

THE  
**G**  **AL**  
IN ENGLISH  
T. IBRAHIM ALFAIOMY

# مكتشف

2000 x 300

أ. إبراهيم الفيومي

079 23 97 25 4



كُل ما تحتاجه

## معلومات أساسية

## \* المفرد والجمع :

\*المفرد : أي اسم يدل على واحد ( a book / an egg / a government /My parent )

\* الجمع : أي اسم يدل على اثنين فأكثر ويضاف له حرف (s) ( books / eggs /governments / parents )

- الجموع الشاذة : يجب الانتباه أنها لا تجمع بإضافة (s)

Person	People	Foot	Feet
Man	Men	Tooth	Teeth
Woman	Women	Mouse	Mice
Child	Children	Ox	Oxen

- كلمات غير المعدود (تعامل على أنها أسماء مفردة)

Food	Liquid	Material	weather	Important	
Rice	Water	Wood	fog	homework	Advice
Flour	Tea	Glass	thunder	knowledge	Information
Cheese	Juice	Silk	lightning	money	Progress
Butter	Coffee	Metal	rain	permission	News
Sugar	Oil	Leather	snow	traffic	Baggage
			weather		Light

- المصدر ( Gerund ) : يعامل معاملة المفرد وله الأولوية في الحل .

- عند وجود أحرف الجر الأولوية لما قبل حرف الجر.

The students at school ( is / are ) smart.

The teacher of the students ( is / are ) smart.

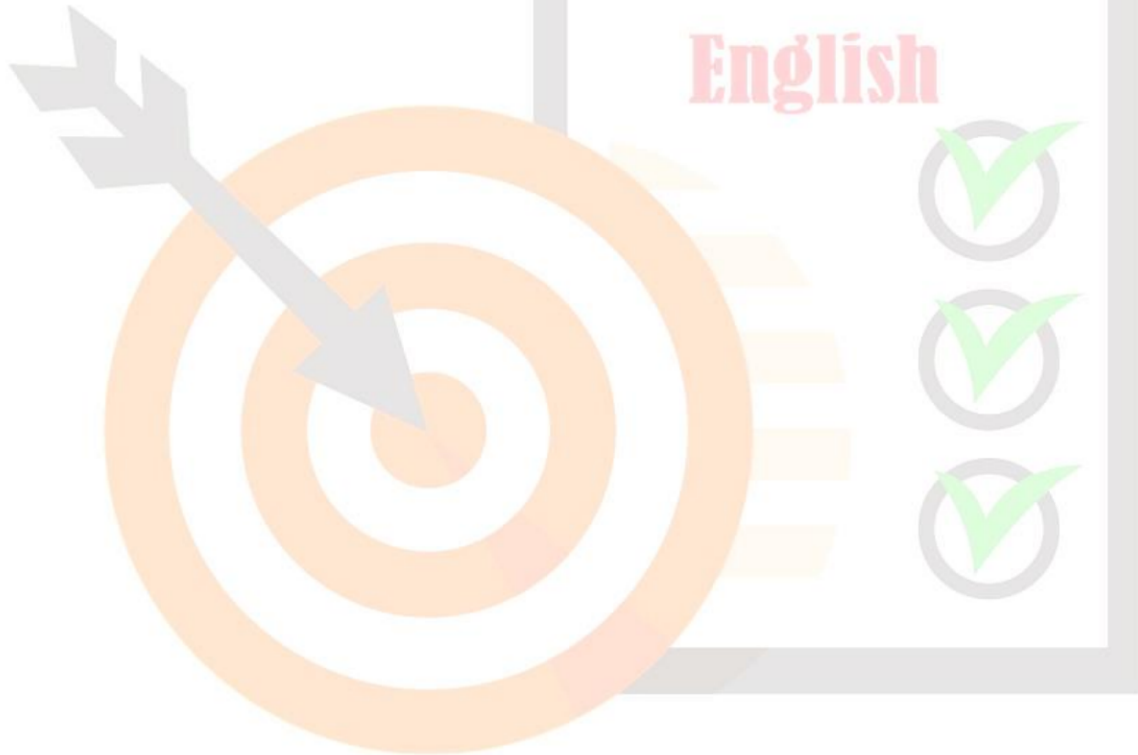
نعامل ( The number of ) على انها مفرد حتى لو جاء بعدها جمع ، ونعامل ( A number of students ) على أنها جمع

- The number of plants in each plot ( is / are ) 25.

- A number of students ( is / are ) present.

## قواعد املاء مهمة

(S)	(ed)	(ing)	(er/ est)
<i>meets</i> ( es ) : x , o , z , s , ss , ch , sh <i>watch</i> <i>go</i> ( ) y : play Study	<i>Worked</i> use: used ( ) y : play : study : CVC: Stop shop	<i>Reading</i> use: using CVC : swim: swimming	<i>large :</i> ( ) tidy CVC : big :



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## الأزمنة Tenses

1. المضارع البسيط (Simple present)

1. الحقائق الشخصية والكونية. (Facts)

2. الأحداث التي تحدث بتكرار. (Repeated actions)

3. الأحداث المجدولة. (Scheduled events)

every (time) / always / usually / often / sometimes / hourly / daily / monthly / weekly / yearly / generally / normally / frequently / seldom / rarely / never, ....

• الصيغة:

1. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting daily at 3:00.  
a. start      b. starts      c. started      d. is starting
2. My Father \_\_\_\_\_ his car every weekend.  
a. wash      b. washes      c. washes      d. washed.
3. People sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ extra hours to earn extra money.  
a. work      b. works      c. worked      d. are working
4. Sami \_\_\_\_\_ many nice cars in his garage.  
a. have      b. has      c. had      d. is having
5. Sami and Ibrahim \_\_\_\_\_ good friends.  
a. is      b. are      c. am      d. was
6. How often \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the cinema?  
a. is      b. are      c. do      d. does
7. talking to people \_\_\_\_\_ important to understand them.  
a. is      b. are      c. do      d. does
8. Lina \_\_\_\_\_ English fluently.  
a. don't speak      b. isn't speak      c. doesn't speaks      d. doesn't speak
9. Nowadays, doctors \_\_\_\_\_ complementary medicine as well as modern one.  
a. use      b. uses      c. are used      d. were used
10. During Ramadan, Muslims \_\_\_\_\_ or drink during the day.  
a. don't eat      b. doesn't eat      c. didn't eat      d. aren't eating

11. The light through the curtains \_\_\_\_\_ us awake every night.

- a. keep    b. keeps    c. kept    d. is keeping

12. Reading books \_\_\_\_\_ important to improve your knowledge.

- a. is    b. are    c. am    d. were

2. المضارع المستمر (Present continuous)

- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للحديث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وهو لا يزال مستمرًا حتى اللحظة.  
Look, he is reading. / listen, I am talking to you.

- يستخدم للحديث عن شيء مؤقت. (Temporary events)

I am an English teacher, but I am teaching Maths today.

- يستخدم للحديث عن المستقبل حال وجود تخطيط. (Planned future)

I can't come with you, I am visiting my parents next week.

- قد تستخدم بعض الأحيان للحديث عن شيء يحدث بتكرار. (تكرار مزعج)

Our parents are always shouting at night.

now/ at this time / at the moment / nowadays / these days / at present/ today/ tonight / this (month),  
(imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be carefull!, watch out!, look out!, don't make noise!, be quiet

1. Be quiet, your father \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sleeps    b. sleep    c. is sleeping    d. was sleeping.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool right now.

- a. swimming    b. are swimming    c. are swimming    d. swim

3. My colleagues are always \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.

- a. smoking    b. are smoking    c. is smoking    d. smoke

4. Rami \_\_\_\_\_ to Canada next holiday.

- a. will travel    b. travel    c. is travelling    d. travelled.

5. My parent \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

- a. isn't sleeping    b. aren't sleeping    c. don't sleeping    d. doesn't sleeping.

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## 3. المضارع التام Present perfect

1. للحديث عن شيء انتهى من وقت قريب وآثاره لا تزال موجودة. (recently , lately , already , just , yet).  
- I have painted the wall recently.
2. للحديث عن شيء حدث في الماضي (دون ذكر وقت الحدث) (before, once , twice, ever, never , for , since)  
I have travelled to London before.
3. للحديث عن الإنجازات والأسباب  
He has passed the licensed exam | He has passed so he is happy.

(مضارع) since, for, so far, just, already, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before, lately, recently, so

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ Ali for a couple of years.  
a. know      b. knew      c. have known      d. had known
2. My father \_\_\_\_\_ for a well-known organization.  
a. work      b. works      c. has worked      d. had worked
3. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the movie yet?  
a. watch      b. have watched      c. watched      d. watching
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the US twice.  
a. went      b. go      c. has been      d. have been
5. Sami has never \_\_\_\_\_ a lion.  
a. see      b. sees      c. saw      d. seen
6. Sami never \_\_\_\_\_ a lion..  
a. see      b. sees      c. saw      d. seen
7. Mohammad \_\_\_\_\_ him since last year.  
a. didn't meet      b. hasn't meet      c. haven't meet      d. hadn't meet

## 4. المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

- المضارع التام المستمر يشابه في الاستخدام المضارع التام ويفرقه { استمرارية الحدث }  
- استخدام Since / for مشترك مع المضارع التام Present perfect لذلك عند وجود دلائل على أن الحدث لا يزال مستمرًا مثل ( not finished – not complete – will be finished soon ) فإننا نستخدم present perfect continuous  
- بينما نستخدم المضارع التام فقط حال كان الفعل لا يقبل الاستمرارية

finish, arrive, graduate, believe, know, recognize, understand, imagine, promise, deny, appear, agree, disagree, be for / since / all { time } over { time } / lately / recently / how long?

1. She is angry because she \_\_\_\_\_ here for two hours for Sami. He hasn't come yet.  
a. has waited      b. has been waiting      c. have waited.      d. have been waiting
- 2- Manal is getting better. She \_\_\_\_\_ her medicine for three days now.  
a. has been taking      b. have been taking      c. hasn't been taking      d. haven't been taking
- 3- How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ in Amman?  
a. been working      b. work      c. working      d. worked
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ from university since 2011.  
a. graduated      b. has been graduating      c. has graduated      d. is graduating

## 5. الماضي البسيط Simple past

They worked in Saudi Arabia 10 years ago.

1. للحديث عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي في وقت محدد.

When they lived in the Us they always went to the Central park.

2. للحديث عن روتين في الماضي.

( last +time ), ago , in +past time , yesterday, B.C , wish, in the past, at that time..

# إبراهيم الفيومي

• الصيغة

## The Goal in English

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ swimming when I was 7 years old.

- a. like      b. likes      c. liked      d. is liking

2. What time did she \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

- a. get up      b. gets up      c. got up      d. had gotten

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam last night.

- a. study      b. studied      c. studied      d. had studied.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday night.

- a. are      b. were      c. do      d. did

5. He always \_\_\_\_\_ late when he was in Saudi Arabia.

- a. work      b. works      c. worked      d. is working.

6. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in 2000.

- a. have      b. has      c. had      d. had had

7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework last week.

- a. don't do      b. didn't do      c. don't did      d. didn't did

8. The film \_\_\_\_\_ few minutes ago.

- a. start      b. starts      c. started      d. is starting

## 6. الماضي المستمر (Past continuous)

- للحديث عن حدثين متزامنين في الماضي.  
- للحديث عن حدث كان مستمر في الماضي وقام فعل آخر بقطعه.
- I was studying as my brother was watching the match.*  
*While I was walking I dropped my phone.*

## While – as

1. Reem \_\_\_\_\_ the report when I left the office.  
a. is finalizing      b. was finalizing      c. finalized      d. had finalized
2. While the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson, someone knocked at the door.  
a. explains      b. explained      c. is explaining      d. was explaining
3. As he \_\_\_\_\_ his mother was preparing the meal.  
a. studies      b. studied      c. is studying      d. was studying
4. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper when the police came.  
a. is reading      b. wasn't read      c. wasn't reading      d. didn't read
5. She works as a teacher but she \_\_\_\_\_ as a counselor these days.  
a. works      b. is working      c. was working      d. worked
6. She works as a teacher but she \_\_\_\_\_ as a counselor when I met her.  
a. works      b. is working      c. was working      d. worked

## 7. الماضي التام past perfect

- عند الحديث عن حدثين في الماضي دون مراعاة الترتيب الزمني فإننا نستخدم الماضي التام للحديث عن الحدث الأقدم.  
*After the exams had finished, they had a party.*

*Before he arrived he had called me.*

- إذا جاءت ( never / until ) في جملة واحدة نستخدم ( never ) مع الماضي التام و ( until ) مع الماضي البسيط  
*I had never spoken English until I was 15.*

- للحديث عن السبب إذا كانت النتيجة في الماضي (ماضي، so)  
*He had broken his leg so he wasn't able to play the match.*

- ( by ) + وقت أو فعل في الماضي

*By the time I arrived the match had started.*

*By 2009, our factory had produced more than 10 million cars.*

- يستخدم مع ( since / for ) شرط وجود جزء من الجملة في الماضي.  
*She asked for a promotion, she had worked with them for 20 years*

After Because	Past perfect	Simple past
<i>She did the exams after she had studied hard.</i>		
After that Before And then Later Until By	Simple past	Past perfect
<i>Before she did the exams , she had studied hard.</i>		



1. She \_\_\_\_\_ in China before she went to Thailand.  
a. lives      b. lived      c. has lived      d. had lived.
2. Amer slept deeply after he \_\_\_\_\_ 10 Km.  
a. run      b. ran      c. had run      d. had ran
3. By 2011, he \_\_\_\_\_ from university.  
a. graduates      b. has graduated      c. graduated      d. had graduated
4. Reem \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ until she was 15.  
a. have travelled      b. has travelled      c. had travelled      d. was travelling
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the match, so he really felt bad.  
a. lost      b. has host      c. have lost      d. had lost
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ the match, so he really feels bad.  
a. lost      b. has host      c. have lost      d. had lost

### 8. الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect Continuous

1. للحديث عن حدث كان مستمراً قبل حدوث أمر آخر في الماضي أيضاً

*They had been watching the match before their parents arrived.*

\* يمكن أن نظهر الاستمرارية في الجملة باستخدام ( *all / since/ for + time* )

كما يمكن اظهار الاستمرارية باستخدام جملة بادئة مثل *He looked tired / You looked angry / She looked exhausted*  
\* ملاحظة على الأدوات المشتركة بين المضارع التام المستمر والماضي التام المستمر .

Since , For , All , Every, Long , Still	
بدون دليل على شيء مضارع تام مستمر	مع دليل على الماضي ماضي تام مستمر

- 1- Ahmad was very tired because he \_\_\_\_\_ for hours without a break.  
a. has been working      b- has worked      c. had been working      d. worked
- 2- Their clothes were dirty because they \_\_\_\_\_ the room all the day.  
a. Painting      b- had been painting      c. have painted      d. had painted
- 3- The tailor finished making the dress a week before the wedding. He \_\_\_\_\_ it for over a month.  
a. made      b. have made      c. had been making      d. had made
- 4- People \_\_\_\_\_ microwaves in their houses since they were invented.  
a. have been used      b. had used      c. were using      d. have been using
5. She didn't want to move. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Liverpool for 20 years.  
a. has lived      b. had lived      c. have living      d. lives
- 6- She doesn't want to move. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Liverpool for 20 years.  
a. has lived      b. had lived      c. have living      d. lives
- 7-. When Omar died, he and Reem \_\_\_\_\_ married for nearly fifty years.  
a. have been      b. has been      c. had been      d. were
8. Omar Loves his wife, he and Reem \_\_\_\_\_ married for nearly fifty years.  
. have been      b. has been      c. had been      d. were

## 9. المستقبل البسيط

Will	Going to
* توقع بدون دليل * القرارات المفاجئة	* توقع مبني على دليل * الخطط المستقبلية
Think , probably , perhaps , maybe, ....	Next (time) , in (future date) , tomorrow , the following (time ) / the coming (time) , in the future , soon , then / black sky ( clouds) / According to , plan , evidence (proof) , conclude , intend , arrange ,

1. I'm not sure but I think it \_\_\_\_\_ soon today.

- a. rains      b. will rain      c. is going to rain      d. was raining

2. It's cloudy and windy, I think it \_\_\_\_\_ soon today.

- a. rains      b. will rain      c. is going to rain      d. was raining

11. المستقبل التام (Future Perfect)	10. المستقبل المستمر (Future Continuous)
Will have + (V3)	Will be + ( V ing )
للحديث عن شيء بحيث سوف يكون تام في وقت معين في المستقبل.	للحديث عن شيء بحيث سوف يكون مستمر في وقت معين في المستقبل.
By (time) / by the end of ( time ) / In (time) * إذا جاءت دلائل المستقبل المستمر لكن جاء معها - ( Since / for / by ) يكون الحل مستقبل تام - أفعال جامدة يكون الحل مستقبل تام finish, arrive, graduate, believe, know , recognize, understand , imagine, promise, deny, appear, agree, disagree, be.	أي تحديد وقت في المستقبل ( at / until + time ) , ( between (8) and (10) ) , (from 8 to 10) next (week) on (Monday) , next year in (March) , next night at (9) p.m , ('time ) in four years time'

1. By the end of 2026, I \_\_\_\_\_ my bachelor degree.

- a. had finished      b. will have finish      c. will have finished      d. will be finishing.

2. By the end of 2012, I \_\_\_\_\_ my bachelor degree.

- a. had finished      b. will have finish      c. will have finished      d. will be finishing.

3. By the time we arrive to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had left      b. will have left      c. will be leaving      d. will have leave

4. By the time we arrived to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had left      b. will have left      c. will be leaving      d. will have leave

5. This time next year, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the US.

- a. will work      b. will have worked      c. will be work      d. will be working

6. This time next year, I \_\_\_\_\_ in the US for 10 years.

- a. will work      b. will have worked      c. will be work      d. will be working

7. In four years' time, I \_\_\_\_\_ Medicine at JU.

- a. am studying      b. will be studying      c. will have studied      d. will be study

8. In four years' time, I \_\_\_\_\_ Medicine at JU.

- a. will graduate      b. will be graduating      c. will have graduated      d. will have graduate

## المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice

\* يأتي السؤال بصيغة إعادة الكتابة أو تصحيح الفعل .

\* يجب التمييز بينه وبين المبنى للمعلوم قبل البدء بالحل.

# إبراهيم الفيومي

## The Goal in

## English

1. Many gallons of fresh milk \_\_\_\_\_ everyday.  
a. are drunk    b. is drinking    c. drank    d. are drinking
2. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.  
a. sell    b. are selling    c. are sold    d. were sold
3. Many Jordanian poems are now \_\_\_\_\_ into English, and people all over the world are able to read them.  
a. translate    b. translated    c. are translated    d. were translated
4. Aqaba which \_\_\_\_\_ south of Jordan is known for its tourists attractions.  
a. locates    b. is located    c. located    d. was located
5. Ibn Rushd who \_\_\_\_\_ in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath.  
a. born    b. is born    c. was born    d. were born
6. In 2010, the first tablet computer \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. produce    b. produced    c. is produced    d. was produced
7. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper.  
a. have published    b. have been published    c. will be published    d. were published
8. Our final science project has \_\_\_\_\_ as the best project.  
a. chose    b. chosen    c. been chosen    d. being chosen
9. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions \_\_\_\_\_ in ink.  
a. must write    b. must written    c. must be written    d. must is written

10. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. capture      b. are captured      c. were captured      d. had been captured

11. Experts believe that smart phones \_\_\_\_\_ to our bodies in the future.

- a. attached      b. will attach      c. will be attached      d. were attached

12. People have been using smartphones since they \_\_\_\_\_ in early 2000.

- a. have invented      b. invent      c. are invented      d. were invented

13. Is Petra \_\_\_\_\_ by thousands of tourists every year?

- a. visits      b. visit      c. visited      d. is visited

14. The news \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

- a. aren't watched      b. weren't watched      c. wasn't watched      d. didn't watch.

15. Najeeb Mahfud wrote many novels.

- a. Many novels are written by Najeeb Mahfud  
b. Many novels is written by Najeeb Mahfud  
c. Many novels was written by Najeeb Mahfud  
d. Many novels were written by Najeeb Mahfud

16. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.

- a. Enough money have been saved to buy a new car.  
b. Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.  
c. Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.  
d. Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.

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**الكلام المنقول Reported Speech**

\* يأتي السؤال بصيغة إعادة الكتابة  
1. تحويل الضمائر بالشكل الصحيح

Subject pronoun		Object pronoun		Possessive adjective		Possessive pronoun	
I	he	me	Him	My	His	mine	his
	she		Her		Her		hers
We	they	Us	Them	Our	Their	Ours	theirs
You	He	You	Him	Your	His	Yours	His
	She		Her		Her		hers
	They		Them		Their		theirs
	I		me		my		mine
	we		us		our		our

\* تحويل الأزمنة بالشكل الصحيح

Simple present => simple past
Simple past => past perfect
modal 1 => modal 2

\* تحويل الظروف

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
This	<i>That</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>	<i>the day after</i>
these	<i>those</i>	<i>tomorrow (morning)</i>	<i>the following (morning)</i>
here	<i>there</i>	<i>at the moment</i>	<i>at that moment</i>
today	<i>that day</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>then</i>
tonight	<i>that night</i>	<i>ago</i>	<i>before</i>
yesterday	<i>the day before</i>	<i>yet</i>	<i>up to till</i>
last (week)	<i>the (week) before / the previous week</i>		
next (week)	<i>the (week) after</i>		

1- "I went to the theatre with my friends."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- b. Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
- c. Ibraheem said that he went gone to the theatre with her friends.
- d. Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

2- "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

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

- a. Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
- b. Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
- c. Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
- d. Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

3- "I visit my grandparents this morning."

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

- a. Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
- b. Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
- c. Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
- d. Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

4- "We are visiting the museum today."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. Marwan said that they are visiting the museum that day.
- b. Marwan said that we were visiting the museum this day.
- c. Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- d. Marwan said that we are visiting the museum today.

5- "I'd already been living in London for five years."

- The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- a. My friend said that he has already been living in London for five years.
- b. My friend said that he had already lived in London for five years.
- c. My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
- d. My friend said that he has already been lived in London for five years.

6- "He's seen Hasan recently"

- a. Ali said that he's seen Hasan recently.
- b. Ali said that he had seen Hasan recently.
- c. Ali said that he was seen Hasan recently.
- d. Ali said that he is seen Hasan recently

**7- "You must do your homework"****The teacher told me that**

- a. I did my homework
- b. I had to did my homework
- c. I had to do my homework
- d. He had to do his homework

**8- "The engineers are going to design the highway next month."**

- a. The manager told me that the engineers were going to designed the highway the month after.
- b. The manager told me that the engineers were going to design the highway the month after.
- c. The manager told me that the engineers were going to design the highway the month before.
- d. The manager told me that the engineers were going to designed the highway the month before.

**9- "I gave you the ticket of the play and you took it."**

- a. Reem told Sami that she had given he the ticket of the play and him had taken it.
- b. Reem told Sami that she had given him the ticket of the play and he had taken it.
- c. Reem told Sami that he had given her the ticket of the play and she had taken it.
- d. Reem told Sami that she had given him the ticket of the played and he had taken it.

**10. "You were tired when I saw you last night."**

- a. The man told his wife that she had been tired when he had seen her the night before.
- b. The man told his wife that she were tired when he had seen her the night before.
- c. The man told his wife that she had been tired when he had seen her the night after.
- d. The man told his wife that he had been tired when she had seen him the night before.

## Causative Verbs (Have something done)

نستخدم هذه القاعدة للحديث عن تكليف شخص آخر للقيام بعمل ما.

صيغة القاعدة : نستخدم الفعل ( *have / get* ) بتصريف يشابه فعل الأمر والذي يكون عادة ( *ask* )

بدائل *ask* : ( *ask, order, employ, take, arrange* )

Sub + ( *has / have / having / had / will have / is going to have* ) + Obj + V3

I will ask him to do my homework. → I **will have** my homework done.

I am asking him to paint my house. → I **am having** my house painted.

I asked him to repair my mobile phone. → I **had** my mobile phone repaired.

1. My brother is having his car \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

- a. fix                      b. fixed                      c. is fixing                      d. fixes

2. They had the new house \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. paint                      b. painted                      c. is painting                      d. had painted

3. Samar will have her new dress \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- a. make                      b. will make                      c. makes                      d. made

4. I had my new apartment \_\_\_\_\_ before my birthday party.

- a. had decorated                      b. decorating                      c. decorated                      d. decorates

5. I had my phone \_\_\_\_\_ after I dropped it.

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

6. I asked someone to fix my computer.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I have my computer fixed.                      c. I had fixed my computer  
b. My computer was fixed.                      d. I had my computer fixed.

7. I asked someone to redecorate my house.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I have my house redecorated.                      c. My house had been redecorated.  
b. I had redecorated my house.                      d. I had my house redecorated.



8. I will employ Omar to clean my house.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above.

- a. I will have my house cleaned                      b. I have my house cleaned.  
c. I will clean my house.                                d. I had my house cleaned.

9. One of the following sentences is correct:

- a. I have sent my message                              c. My text message was sent.  
b. I had my text message sent                        d. I had sent my text message

10. Ibrahim \_\_\_\_\_ his new dental clinic \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

- a. has / furnished                      b. had / furnished                      c. is / furnished                      d. was / furnished

11. Ibrahim \_\_\_\_\_ his house \_\_\_\_\_ every year.

- a. has / painted                      b. have / painted                      c. had / painted                      d. was / painted

12. he didn't paint the wall. He \_\_\_\_\_ it painted.

- a. has                      b. have                      c. had                      d. will have

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## الاحتمالات والتوقع SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

1. استخدام (modal verb) مناسب كما يلي :

- impossible, I don't believe, unlikely => **can't**
- probably, possible, maybe, think, if, look like, perhaps => **might**

sure / certain/definite			Examples
+	+	<b>Must</b>	I am sure he writes books. = He must ....
+	-	<b>Can't</b>	I am sure he doesn't write books. = He can't .....
-	+/-	<b>might</b>	I am not sure he writes books. = He might

2. تعديل زمن الجملة بشكل مناسب ( بعد إيجاد الفاعل المشترك ) :

[ present or future ] => modal + base

[ past ] => have + V3

1. I don't believe Sami writes poems, he \_\_\_\_\_ do that.

- a. can't      b. must      c. might      d. should

2. I am sure that Sami writes poems, he \_\_\_\_\_ do that.

- a. can't      b. must      c. might      d. should

3. I am sure that Sami doesn't write poems, he \_\_\_\_\_ do that.

- a. can't      b. must      c. might      d. should

4. I am not sure that Sami writes poems, he \_\_\_\_\_ do that.

- a. can't      b. must      c. might      d. should

5. I'm sure Ali worked hard on this project.

- a. Ali must work hard on this project.  
 b. Ali must worked hard on this project.  
 c. Ali must have worked hard on this project.  
 d. Ali must works hard on this project

6. I'm sure Ali didn't work hard on this project.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Ali must work hard on this project.                      b. Ali must have worked hard on this project.  
c. Ali can't have worked hard on this project.              d. Ali can't work hard on this project.

7. It's impossible that Reem bought this car.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Reem can't bought this car.                      b. Reem can't have bought this car.  
c. Reem can't buy this car.                      d. Reem mustn't have bought this car

8. I'm certain that Lina has passed the exam.

One of the following sentences has a similar meaning to the one above

- a. Lina must have passed the exam.                      b. Lina must has passed the exam.  
c. Lina must pass the exam.                      d. Lina must passed the exam.

9. Maybe Ibrahim will come to the meeting.

- a. Ibrahim might come to the meeting.                      b. Ibrahim might will come to the meeting.  
c. Ibrahim must come to the meeting.                      d. Ibrahim can't come to the meeting.

10. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

- a. Issa's might phone be broken .                      b. Issa's phone might is broken.  
c. Issa's phone must be broken.                      d. Issa's phone might be broken.

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

- a. must                      b. could                      c. can't                      d. might

12. I'm sure I did my homework carefully. It \_\_\_\_\_ have been correct.

- a. must                      b. could                      c. can't                      d. might

13. I'm not sure how long is it ! It \_\_\_\_\_ be 50 Km

- a. must                      b. could                      c. can't                      d. might

## OBLIGATION & PROHIBITION الاجبار والمنع

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

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

If I were you, I would = **should** | If I were you, I wouldn't = **shouldn't**

**1. You are not allowed to touch this machine. The sentence means that:**

- a. You must touch this machine.      b. You can't touch this machine.  
c. You have to touch this machine.      d. You should touch this machine.

**2. It's necessary to wear this uniform. The sentence means that:**

- a. You can wear this uniform.      b. You should wear this uniform.  
c. You has to wear this uniform.      d. You have to wear this uniform.

**3. You should study harder for your exams.**

- a. If I am you, I will study harder.      b. If I were you, I would study harder.  
c. If I was you, I would study harder.      d. If I were you, I would have studied harder.

**4. It's not necessary to wear black for the meeting.**

- a. You must wear black for the meeting.      b. You mustn't wear black for the meeting.  
c. You have to wear black for the meeting.      d. You don't have to wear black for the meeting.

**5. You are allowed to drive if you have a driving license.**

- a. You must drive if you have a driving license.      b. You should drive if you have a driving license.  
c. You can drive if you have a driving license.      d. You shouldn't drive if you have a driving license.

## Infinitive & Gerund

إذا كان الفعل ضمن قائمة *infinitive* عندها يأتي بعده *to + base* ✓

*hope, plan, intend, attend, afford, agree, want, wish, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, forget, learn, manage, mean, offer, promise, refuse, threaten*

We **want** *to pass* the English exam.

He **promises** *to come* early.

إذا كان الفعل ضمن قائمة *Gerund* فإننا نضيف *ing* على الفعل الذي يأتي بعده ✓

*avoid, suggest, enjoy, finish, stop, defer, deny, dislike, escape, favour, include, mind, miss, practice, consider...*

We **enjoy** *studying* English.

I **finish** *doing* my homework.

الفعل *stop* يأتي بعده *ing* إذا كان توقف دائم ، أما إذا كان توقف مؤقت فيأتي بعده *to + base* ✓

My computer had **stopped** *working*.

He **stopped** *to have* a rest.

1. Ammar expected \_\_\_\_\_ the driving test.

- a. pass      b. to pass      c. passing      d. passed

2. Ibrahim attempted \_\_\_\_\_ the top of Mount Everest last year.

- a. reach      b. reached      c. to reach      d. reaching

5. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ a new phone at the moment.

- a. buy      b. to buy      c. buying      d. am buying

5. People should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ in public places.

- a. smoke      b. smokes      c. smoking      d. to smoke

6. Did you finish \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper?

- a. read      b. reading      c. to read      d. reads

7. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

- a. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.      b. Ali planning to finish his project tonight.  
c. Ali is planning finishing his project tonight.      d. Ali was planning to finish his project tonight.

8. Ali intended to finish his project tonight.

- a. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.      b. Ali planning to finish his project tonight.  
c. Ali is planning finishing his project tonight.      d. Ali was planning to finish his project tonight.

حالة تحويل / before / after

# إبراهيم الفيومي

1. **Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)**

Mohammad had \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Tala took three English courses in the Britch Council and then I went to Britain to study medicine.**

Before Tala \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Ibrahim studied hard for the exam, and then he passed it.**

- a. Before Ibrahim had passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- b. After Ibrahim had passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- c. Before Ibrahim passed the exam, he had studied hard.
- d. Before Ibrahim passed the exam, he studied hard.

4. **Saim worked day and night and then he bought a new house.**

- a. Sami had worked day and night before he bought a new house.
- b. Sami worked day and night before he had bought a new house.
- c. Sami had worked day and night before he had bought a new house.
- d. Sami worked day and night before he bought a new house.

5. **Ali moved to his new house and then he had a party.**

- a. Ali had a party after he moved to his new house.
- b. Ali had a party after he had moved to his new house.
- c. Ali had had a party after he had moved to his new house.
- d. Ali had a party after he moved to his new house.

## Be used to / Used to

**1. Be used to :** We use be used to describe things that are **normal , familiar or customary.**

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء التي **اعتدنا** القيام بها ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن. ويتبعها **اسم** غالبا ما يكون مصدر أو ضمير

- We've lived in the city a long time, so **we're used to the traffic.**
- I didn't like getting up early, but **I'm used to it now.**
- She's lived in the UK for a year. **She's used to speaking English now.**

**2. Used to:** We use it to describe **past habits** or **past states** that have now changed.

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي ، أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد

- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- She used to be a teacher**, but now she's retired.
- I used to like cartoon** films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

\* لاحظ أننا نستخدم الفعل (used to) كفعل ماضي ، ولذلك عندما نقوم بنفيه نستخدم (didn't) وللسؤال نستخدم (did) ويعود الفعل مجرد (use to) .

- My brother didn't use to train kids. Did you use to work at school ?

**1. It is normal for me now to work from home.**

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

- a. I used to working from home now.
- b. I used to work from home.
- c. I am used to working from home now.
- d. I am not used to working from home now.

**2. It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics. The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:**

- a. Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics.
- b. Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics.
- c. Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics.
- d. Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics.

3. It was a **past habit** for me to drive fast.

- a. I used to drive fast.      b. I am used to driving fast.  
c. I used to driving fast      d. I am used to drive fast.

4. I am used to teaching my students through social media.

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

- a. It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.  
b. It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.  
c. It is normal for me now to teach my students through social media.  
d. It isn't normal for me now to teach my students through social media.

5. Most Jordanian \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather that they have in the summer.

- a. are used to      b. used to      c. is used to      d. didn't use to

6. My family and I \_\_\_\_\_ go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

- a. use to      b. are used to      c. used to      d. didn't use to

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ understand English, but now I do.

- a. didn't use to      b. am used to      c. didn't used to      d. am use to

8. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he \_\_\_\_\_ living there now.

- a. is used to      b. didn't use to      c. used to      d. use to

9. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We \_\_\_\_\_ the cold weather.

- a. weren't used to      b. were used to      c. are used to      d. aren't used to

10. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_ fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

- a. used to go      b. am used to go      c. use to go      d. used to going

11. Rana has lived in the UK for two years. She \_\_\_\_\_ English now.

- a. used to speak      b. are used to speaking      c. is used to speaking      d. use to speak

12. When I was a student, I \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.

- a. use to study      b. am used to studying      c. used to study      d. are used to studying

13. They are used to \_\_\_\_\_ because they have been in London since 2010.

- a. speak      b. spoke      c. have spoken      d. speaking

14. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ daily when he was a child.



a. study    b. studied    c. studies    d. studying .

15. Where did they \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend?

a. used to go    b. use to go    c. used to going    d. used to going

16. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

a. used to living    b. used to live    c. use to live    d. use to living

17. My grandparents didn't \_\_\_\_\_ emails when they were my age.

a. used to send    b. used to sending    c. use to send    d. use to sending

18. They aren't \_\_\_\_\_ English! They have been in London for 10 years, however.

a. used to speak    b. used to speaking    c. use to speak    d. use to speaking

19. I usually went to school on foot but now I drive.

a. I did not use to go to school on foot but now I drive.

b. I am used to going to school on foot.

c. I used to go school on foot but now I drive.

d. I used to drive to school.

20. I had difficulties in driving cars, but now I drive cars well!

a. I'm used to driving cars well    b. I used to drive cars well.

c. I'm used to drive cars well.    d. I used to driving cars well.

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## Relative Pronouns

## إبراهيم الفيومي

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned the street, are from our school.  
a. who      b. which      c. when      d. whose
2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ teacher is Ibrahim achieve full marks.  
a. who      b. which      c. when      d. whose
3. The prize \_\_\_\_\_ Huda won was for art.  
a. who      b. which      c. when      d. where
4. The country \_\_\_\_\_ Jabir ibn Hayan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.  
a. who      b. which      c. when      d. where
5. I work in a farm \_\_\_\_\_ sells fresh fruits and vegetables.  
a. who      b. which      c. when      d. where
6. Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university \_\_\_\_\_ students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.  
a. who      b. which      c. whose      d. where
7. The person \_\_\_\_\_ my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend.  
a. who      b. which      c. whose      d. where
8. The 10th of Thu Alheja \_\_\_\_\_ Muslims celebrate Eid Aladha is a nice day.  
a. who      b. which      c. whose      d. where
9. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, \_\_\_\_\_ became the most famous medical textbook, in 1020 CE.  
a. who      b. which      c. whose      d. that
10. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb \_\_\_\_\_ became the most famous medical textbook.  
a. who      b. when      c. whose      d. that

## Cleft Sentences

**Function:** We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

**ملاحظة:** إذا كان التركيز على المكان أو الزمان فإننا نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق بها.

1	<p><b>Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century in Iraq.</b></p> <p><b>The (noun) + (ضمير وصل مناسب) + [التكلمة ما عدا المؤكد عليه] + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه]</b></p> <p>The person _____</p> <p>The time _____</p> <p>The place _____</p> <p>The thing _____</p>																
2	<p><b>Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum in Amman in 2007 CE</b></p> <p><b>It + (is/was) + [المؤكد عليه] + that + [تكلمة الجملة]</b></p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>It _____</p> <p>تذكر : نحذف حرف الجر المتعلق ونستخدم (when) أو (where) لكن عند عدم حذف حرف الجر المتعلق يجب استخدام (that)</p>																
3	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"><b>Noun + (is/was)+</b></td> <td style="width: 20%;">The person</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Who</td> <td style="width: 40%;">تكلمة الجملة</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>The time</td> <td>When</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>The place</td> <td>Where</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>The thing</td> <td>Which</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Marie Curie won Nobel prize in physics in 1903.</b></p> <p>Mari Curie _____</p> <p>Nobel Prize _____</p> <p>1903 _____</p>	<b>Noun + (is/was)+</b>	The person	Who	تكلمة الجملة		The time	When			The place	Where			The thing	Which	
<b>Noun + (is/was)+</b>	The person	Who	تكلمة الجملة														
	The time	When															
	The place	Where															
	The thing	Which															

1. The correct cleft sentence that emphasises the underlined information in the following sentence.

Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

- a. The person who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- b. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
- c. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.
- d. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

2. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
- b. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.
- c. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- d. The twelfth century was the time where Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

3. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

- a. Al-Kindi is the person who contributed to inventing was the oud.
- b. It was Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.
- c. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud is Al-Kindi.
- d. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

4. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- a. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was London..
- b. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE was in London.
- c. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is in London.
- d. The city where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE is London.

5. The correct cleft sentence from the following sentence is.

Prophet Mohammad has influenced me the most.

- a. The person who has influenced me the most was prophet Mohammad.
- b. The person who has influenced me the most is prophet Mohammad.
- c. Prophet Mohammad was the person who influenced me the most.
- d. Prophet Mohammad is the person influenced me the most.

6. Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco.

- a. The country when Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.
- b. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre is Morocco.
- c. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was in Morocco.
- d. The country where Fatimah al- Fihri built a learning centre was Morocco.

**7. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**

- a. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century is Aljazri
- b. It was Al Jazri whose invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- c. Al-Jazari was the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- d. Al-Jazari is the person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

**8. Tamim Albarghouthi writes three poems every year.**

- a. The Poet who writes three poems every year was Tamim.
- b. The Poet who writes three poems every year were Tamim.
- c. The poet who writes three poems every year are Tamim.
- d. The Poet who writes three poems every year is Tamim.

**9. The year when .....**

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.

**10. The event that .....**

- a. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.
- b. took place in London in 1948 was the first athletic event for disabled athletes.
- c. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
- d. the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was London.

**11. Francis Crick and James Watson won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962.**

- a. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- b. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 are Francis Crick and James Watson.
- c. The scientists won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 were Francis Crick and James Watson.
- d. The scientists who won Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962 was Francis Crick and James Watson.

**12. Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio in 2016.**

- a. It was 2016 when Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- b. It was 2016 where Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- c. It was 2016 who Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.
- d. It was 2016 whose Abu Ghoush won the gold medal in Rio.

**13. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**

- a. It was in 2012 CE when the Olympic Games were held in London.
- b. It was in 2012 CE where the Olympic Games were held in London.
- c. It was in 2012 CE who the Olympic Games were held in London.
- d. It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

**14. One of the following cleft sentences is correct**

- a. The person did his research in a laboratory in Iraq was Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- b. It was Iraq when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.
- c. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was in Iraq.
- d. The thing that Jabir ibn Hayyan did in a laboratory in Iraq was his research.

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

- a. The Queen who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE is queen Rania.
- b. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.
- c. The place that Queen Rania opened in 2007 CE was the Children's Museum of Jordan.
- d. The year when Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan was in 2007 CE.

**16. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.**

- a. Abd al Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- b. Abd al Rahman I is the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- c. Abd al Rahman I was the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.
- d. Abd al Rahman I is the person who was built the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

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

- a. open
- b. opens
- c. opened
- d. will open

**18. The year when Petra was made a world heritage site \_\_\_\_\_ 1985.**

- a. was
- b. be
- c. are
- d. been

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## Comparative & Superlative

### Comparative [ A ( more / er ) than B ]

[ **short adj** ] Ibrahim is taller than Reem.

Reem is shorter than Ibrahim.

[ **long adj** ] Eva is more beautiful than Leen.

Leen is less beautiful than Eva.

[ **Count nouns** ] Ibrahim has more books than Sami.

Sami has fewer books than Ibrahim.

[ **U nouns** ] Ibrahim knows more information than Sami.

Sami knows less info than Ibrahim

### Superlative [ A \*\*\* the ( most / -est ) ]

[ **short adj** ] Ibrahim is the tallest .

Reem is the shortest .

[ **long adj** ] Eva is the most beautiful girl.

Leen is the least beautiful student.

### Adverbs

We practice music as **often** as possible.

I like football as **much** as you like swimming.

### Irregular adjectives

many /much	more	Most	as (many/much) as
Little	Less	least	
good/well	Better	Best	as good as
bad/ill	Worse	Worst	as bad as
Far	farther / further	farthest / furthest	as far as

1. The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little \_\_\_\_\_

- a. the longest      b. longer than      c. longer      d. longest

2. Yahiya didn't enjoy the book. In fact, it was \_\_\_\_\_ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less      b. the least      c. the more      d. the most

3. They want to interview as \_\_\_\_\_ candidates as possible for the new.

- a. much      b. many      c. the most      d. more

4. I'm not interested in football as \_\_\_\_\_ as you.

- a. many      b. more      c. much      d. less

5. Yahiya didn't enjoy the book. In fact, it was \_\_\_\_\_ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less      b. the least      c. the more      d. the most

6. Yahiya enjoyed the book very much. In fact, it was \_\_\_\_\_ Interesting story he has ever read.

- a. the less      b. the least      c. the more      d. the most

7. English is \_\_\_\_\_ for me than Chinese.

a. easier    b. very easy    c. easier    d. the easiest

8. What continent is \_\_\_\_\_: America or Africa?

a. large    b. very large    c. larger    d. the largest

9. visit my parents \_\_\_\_\_ possible.

a. as hard as    b. as much as    c. as often as    d. as popular as

10. English is \_\_\_\_\_ studied subject.

a. the most    b. more    c. most    d. least

11. \_\_\_\_\_ studied subjects are Music and Art.

a. most    b. more    c. less    d. the least

12. There are not \_\_\_\_\_ students studying Science as Maths.

a. as much    b. as many    c. as often    d. as popular

13. Maths is more popular than Science, but \_\_\_\_\_ popular than English.

a. most    b. more    c. less    d. the least

14. Students don't like doing Music and Art \_\_\_\_\_ as they like doing Maths.

a. as much    b. as many    c. as often    d. as popular

15. Neither Maths nor Science are \_\_\_\_\_ as English.

a. as much    b. as many    c. as often    d. as popular

16. Portuguese and Turkish children have \_\_\_\_\_ compulsory schooling.

a. the most    b. more    c. most    d. least

17. Portuguese children have to go to school for \_\_\_\_\_ than children in Japan.

a. the longest    b. the shortest    c. longer    d. long

18. Children in Jordan start school a year \_\_\_\_\_ than English children.

a. late    b. later    c. early    d. the latest

19. Japanese and Jordanian children have \_\_\_\_\_ compulsory schooling.

a. less    b. least    c. the least    d. less than

20. Jordanian children can leave school one year \_\_\_\_\_ than English children

a. early    b. earlier    c. earlier    d. the earliest

21. My sister doesn't eat as \_\_\_\_\_ as I do. She always puts \_\_\_\_\_ on her plate than I do.

a. many/ fewer    b. less/ much    c. fewer/many    d. much/less

22. I'm tired today because I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ than usual last night.

a. further    b. later    c. least    d. less



## Quantifiers to make comparisons

الأكثر	er / more	الأقل
الأقل	less/ as – as/ neither	الأكثر

\* (as ---- as) دائماً منفية  
 \* (more/er/less) دائماً مثبتة  
 \* غير معدود (much/less) \ معدود (many/fewer)  
 \* انتبه على عملية قلب الأطراف .

**1. Learning medicine is more difficult than learning biology and chemistry.**

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

- learning biology and chemistry is more difficult that learning medicine.
- Learning medicine is less difficult than learning biology and chemistry.
- learning biology and chemistry is not as difficult as learning medicine.
- Learning medicine is as difficult as learning biology and chemistry.

**2.Sami's car is faster than my car.**

- My car is slower than Sami's car.
- My car is as fast as my car.
- My car is as faster as my car.
- My car is less fast than Sami's car.

**3. My watch is less attractive than yours.**

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

- My watch is more attractive than yours.
- My watch is not as attractive as yours.
- My watch is as attractive as yours.
- My watch is the most attractive one.

**4. Doing regular exercise in the morning is more enjoyable than in the evening.**

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

- Doing regular exercise in the morning is as enjoyable as in the evening.
- Doing regular exercise in the evening is more enjoyable than in the morning.
- Doing regular exercise in the evening is less enjoyable than in the morning.
- Doing regular exercise in the morning is less enjoyable than in the evening.

**5. My horse doesn't run as fast as the tiger.**

- a. The tiger isn't as fast as the dog.                      b. The tiger is faster than the horse.  
c. The tiger is slower than the horse.                      d. The tiger isn't as fast as the horse.

**6. Watching movies is not as good as reading books.**

- a. Reading books is as good as watching movies.  
b. Watching movies is better than reading books.  
c. Reading books is better than watching movies.  
d. watching movies is as good as reading books.

**7. Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. This means:**

- a. English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.  
b. English is more interesting than Maths and Biology.  
c. Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.  
d. English is as interesting as Maths and Biology.

**8. There is less information on the website than there is in the book.****The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is :**

- a. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book .  
b. There isn't as many information in the book as on the website .  
c. There isn't as much information in the book as on the website .  
d. There isn't as many information on the website as in the book .

**9. Maryam eats more fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.****The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is :**

- a. Khawla eats as much fresh fruit as her friend Maryam  
b. Maryam eats less fresh fruit than her friend Khawla.  
c. Khawla eats more fresh fruit than her friend Maryam  
d. Khawla doesn't eat as much fruit as her friend Maryam.

10. There are more books in my library than Ahmed's.

- a. There aren't as many books in my library as Ahmed's.
- b. There isn't as many books in Ahmed's library as mine.
- c. There isn't as much books in Ahmed's library as mine.
- d. There aren't as many books in Ahmed's library as mine.

11. There are more books in my library than Ahmed's.

- a. There are fewer books in my library than Ahmed's.
- b. There are less books in Ahmed's library than mine.
- c. There are fewer books in Ahmed's library than mine.
- d. There are as many books in Ahmed's library as mine.

12. The cheapest thing on the menu is lemon Juice.

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

- a. The less expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- b. The most expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- c. The expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.
- d. The least expensive thing on the menu is lemon juice.



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Comparative & Superlative summary

ملخص جميع الحالات الممكنة

1. short adj (er)[X]

Opposite adj

Not as ----- as

Ali is taller than Sami

- Sami is \_\_\_\_\_

- Sami isn't \_\_\_\_\_

2. Long adj (more ) [X]

less

Not as ----- as

Eva is more beautiful than Salma

- Salma is \_\_\_\_\_

- Salma isn't \_\_\_\_\_

3. as \_\_\_ as [X]

Short → er

Long → more

Physics isn't as difficult as Math.

Math \_\_\_\_\_

Sami isn't as smart as Ali.

Ali \_\_\_\_\_

Short → er

4. neither [X]

Long → more

Neither physics nor biology is as difficult as Math.

Math \_\_\_\_\_

Neither Sami nor Omar is as smart as Ali.

Ali \_\_\_\_\_

5. not as \_\_\_\_\_ as = less

Reem isn't as beautiful as Lina.

Reem \_\_\_\_\_

6. There is no = superlative

There is no girl as beautiful as Reem.

Reem \_\_\_\_\_

7. Superlative table

the cheapest	the least expensive
the easiest	the least difficult
the safest	the least dangerous

The cheapest thing in the menu is orange juice.

The least \_\_\_\_\_

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### Nouns Comparative

Countable → not as many (noun)\_\_\_ as

1. More [X]

Uncountable → not as much (noun)\_\_\_ as

There is more water in the bottle than the glass.

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_

There are more books in my library than yours.

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_

2. Countable (fewer) → [=] not as many (noun)\_\_\_ as

Uncountable (less) → [=] not as much (noun)\_\_\_ as

There are fewer books in my library than Omar's

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_

There is less information in the website than the book.

There isn't \_\_\_\_\_

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## Indirect Questions

**Function:** We can use indirect questions to **ask questions in a polite, formal way.**

نعرف أن السؤال على هذه القاعدة من بداية جملة الحل وهو كالتالي :

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

### خطوات الحل :

- ننزل أداة السؤال عند بداية الحل ( أداة السؤال هي كل ما يسبق الفعل المساعد )
  - إذا كان السؤال من نوع (Yes/No question) نقوم بإنزال (if) أو (whether) إجباري عند وجود (or)
  - نحدد الفاعل والفعل المساعد ونضع سهم عكسي فوقهم.
  - نقوم بإنزال الفاعل (إذا وجدنا كلمة there نعتبرها الفاعل / إذا كان هناك صفة ملكية أو أداة إشارة تعبر مع الاسم (your father) (that man) )
  - نقوم بإنزال الفعل المساعد (إلا إذا كان من أدوات Do)
  - إذا كان الفعل المساعد من عائلة Do نحذفها ونعدل الفعل كالتالي :
- Do → X    Does → + s/+es (has)    Did → +ed/ V2 (had)

1. How many books will you read?

Do you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. What is your study at university?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3. What movies does Reem watch every night?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. What movies did Sami watch?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

5. Is Mr. Ibrahim a great English teacher?

I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ .

6. Does she speak English fluently?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. How did you answer this question?

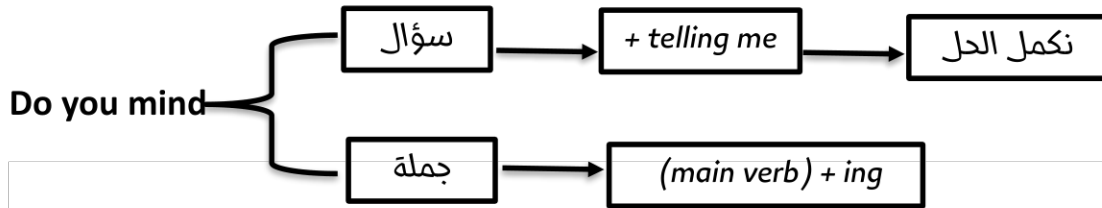
Could you explain \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. Does he have a BMW car?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. Does the class start at 10:00 or 10:30?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?



- إذا وضع في الجملة الثانية ( *telling me* ) فهذا يجبرنا على اكمال الحل كما سبق وتعلمنا.
- إذا بدأ السؤال بأحد أفعال *modals* يمكن اتباع طريقة السؤال ويمكن اضافة *ing* على الفعل الرئيسي.

Help me with the questions?

Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Can you answer the question?

Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

What are you reading?

Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

1. How old is your father?

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

- do you know how old your father is?
- do you know how old is your father?
- do you know how is old your father?
- do you know how old your father?

2. What time does the plane leave?

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

- do you know what time does the plane leave?
- do you know what time the plane does leave?
- do you know what does time the plane leave?
- do you know what time the plane leaves?



**3. Did your mother have a university degree?**

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

- a. I wonder if your mother did have a university degree.
- b. I wonder if your did mother had a university degree.
- c. I wonder if your did mother have a university degree.
- d. I wonder if your mother had a university degree.

**4. What time does your father have dinner?**

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_

- a. what time does your father have dinner?
- b. what time your father does has dinner?
- c. what time your father has dinner?
- d. what time your father have dinner?

**5. Do they want the tablet or the PC ?**

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_

- a. if they want the tablet or the PC?
- b. whether they wants the tablet or the PC?
- c. whether they wanted the tablet or the PC?
- d. whether they want the tablet or the PC?

**6. Please help me to plan my revision.**

- a. Do you mind helps me to plan my revision?
- b. Do you mind helped me to plan my revision?
- c. Do you mind helping me to plan my revision?
- d. Do you mind help me to plan my revision?

**7. Please help me to plan my revision.**

- a. Do you mind helping me to planning my revision.
- b. Do you mind help me to planing my revision.
- c. Do you mind helping me to plan my revision.
- d. Do you mind pleasing help me to plan my revision.

**8. Please tell me where you found that information.**

- a. Do you mind telling me where you found that information.
- b. Do you mind tell me where you found that information.
- c. Do you mind telling me where you finding that information.
- d. Do you mind telling me where found you that information.

**\*\* how    how much    if    when    where    whether    who    why \*\***

7. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ this book costs, please?

- a. how many    b. how much    c. if    d. whether

8. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ I've passed my exam or not?

- a. how many    b. how much    c. if    d. whether

9. Do you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_ the library is?

- a. when    b. where    c. whether    d. who

10. Could you explain \_\_\_\_\_ I can solve this Maths problem?

- a. how    b. whether    c. who    d. why

11. Could you possibly tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the Arabic teacher is?

- a. how    b. whether    c. who    d. why

12. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ we'll know our results?

- a. when    b. whether    c. who    d. why

13. Do you mind explaining \_\_\_\_\_ the sky sometimes looks red?

- a. where    b. whether    c. who    d. why

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## Impersonal Passive

**Function:** reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions in a formal way.

**Verbs we use:** say, think, claim, believe, prove, know, expect, presume, find, consider, suppose, hope, report, suggest and assume.

# إبراهيم الفيومي

## 1. طريقة الحل الأولى (it)

\* إذا بدأت الجملة بـ (it) نقوم بصياغة فعل القول بصيغة المبني للمجهول وما يأتي بعد (that) ينزل دون تغيير.

### 1. They say that dolphins are highly intelligent

- It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- It was said that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- It has been said that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- It is being said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

### 2. people thought that the earth was flat.

- It is thought that the earth was flat.
- It was thought that the earth was flat.
- It has been thought that the earth was flat.
- It was being thought that the earth was flat.

### 3. Parents have claimed that the story is true.

- It is claimed that the story is true.
- It was claimed that the story is true.
- It have been claimed that the story is true.
- It has been claimed that the story is true.

### 4. doctors used to think that complementary medicine is useless.

- It is used to thought that complementary medicine is useless.
- It used to be thought that complementary medicine is useless.
- It is used to be thought that complementary medicine is useless.
- It is used to be think that complementary medicine is useless.

## التحويل العكسي :

نقوم بإعادة فعل القول إلى المبني للمعلوم دون أي تغيير آخر .

# إبراهيم الفيومي

## 1. It is said that fish is good for the brain.

- a. Nutritionists said that fish is good for the brain.
- b. Nutritionists say that fish is good for the brain.
- c. Nutritionists say that fish to be good for the brain.
- d. Nutritionists said that fish to be good for the brain.

## 2. It was claimed that the earth was flat.

- a. People claimed that the earth is flat.
- b. People claim that the earth is flat.
- c. People claimed that the earth was flat.
- d. People claim that the earth was flat.

## 3. It has been believed that the more you work the better you earn.

- a. Workers believed that the more you work the better you earn.
- b. Workers has believed that the more you work the better you earn.
- c. Workers have believed that the more you work the better you earn.
- d. Workers believe that the more you work the better you earn.

## 4. learning other languages, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain.

- a. Scientists claim that learning other languages improve the functionality of your brain.
- b. Scientists claimed that learning other languages improves the functionality of your brain.
- c. Scientists claim that learning other languages improves the functionality of your brain.
- d. Scientists claims that learning other languages improves the functionality of your brain.

## 2. طريقة الحل الثانية (الفاعل الثاني)

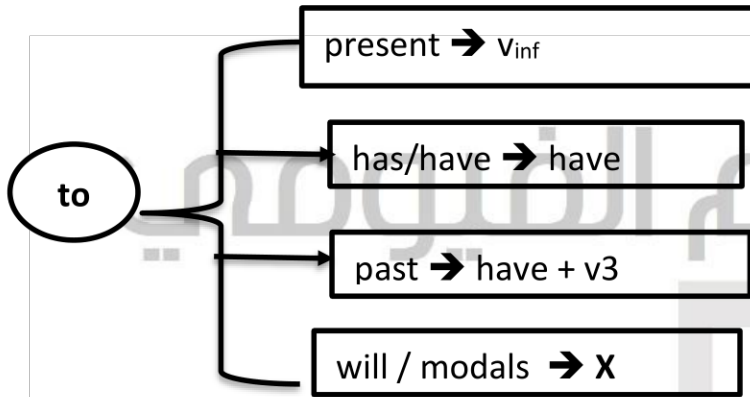
✓ يبدأ السؤال بالفاعل الثاني (المفعول به) ، نحول فعل القول إلى المبني للمجهول

✓ نحول (that) إلى (to)

✓ نحول الفعل حسب القاعدة :

✓ إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي منفي نستخدم

(not to)



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

Eating almonds \_\_\_\_\_

2. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise \_\_\_\_\_

3. They claim that we remembered things we heard in our childhood.

We \_\_\_\_\_

4. The economics said that the government will improve the economy.

The government \_\_\_\_\_

5. People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.

Students \_\_\_\_\_

1- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

- Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.
- Solving puzzles are believed to keep the brain active.
- Solving puzzles is believed to keeps the brain active.
- Solving puzzles were believed to keep the brain active.

2- They say that fish is good for the brain.

- Fish was said to be good for the brain.
- Fish is said to is good for the brain.
- Fish said to be good for the brain.
- Fish is said to be good for the brain.

**4. People believe that the heavy rainfall caused the devastating of the dam.**

- a. The heavy rainfall is believed to caused the devastating of the dam.
- b. The heavy rainfall is believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.
- c. The heavy rainfall is believed to cause the devastating of the dam.
- d. The heavy rainfall believed to have caused the devastating of the dam.

**5. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.**

- a. working in groups are believed to improves students' awareness.
- b. working in groups are believed to improve students' awareness.
- c. working in groups is believed to improves students' awareness.
- d. working in groups is believed to improve students' awareness.

**6. People have proved that success comes from hard work and learning from failure.**

- a. Success have been proved to come from hard work and learning from failure.
- b. Success has been proved to comes from hard work and learning from failure.
- c. Success has been proved to come from hard work and learning from failure.
- d. Success has proved to come from hard work and learning from failure.

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## التحويل العكسي :

V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>
	V <sub>s/es</sub>
Have + V <sub>3</sub>	Has
	Have
	V <sub>2</sub>

✓ نعيد فعل القول إلى المبني للمعلوم .

✓ نحول (to) إلى (that)

✓ نجمع ما قبل فعل القول وما بعده .

✓ نجري تعديلات الفعل حسب القاعدة :

### 1. Tamim is expected to publish new poems.

- Tamim's fans expect that Tamim publish new poems.
- Tamim's fans expected that Tamim publish new poems.
- Tamim's fans expected that he publishes new poems.
- Tamim's fans expect that he publishes new poems.

### 2. He is claimed to be well educated.

- His parent claims that he be well educated.
- His parent claims that he well educated.
- His parent claim that he is well educated.
- His parent claims that he is well educated.

### 3. Smoking cigarettes was believed to heal lung diseases.

- Doctors believe that smoking cigarettes heal lung diseases.
- Doctors believe that smoking cigarettes heals lung diseases.
- Doctors believed that smoking cigarettes heal lung diseases.
- Doctors believed that smoking cigarettes heals lung diseases.

### 4. He is thought to have broken his car.

- The insurance company think that he broke his car.
- The insurance company thinks that he broke his car.
- The insurance company thought that he broke his car.
- The insurance company thinks that he breaks his car.

### 5. Sami was expected to have passed his exams.

- Teachers expect that Sami have passed his exams
- Teachers expect that Sami has passed his exams
- Teachers expected that Sami have passed his exams
- Teachers expected that Sami has passed his exams

## If only / wish / Expressing regret

**function:** -To express regrets about the past.

sub + wish/es + sub+ .....

If only + sub+ .....

القاعدة:

1. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I \_\_\_\_\_ I had listened to him.

- a. only                      b. wish                      c. if                      d. if only

2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. \_\_\_\_\_ I had listened to him.

- a. Only                      b. Wish                      c. If                      d. If only

\* المضارع ← ماضين ← ماضين تام

\* المثبت → ← منفي

ملاحظات مهمة جداً :

- ✓ العبارات (oh, No/ sorry/ regret) تحذف عند الحل.
- ✓ (much/many) ← (more) || (so much/so many) ← (لا تتغير)
- ✓ (very good /very well ) ← (better)
- ✓ إذا وجدت أفعال (Be) فإننا نتعامل معها فقط.
- ✓ نستخدم (were, weren't) بدلاً من (was , wasn't)

1. I don't know how to use Zoom application for meeting.

- a. If only I have known how to use Zoom application.  
 b. If only I had known how to use Zoom application.  
 c. If only I knew how to use Zoom application.  
 d. If only I know how to use Zoom application.

2. I cut my finger yesterday.

- a. I wish I don't cut my finger yesterday.



- b. I wish I didn't cut my finger yesterday.  
 c. I wish I hadn't cut my finger yesterday.  
 d. I wish I doesn't cut my finger yesterday.

**3. I didn't check my car before leaving home in the morning.**

- a. If only I have checked my car before leaving in the morning.  
 b. If only I didn't check my car before leaving in the morning.  
 c. If only I check my car before leaving in the morning.  
 d. If only I had checked my car before leaving in the morning.

**4. Asem forgot to do his homework.**

- a. If only Asem hadn't forgotten to do his homework.  
 b. If only Asem didn't forget to do his homework.  
 c. If only Asem forgot to do his homework.  
 d. If only Asem had forgotten to do his homework.

**5. Sami isn't working well.**

- a. If only Sami was working well  
 b. If only Sami were working well  
 c. If only Sami weren't working well  
 d. If only Sami worked well

**6. She wasn't studying hard.**

- a. I wish she had studied hard.  
 b. I wish she hadn't studied hard.  
 c. I wish she had been studying hard.  
 d. I wish she hadn't been studying hard.

**7. I don't have a dish washer, I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ one.**

- a. have            b. has            c. had            d. had had

**8. I didn't have a washer machine, I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ one.**

- a. have            b. has            c. had            d. had had

9. Ali wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ with us to Petra.

- a. goes      b. go      c. will go      d. went

10. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more free time.

- a. has      b. had      c. have      d. has had

11. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ where I lost my keys yesterday.

- a. remember      b. remembered      c. had remembered      d. will remember

✓ في جمل تصحيح الفعل احرص على الانتباه إلى المعنى.

12. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong . I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

- a. has listened      b. hasn't listened      c. had listened      d. hadn't listened

13. Muna was wrong and I was right . I wish I \_\_\_\_\_

- a. has listened      b. hasn't listened      c. had listened      d. hadn't listened

✓ نتعامل مع جمل الشعور على أنها ماضي ( حتى لو كانت مضارع ) ويكون الحل على الماضي التام.

14. I feel a bit confused because I stayed late at night . I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ late at night.

- a. hadn't stayed      b. haven't stayed      c. had stayed      d. stayed

15. I am very hungry! I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ before I went to the conference.

- a. ate      b. didn't eat      c. had eaten      d. hadn't eaten

✓ لا نتعامل مع الفعل (regret) وإنما يحذف ونصرف الفعل الذي يليه بـ (had+v3)

16. I regret giving Sami my trust!

a. I wish I had given Sami my trust.

a. I wish I hadn't given Sami my trust

a. I wish I hadn't regretted given Sami my trust

a. I wish I regretted giving Sami my trust

17. I regret not obeying my parents.

a. If only I had obeyed my parents.

b. If only I hadn't obeyed my parents.

c. If only I obeyed my parents.

d. If only I didn't obey my parents.



23. They couldn't have found the lost car.

- a. I wish they had found the lost car.      c. I wish they found the lost car.  
b. I wish they have had found the lost car.      d. I wish they haven't found the lost car.

24. You should have something to eat.

- a. If only you had something to eat.      b. If only you haf had something to eat.  
c. If only you hadn't something to eat.      d. If only you have hadn't have something to eat.

عند التحويل العكسي، نعكس تحويل الأزمنة و نعكس النفي والإثبات

25. I wish I had done more work for my exam. This sentence means that \_\_\_\_\_

- a. I didn't do much work for my exam      b. I didn't much work for my exam  
c. I had done much work for my exam      d. I do much work for my exam

26. If only I had brought a coat. This sentence means that:

- a. I don't bring a coat and now I'm cold.      b. I didn't bring a coat and now I'm cold.  
c. I didn't bring a coat and now I'm not cold.      d. I don't bring a coat and now I am not cold.

27. I wish he came with us to the party. This sentence means that:

- a. He comes with us to the party      b. He doesn't come to the party  
c. He came to the party      d. He didn't come to the party

28. I wish I had listened to you. This sentence means that:

- a. I regret not listen to you.      b. I regret listen to you.  
c. I regret not listening to you.      d. I regret listening to you.

انتبه على أنماط المفهوم

29. Yaser has lost his wallet

– The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. If only he had been more careful.      b. If only he hadn't been more careful.  
c. If only he had more careful      d. If only he be more careful

30. If only I had concentrated properly in class today.

- a. I wish I hadn't concentrated properly in class today.
- b. I wish I have concentrated properly in class today.
- c. I wish I concentrated properly in class today.
- d. I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.

31. The sentence which express wishes about the present which are impossible to happen is:

- a. I wish we had lived in a bigger flat.
- b. I wish we lived in a bigger flat.
- c. I wish we live in a bigger flat.
- d. I wish we have lived in a bigger flat.



## If Conditionals ( If clauses )

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين ؛ جملة الشرط ( if ) وجواب الشرط

If + if clause , main clause .

Main clause if + if clause.

وتتميز جملة الشرط بأن يأتي قبلها ( if ) بينما يأتي أحد أفعال modal في جملة جواب الشرط .

Remember :

modal 1	modal 2
will	would
can	could
shall	should
may	might
has to/have to	had to

✓ يمكن استخدام ( as long as / unless / even )  
 ( if / when ) بنفس استخدام ( if ) لكنها تحمل  
 معاني مختلفة.  
 ✓ كما تستخدم الأداة ( provided that ) بنفس  
 معنى ( if )

**Type 0 :** To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

**Type 1:** to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event ( 50% of happening )

**Type 2:** To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation. ( to Give advice).

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**Type 3 :** To imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

1. I wouldn't tell her if I \_\_\_\_\_ you. She can't keep a secret.  
a. will be      b. were      c. am      d. had been
2. Paul would be a good artist if he \_\_\_\_\_ more patience.  
a. had      b. has      c. will have      d. -had had
3. If I had bought more milk, I \_\_\_\_\_ enough for breakfast.  
a. would have      b. had had      c. would have had      d. would had have
4. If we walk so slowly, we \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
a. will being      b. will be      c. be      d. would be
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me, I will bring you the book.  
a. reminded      b. will remind      c. would remind      d. remind
6. If Reem \_\_\_\_\_ a little taller, she could become a model.  
a. will be      b. is      c. had been      d. were
7. If I smoked a cigarette, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
a. would it bother      b. will it bother      c. does it bother      d. did it bother
8. If he \_\_\_\_\_ swimming in the sea, he wouldn't have drowned.  
a. wouldn't have gone      b. didn't go      c. won't      d. hadn't gone
9. Provided that you sat on the armchair, that \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable.  
a. would have been      b. would be      c. were      d. will be
10. If they \_\_\_\_\_ so much time surfing the internet, they would get better marks.  
a. had spent      b. hadn't spent      c. didn't spend      d. spent
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ out in the garden if it hadn't been so cold.  
a. would had sat      b. would sit      c. would sat      d. would have sat
- 12.- He \_\_\_\_\_ so many accidents if he drove more carefully.  
a. will have      b. won't have      c. would have      d. wouldn't have
13. I would help them provided that they \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
a. had asked      b. asked      c. will ask      d. would ask
14. If he \_\_\_\_\_ better, he would have less accidents .  
a. tarin      b. trains      c. trained      d. had trained
15. If he \_\_\_\_\_ better, he would have made fewer mistakes .  
a. tarin      b. trains      c. trained      d. had trained

16. You \_\_\_\_\_ catch the train if you get out late.

- a. will            b. won't            c. would            d. wouldn't

17. You \_\_\_\_\_ catch the train if you got up early.

- a. will            b. won't            c. would            d. wouldn't .

18. Water \_\_\_\_\_ to ice if the temperature falls below zero

- a. turn            b. turns            c. turned            d. will turn

19. When you \_\_\_\_\_ water to 100°C, it boils.

- a. heat            b. heated            c. will heat            d. would heat



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## نمط تحويل ( if ← → unless )

\* (if) إذا / (unless) إذا لم

\* طرف (unless) دائماً وأبداً مثبت .

\* نقوم بتعديل طرف واحد فقط (نفي أو اثبات)

\* (if) أو (provided that) تقومان بنفس العمل

\* تذكر تعديل الفعل عند التحويل للإثبات :

don't → لا تغيير	isn't → is   aren't → are
doesn't → + s/es	wasn't → was   weren't → were
didn't → v2/ved	hadn't → had

1. If he calls me, I will come home.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. If he doesn't tell me, I won't come.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_ .

3. If he didn't tell me, I wouldn't come.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_ .

4. We won't go to the trip if it isn't sunny.

Unless \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Unless he gives me money, I won't come to work.

If \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. If Sami asks me for help, I'll give him a hand.

a. Unless Sami asks me for help, I'll give him a hand.

b. Unless Sami doesn't ask me for help, I'll give him a hand.

c. Unless Sami doesn't ask me for help, I won't give him a hand.

d. Unless Sami asks me for help, I won't give him a hand.

2. If they don't work well, they won't earn their salaries.

a. Unless they work well, they won't earn their salaries.

b. Unless they don't work well, they won't earn their salaries.

c. Unless they work well, they will earn their salaries.

d. Unless they don't work well, they will earn their salaries.

**3. If she makes her mind up, she will call you.**

- a. She will call you unless she makes her mind up.
- b. She won't call you unless she makes her mind up.
- c. She will call you unless she doesn't make her mind up.
- d. She won't call you unless she doesn't make her mind up.

**4. Provided that he didn't pass the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.**

- a. Unless he passed the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.
- b. Unless he passes the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.
- c. Unless he passed the exam, he would be able to graduate.
- d. Unless he didn't pass the exam, he wouldn't be able to graduate.

**5. You can't go on vacation unless you save some money.**

- a. You can't go on vacation if you save some money.
- b. You can go on vacation if you save some money.
- c. You can't go on vacation if you didn't save some money.
- d. You can go on vacation if you don't save some money.

**6. You will feel cold if you don't wear a coat.**

- a. You will feel cold unless you wear a coat.
- b. You won't feel cold unless you wear a coat.
- c. You will feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.
- d. You won't feel cold unless you don't wear a coat.

**7. I'll arrive at 10am unless there is traffic.**

- a. I'll arrive at 10am if there is traffic.
- b. I will arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
- c. I'll not arrive at 10am if there isn't traffic.
- d. I would arrive at 10 am if there isn't traffic.

**8. If he doesn't come to the party, I'll be really bored.**

- a. I'll be really board unless he come to the party.
- b. I'll be really board unless he comes to the party.
- c. I'll not be really board unless he comes to the party.
- d. I'll not be really board unless he doesn't come to the party.

**9. You'd make a lot of money if you signed the contract.**

- a. You would make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.
- b. You would make a lot of money unless you didn't sign the contract.

- c. You wouldn't make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.
- d. You will not make a lot of money unless you signed the contract.

**10. She wouldn't buy her a new car unless she got her wages soon.**

- a. She wouldn't buy her a new car if she doesn't get her wages soon.
- b. She would buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.
- c. She wouldn't buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.
- d. She won't buy her a new car if she didn't get her wages soon.

**11. Unless he has enough time, he won't be able to catch us.**

- a. If he hasn't enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
- b. If he doesn't has enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
- c. If he doesn't have enough time, he won't be able to catch us.
- d. If he doesn't have enough time, he will be able to catch us.

**12. One of the following sentences is correct.**

- a. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he doesn't have to help his father.
- b. Nasser will not come out with us tomorrow unless he has to help his father.
- c. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he has to help his father.
- d. Nasser will not come out with us tomorrow unless he doesn't have to help his father.

**نمط اعطاء النصيحة Giving Advice**

If I were you, I would _____ .	Subject + could / would / ought to _____ .
Why don't you _____ ?	( You ) Should

**1. You should exercise well before the match.**

- a. If I am you, I'll exercise well before the match.
- b. If I were you, I'll exercise well before the match.
- c. If I were you, I'd exercise well before the match.
- d. If I were you, I'd exercised well before the match.

**2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.**

- a. You ought to make a list of questions.
- b. You can make a list of questions.
- c. You might make a list of questions.
- d. You should made a list of questions.

**3. You shouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.**

- a. If I weren't you, I would sleep late the night before the exam.
- b. If I weren't you, I wouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.
- c. If I were you, I would sleep late the night before the exam.
- d. If I were you, I wouldn't sleep late the night before the exam.

**4. You ought to do some activities when you finish the lesson.**

- a. Why don't you do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- b. Why don't you to do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- c. Why didn't you do some activities when you finish the lesson?
- d. Why don't you doing some activities when you finish the lesson?

**5. If I were you, I'd find another job.**

- a. Why don't I find another job?
- b. Why don't you find another job?
- c. Why didn't I find another job?
- d. Why doesn't he find another job?

**6. Before you start your own business, \_\_\_\_\_ find a regular job?**

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you should

**7. \_\_\_\_\_, I'd start a training course.**

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you would

**8. Since you have graduated, \_\_\_\_\_ do some voluntarily work till you find a job.**

- a. should you
- b. you could
- c. if I were you
- d. why don't you

**9. A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English. B: \_\_\_\_\_ study English at university?**

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. you should

**10. I don't understand what we have to do for homework. B: \_\_\_\_\_, I would ask the teacher.**

- a. you could
- b. if I were you
- c. why don't you
- d. If I am you

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## نمط التحويل على النوع الثالث

تذكر القاعدة : { If + Sub+ had + V<sub>3</sub> , Sub + modal 2 + have + V<sub>3</sub> }

\* نعرف أن الجملة على هذه الحالة عندما نجد الجملة من جزئين كلاهما في الماضي أحدهما سبب والآخر نتيجة.

\* النتيجة دائماً {main clause} والسبب {if clause}

الكلمات الآتية تدل على نتيجة ( لذلك يكون معها main clause ) :

So, and so , as a result , that's why , that's how , and ,therefore

الكلمات الآتية تدل على سبب ( لذلك يكون معها If clause ) :

(Because, since , as )

\* نحول المتببت منفي والمنفي متببت

\* نحدد الأفعال ونطبق قاعدة النوع الثالث (Type 3)

He didn't study so he failed the exam.

If \_\_\_\_\_

He failed the exam because he didn't study.

If \_\_\_\_\_

1. They trained so hard, so they won easily.

- a. If they didn't train hard, they wouldn't win easily.
- b. If they had trained hard, they wouldn't have won easily.
- c. If they hadn't trained hard, they would have won easily.
- d. If they hadn't trained hard, they wouldn't have won easily.

2. They slept late that's why they didn't get up early.

- a. If they had slept late, they could have gotten early.
- b. If they hadn't slept late, they couldn't have gotten early.
- c. If they hadn't slept late, they could have gotten up early.
- d. If they hadn't slept late, they could get up early.

3. I didn't work hard the day before the exam as a result I didn't get a top mark.

- a. If I had worked hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have gotten top marks.
- b. If I hadn't worked hard the day before the exam, I would have gotten top marks.
- c. If I had worked hard the day before the exam, I would have gotten top marks.
- d. If I worked hard the day before the exam, I wouldn't have gotten top marks.

4. They returned home because they lost their money.

- a. If they had returned home, they would have lost their money.
- b. If they hadn't returned home, they wouldn't have lost their money.
- c. If they had lost their money, they would have returned home.
- d. If they hadn't lost their money, they wouldn't have returned home.

5. He passed the exams since he studied hard for the test.

- a. If he had passed the exams, he would have studied hard for the test.
- b. If he hadn't passed the exams, he wouldn't have studied hard for the test.
- c. If he had studied hard for the exam, he would have passed the exam.
- d. If he hadn't studied hard for the exam, he wouldn't have passed the exam.

✓ إذا وجدنا في الجملة (be able to) يمكن الحل على فعل (be) ويمكن الحل على (الفعل الذي يأتي بعدها).

**They prepared well , that's why they were able to answer. (could, not)**

If they hadn't prepared well, they **couldn't have been** able to answer.

If they hadn't prepared well, they **couldn't have answered**.

6. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to call you.

- a. If I had known your phone number, I would have be able to called you.
- b. If I hadn't known your phone number, I would have been able to call you.
- c. If I had known your phone number, I wouldn't have called you.
- d. If I had known your phone number, I would have been able to call you.

**7. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to call you.**

- a. If I had known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I hadn't known your phone, I would have called you.
- a. If I had known your phone, I wouldn't have called you.

**8. I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me.**

- a. My friend didn't invite me to the library, so I went.
- b. My friend invited me to the library, so I didn't go.
- c. My friend in doesn't invite me to the library, so I go.
- d. My friend invited me to the library, so I went.

**9. If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam.**

- a. I studied very hard, and I didn't pass.
- b. I didn't study very hard, and I passed.
- c. I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.
- d. I studied very hard, and I passed.

**10. If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.**

- a. The person attended the celebration.
- b. The person missed the celebration.
- c. The person stayed at home.
- d. The person didn't attend the celebration.

**11. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures.**

- a. He couldn't have taken pictures if he had left his camera at home.
- b. He could have taken pictures if he hadn't left his camera at home.
- c. He could take pictures if he was able to heave his camera at home.
- d. He couldn't have taken pictures if he hadn't left his camera at home.

## كلمات الشرط

If	إذا
provided that	بشرط / إذا
as long as	طالما
when	عندما
even if	حتى لو
unless (if not)	إذ لم

Circle the correct answer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you heat water, it boils.

a. when                      b. unless                      c. even if                      d. even if

2. You will not pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ you study.

A. as long as                      b. unless                      c. if                      d. even if

3. Your new computer will last a long time \_\_\_\_\_ you are careful with it.

a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

4. We should always be polite \_\_\_\_\_ we feel tired.

a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

5. I'll phone you \_\_\_\_\_ I miss the bus, so that you pick.

A. if                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

6. We'll go out to our favourite restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ it's closed.

a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

7. I'll take the job offer \_\_\_\_\_ it's part time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.

a. provided that                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

8. We have to go to school \_\_\_\_\_ we're tired.

a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

9. During Ramadan, Muslims eat \_\_\_\_\_ the sun sets.

a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if



10. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

- a. Provided that                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

11. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't water the plants, they will die.

- a. If                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

12. Do you usually go home or meet your friends \_\_\_\_\_ school finishes.

- a. If                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

13. Babies are usually happy \_\_\_\_\_ they're hungry or cold.

- a. as long as                      b. provided that                      c. unless                      d. if

14. Ice cream melts \_\_\_\_\_ it gets warm.

- a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

15. We need umbrellas \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.

- a. as long as                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

16. The teacher will be pleased \_\_\_\_\_ I write a good essay.

- a. If                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

17. Our team will celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ they win the match.

- a. If                      b. unless                      c. when                      d. even if

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## Linking words

- linking words to showing **cause / reason**.

- ( because / as / since ) + sub+ verb
- ( because of / due to ) + noun

**because / as / since** I was so tired, I went home.

I went home **because / as / since** I was so tired

We are late **because of / due to** the traffic.

I went home **because of / due to** my bad health condition.

- linking words to showing **result**.

- ( ,therefore / ,so )
- ( as a result , / because of that , / consequently , )

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.

1. I missed the class \_\_\_\_\_ there was a traffic jam.

- a. because    b. because of    c. because of that    d. so

2. I missed the class \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic jam.

- a. because    b. because of    c. because of that    d. so

3. There was a traffic jam \_\_\_\_\_ ,I missed the class.

- a. because    b. because of    c. because of that    d. so

4. There was a traffic jam, \_\_\_\_\_ I missed the class.

- a. because    b. because of    c. because of that    d. so

5. She worked hard; \_\_\_\_\_ , she did very well in her exams.

- a. because    b. because of    c. as a result    d. therefore

## الكلمات والمصطلحات

### كلمات الوحدة الأولى

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
access	to <b>find information</b> , especially on a computer	الوصول للمعلومات
Blog	a regularly updated <b>personal website</b> or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
calculation	a way of <b>using numbers</b> in order <b>to find out an amount</b> , price or value	عملية حسابية
computer chip	<b>a small piece inside a computer</b> which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة حاسوبية
email exchange	a series of <b>emails between two</b> or more <b>people</b> , each email generally a reply to the previous one email	تبادل رسائل الكترونية
Filter	a program that <b>checks whether</b> certain <b>content</b> on a web page <b>should be displayed</b> to the viewer	تنقية / فلترة
floppy disk	a flexible, removable <b>magnetic disk</b> that <b>stores</b> computer <b>information</b>	قرص مرن
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
identity fraud	illegal actions <b>using the identity of someone else</b>	انتحال الشخصية
PC	an abbreviation for <b>personal computer</b> , a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
Post	to <b>put a message or document on the Internet</b> so that other people can see it	نشر
privacy settings	<b>controls available on</b> social networking <b>sites</b> which let you decide who can see what information	اعدادات الخصوصية
program	<b>a set of instructions</b> enabling a computer to function	برنامج حاسوبي
programme	<b>content</b> which is <b>intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television</b>	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
rely on	<b>to have trust or confidence</b> in something or someone <b>depends on</b>	يعتمد على
sat navy system	satellite navigation system, a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	قمر نظام الملاحة <b>GPS</b>
security settings	controls available on computer programs <b>protect your computer</b> from viruses.	إعدادات الأمن
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هواتف ذكية

social media	<b>social interaction</b> between people and communities on websites or blogs	التواصل الاجتماعي
Tablet computer	<b>a mobile computer</b> , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	حاسوب لوحي
User	a <b>person</b> who <b>uses</b> a product or service, especially a <b>computer</b> or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	a <b>software</b> that helps you <b>to create a website</b>	برنامج انشاء المواقع
web hosting	the business of <b>housing</b> , serving and maintaining files for one or more <b>websites</b>	استضافة مواقع الانترنت
whiteboard	a <b>touch screen computer</b> program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح ذكي
World Wide Web	an information system, known as the <b>Internet</b> , which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	شبكة الانترنت

1. a very small piece found inside every computer \_\_\_\_\_

- a. computer chip    b. calculation    c. floppy disk    d. smartphone

2. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers

- a. computer chip    b. calculation    c. floppy disk    d. smartphone

3. Modern computers can run a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time.

- a. programs    b. models    c. computer chips    d. calculations

4. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. decade    b. generation    c. century    d. era

5. Although they are pocket-sized, \_\_\_\_\_s are powerful computers as well as phones.

- a. computer chip    b. laptop    c. tablet    d. smartphone

6. The television was first \_\_\_\_\_ by John Logie Baird.

- a. invented    b. developed    c. discovered    d. found

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a crime which means using the identity of someone else

- a. identity fraud    b. web hosting    c. privacy settings    d. Security setting

1	Share ideas	to give your ideas to another person or to a group	مشاركة الأفكار
	Compare ideas	consider how the ideas are similar or different.	مقارنة الأفكار
2	Create a website	to construct a website that currently does not exist	ينشأ موقع
	Contribute to a website	offer your writing and work to the website	يساهم في موقع
3	Research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	يبحث عن معلومات
	Present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation.	يقدم معلومات
4	Monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	يراقب
	To find out what is happening	You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يكتشف
5	Give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	يخطب (يلقي خطاب)
	Talk to people	an informal discussion	يتكلم
6	Show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	يعرض صور
	Send photos	you send photos to someone over the internet or by post	يرسل صور

Get started	يبدأ	Know about	يعرف عن
Look around	يلقي نظرة	Connect with	يتصل مع
Settle down	يستقر	Turn on	يشغل
Take place	يحدث	Give out	ينشر
Meet up	يقابل	Fill in	يعي
Wake up	يستيقظ		

8. One of the following expressions means “to give your ideas to another person or to a group”

- a. Share ideas      b. Compare ideas      c. Create an idea      d. Contribute to an idea

9. One of the following expressions means “consider how the ideas are similar or different”

- a. Share ideas      b. Compare ideas      c. Create a website      d. Contribute to a website

10. One of the following expressions means “to construct a website that currently does not exist”

- a. Share ideas      b. Compare ideas      c. Create a website      d. Contribute to a website

11. It's important to know \_\_\_\_\_ dangers of the Internet.

- a. about      b. in      c. on      d. out

12. Don't give \_\_\_\_\_ personal information to people you don't know.

- a. about      b. in      c. on      d. out

13. While you are surfing the net, turn \_\_\_\_\_ privacy settings.

- a. about      b. in      c. on      d. out

14. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ this application form.

- a. fill in      b. meet up      c. give out      d. turn on

<p><b>(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض</b>                  However, ....                  Whereas .....                  On the other hand, On one hand, ...                  On the contrary, .....                  In spite of this, ....                  Conversely, .....                  Despite this, .....                  Although....</p>	<p><b>(Conclusion – Recommendations)</b>                  الخاتمة / التوصيات                  In appears that                  This results in                  It is recommended that                  The best course of action would be to ...</p>
<p><b>(expressing continuation or addition) لإضافة بعض المعلومات</b>                  Furthermore, .....                  Likewise, .....                  One reason for this is, .....                  In addition, .....</p>	<p><b>(Introduction of a report)</b>                  مقدمة التقرير                  The aim of this report ...                  In this report .... will be examined</p>
<p><b>( Indicating consequence) تقديم النتائج</b>                  As a consequence ....                  As a result ...                  Therefore, ....                  In this way .....                  So ...</p>	<p><b>(Reporting information)</b>                  تقديم المعلومات                  There are more than ....                  Almost three quarters of the population...                  The number of .....</p>

15. "The movie got good reviews; however, it was very long." the underlined expression shows

- a. consequence      b. opposition      c. Conclusion      d. Reporting information

16. He is lazy, furthermore, he has no sense of responsibility. the underlined expression shows

- a. consequence      b. opposition      c. Conclusion      d. Reporting information

17. The spent a lot of money on the project. As a result, they made a fortune.

- a. consequence      b. opposition      c. Conclusion      d. Reporting information

## كلمات الوحدة الثانية

The word (s)	English Meaning	بالعربي:
acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine <b>needles are inserted in the skin</b> at specific points	وخز الابر
ailment	<b>Illness</b>	مرض
allergy	a <b>reaction of the immune system</b> when it is <b>sensitive to something</b> ; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية
homoeopathy	a system of <b>complementary medicine</b> in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	علاج تماثلي
arthritis	a disease causing <b>painful</b> inflammation and stiffness of the <b>joints</b>	التهاب المفاصل
immunisation	the process by which an individual's <b>immune system becomes protected against an illness</b>	تطعيم
malaria	<b>a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes</b>	ملاريا
migraine	a <b>very bad headache</b> which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	شقيقة
viable	<b>effective</b> and able to be successful	فعال
herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a <b>plant</b> used to prevent, alleviate, or <b>cure disease</b>	علاج عشبي
alien	<b>Strange</b>	غريب
conventional	having been <b>used for a long time</b> and is considered usual	تقليدي
sceptical	<b>Suspicious</b>	متشكك
career	<b>a job</b> undertaken for a significant period of a persons' life and with opportunities for progress	مهنة
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an <b>alternative</b> to scientific <b>medical practices</b>	طب تماثلي
infant mortality	<b>death among babies</b> , especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate).	وفيات الأطفال
antibody	a <b>substance</b> produced by the body <b>to fight disease</b>	أجسام مضادة
option	<b>something that is or maybe chosen</b>	خيار
practitioner	<b>someone</b> who is qualified or registered to <b>practise</b> a particular occupation or <b>profession</b>	ممارس
setback	a <b>problem that delays</b> or <b>stops progress</b> , or <b>makes a situation worse</b> .	يتراجع
raise (a question)	<b>to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something</b> .	زيادة
optimistic	believing that <b>good things will happen</b> in the future.	متفائل
commitment	a <b>promise to do something</b> or to behave in a particular way.	التزام
healthcare	the prevention or <b>treatment</b> of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	عناية صحية
life expectancy	the <b>length of time</b> that a person or animal is expected to <b>live</b> .	معدل الأعمار

decline	<u>to decrease in quantity or importance.</u>	رفض / تقليل
obese	<u>extremely fat</u> , in a way that is dangerous to your health.	سمنة
strenuous	using or <u>needing a lot of effort.</u>	منهك
reputation	the <u>common opinion</u> that people have about someone	سمعة
dental	<u>relating to teeth</u>	سني
sanitation	the systems which <u>supply water and deal with human waste</u>	صرف صحي
workforce	the <u>people who are able to work</u>	قوى عاملة

- \_\_\_\_\_ is a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.  
a. acupuncture      b. homoeopathy      c. ailment      d. malaria
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine
- \_\_\_\_\_ which is an illness or disease which is not very serious.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. ailment
- \_\_\_\_\_ means to give a drug to protect against illness.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. ailment
- He suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ which is an extremely bad headache.  
a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.  
a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine
- \_\_\_\_\_ conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine
- My grandfather has \_\_\_\_\_ in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.  
a. acupuncture      b. arthritis      c. ailment      d. migraine
- \_\_\_\_\_ to nuts and milk are becoming more common.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergies      d. migraine
- Many diseases can be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_, which helps the body to build antibodies.  
a. arthritis      b. immunisation      c. allergy      d. migraine



11. Headaches and colds are common \_\_\_\_\_, especially in winter.

- a. arthritis                      b. immunisation                      c. allergies                      d. ailment

12. If you have a \_\_\_\_\_, you should take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

- a. arthritis                      b. immunisation                      c. allergies                      d. migraine

13. If you would like to deal with \_\_\_\_\_, you should try to relax and get some exercise.

- a. stress                      b. optimistic                      c. setback                      d. bounce back

**Colour idioms**

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

\* The underlined expression in each sentence means.

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project!

- a. in the act of doing something wrong                      b. unexpectedly  
c. to have or give permission to do something                      d. To feel angry

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

- a. in the act of doing something wrong                      b. unexpectedly  
c. to have or give permission to do something                      d. To feel angry

3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

- a. in the act of doing something wrong                      b. unexpectedly  
c. to have or give permission to do something                      d. To feel angry

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

- a. in the act of doing something wrong                      b. unexpectedly  
c. cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose.                      d. To feel angry

\* Fill the sentence with the suitable expression.

1. Nobody lives in this villa. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. a white elephant.      b. get the green light      c. red handed      d. out of the blue

2. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. a white elephant.      b. get the green light      c. red handed      d. out of the blue

3. It's OK to \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time, you can't be always happy.

- a. feel blue      b. get the green light      c. out of the blue      d. red handed

4. All his relatives travelled abroad so he lives alone, that why he \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. gets the green light      b. out of the blue      c. White elephant      d. feels blue

5. The sentence in which the colour idiom is used correctly is :

- a. the minister gave the white elephant to catch the thief.  
 b. Nobody plays in the new stadium, it sees red.  
 c. The firm was giving red-handed to start a new project.  
 d. It's normal to me to feel blue specially in autumn.

**Phrasal verbs**

cope with	to <b>deal successfully with</b> , or handle a situation.	يتعامل مع
set back	<b>problem that delays</b> or <b>stops progress</b> , or <b>makes a situation worse</b>	
bounce back	to start to <b>be successful again</b> after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to <b>direct</b> your <b>attention</b> or effort at something specific.	يركز على
feel cross	<b>feel tired</b>	يشعر بالاجهاد

**Introduction**

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

**Reporting information**

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

**Conclusion/Recommendations**

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to

1. **This report examines the reasons of violence at schools.** the sentence indicates:

a. Introduction      b. Reporting information      c. Conclusion/Recommendations      d. suggestions


2. **Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of the Internet.** the sentence

indicates:

a. Introduction      b. Reporting information      c. Conclusion/Recommendations      d. suggestions

3. **The best course of action would be to stop logging in the Amazon.** The sentence indicates:

a. Introduction      b. Reporting information      c. Conclusion/Recommendations      d. suggestions

7  Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.

1 /'æŋɡri/

a importance

2 /kɑ:m/

b school

3 /sku:l/

c exercise

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

d angry

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

e calm



## كلمات الوحدة الثالثة

Word	Meaning	Arabic
apparatus	the technical <b>equipment</b> or machinery needed for a particular purpose	أداة / جهاز
appendage	a <b>body part</b> , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
bionic	describing a limb or <b>body part</b> that <b>is electronically</b> or mechanically <b>powered</b>	ذو أطراف آلية
artificial	<b>made</b> or produced <b>by human</b> beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
cancerous	something that has or <b>can cause cancer</b> , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
coma	a state of <b>unconsciousness</b> caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
cross	<b>angry</b> or annoyed	غاضب / مزعج
dementia	a <b>mental illness</b> the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
drug	any natural or artificially made chemical that is <b>used as a medicine</b>	دواء/ عقار
expansion	the act of <b>making something bigger</b>	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of <b>radiation</b> (a form of energy) <b>to treat disease</b> , especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
scanner	a medical instrument that uses <b>radiography to produce images</b> of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي
side effects	<b>effects of medicine</b> on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أعراض جانبية
sponsor	to <b>financially support</b> a person or an event	يمول / يدعم

symptom	a <b>physical problem</b> that might indicate a disease	اعراض
ward	a <b>room in a hospital</b> , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح / قسم
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other <b>object implanted in the body</b>	زرعة الأعضاء
limb	<b>arm or leg</b> of a person	طرف/ذراع, رجل
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a <b>scan</b> that <b>uses</b> strong <b>magnetic</b> fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
medical trial	<b>trial</b> to evaluate the effectiveness and safety <b>of medications</b>	دواء تجريبي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital ( <b>patient</b> ) for treatment but <b>does not stay for the night</b>	مريض غير مقيم
Paediatric	describing the area of medicine that <b>deals with children</b> and their <b>illnesses</b>	متعلق بطب الاطفال
pill	a small round piece of <b>medicine to be swallowed</b> whole	حبة/ قرص دواء
prosthetic	an <b>artificial body part</b>	طرف صناعي
publicise	to <b>give information</b> about something <b>to the public</b> , so that they know about	نشر / تعميم
stroke	an illness when a <b>blood tube in your brain is blocked</b> and your brain will be unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
reputation	the <b>common opinion</b> that people have about someone or something	سمعة

helmet inspire monitor reputation risk seat belt self-confidence tiny

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's \_\_\_\_\_ .

a. waterproof.      b. helmet      c. monitor      d. risk

2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from \_\_\_\_\_ seeds.

a. waterproof.      b. helmet      c. artificial      d. tiny

3. The Olympic Games often \_\_\_\_\_ young people to take up a sport.

- a. inspire      b. monitor      c. reputation      d. risk

4. Please hurry up. Let's not \_\_\_\_\_ missing the bus.

- a. inspire      b. monitor      c. reputation      d. risk

5. You must always wear a \_\_\_\_\_ in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.

- a. waterproof.      b. helmet      c. monitor      d. seat belt

6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special \_\_\_\_\_ to his chest.

- a. waterproof.      b. helmet      c. monitor      d. seat belt

7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. risk      b. medical trial      c. self-confidence      d. side effects

8. Petra has a \_\_\_\_\_ as a fascinating place to visit.

- a. reputation      b. medical trial      c. self-confidence      d. monitor

9. Doctors look at the signs of illness before they decide how to treat the patient.

- a. dementia      b. medical trials      c. pills      d. symptoms

10. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform special tests to make sure the drugs are safe.

- a. dementia      b. medical trials      c. pills      d. symptoms

11. After Ali's accident, he lay in an unconscious state for two weeks.

- a. dementia      b. medical trials      c. coma      d. symptoms

12. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different tablets every day.

- a. dementia      b. medical trials      c. pills      d. symptoms

13. a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning

- a. dementia      b. medical trials      c. coma      d. symptoms

**Synonyms:**

One of the following words is a synonym to \_\_\_\_\_ :

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

14. One of the following words is a synonym to apparatus:

- a. equipment      b. limb      c. prosthetic      d. appendage

15. One of the following words is a synonym to appendage :

- a. equipment      b. limb      c. prosthetic      d. appendage

15. One of the following words is a synonym to artificial :

- a. equipment      b. limb      c. prosthetic      d. appendage

**Collocations:**

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

1. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ someone's attention in the beginning of the conversation

- a. catch      b. take      c. get      d. spend

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of the invention.

- a. got      b. caught      c. took      d. spent

3. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy.

- a. has gotten      b. has caught      c. has taken      d. had spent

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ 10 hours studying English .

- a. got      b. caught      c. took      d. spent

5. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ a course in marketing before you start selling things.

- a. catch      b. take      c. get      d. attend

### Using Rhetorical Devices

#### Simile التشبيه:

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

2. Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

#### Metaphor المجاز:

The world will be at your fingertips.

#### Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية:

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

#### Personification التجسيد:

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

1. Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. the underlined rhetorical device is:      a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Onomatopoeia      d. Personification

2. The world will be at your fingertips. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Onomatopoeia      d. Personification

3. And suddenly the car crashed. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Onomatopoeia      d. Personification

4. The trees danced in the storm. the underlined rhetorical device is:

- a. Simile      b. Metaphor      c. Onomatopoeia      d. Personification

\* Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. technology : / tek'nɒl.ə.dʒi /

2. audience : /'ɔ:.di.əns/

3. healthy: /'hel.θi/

4. carrying: /'kær.i/



## كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

words	English Meaning	بالعربي
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with <b>numerical calculations</b> such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
algebra	a type of mathematics system where <b>letters and symbols are used to represent numbers</b>	الجبر
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with <b>the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces</b>	الهندسة
mathematician	<b>a person who studies Mathematics</b> to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	<b>someone who studies and writes philosophy</b> professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	<b>someone qualified to practise medicine</b> , especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment ( <b>doctor</b> )	طبيب
polymath	<b>someone who has a lot of knowledge</b> about many different subjects	موسوعي
composition	a piece of <b>music that someone has written</b>	التلحين
musical harmony	<b>pleasant sound in music</b> , made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	النسق الموسيقي
revolutionise	to <b>completely change</b> the way people do something or think about something	ثوري
windmill	a <b>building</b> that uses its sails and wind power <b>to grind corn into flour</b>	طاحونة
inoculation	an <b>injection</b> you can have to protect you from a disease	حقنة
artificially -created	<b>not real</b> or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصنع
carbon - neutral	<b>not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere</b>	متعادل كربونياً
criticize	<b>to judge</b> (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse	ينتقد
desalination	the process of <b>removing salt from sea water</b> so that it can be used	تحلية
grid	[energy grid] <b>a system of wires</b> through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
megaproject	<b>a very large, expensive, ambitious business project</b>	مشاريع ضخمة
out weigh	to be <b>more important</b> than something else	أكثر أهمية
pedestrian	<b>someone who is walking</b> , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة

sustainability	the state of being <b>able to continue forever</b> , or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة
irrigate	<b>to supply land with water</b> so that crops and plants will grow	الري
zero waste	<b>producing no waste</b> , or having parts that can be reused	دون نفايات
inheritance	<b>money or things that you get from someone after they die</b>	ميراث
ground - breaking	new, innovative	جديد
fountain pen	<b>a pen which needs ink cartridge refills</b> and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridge to write.	قلم حبر
commitment	<b>a promise</b> to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
talent	<b>special ability</b>	موهبة
scale	<b>an instrument to measure weight</b>	ميزان
laboratory	<b>a room for science experiments</b>	مختبر
founder	<b>a person who starts something new</b>	مؤسس
legacy	<b>what someone leaves to the world after their death</b>	ارث
fertile land	<b>produced more than enough food</b>	أرض خصبة
hands on	<b>field working / working by hand/ practical</b>	يدوي

- My father teaches Maths. He's a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. mathematician    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. mathematics
- You must not take in medicine without consulting a \_\_\_\_\_  
a. mathematician    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. mathematics
- We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. arithmetic    b. polymath    c. chemist    d. geometry
- Mr. Shahin is a true \_\_\_\_\_ working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.  
a. mathematician    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. mathematics
- Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in \_\_\_\_\_  
a. mathematician    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. mathematics
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life  
a. mathematician    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. Chemists
- Jaber Ibn Hayyan was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. chemistry    b. philosopher    c. physician    d. Chemists
- Jaber Ibn Hayyan a great \_\_\_\_\_ who invented the scales.  
a. chemistry    b. philosophy    c. physics    d. Chemists

9. He invented the \_\_\_\_\_ which is an instrument to measure weight.

- a. scales      b. polymath      c. arithmetic      d. laboratory

10. He did many scientific experiments in his \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. scales      b. polymath      c. arithmetic      d. laboratory

11. Arithmetic is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. numbers      b. carves      c. lines      d. measurements

12. In hot countries, solar \_\_\_\_\_ is an important source of energy.

- a. power      b. renewable      c. waste      d. farms

13. 'Green' projects are environmentally \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. freely      b. friendly      c. neutrally      d. completely

14. Wind \_\_\_\_\_ are an example of energy.

- a. power      b. renewable      c. waste      d. farms

15. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. power      b. free      c. waste      d. benefit

16. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. footprint      b. free      c. friendly      d. neutral

17. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. footprint      b. free      c. friendly      d. neutral

18. A place where no cars are allowed is a car- zone, and it is \_\_\_\_\_ friendly.

- a. footprint      b. environmentally      c. pedestrian      d. neutral

## Collocations:

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

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. urban planning    c. negative effect    d. public transport

2. Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife .

- a. carbon footprint    b. urban planning    c. negative effect    d. public transport

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

- a. carbon footprint    b. urban planning    c. negative effect    d. biological waste

4. If we take \_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads.

- a. carbon footprint    b. urban planning    c. negative effect    d. public transport

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

- a. industrial waste    b. biological waste    c. negative effect    d. public transport

6. The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

- a. carbon footprint    b. urban planning    c. negative effect    d. public transport

/p/	pen, pack, rope	/b/	bend, back, robe
/n/	sun, India, win	/ŋ/	song, singing, wing

7. One of the following words has / ŋ / sound

- a. sun    b. moon    c. strong    d. listen

8. One of the following words has / p / sound

- a. back    b. park    c. boy    d. back

## كلمات الوحدة السادسة

words	English Meaning	Arabic
Academic	connected with <b>education</b> , especially at college or university level	اكاديمي
Compulsory	<b>obligatory; required</b>	اجباري
Contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are <b>completely different</b> and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
developed nation	a <b>rich country</b> that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متطورة / دول غنية
Fluently	<b>speaking a language very well</b> , like a native speaker	بطلاقة
drop ( course )	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط (مادة)
Economics	<b>the study of</b> the way in which <b>money</b> and goods are produced and used	اقتصادي
Engineering	<b>the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built</b>	هندسة
Enroll	to officially arrange to <b>join</b> a school, university or course	ينضم
Lifelong	<b>continuing</b> or existing <b>throughout your life</b>	طول الحياة
Agriculture	the science or practice of <b>farming</b>	زراعة
Astrophysics	the <b>study of the chemical structure of the stars</b> and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
Pharmacy	<b>the study</b> and practice <b>of</b> preparing <b>drugs or medicines</b>	صيدلة
Pioneering	introducing <b>new and better</b> methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
Proficiency	a <b>good</b> standard of <b>ability and skill</b>	اتقان
Psychology	<b>the study of the mind</b> and how it works	علم النفس
Qualifications	<b>official record of achievement</b>	مؤهلات
Undertake	to <b>commit</b> yourself <b>to do something</b> and to start to do it	يلتزم
Sociology	<b>the study of societies and the behaviour</b> of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
Colloquial	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal Speech ( <b>informal language</b> )	عامية
Tutorials	a period of intensive <b>teaching</b> and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	تعليمي

Business management	an area of study which involves <u>learning about running a company</u> , in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	إدارة الاعمال
Linguistics	<u>the study of the grammar</u> , history and structure of languages	لغويات
Halls of residence	<u>accommodation</u> provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
Motive	<u>reason for doing something</u>	دافع
Minority	<u>not many</u> , the opposite of majority	أقلية
Debts	<u>money you owe</u>	دين
Fees	<u>costs, charges</u>	رسوم
Financial	<u>relating to money</u>	مالي
Tuition	<u>teaching</u> , especially in small groups	تعليم
Optional	available as a <u>choice</u> / elective	اختياري

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is wealthy country that's economically and socially advanced.

- a. developed nation    b. tuition    c. contradictory    d. Halls of residence

2. Math's is a subject that you have to do, it's \_\_\_\_\_

- a. contradictory    b. compulsory    c. optional    d. Financial

3 You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's \_\_\_\_\_

- a. contradictory    b. compulsory    c. optional    d. Financial

4. Do you have English \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekend?

- a. contradictory    b. Debts    c. Fees    d. tuition

5. Those statements are on different sides of the argument, they are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. contradictory    b. compulsory    c. optional    d. Financial

6. You should study \_\_\_\_\_ if you're interested in learning about the legal system.

- a. Fine Arts    b. History    c. Physics    d. Law

7. Studying \_\_\_\_\_ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way.

- a. Linguistics    b. History    c. Physics    d. Banking and Finance

8. I'm good at Maths, and I feel that by studying \_\_\_\_\_ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

- a. Linguistics    b. History    c. Physics    d. Banking and Finance

9. I study \_\_\_\_\_ because I like learning about ancient and modern civilisations and how different cultures interacted in the past.

- a. Fine Arts      b. History      c. Physics      d. Law

10. I chose to study \_\_\_\_\_ because I want to begin a career in investment and I am interested in economics and the global market.

- a. Linguistics      b. History      c. Physics      d. Banking and Finance

**Body idiom**

get it off your chest	to <u>tell someone about something</u> that has been <u>worrying you</u>	اشكي همك لشخص آخر
get cold feet	to <u>lose your confidence</u> in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بآخر لحظة
play it by ear	<u>To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops</u>	تقرر كيف تتعامل مع الموقف خلال تطوره
keep your chin up	to <u>remain cheerful</u> in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	تفاؤل في الموقف الصعب
have a head for figures	to have a natural <u>mental ability for Maths / numbers</u>	امتلاك عقلية رياضية
put my back into it	<u>tried extremely hard</u> ; put a lot of effort into something	يبذل جهده ليحقق هدفه

1. I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll \_\_\_\_\_ at the last minute.

- a. get it off your chest      b. get cold feet      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

2. If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. get it off your chest      b. get cold feet      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

3. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. have a head for figures      b. get cold feet      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

4. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

- a. get it off your chest      b. keep your chin up      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

5. I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. get it off your chest      b. keep your chin up      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

6. I tried to learn swimming many times, but I \_\_\_\_\_ every time.

- a. get it off your chest      b. get cold feet      c. play it by ear      d. put my back into it

7. He gets full marks in mathematics he \_\_\_\_\_

- a. have a head for figures    b. get cold feet    c. play it by ear    d. put my back into it

8. One of the following sentences uses the idiom correctly.

- a. He solves the mathematical problems very fast he gets it of his chest.  
 b. He's still keeping his chin up despite all his health problems.  
 c. I wanted to do the parachute jump, but I played it by ear.  
 d. I don't study English at all , I put my back into it.

Subject categories	
Sciences	Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine
Arts and Humanities	Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History
Business	Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management Psychology, Nursing
Difficult to classify	Linguistics and Geography are more difficult to classify, because they involve elements of study from more than one category. For example, Linguistics involves scientific knowledge and critical theory

The **number of syllables** is in brackets after the word. The **syllable with the primary stress** is highlighted in bold.

secondary (4)      compulsory (4)      organisation (5)      development (4)  
 tuition (3)      achievement (3)      academic (4)      contradictory (5)

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## كلمات الوحدة السابعة

career advisor	<b>someone who</b> provides information to <b>help people to make choices about</b> their training and <b>work</b>	مستشار توظيف
circulation	<b>the movement of blood around the body</b> when it is pumped by the heart.	دورة دموية
concentration	<b>attention</b> , or attention span	تركيز
Dehydration	the state of having <b>drunk too little water</b>	جفاف
Diet	the kind of <b>food that a person or animal eats</b> each day	حمية
Diploma	either a <b>document showing</b> that someone has successfully <b>completed a course</b> of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	دبلوم
Master's degree	a period <b>of one or two years of study</b> which takes place <b>after</b> the completion of a <b>Bachelor's degree</b>	ماجستير
memory	someone's <b>ability to remember things</b> , places and experiences	ذاكرة
multitask	to <b>do several things at the same time</b>	متعدد المهام
multilingual	<b>speaking</b> , reading or writing in <b>more than two languages</b>	متعدد اللغات
nutrition	the process of <b>getting</b> the <b>right kind of food</b> for good health and growth	تغذية
PhD	a <b>doctorate</b> ; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	درجة دكتوراة
post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; <b>a second degree of Master's or PhD level</b>	طالب دراسات عليا
public university	a <b>university</b> that is <b>funded by</b> public means, through a <b>government</b>	جامعة حكومية
private university	<b>a university not operated by a government</b>	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	<b>someone</b> who <b>has not yet completed their first degree</b>	طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a <b>particular job</b> and the skills involved	مهني
simulator	any device or <b>system that simulates specific conditions</b> or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي
utterance	<b>something that is said</b> , such as a statement	قول / كلام
academic	connected with <b>education</b> , especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
immerse	to be <b>deeply involved in something</b> and spend most of your time doing it	منهمك
optional	available as a <b>choice</b> / elective	اختياري
compulsory	<b>obligatory; required</b>	اجباري
tailor made	<b>custom-made</b> ; made to fit exactly	صنع خصيصاً

online distance learning	a formalised <b>teaching</b> and learning system specifically designed to be carried out <b>remotely</b> by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
tuition	<b>teaching</b> , especially in small groups	تعليم
mother tongue	<b>The first</b> and the main <b>language</b> that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الأم
enrol	to officially arrange to <b>join</b> a school, university or course	ينضم / يسجل

1. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a \_\_\_\_\_ degree.

- a. bachelor    b. master    c. PhD    d. undergraduate

2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in \_\_\_\_\_ subjects like Maths.

- a. academic    b. vocational    c. postgraduate    d. undergraduate

3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. touter    b. vocational    c. postgraduate    d. undergraduate

4. My cousin is an electrician. he did a \_\_\_\_\_ course at a local training college.

- a. academic    b. vocational    c. postgraduate    d. undergraduate

5. All of the following are places and ways to study except one.

- a. online distance learning    b. private university    c. public university    d. degree

6. All of the following are Qualifications except one.

- a. university    b. diploma    c. Master's degree    d. PhD

7. All of the following are Types of courses except one:

- a. postgraduate    b. undergraduate    c. vocational    d. online distance learning

8. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. diet    b. dehydration    c. nutrition    d. memory

9. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to take regular breaks when revising.

- a. circulation    b. memory    c. concentration    d. beneficial

10. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. diet    b. dehydration    c. nutrition    d. memory

11. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. circulation    b. memory    c. concentration    d. beneficial

12. Zainab doesn't listen to music while she's working. that affects her \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. circulation    b. memory    c. concentration    d. beneficial

13. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. circulation    b. memory    c. concentration    d. beneficial

**Collocation**

do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يحافظ على لياقته
do a subject	Study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	ينظم جدول
make a start	Begin	يبدأ
take a break	Relax	يرتاح / يسترخي
make a difference	change something	يصنع الفرق ( يحدث تغيير )

14. To be healthy it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ exercise

- a. do                      b. draw up                      c. make                      d. take

15. You should \_\_\_\_\_ a time table before start studying.

- a. do                      b. draw up                      c. make                      d. take

16. It's a great feel when you \_\_\_\_\_ a difference to others.

- a. do                      b. draw up                      c. make                      d. take

17. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ some English followed by some maths and physics

- a. do                      b. make                      c. take                      d. draw

18. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. do exercise                      b. do a subject                      c. make a start                      d. take a break

19. If you send money to charity, you will \_\_\_\_\_ to a lot of lives.

- a. do exercise                      b. do a subject                      c. make a start                      d. make a difference

20. You look tired. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- a. do exercise                      b. do a subject                      c. make a start                      d. take a break

21. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. draw up a timetable                      b. do a subject                      c. make a start                      d. take a break

22. If you want to lose weight, you should \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

- a. do exercise                      b. do a subject                      c. make a start                      d. take a break

## كلمات الوحدة التاسعة

track record	all of a <b>person's or organisation's past achievements</b> , successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الانجازات
do a deal	to arrange an <b>agreement</b> in business	يعقد صفقة
qualifications	official <b>records of achievement</b> awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	تصافح
tell a joke	to <b>say</b> something to <b>make people laugh</b>	يقول نكتة
negotiate	to <b>discuss</b> something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
Export	<b>goods sold to another country</b>	صادرات
extraction	the process of <b>removing</b> and obtaining <b>something from something else</b>	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a <b>country's total output</b> of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
Import	<b>goods bought from other countries</b>	واردات
Reserve	<b>something kept back</b> or set aside, especially for future use	يحفظ   يخزن
fertiliser	a <b>substance</b> that is put on the land to <b>make crops grow</b>	سماد
agreement	an arrangement or <b>promise to do something</b> , made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to <b>be</b> the most <b>important feature of something</b>	يسيطر على
minerals	a <b>substance</b> that <b>is present in some foods</b> and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceuticals	companies which <b>produce drugs and medicine</b>	صناعات دوائية
knitwear	<b>clothing made from wool</b>	ملابس مجبوكة
Goods	<b>things</b> that are <b>produced</b> in order <b>to be sold</b>	بضائع
marketing	the <b>study of selling products</b> to the appropriate customer	التسويق
extensively	in a way to cover or <b>affect a large area</b>	ممتد
machinery	<b>machines</b> , especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a <b>big company</b> or a group of companies <b>acting together as a single</b>	يساهم

corporate	<u>organization</u>	
sales pitch	a <u>presentation</u> made by someone who is trying <u>to sell a product</u>	عرض تسويقي
target market	<u>people who are</u> identified as <u>possible customers</u>	السوق المستهدف
age group	a set of <u>people of similar age</u>	فئة عمرية
department store	a <u>large shop</u> that sells many different types of things	متجر كبير
package holiday	an <u>organized trip with everything included in the price</u> (travel, accommodation, food)	إجازة مغطاة التكاليف
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	قادر على إجابة أسئلة بتفاصيلها
eat out	eat away from home, especially in a restaurant	يأكل خارج المنزل
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة شخصية
make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يجري محادثة قصيرة

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you \_\_\_\_\_.

a. compromise      b. conflict      c. negotiate      d. patient

2. When you are ready for something, you are \_\_\_\_\_ for it.

a. compromise      b. prepared      c. negotiate      d. patient

3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a \_\_\_\_\_.

a. compromise      b. prepared      c. previous      d. track record

4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. compromise      b. conflict      c. negotiate      d. patient

5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to \_\_\_\_\_.

a. compromise      b. conflict      c. negotiate      d. patient

6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being \_\_\_\_\_.

a. compromise      b. conflict      c. negotiate      d. patient

7. people who are identified as possible customers are called \_\_\_\_\_.

a. package holiday      b. sales pitch      c. target market      d. age group

8. a set of people of similar age are called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. package holiday    b. sales pitch    c. target market    d. age group

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a large shop that sells many different types of things.

- a. package holiday    b. sales pitch    c. target market    d. department store

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product.

- a. package holiday    b. sales pitch    c. target market    d. department store

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation , food)

- a. package holiday    b. sales pitch    c. target market    d. age group

### Collocation

make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يجري محادثة قصيرة
cause offence	يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم إلى شركة
shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يطرح سؤال

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. make small talk    b. make a mistake    c. earn respect    d. shake hands

2. If you are polite, you won't \_\_\_\_\_ or upset anybody.

- a. make small talk    b. cause offence    c. earn respect    d. shake hands

3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always \_\_\_\_\_ it's often about the weather!

- a. make small talk    b. cause offence    c. earn respect    d. shake hands

4. Nasser has applied to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ where his father works.

- a. shake /hands    b. cause /offence    c. earn /respect    d. join / company

5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. make small talk    b. cause offence    c. earn respect    d. shake hands

6. There will be a chance for you to \_\_\_\_\_ about anything you don't understand.

- a. make small talk    b. cause offence    c. ask questions    d. shake hands

7. By working hard , you will \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of your boss.

- a. shake /hands    b. cause /offence    c. earn /respect    d. join / company

**Sentence stress:** The word in bold in each sentence indicates **the stress**. Say the sentences.

**How does the meaning of each sentence differ?**

- a. **I** retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.  
 b. I **retired** when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.  
 c. I retired when I was **60**, which was in 1999 CE.  
 d. I retired when I was 60, which was in 199**9** CE.

- a. It was I, not someone else, who retired.  
 b. I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired.  
 c. I was 60 when I retired, not another age.  
 d. It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s.

**Ibrahim is the English teacher at Raghadan High school this year.**

**The stressed word English emphasize that:**

- a. Ibrahim is the English teacher not awad.  
 b. English is the subject that he teaches not another subject.  
 c. Raghadan is the school not another school.  
 d. This year is the meant not the previous one.

The Goal in  
English



079 23 97 25 4

## كلمات الوحدة العاشرة

The words	English Meaning	بالعربي
Adaptable	<b>able to adapt</b> to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
Ambitious	<b>having</b> a strong <b>desire for success</b> or achievement	طموح
Attribute	a <b>quality or feature</b> that is considered to be good or useful ( <b>in a person</b> )	ميزة
Competent	<b>having enough skill</b> or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفو
Conscientious	<b>showing</b> a lot of <b>care and attention</b> (to a task)	متفاني
Curriculum Vitae	<b>CV</b> a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
Enclosed	<b>surrounded</b> , especially by a fence or wall	محاط بـ
Enthusiastic	<b>showing a lot of interest and excitement about something</b>	متحمس
fond of	<b>having an affection</b> or liking for someone or something	مغرم بـ
Full time	happening or <b>working for the whole of the working week</b> , and not only part of it	كامل الوقت
Headphones	a piece of <b>equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately</b> to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
Intern	<b>someone who works for a short time</b> in a particular job in order <b>to gain experience</b>	متدرب
Interpreter	someone who <b>translates spoken words</b> from one language into another	مترجم فوري
Keen	having or <b>showing eagerness or interest</b>	مهتم
Reference	<b>a person who provides information about your character and abilities</b>	معرف / واسطة P:
Regional	<b>relating to a particular region or area</b>	مناطقى (اقليمي)
Seminar	<b>a class</b> on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	ندوة
Surveyor	<b>person</b> whose job is to <b>measure the conditions of a building</b> or to record the details of an area of land	بحث مسحي (استبانة)
Voluntary	<b>done or given by choice</b>	متطوع



work experience	<u>a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place</u>	خبرة عمل
Rewarding	<u>giving personal satisfaction</u>	مكافئ
Secure	<u>safe</u> ; free from danger	آمن
Translation	<u>expressing of something in different language</u>	ترجمة
Concentration	<u>attention</u> , or attention span	تركيز
post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is <u>continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD</u> ; degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طالب دراسات عليا
Degree	<u>a qualification</u> that is given to you <u>when you</u> have successfully <u>completed a course of study</u>	درجة (جامعية)
Qualifications	official record of <u>achievement</u>	مؤهلات
Pensions	<u>money you save over your lifetime</u> to pay for you old age	رواتب تقاعدية
web inquiries	<u>online questions</u>	استفسارات على النت
Calculations	<u>maths; work with numbers</u>	حسابات
Recruiting	<u>finding suitable employees</u>	توظيف
Marketing	<u>promoting your product; finding customers</u>	تسويق

1. Please listen to the music through \_\_\_\_\_, so that you don't disturb anybody.

- a. floppy disk      b. headphones      c. tablet      d. PC

2. I have just read a \_\_\_\_\_ of a book by a Japanese author.

- a. interpretation      b. translation      c. seminar      d. career

3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also \_\_\_\_\_ councils.

- a. regional      b. Adaptable      c. public      d. privet

4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to \_\_\_\_\_ for us during conversations with foreigners.

- a. translate      b. translation      c. interpret      d. interpretation

5. Nada made a successful presentation at a \_\_\_\_\_ in Irbid last month.

- a. interpretation      b. translation      c. seminar      d. career

6. Doing volunteer work can be a very \_\_\_\_\_ experience.

- a. pensions    b. secure    c. rewarding    d. regional

7. Ali is thinking of \_\_\_\_\_ a course in Agriculture.

- a. getting    b. having    c. taking    d. seeing

8. I get a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ after a hard day's work.

- a. satisfaction    b. secure    c. ambitious    d. enclosed

9. Make sure your online passwords are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. satisfaction    b. secure    c. ambitious    d. rewarding

10. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- a. successful    b. responsible    c. ambitious    d. secure

11. My friend has just got a \_\_\_\_\_ at our local bank.

- a. job    b. work    c. career    d. recruiting

12. After a long \_\_\_\_\_, we managed to do a deal.

- a. agreement    b. meeting    c. recruiting    d. marketing

### Words followed by prepositions

work as	يعمل كـ	talk about	يتكلم عن
decide on	يقرر	ask about	يسأل عن
translate into	يترجم	good at	جيد في

1. Would you like to work \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher in a big school?

- a. about    b. as    c. at    d. in

2. We need to decide \_\_\_\_\_ a place to meet.

- a. about    b. on    c. at    d. in

3. Can you translate this Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ English for me, please?

- a. about    b. in    c. to    d. into

4. I'd like to talk \_\_\_\_\_ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!

- a. about    b. in    c. to    d. into

5. The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ our favourite books.

- a. about      b. in      c. to      d. into

6. My sister is really good \_\_\_\_\_ drawing and painting.

- a. about      b. in      c. at      d. into

## Curriculum Vitae

<b>Name</b>	Tareq Hakim
	Hisham Khatib
<b>Contact details</b>	5 North Street, Ajloun
	22 East Way, Irbid
<b>Work experience</b>	2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's 2012–2014: reporter for Medicine Today 2014–now: editor at a scientific journal
	2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company
<b>Qualifications and training</b>	Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)
	Degree in Physics (graduated 2009)
<b>Skills and achievements</b>	Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people
	I won Salesperson of the Year Award in 2013 CE.
<b>Personal attributes</b>	I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.
	I am a very competent worker. I am also adaptable.
<b>Reference</b>	Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school
	Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

1. Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Name      b. Reference      c. Contact details      d. Personal attributes

2. I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals.

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience      b. Skills and achievements  
c. Qualifications and training      d. Personal attributes

3. 2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience      b. Skills and achievements  
c. Qualifications and training      d. Personal attributes

5. I go camping and help people by running marathons

In the CV, the above given information represents one of the headings:

- a. Work experience      b. Skills and achievements  
c. Qualifications and training      d. Personal attributes

### Intonation:

a. How can I get work experience without getting a job first? (puzzlement)

b. Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work? (encouragement)

Wh- questions fall at the end.      Open-ended questions rise