان .
How نحذفها ونضع مكانها ways
reasons make what should / Why do
4. نربط الجملة الأولى مع الجملة الثانية باستخدام and
5. نضع قبل الجملة الثالثة, Also, أو In addition
6. نربط الجملة الثالثة والرابعة باستخدام as well as

النمط الرابع : جدول الحسنات والمساوي

creating Masdar City

advantages	disadvantages
✓ help economy.	✓ cost a lot of money.
✓ employ people.	✓ affect old cities.

خطوات الحل :

1. نضع العبارة التالية في البداية :
There are many advantages of creating Masdar City such as :
2. نربط الجملتين في عمود الحسنات باستخدام and
3. في سطر جديد , نضع العبارة التالية :
Whereas, there are many disadvantages of creating Masdar City such as :
4. نربط الجملتين في عمود المساوي باستخدام as well as

النمط الخامس : كتابة سيرة غيرية

نمط الحل لهذا الشكل يكون دوماً كالتالي :

Name الإسم : Fatima Al.Fihri
Date (born and died) التاريخ (ولادة - وفاة) : 800 – 865
Profession المهنة : scholar , writer.
Achievements الإنجازات :
build the Great Mosque.
establish the learning centre.

الوفاة and died in الولادة who was born in الإسم .
He / She was المهنة . Some of his / her
achievements were الجملة الأولى and الجملة الثانية

النمط السادس : وصف مكان

Write two sentences about The Giralda tower

Location الموقع : Seville, Spain

Date of construction تاريخ البناء : 1198 CE

Purpose of building هدف البناء : architectural

Description of the building وصف البناء : 104 meters tall tower , minaret

نمط الحل يكون كالتالي :

1 and 2 . وصف البناء which is located in الموقع was built in تاريخ البناء for هدف البناء . It includes

النمط السابع : جدول المقارنة

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

قانون الحل :

Children in اسم البلد attend school for (longer / shorter) than children in اسم البلد الثاني .

Compulsory education years in بلد are (longer / shorter) than Compulsory education years in بلد .

Compulsory education years in اسم البلد are (the longest / the shortest) .

جدول التخصصات الجامعية (مقارنة وتفضيل)

Subject	Number of application	Change since 2014
Business Studies	280.240	+ 3%
Visual Arts	244.620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231.720	+ 8%
Engineering	141.100	+ 11 %

قانون الحل :

Studying 1 التخصص is more / less popular than studying 2 التخصص .

Studying التخصص is the most / the least popular subject.

Key words : الكلمات المفتاحية في السؤال

Technology التكنولوجيا / Internet الانترنت / Shopping online التسوق الالكتروني

Using technology and its all aspects is considered one of the biggest advantages of our life. Despite that, technology has a lot of advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand , let us take a look on some of its advantages:

First , saving time in many ways, what used to take a long time in the past , now is much faster.

Then , reducing the effort needed to do any activity whether is simple or complicated one.

Finally, as people used to say, it makes the world looks like a small village.

On the other hand, nothing is perfect, so it is natural to have some disadvantages such as :

It makes people dependable on technology in every sides of life. Then , it might shortened social relation among society and even among the one family.

Finally, people are the main factor which decides how to deal with anything.

Keywords :

Education التعليم / Online distance learning التعلم عن بعد

Education, which is believed to be the main reason for the development of any nation, and the main factor to build anyone personality and thoughts.

Nowadays, most countries depend on online learning in all levels from primary till university. So what are the benefits of online distance learning .

There are many benefits of it such as : being more interesting than old methods of teaching and also being more desirable from learners. Then, it allows students to share their ideas and interact with other by encouraging them to take advantage of available technology tools which they for sure are capable to use it.

At last, modern generation are internet generation, and online learning motivate them so our role is to motivate them and support teachers to use it.

Keywords :

medicine الطب / fatal diseases الامراض القاتلة / Covid-19 / Corona

When you take a fast look to compare medicine in the past with present days, what will you find out? You will discover that medicine has improved greatly. Even if a sudden fatal disease appears,

You will find that doctors and scientists try to find the cure for it. For example, Covid-19 which is considered to be the killer of the 21st century, but my question is , what is the role of people to help the doctors to deal with this issue.

No doubt that if we follow the instructions and the advice of doctors, we avoid to infect other and even to be infected such as social distance , using tissues and wearing gloves when dealing with others.

Simple steps to keep ourselves and keeping others safe , and helping doctors who deal directly with such diseases, they put their lives on the edge and we should appreciate their efforts.

Till a cure is made, we have to cooperate together to defeat it, and pray to Allah to release it form our lives , and to keep the infection away from those whom we love.

الموضوع الشامل

In this essay, I will write about the topic you asked me to write about, and of course it would be considered as one of the most important topics.

From the one hand, it is without any doubt has a lot of positive aspects in our life such as being an important and major in our society, and has a lot of influence points.

On the other hand, it could also have many negative aspects in our life and in our society, to the way that we have to accept and understand.

Finally, I hope that I have done my best to give a clear image of what I think.



**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECOND SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS – 2023
GENERAL ENGLISH – UNIT THREE AND FOUR EXAM – DATE : / / 2023
NAME : TIME : ONE HOUR / BDAREEN 0772898811**

Question One (120 points)

Choose the correct item from a, b, c or d to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's ----- .
a. waterproof b. inspire c. economic growth d. catch attention
- 2) The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
a. arithmetic b. polymath c. physician d. geometry
- 3) You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
a. helmet b. seatbelt c. chemist d. founder
- 4) You must not take in medicine without consulting a ----- .
a. philosopher b. physician c. talent d. public transport
- 5) Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ----- .
a. scales b. polymath c. arithmetic d. waterproof
- 6) The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil.
a. produce b. production c. productive d. productively
- 7) My father bought our house with an -----from his grandfather
a. inherit b. inherited c. inheritant d. inheritance
- 8) Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century.
a. origin b. originate c. original d. originally
- 9) We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----.
a. footprint b. benefit c. neutral d. power
- 10) Adeb -----the attention of Sheik Hamdan with his invention of prosthetic limb.
a. caught b. take c. spending d. attending
- 11) My father is -----all his time at working in the shop these days.
a. attending b. taking c. getting d. spending
- 12) Scientists have -----invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
a. success b. succeed c. successful d. successfully
- 13) Doctors look at the signs of illness before they decide how to treat the patient.
The word that has a similar meaning to the underlined word above is
a. symptoms b. tablets c. coma d. dementia
- 14) Don't phone me at seven tonight. I ----- dinner with my family.
a. are having b. will be having c. has d. have had
- 15) I hope ----- in the hospital near my home town.
a. working b. worked c. works d. to work
- 16) I'm planning ----- some work experience before I go to university.
a. to get b. getting c. will get d. got
- 17) We won't be home tomorrow night. We -----the football match at the stadium.
a. watched b. will be watching c. have watched d. is watching
- 18) This time next month, my parents -----married for twenty years

a. will have been b. have been c. had been d. were

19) The books that you ordered ----- by the end of the week.

a. haven't arrived b. won't have arrived c. hadn't arrived d. hasn't arrived

20) The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, ----- was built at the fourth century.

a. who b. which c. where d. that

21) The person ----- invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

a. who b. which c. where d. that

22) Masdar City, ----- began in 2006, will be the world's first carbon-neutral

a. who b. which c. where d. that

23) -----Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

a. The country b. The person who c. The country when d. The time when where

24) The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built ----- 784 CE.

a. is b. are c. was d. be

25) The woman, -----daughter in my class, speaks three languages fluently.

a. who b. when c. whose d. that

26) **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

a. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud is Al-Kindi.

b. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

c. The person when contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

d. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud will be Al-Kindi.

27) I like **Geography** most of all.

a. The subject where I like most of all is Geography.

b. The subject when I like most of all is Geography.

c. The subject who I like most of all is Geography.

d. The subject that I like most of all is Geography.

28) Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

a. It was Petra which was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

b. The year where Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

c. The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

d. The person who Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.

29) It is -----who has influenced me most.

a. my father b. Iraq c. English d. the heat

30) **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

a. It was the journey which the heat made unpleasant.

b. It is the heat that made the journey unpleasant.

c. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.

d. The thing that the heat made unpleasant is the journey.

Question Two (60 points)

Read the following two texts carefully and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

TEXT A: (30 Points)

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

1. The sheik has taken interest in the boy for two reasons. Write them down. (4 points)

2. Adeeb is going to visit many countries. Write down four of them. (8 points)

3. Find a word in the text which means " leg or hand of a person ". (4 points)

3. What does the underlined word " he " in the text refer to ? (4 points)

4. Quote the sentence which shows that how Adeeb caught the sheik's attention. (4 points)

5. Using Robots in medicine field can be beneficial. Explain this statement. Suggesting three advantages for using robots in medicine. (6 points)

Text Two (30 points)

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. 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.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water,



GENERAL ENGLISH – Unit TWO Exam –12TH GRADE / G2005 2005 جيل /
DATE : / / 2022 TIME: 1 HOUR ONLY ACADEMIC STREAMS

ملحوظات : 1. أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة ، علماً بأن عدد الصفحات (2) وعدد الأسئلة (2)
** أسئلة ضع دائرة (لن يقبل من الطالب أكثر من جواب للجملة الواحدة) ** الإجابة تكون فقط بقلم الرصاص .

اسم الطالب :

Question One: (120 points)

For sentences (1- 25) choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d to complete sentences.

1. The word -----a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.
a) acupuncture b) arthritis c) complementary d) homeopathy
2. My grandfather has -----in his fingers, so sometimes he finds it difficult to write.
a) arthritis b) migraine c) allergy d) viable
3. Many diseases can be prevented by----- , which helps the body to build antibodies.
a) complementary b) immunisation c) reputation d) allergy
4. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ----- approach.
a) acupuncture b) arthritis c) complementary d) homeopathy
5. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as-----.
a) acupuncture b) sceptical c) complementary d) homeopathy
6. However, complementary medicine cannot be used to protect against ----- .
a) malaria b) migraine c) alien d) viable
7. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is ----- .
a) viable b) alien c) arthritis d) allergy
8. Have you heard the good news? We've got ----- to go ahead with our project!
a) see red b) feel blue c) the green light d) red-handed
9. More than 800 different healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 ----- clinics.
a) dental b) life expectancy c) hospitals d) allergy
10. The ----- of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
a) reputation b) hospitals c) health care centres d) life expectancy
11. -----has negative effects on your health, such as headache and sleep problems.
a) Feeling blue b) Seeing red c) Good lifestyle d) Getting green light
12. It is normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. **The underlined colour idiom means.....**
a) feel angry b) to be sad c) useless possession d) unexpectedly
13. When I saw him yesterday, you looked really tired. He -----for an hour.
a) has been running b) have been running c) have run d) had been running
14. When I was younger, I----- understand English, but now I do.
a) don't use to b) am not used to c) didn't use to d) doesn't use to
15. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he -----living there now.
a) aren't used to b) isn't used to c) didn't use to d) weren't used to
16. When I was young, I ----- fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't.
a) am used to going b) use to go c) used to go d) was used to going
17. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ----- nothing to do all day.
a) used to having b) use to having c) used having d) used to have
18. Are you -----in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
a) used to living b) used to live c) used living d) use to live
19. Where -----he use to spend his vacation when he was a kid?
a) does b) do c) is d) did

20. What -----you used to doing at your spare time?

- a) are b) is c) do d) did

21. Most Jordanians -----the hot weather that we have in summer.

- a) is used to b) are used to c) used to d) use to

22. We needed warm clothes when we were at London. We -----the cold weather.

- a) isn't used to b) weren't used to c) didn't use to d) don't use to

23. It is normal for my son to use his tab to learn.

This sentence can be rewritten as.....

- a) My son is used to using his tab to learn. c) My son isn't used to using his tab to learn.
b) My son is used to use his tab to learn. d) My son used to using his tab to study.

24. My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.

This sentence means

- a) It is normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
b) It isn't normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day
c) It hasn't been normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day
d) It wasn't normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day

25. It was so difficult for me drive at traffic in the city, but now I can drive.

This sentence means

- a) I am used to drive at traffic in the city.
b) I am not used to drive at traffic in the city.
c) I am used to driving at traffic in the city.
d) I am used o driving at traffic in the city.

Question Two (30 points)

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner **who** was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

1. There are many examples of complementary medicine in the text. Write down two of these examples from the text. **(4 points)**

2. The perception of this type of medicine has changed for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons mentioned in the text. **(4 points)**

3. Homeopathy can be used to treat many different conditions. Write down two of these conditions from the article. **(4 points)**

4. Quote the sentence which shows that many doctors didn't use to be convinced about the validity of complementary medicine. **(4 points)**

5. What does the underlined word " **who**" in the text refer to? **(4 points)**

6. Find the word in the text which means " **an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease.**" **(4 points)**

7. Complementary medicine cannot be used as a replacement of conventional medicine. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

(6 points)

Question Three (30 points)

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

1. According to the article, the author suggest many reasons of obesity. Write down two of these reasons. **(4 points)**

2. The health experts advice consists of two elements considering both adults , children and teenagers. Write down these two elements. **(4 points)**

3. What does the underlined word " **their** " in the text refer to? (4 points)

4. Find a word in the text which means " **extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health.**" (4 points)

5. Quote the sentence which shows that most of the British population do not get enough exercise. (4 points)

6. It is said that exercise can reduce a lot of diseases among many recent studies. Explain this statement. Suggesting three benefits of exercise to someone's health. (6 points)

Question Four (20 points)

Write an essay about the reasons of overweight among societies, discussing the reasons of overweight and suggesting some solutions for this.

THE END



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION

السابعة و الثالثة

GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2023

0772898811 بدارين /GENERAL ENGLISH / الطلاب النظاميين

DATE: / / 2023

FORM (37)

TIME : ONE HOUR ONLY

Question Number One : (120 Points)

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box below to complete each of the following sentences. Write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (20 Points)

1. If you send money to charity, you will ----- to a lot of lives.
a) make a difference b) do a subject c) take a break d) make a start
2. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your ----- .
a) revision b) circulation c) dehydration d) helmet
3. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's ----- .
a) seat belt b) helmet c) inspire d) waterproof
4. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.
a) reputation b) encourage c) inspire d) coma
5. It's amazing how huge trees grow from -----seeds.
a) tiny b) make a start c) inspire d) dementia
6. The -----between the past and the present habits is vast.
a) differ b) difference c) different d) differently
7. Some people find it difficult to -----the European habits among their society.
a) accept b) acceptance c) acceptable d) acceptably
8. -----, some of our old friends meet at the Faculty of Art each year.
a) Tradify b) Tradition c) Traditional d) Traditionally
9. The good -----of the essay pleased the new editor.
a) correct b) correction c) corrective d) correctively
10. This time next year, I -----with my aunt at the countryside.
a) will have lived b) will be live c) will be living d) will be lived
11. My cousin -----his degree at Neurology from the UK by the end of 2026 CE.
a)will have got b) will have get c) has got d) got
12. Next month, we -----packing our luggage for the summer school trip.
a)will b) will have c) will be d) is
13. Could you tell me -----these books cost, please ?
a)why b) how much c) when d) where
14. Drinking too much tea is -----to affect the amount of iron in our bodies.
a) believe b) believes c) believed d) believing
15. If you want to lose weight, you should -----.
a) make a start b) do a subject c) do exercise d) take a break
16. Does the student attend the classes ?
- The sentence which expresses the correct indirect question is
- a) Could you explain if the student did attend the classes?
b) Could you explain if the student attends the classes?
c) Could you explain the students attends the classes?
d) Could you explain if the student attend the classes?
- 17) Can you pass these red files for me ?

- **The sentence which expresses the correct indirect question is**

- a) Do you mind passing these red files for me?
- b) Do you mind pass these red files for me?
- c) Do you mind passed these red files for me?
- d) Do you mind to pass these red files for me?

18) Drinking much coffee harms us.

- **The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is**

- a) It is believed that drinking much coffee harmed us.
- b) It is believed that drinking much coffee harm us.
- c) It is believed that drinking much coffee harms us.
- d) It is believed that drinking much coffee harming us.

19) Ali intends to revise for his final exams today.

- **The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is**

- a) Ali is planning to revise for his final exams today.
- b) Ali was planning to revise for his final exams today.
- c) Ali will be planning to revise for his final exams today.
- d) Ali has been planning to revise for his final exams today.

20) Scientists always perform medical trials to evaluate the safety of medicines.

- **The word that suits the underlined one in the sentence above is**

- a) special tests b) dementia c) coma d) symptoms

21) It -----that the flood caused the destruction of the dam ----- It was a disaster.

- a) are believed / , b) is believed / ? c) were believed / ! d) is believed / .

22) The word that is the opposite of natural is ----- .

- a) artificial b) artificial c) ortificial d) artefitial

23) The rich man will sponsor the trip to Europe for the poor children. He is generous.

- **The word that has a similar meaning to the underlined one in the sentence above is.....**

- a) appendage b) limb c) fund d) apparatus

24) If you are really tired. Why don't you make a start?

- **The correct collocation verb that should replace the underlined one is**

- a) make a difference b) take a break c) do a subject d) make a start

25) The teacher has -----a special interest in the boy for his outstanding projects.

- a) taken b) caught c) attended d) spent

26) Eating fresh fruit and vegetables -----to be a healthy diet for a healthy life.

- a) is proved b) are proved c) has proved d) were proved

27) -----suggesting some advice for me please?

- a) Could you explain b) Do you mind c) Do you know d) Could you tell me

28) Could you tell me where the old man is living these days with his sons -----

- a) ? b) ! c) , d) .

29) Some doctors ----that are working on the vaccination now ----live in a special hotel-----

- a) , / , / . b) , / , / ? c) ? / ? / . d) , / , / ,

30) -----telling me where the post office is?

- a) Do you mind b) Could you tell me
- c) Do you know d) I wonder

Question Number One (60 points)

Read the following two texts carefully and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

TEXT A: (30 Points)

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan’s attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver’s family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

1. The sheik has taken interest in the boy for two reasons. Write them down. (4 points)

2. Adeeb is going to visit many countries. Write down three of them. (6 points)

3. Find a word in the text which means "leg or hand of a person ". (4 points)

What does the underlined word "he "in the text refer to ? (5 points)

Quote the sentence which shows that how Adeeb caught the sheik’s attention. (5 points)

4. Any country should support young inventors in several ways. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways for support young inventors. (6 points)

TEXT B (30 Points)

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial ‘exercise’, which improves memory.

As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other

problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

1. Quote the sentence which shows that speaking a foreign language improves memory. -----(4 points)

2. Learning a new language provides us with many challenges. Write down two. (4 points)

3. The experiment showed two results. Write down them down. (6 points)

4. Find a word in the text which means "speaking more than two languages ". (5 points)

5. What does the underlined word "who "in the text refer to? (5 points)

6. There are many benefits of learning a new language. Think of this statement, and then in two sentences, write down your point of view. (6 points)

Question Number Three (20 points)

Write an essay about the advantages and the disadvantages of learning a foreign language.

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THE END