

الحقيقة العلمية حول مكثف الأستاذ ساند و هيمش.

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة - توجيحي

# 'INTENSIVE'

## ENGLISH PAPERS

المراجعة المكثفة | الفصلين الدراسين الأول والثاني | طبعة مأونة 2023

مكثف مادة الإنجليزي

AWA2EL  
LEARN 2 BE

أ. ساند و هيمش

سأقوم بنشر الإجابة النموذجية لأوراق المكثف بملف مرفق.

# English Tenses

## 1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط

**KEYS:** often always usually sometimes every (each)... **No key** = V1(s)  
(Now/these days =V1) as a habit/fact **At** للمواعيد الثابتة (ظروف التكرار المنتهية بـ **ly**).....

(If...the Sun/The Earth /Water/the brain/Geography/ temperature/ trees/plants...)

S. + **V1** / **V1**(s / es / ies) + ....  
S. + doesn't/don't + Base...  
Does/Do + S. + Base...?

- **True.**

- **Always true.**

- **Fixed events in the future.**

- **Routine.**

حقائق علمية ومواعيد ثابتة وروتين

**Be:** is /are/am

V1 + **If** دائماً مع جملة الشرط

1. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot. (go)

2. Wood \_\_\_\_\_ on water. (float)

3. If you heat water to 100°C, it \_\_\_\_\_. (boil)

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the plants, they will die. (not, water)

5. Mr. Sa'ed Duhaimesh ----- as a teacher of English in Jordan. (is worked, work, works, is being worked)

**Passive:**

**O. + is / are / am+ V3**

## 2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

**KEYS:** Now at the moment This/These + **time** Nowadays Hurry up! Look! Listen! Watch out! still Don't ...! Be quiet! Sh! Be careful

S. + **is / are/ am** + Ving ....  
S. + is/are/am + not + Ving...  
Are/Is/Am + S. + Ving...?

-**At the moment of speaking.**

-**Temporary.** مؤقت

- **repeatedly in the present** + **always** بين فراغين

-**The future, where something has been planned.**

**انتبه!**

مع الأفعال الجامدة (غير المستمرة) التي لا تقبل **-ing** (نستخدم صيغة البسيط):

**STATIVE VERBS:**

like, love, see, have, know, be, think, understand ....

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow. (snow)

2. Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ heavily. We can't go outside. (rain)

3. These Students ..... always ..... about everything.

(is/complains, are/complaining, are/complained)

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a book now. (not, read)

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my friends tonight. (have)

## 3. Present perfect: المضارع التام

**KEYS:** just / recently / already بين فراغين lately / (yet) للسؤال والنفي so far never/ ever only

S. + has/ have + V3.  
S. + has /have + not + V3...  
Has/Have + S. + V3 ...?

-**Finished** but the consequences (results) are still in the present.

-**Was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.**

-**Discuss our experience up to the present. (achievements) إنجازات**

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ the sandcastle on the beach. (build)

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ Saleem since 2014 CE. (**know**)

3. I'm really tired. I've not recently \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (**sleep**)

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ any one as cheerful as Amal. (meet)

5. I can't read properly because I've \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses. (lose)

6. Have you ----- watching the film yet?

**Passive:**

**O. + has/have + been + V3**

(finishes, been finishing, finish, finished)

#### 4. Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

**KEYS:** {for/since/all} + time      How Long....?      look/seem/appear + adj.  
many/several times

S. + has/have + been + Ving.  
S. + has/have + not + been + Ving  
Has/Have + S. + been + Ving...?

**Unfinished actions.**  
**Continuous and repeated from the past until the present.**

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (paint)
2. They're out of breath. They have \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. (run)
3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ at the university for three years. (study)
4. Hatem looks tired. He ----- his science project all night.  
(has been doing, has been done, have been doing)

#### 5. Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

**KEYS:** Yesterday    in (2005)    ago    last + **time**    ancient    previous / (V2+thus+V2)  
in the past    (**when** he was a child    when they were 13    when I was younger)

S. + V2.  
S. + didn't + Base.  
Did + S. + Base...?

- **started and finished.** بدأ وانتهى بدون أثر  
- **was true for an extended period of time in the past.**  
- **A routine in the past.**

**V2** → ed /ied / d  
غير منتظم (حفظ)

1. After we had finished our dinner, we.....into the garden. (go)
2. When I was young I ..... to be a bus driver. (want)
3. She always ..... me in the past. (confuse)
4. Kamal ..... French when he was a child. (not, study)
5. They ..... ill last week. (be)
6. I ..... to the cinema last night. I was too tired.  
(doesn't go, don't go, didn't go, wouldn't go)

**Passive:**

**O. + was/were + V3**

#### 6. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

**KEYS:**      At this time last...    Yesterday at ....

was/were + ing    **when** + V2... suddenly      v2 + **while(as)** + was/were+ing

S. + was/were + Ving.  
S. + was/were + not + Ving  
Was/Were + S. + Ving...?

- **happened for a long time in the past.**  
- **was happening before and after another action in the past.**

أحداث متقاطعة:  
حدث قصير V2 قطع حدث كان مستمرا  
فعل قصير & فعل طويل

1. Yesterday at 8 P.M. I \_\_\_\_\_. (watch)
2. The boy fell down while he \_\_\_\_\_. (run)
3. I was reading a newspaper when the class \_\_\_\_\_.  
(begin, began, begun, beginning)
4. I was writing an email when my laptop\_\_\_\_\_ itself off.  
(switched, were switching, switches, was switching)
5. When I ----- the stamps, somebody called my name.  
(was buying, were buying, was bought, were bought)

## 7. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

**KEYS:** **V2** + (**After** **because** **by** + مؤشر واضح في الماضي) + **had + V3**

..... (**Before** **when** **by the time** **so**) .....

until already later recently as soon as never ..... نفس دلائل المضارع التام ولكن مع ماضي

S. + had + V3

S. + had + not + V3

Had + S. + V3...?

- Actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

1. By 1977, the government \_\_\_\_\_ two hospitals. (build)
2. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she \_\_\_\_\_. (pass)
3. By the end of 2011, my young sister \_\_\_\_\_ from the university. (graduate)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine before I went to bed. (have)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)
6. The days became colder after it \_\_\_\_\_.  
(snows, had snowing, had been snowed, had snowed)

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

**KEYS:** **since/for/all** + **time** How long? before because after

looked/appeared/seemed + adj. بوجود دليل واضح على الماضي مع نفس المؤشرات

S. + had + been + Ving.

S. + had + not + been + Ving.

Had + S. + been + Ving...?

- Actions that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

1. Everything was wet. It had \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. (rain)
2. Suleiman had an accident because he \_\_\_\_\_ for more than fourteen hours. (drive)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was so tired; she \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)
4. A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.  
B: Yes, I ..... for half an hour. (run)
5. Everything was wet. It had ..... for hours.  
(been rained, been raining, not been raining, not rained)

## 9. A Future [ Will]:

**KEYS:** **think** **hope** **maybe** **possible** **perhaps** **probably**

next... likely later soon today tonight tomorrow in the future forever  
the following I'm sure ...

S. + will + Base

S. + won't + Base

Will + S. + Base...?

- Predicting without evidence.

- Spontaneous decisions. ← (قرارات سريعة بدون تخطيط (تنبؤ))

مساعدة!  
عندما تتحدث الجملة عن:

promise, help, offers, requests,

threat, refusal = **will**

1. If you need help to find a job, I \_\_\_\_\_ you. (help)
2. Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ your school friends when you go to university? (miss)
3. Manal hopes that her sister \_\_\_\_\_ there on time tonight. (be)
4. Probably, Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ the club next week.  
(not, attend)

## 9. B Future [ Going to ]:

**KEYS:** plan (intentions) intend arranged decided because evidence  
conclude proof forever deduce tomorrow next... tonight, today night

S. + Be + going to + Base  
S. + Be + not + going to + Base  
Be + S. + going to + Base...?

**-Future plans.** ← تخطيط أو تنبؤ مع دليل  
**-Predictions with evidence.**

1. Fatima has decided to stay at home tonight, she \_\_\_\_\_ for her English exam. (study)
2. He rides that motorbike too much fast.  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ an accident. (have)
3. Sara intends to visit Italy next year.  
She is \_\_\_\_\_
4. The man doesn't intend to sell his car.  
The man is \_\_\_\_\_
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon. Look! It's cloudy. (rain)

\*Intend to = planning to

## 10. Future Continuous: المستقبل المستمر

**KEYS:** This time... **At** ... a.m./p.m. (During ...and...) (Between...and...)

**In** ten years' time In an hour / (I don't. /I can't. /Please! /Can I. After? مؤشر على المستقبل

S + will + be + Ving  
S + won't + be + Ving  
**Will** + S. + be + Ving...?

**- A continuous action in the future.** مستمر في المستقبل

1. What will we \_\_\_\_\_ in ten years' time? (do)
2. **Don't** phone me at seven. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my family. (have)
3. Next Monday, I \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job. (be, work)
4. I can't call my dad right now. He \_\_\_\_\_ the plane.  
It takes off **in** an hour. (be, board)
5. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ in two years' time? (you, do)
6. It ----- in Jordan next week.  
(will have rained, will be raining, rains, will be rained)

## 11. Future perfect:

**KEYS:** **By** +V1 المضارع البسيط (مؤشر مستقبل **for**) / (when, before, after, so, because...+ V1

S + will + have + V3  
S + won't + have + V3  
**Will** + S. + have + V3...?

**- completed by a particular time in the future.** حدث سي يكتمل في وقت محدد

Will not = won't

1. If they go to the movies on Saturday, she will \_\_\_\_\_ four movies this week. (see)
2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it by then. (finish)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ all your homework by 8 o'clock?  
(Have, do)
4. Twenty minutes from now, the workers will \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge. (complete)
5. In two years' time I ----- my university studies.  
(will have finished, will finish, will be finished, am finishing)

**Active: S. + V. + O.**

**Passive: O. + (Be + V3) + by + S.**

**Active:** Shakespeare wrote Hamlet. جملة المبني للمعلوم تبدأ بالفاعل

**Passive:** Hamlet was written by Shakespeare. جملة المبني للمجهول تبدأ بالمفعول به وفاعلها غير مهم

1. The thief ----- last night **by** the police.  
(is arrested , was arrested , were arrested , was arresting )
2. In the past, most letters ----- by hand, but these days they are usually typed.  
(wrote , were written , are written , was written )
3. They ----- basketball **since** 2013 CE.  
(have been playing , has been playing , have been played , has been played)
4. **For** several weeks, Hind's parents ----- a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival.  
(had been planning , has been planning , have been planned)
5. My mother **lost** her purse yesterday.  
She had ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.  
(been shopping , shopped , been shopped)
6. Next month, we will ----- in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!  
(have lived , be living , have been living)
7. **When** the summer **is** over, he **will** ----- everything he learned last year.  
(have forgotten , forget , be forgetting)
8. Did you ----- the film last night?  
(enjoy / enjoyed / enjoys)
9. Have you ----- watching the film yet?  
(finish / finishes / finishing / finished)
10. I ----- the house when she called suddenly.  
(are cleaning , were cleaning , is cleaning , was cleaning )
11. Jane will ----- all the work before Liza starts.  
(be doing , have done , do)
12. Will it still ----- this evening?  
(be snowing , have snowed , snowing)
13. Before Huda went to the library, she ----- her mother to prepare lunch.  
(has helped , have helped , had helped , was helping)
14. Next Monday, I will ----- in my new job.  
(be working , work , have worked , have been working)
15. Will you ----- all your homework by eight o'clock?  
(be doing , have done , have been doing , do)

16. Will you ----- us at the library this afternoon?  
(be meeting , have met , meet , meets)
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I will ----- it by then.  
(be finishing , have finished , finish , finishes)
18. Experts say that one day soon we ----- Smartphones to our skin!  
(will attach , attaches , are attaching , attached )
19. This time next month, they will ----- for their final exams.  
(be preparing , have prepared , prepare)
20. I had to go on a diet because I had ----- too much sugar.  
(been eating , ate , eaten , eats)
21. Amer slept deeply last night after he ----- for five hundred kilometers without a break.  
(has walked , have walked , had walked , had been walking)
22. How nice to sit down! I've ----- for three hours non-stop.  
(been walking , walked , walking)
23. Suzan had ----- about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.  
(been thinking , think , been thought)
24. A new vocational school has ----- recently in my area.  
(built , been built , been building , been being built)
25. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- .  
(are produced , was produced , were produced , is produced)
26. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.  
(sell , sold , are sold , were sold)
27. By the end of this school year, Mrs Nelson will ----- twenty years.  
(has taught , have taught , be teaching)
28. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.  
He ----- since 5 p.m.  
(has been studying , is studying , had studied , had been studying)
29. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will ----- at Queen Alia International Airport.  
(have arrived , be arriving , arrive , have been arriving)
30. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ----- .  
(will rain , is going to rain , is raining , rains )
31. Huda told me that she ----- all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.  
(had bought , buy , has bought )
32. Which one of the following describes predictions without evidence?  
**It will be a nice day tomorrow.**  
**Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain soon.**  
**She always hated me in the past.**
33. If I have enough time, I ----- to my parents every week.  
wrote , will write , write , would write
34. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years.  
will live / will be living / will have lived
35. A: I've decided to repaint this room. B: Oh, have you? What colour ----- it?  
(are you going to paint , you are going to paint , will you paint)

36. If you need to contact me next week, we'll ----- at a hotel in Aqaba.  
(stay , be staying , have stayed)
- 37 In three years' time, my brother ----- graduated from university.  
a. has      b. will have      c. is going to      d. will
38. Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.  
a. 're going to      b. 'll be      c. 're going      d. will have
39. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I ----- been looking forward to it since last year.  
(had / have / has)
40. Eid al-Fitr is a Muslim holiday that ----- the end of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month of fasting.  
A. mark      B. marks      C. marking      D. marked
41. Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.  
**While Ahmad.....**
42. Ali checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)  
**Ali had.....**
43. The students didn't write the answers in ink.  
**The answers.....**
44. When the summer is over, he will ..... everything he learned last year. (forget)
45. I wasn't hungry, because I ..... already ..... a big lunch. (eat)

## ● Reported Speech:

الكلام المنقول: هو الرجوع زمن للوراء بإجراء التغييرات وفقا للجداول التالية - حفظ الجداول:

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / they	you → him / her / them	your → his / her / their
we → they	us → them	our → their

### Time and place expressions \ demonstratives

today	that day	Ago	before
next x	the x after	This	that
last x	the x before	These	those
yesterday	the day before	tomorrow	the day after
here	there	now	then
tonight	that night	at this moment	at that moment

V1(s) / Base →	V2	didn't + Base	hadn't + V3
had	had had	was \ were	had been
had+ V3	had + V3	will	would
don't / doesn't + Base.	didn't + Base.	can	could
has \ have	had	may	might
is\ are\ am	was \ were	have to / has to	had to
V2	had + V3	must	had to
shall → should	could /might /going to / would ..... لا تتغير		



Samira: "We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

Samira said that .....

"We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week."

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

شرح مبسط للقاعدة

"I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He promised that .....

- |          |   |               |
|----------|---|---------------|
| I        | → | he            |
| will     | → | would         |
| my       | → | his           |
| tomorrow | → | the day after |
| my       | → | his           |

لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

He promised that he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals.

1. "On Facebook, you should only connect to people you know well."  
A. He said that on Facebook, they should only connected to people they knew well.  
B. He said that on Facebook, they should only connect to people they knew well.  
C. He said that on Facebook, them should only connect to people they knew well.  
D. He said that on Facebook, they should only connected to people them knew well.
2. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."  
He told me that .....
3. Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."  
Samir told .....
4. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."  
The teacher said that.....
5. "Tala was working on her application all evening."  
She said that.....
6. "Extracting shale oil is not very expensive."  
The experts informed that.....
7. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."  
The government announced that .....
8. "Nuclear plants can provide some of the country's power needs."  
They said that .....
9. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."  
The government announced that .....
10. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."  
He said that .....
11. "My favourite subject this year is English."  
Hussein told me that.....

12. "Our teacher told us to read an outside novel this week"

Noor said that.....

13. "I have some questions for you, Mona."

Nour told .....

**told** تتبع بمفعول به - اذا وجد اسم اخر الجملة بعد فاصلة يكتب بعد الفعل **told** ونبدأ الحل بعد **that**

14. "Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."\*

Huda told me .....

إذا وجدت الظروف الزمنية مثل Yesterday, tomorrow..... في بداية الجملة \_\_\_ عليك تحويلها ونقلها لآخر الجملة

15. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The students said .....

16. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that .....

17. "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Rami said that .....

18. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tariq said that .....

## ● Causatives:

القاعدة السببية تشبه المبني للمجهول (Passive) وفيها يتم طلب خدمة من شخص اخر.

الزمن المطلوب هو الماضي البسيط V2 لتصبح had

**Subject + had + Object + V3**

it them

I (asked someone to) fix my computer.

**I had my computer fixed. Or / I had it fixed.**

1. I asked someone to fix my computer.

- A. I had my computer fixed.
- B. I my computer had fixed.
- C. my computer I had fixed.
- D. my computer I fixed.

4. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves?

- A. No, we had them plant.
- B. No, we had them plants.
- C. No, we had them planted.
- D. No, we had them planting.

2. Maher didn't edit the article.

- A. He had it edited.
- B. He had it edit.
- C. He had it editing.
- D. He had it edits.

5. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself.

- A. I had it delivered.
- B. I had them delivered.
- C. I had him delivered.
- D. I had her delivered.

3. Bob ----- his teeth ----- last month; his smile looks great! (Whiten)

# ● Modals: حفظ

**not necessary to = don't have to / doesn't have to**

1. It **isn't necessary** to switch off the screen.

You ..... switch off the screen.

(don't have to , doesn't have to , didn't have to , don't has to)

**not allowed to = mustn't**

2. You **are not allowed to** touch this machine.

You \_\_\_\_\_

**recommendation / advice = should**

**If I were you, I would .....**

3. I think you **should** send a text message.

If \_\_\_\_\_

**perhaps = might**

4. **Perhaps** Issa's phone is broken. ☹️\*

Issa's phone \_\_\_\_\_

**passive with modals =** Modals + be + V3 (present)

Modals + have + V3 (past)

## ● Used to / Be Used to:

To describe things that are **familiar** or customary.

+ (S. + Be + used to + noun/pronoun/V-ing)

? Be + S + used to + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing + .....

- S + Be + not + used to + noun/ pronoun/ V-ing.....

**Keys:** now/normal/customary/accustomed/familiar/regularly...

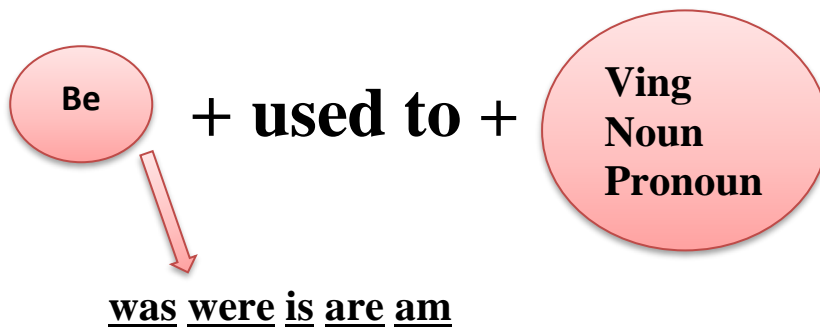
To describe **past habits** or past states that have now changed.

+ (S. + used to + Base)

? Did + S + use to + Base + .....

- S + didn't + use to + Base .....

**Keys:** but now/in the past/when I was.../stopped/changed ...



1. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

- A. I am used to getting up early to study now.      C. I am not used to getting up early to study now.  
B. I am used to get up early to study now.      D. I am used to getting up early to study in the past.

2. We've lived in the city a long time, so we ----- the traffic.

- A. used to      B. were used to      C. are used to      D. don't use to

3. I ----- like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

- A. was used to      B. am used to      C. used to      D. was use to

4. 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

5. Correct the mistake in the following sentence.

When you were younger, did you used to play in the park?.....

6. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.  
B. Are you used to living in Jordan yet. You've only been here for two months.  
C. You are used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.  
D. Are used to you living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

7. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not used to wear them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.  
B. I just got glasses this week, and I'm used to not wearing them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.  
C. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not use to wearing them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.  
D. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not used to wearing them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

8. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. I am used to writing stories very quickly when I was young.  
B. I used to write stories very quickly when I was young.  
C. I was used to write stories very quickly when I was young.  
D. I didn't used to write stories very quickly when I was young.

9. He ----- money to the poor these days.

- A. was used to giving      B. is used to giving      C. used to give      D. is used to give

10. Is Salma ----- to going to school early?

- A. used      B. use      C. not used      D. used to

11. When we were younger, we----- live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

- A. were used to      B. use to      C. used to      D. are used to

12. Where did they ----- to school?

- A. used to going      B. used to go      C. use to go      D. use going

13. What new activities ----- used to ----- now that you did not do in the past?

- A. are you / doing      B. are you / do      C. aren't you / doing      D. were you / did

14. What is the **function** of using **be used to** in the following sentence?

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

15. It was not normal for me in the past to get up early to study. احتياطاً

- I .....

- I .....

# ● Cleft Sentences:

Function: To emphasise certain pieces of information.

The **thing** which/ that ...

The **person** who/that ...

The **time** when ...

The **place** where ...

The way in which ...

+ ..... + Be + **Focus.**

It + Be + Focus + that + .....  
 الطريقة العامة

**When** = (which ... at ...) / at which

**Where** = (which ... in ...) / in which

1. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the Oud.

**The person** \_\_\_\_\_

**It** \_\_\_\_\_

**The thing** \_\_\_\_\_

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

Abd al-Rahman I \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.**

في هذه الجملة علينا تحويل صيغة المجهول للمبني للمعلوم

3. Omar spent all his money on books.

**It was**.....

4. Most Tawjihi students do the examinations in July.

**The month** .....

5. The English teacher took our class to the museum on Wednesday.

**The place** .....

6. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world. 🌟

**He has written many books, but it** .....

7. I like English most of all.

**The subject**.....

8. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

**It** .....

9. The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

**The year**.....

10. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

A. It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.

B. It was 11 a.m. which I stopped working.

C. It was 11:30 p.m. when I stopped working.

D. It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working at.

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

- A. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- B. The person who Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- C. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan does his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- D. The time when Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

### 12. Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

- A. It is Jabir ibn Hayyan that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- B. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan that also invent ink that can be read in the dark.
- C. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- D. It is Jabir ibn Hayyan that also invents ink that can be read in the dark.

### 13. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

- A. The thing which make travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- B. The thing who makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- C. The thing where makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- D. The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.

### 14. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. The architect of the tower is Ahmad Ben Basso, who began work in 1184 CE.
- B. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Basso, who began work in 1184 CE.
- C. The architect of the tower is Ahmad Ben Basso, which began work in 1184 CE.
- D. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Basso, when began work in 1184 CE.

### 15. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

- A. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- B. It was the journey which made the heat unpleasant.
- C. It is the heat which made the journey unpleasant.
- D. It is the joinery which made the heat unpleasant

## ● Relative Clauses:

Defining جمل وصل محددة

Essential information

No commas

ضمائر الوصل

**Who:** مع الفاعل العاقل → + Verb?

**that:** العاقل وغير العاقل

**Where:** للمكان

**N. + Whose + N.:** تستعمل للملكية (العاقل/غير العاقل)

**When:** للزمان

**Which:** لغير العاقل → + noun or verb

\*ضمائر الوصل لها نفس المعنى ← الذين/الذي / اللواتي / التي ...

, non-defining جمل وصل غير محددة

Additional information

Has commas

London is a huge city. It's the capital of the U.K.

London, \_\_\_\_\_.

**who**

**which**

**where**

**when**

1. A mathematician is **someone** ..... works with numbers.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are **subjects** ..... are studied by mathematicians.
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned **word** ..... means 'doctor'.
4. A chemist is a **person** ..... works in a laboratory.
5. The stars and planets are **things** ..... astronomer's study.
6. The **person** ..... is believed to be responsible for the design of the **tower**, ..... was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah.
7. It was the month of **Ramadan** ..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
8. What did you do with the **money** ..... your mother lent you?
9. The **man**, ..... father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
10. She could beat adults in **memory games** ----- involved numbers.

**(where, when, which)**

11. He is now a PhD student **in India** ----- he is doing high level research.
12. **My students**, ----- are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.
13. **The walls and huge corner towers of the castle**, ----- was built ----- the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing

**A. when / at**

**B. which / in**

**C. when / in**

**D. which / at**

# ■ COMPARISONS:

Comparisons:	Adj.	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable: مقطع واحد <b>-er... than</b> <b>the..... est.</b>	small hot safe	smaller (than) hotter (than) safer (than)	the smallest... (of/in) the hottest... (of/in) the safest... (of/in)
Two or more syllables: مقطعين وأكثر <b>(more / less) ... than</b> <b>the (most / least) ... of / in</b>	serious amazing	more serious (than) more amazing (than)	the most serious (of/in) the most amazing (of/in)

1. The kitten is .....than the puppy. (**cute**)
2. The first comedian was the .....of all. (**funny**)
3. Old teachers are.....than new teachers. (**crabby**)
4. My sister sang .....than Amanda did. (**beautifully**)
5. Yesterday was .....day of the year so far. (**cold**)
6. She's .....person I know. (**lucky**)
7. ----- football team in Europe is Juventus F.C.  
**D. the more successful    C. the most successful    B. more successful than    A. the less successful**
8. The North is .....the South.  
**A. the richest    B. richer than    C. richer that    D. the richer**

9. In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.

**In a basketball match there aren't.**.....

10. Ali eats Chocolate more than his brother.

**Ali's brother** .....

11. Climbing is a more dangerous sport than swimming.

**Swimming is not** .....

12. Amman is more peaceful than Milan.

**Milan** .....

13. Laila's new car isn't as nice as her old one.

**A. Laila's new car is worse than her old one.**

**B. Laila's new car is better than her old one.**

**C. Laila's new car isn't worse than her old one.**

**D. Laila's new car is nicer than her old one.**

14. The cheapest thing in the shop is fish.

**A. The less expensive thing in the shop is fish.**

**C. The least expensive thing in the shop is fish.**

**B. The least expensive thing in the shop isn't fish.**

**D. The most expensive thing in the shop is fish.**

15. Sandy does not study as diligently as she did in the past.

**Sandy studied in the past more diligently than she studies in the present.**

**Sandy** .....

16. Electric cars are more economic than Hybrid cars.

**Hybrid cars aren't** .....

17. No one else in the team plays better than he does.

**He plays** .....

18. Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight.

**Losing weight is** .....

19. Maths is the most studied subject.

**Chemistry and Computer** .....

20. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths.

**Students like doing Maths** .....

21. Neither Biology nor Chemistry is as popular as Physics.

**Physics**.....

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

**English children**.....

23. Nothing is more important than making notes in lectures.

**Making notes in lectures** .....

24. My watch is less attractive than yours.

**My watch**.....

25. Football is more popular than Basketball.

**Basketball** .....

26. The tomato soup was not as delicious as the mushroom soup.

**The tomato soup**.....

27. He was..... thief of all.

**A. clever**

**B. the cleverest**

**C. the cleverer**

**D. cleverer than**



Wh / How S. + V. ...? سؤال طويل

if / whether S. + V. ...? سؤال قصير

# INDIRECT QUESTIONS ?

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

Whether ..... or .....

**Mind + ...V<sub>ing</sub>** بعد هذا الفعل

Function: To asking Formally or Politely.

do / does / did انتبه احذف الفعل المساعد

1- Has your best friend sent you an email recently?

**Could you possibly explain.....?**

2- Will you open the door?

**Do you mind.....?**

3- Can you carry this bag for me?

**Do you mind.....?**

4- What kind of music does your sister like?

**Could you tell me.....?**

5- What time does the garage open?

**Do you know .....**

6- How much do two tickets cost?

**Have you any idea.....?**

7- Why can't you come in to work?

**Would you mind telling me.....?**

8- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

**Do you know.....?**

9- Did Amanda call John yesterday?

**Can you tell me .....**

10- Please help me to plan my revision.

**Do you mind.....?**

11. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

**Could you tell me.....?**

12- Please tell me where you found that information.

**Do you mind.....?**

13- Does the exam start at ten **or** half past ten?

**Do you know .....**

14- Who is the Arabic teacher?

**Could you possibly tell me.....?**

15. What should I do on the day before the exam?

**Could you explain.....?**

16. How did you draw up this timetable?

**Could** .....

17. Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are?

**Do you know** .....

18. Have I passed my exam **or** not?

**Do you know** .....

19. Do you know whether there's a postbox near here, please?

A. Is there a postbox near here, please?

C. Is there a postbox near here, please.

B. There is a postbox near here, please?

D. is there a postbox near here, please?

للتذكير - ترتيب السؤال في اللغة الإنجليزية مهم للتحويل العكسي (ارجاع الجملة لأصلها)

السؤال (Wh-Q / How) + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb?

20. Can you tell me if he will have finished the report by tonight?

**Will** .....

ارجاع الجملة للأصل مقترح

21. Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?

**Why** .....

# Impersonal passive

Function: A **formal way** of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

**say/think/believe/claim/prove + that:** ما يميز القاعدة

ACTIVE: S. + V. + **that** + S. + V.

IMPERSONAL: **It** + Be + V3 + **that** + No CHANGE

**O.** + Be + V3 + **to** + Base

People **say** that children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الأولى → **It is said that** children are afraid of ghosts.

الطريقة الثانية → **Children are said to** be afraid of ghosts.

v.

v.

1- People **think that** they first **move** to the UK.

It \_\_\_\_\_

They \_\_\_\_\_

v.

v.

2- We **believe that** John **can beat** illness.

It \_\_\_\_\_

John \_\_\_\_\_

3. We **are claimed** to remember things we hear in our sleep.

They .....

نقوم بإرجاع المفعول به لمكانه الطبيعي بعد **that**

**They claim** that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

ارجاع الجملة لحالتها الأصلية (التحويل العكسي)

وجود كلمة جديدة (الفاعل) أول الجملة.

**that** ⇐ **to**

نعكس **Active** الى **passive (Be+V3)** حسب زمن الجملة كما درست سابقا، انتبه جيدا لزمن الجملة.

**believe / believes** ⇐ **is believed**

**believed** ⇐ **was believed**

**has / have believed** ⇐ **has / have been believed**

4. English is believed to be the most widely spoken language.

**People** .....

5. It has been reported that it was Peter who caused the accident.

**Police have** .....

6. The lady is claimed to be the landlord.

**People** .....

7. The thief is claimed to be a boy.

**The police claim** .....

8. People claim that **education** will change our behaviour.

**Education** .....

9. Experts **have proved** that exercise is good for concentration.

**It** .....

**Exercise** .....

10. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.

**Working in groups** .....

11. Mr. Brown is believed to own a lot of lands in the north.

**People believe that** .....

انتبه للفاعل إذا كان مفرداً نضع لنهاية الفعل + **s/es/ies** في زمن المضارع البسيط.

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

**Eating almonds** .....

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

**People believe that** .....

14. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

**It** .....

15. They believe that he is leaving soon.

**He** .....

# Wish = If only

القاعدة تستخدم فقط في زمن الماضي!

Impossible to happen → Present = V2 / didn't + Base.

Regrets → Past = had+V3 / hadn't + V3.

## Feelings / regret / advice = had/hadn't +V3

Advice: [should]

Feelings: ill, hungry, sad, cold, lost...

regret= hadn't / regret not=had

1. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only \_\_\_\_\_ . Very well / good → better

Answer: If only they had played better.

2. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ .

Answer: hadn't forgotten it / hadn't left it at home.

3. I couldn't understand anything. I wish I ----- French.

(had studied , hadn't studied , have studied , haven't studied)

4. I don't have much money. I wish I ----- a rich man.

(are , aren't , weren't , were)

5. The doctor advised me not to eat so many sweets.

I wish.....

6. I feel ill. I wish I ----- so many sweets!

A. had not eaten B. did not eat C. do not eat D. hasn't eaten

7. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I.....

8. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.

If.....

9. Ali is not good at PlayStation games.

If only he.....

10. I regret not going to the stadium with my friends.

I wish.....

11. I don't know the answer.

I wish.....

12. We aren't old enough.

If only.....

13. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday.

If only it .....been cooler. (is / has / had / was)

14. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.

If only it \_\_\_\_\_ larger oil reserves. a. has b. have c. had d. had had

15. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ taller! a. is b. were c. wasn't d. had been

16. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. ☹️

I wish \_\_\_\_\_ listened to him.

17. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.  
 A. If only she had a map.                      C. If only she had had a map.  
 B. If only she has had a map.                D. If only she has a map.
18. Sultan forgot to do his science homework.  
 A. If only he hasn't forgotten to do it.        C. If only he had forgotten to do it.  
 B. If only he hadn't forgotten to do it.        D. If only he has forgotten to do it.
19. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.  
 I wish.....
20. I regret not getting up earlier.  
 If only.....
21. I am very hungry!  
 A. I wish I hadn't eaten before I went to the conference.  
 B. I wish I have eaten before I went to the conference.  
 C. I wish I had eaten before I went to the conference.  
 D. I wish I had been eaten before I went to the conference.

## Conditionals (If Clauses):

### Zero:

Facts. ثوابت

If + S. + **V1**-----, S. + **V1**-----.

### First: (محتمل (تجارب شخصية)

Future-outcomes.

If + S. + **V1**-----, S. + **will Base** -----.

### Second:

Advice. نصيحة

If + S. + **V2**-----, S. + **would Base** -----.

**If I were you, I would .....**

### Third: خيال

To imagine past situations.

If +S. + **had+v3**-----, S. + (would/might/could) +have+v3.

+, - → -, +    +, + → -, -    -, - → +, + ...

1. Water turns to ice if the temperature ----- below zero.  
 A. falls            B. fall            C. filled            D. will fall
2. If you are successful, it ----- a secure and rewarding job.  
 A. is                B. are            C. will be            D. would be
3. If I were not in debt, I ----- my job.  
 A. quit            B. will quit            C. would quit            D. quitted
4. If I ----- free after school, I will go to the library for revision.  
 A. was            B. were            C. am                D. is
5. If Maha doesn't follow a strict diet, she ----- much weight soon.  
 (gains , will gain , would gain)
6. If the weather gets worse, they----- the competition.  
 (postpone , would postpone , will postpone)

7. Majida will pass the exam if she ----- scared.

(doesn't feel , didn't feel , hadn't felt )

Unless = If + not ! انتبه! ■

8. If you **don't have** a language degree, you **will not be able to become** an interpreter.

- A. Unless you have a language degree, you won't be able to become an interpreter.
- B. Unless you don't have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter.
- C. Unless you have a language degree, you will be able to become an interpreter.
- D. Unless you have a language degree, you wouldn't be able to become an interpreter.

■ = سؤال وزاري سابق

9. Plants die if they ..... enough sunlight. (not, get)■

10. The bus is late. If it ..... soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive)■

11. Water turns to ice **if** the temperature ..... below zero. (fall)

12. If it ..... we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)■

13. ~~Even if~~ it ....., we will have a tour next month. (snow)

14. I didn't see her at the party. I wanted to speak to her about the vacation. ●\*

(If, might/not)

15. You introduced her to me some months ago, that's why we became friends.

(If, would/ not)

16. I would have got the job if I had had some experience. (because)

17. If you had done the course, you would have had enough experience to apply for the job. (so)

18. If the teacher ..... tired, he could have come with us. (not, be)

19. Because the book is too expensive, I won't buy it.

Provided that.....

20. I didn't sleep better the night before the exam, so I didn't concentrate better.

If I .....

21. You should practise the presentation several times. (were).

If.....

22. Unless it rains, we will have a picnic.

If.....

23. You introduced her to me some months ago, that's why we became friends. (could, not)

24. You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

Why .....

25. You should do a lot of research. (would)

If .....

## اختبار شامل لقواعد الفصليين MIX

1. You should study hard in order to pass your exams.

**If** \_\_\_\_\_

2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it by then. (**finish**)

3. Somebody has found my missing watch.

**My** \_\_\_\_\_

4. Juliet prepared herself well, and then she went to the party.

**After Juliet has prepared herself well, she went to the party.**

**After Juliet have prepared herself well, she has gone to the party.**

**After Juliet had prepared herself well, she went to the party.**

**After Juliet prepared herself well, she had gone to the party.**

5. Ibn Bassal achieved many things such as A Book of Agriculture.

**One of the many things** \_\_\_\_\_

6. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

**The truth** \_\_\_\_\_

7. People have been using smartphones since they ..... in the early 2000s. (**invent**)

8. Laila regrets not going to school when she was young.

**She wishes** .....

9. They claim that a difficult experience makes you stronger.

**A difficult experience** .....

10. Do I have to add some herbs to the soup?

**Do you mind** .....

11. A form of sign language ..... by de l'Épée. (**develop**)

12. Are they going to visit Turkey next Sunday?

**Do you know** .....

13. I didn't have a phone, so I wasn't able to type any messages.

..... (**wish**)

14. We will have a tour next month **unless** it----- . (**snow**)

15. A new bridge has ----- recently in Amman.

(**established** , **been established** , **establishes** , **been being established**)

16. Khaled is not good at chess.

He wishes he ----- smarter! (**Be**)

17. If only I ----- English better when I was younger. (**learn**)

18. Do you mind ----- me in the homework? (**help**)

**19. Staying at home is more comfortable than going on holiday abroad.**

A. Going on holiday abroad isn't more comfortable than staying at home.

B. Going on holiday abroad isn't as comfortable as staying at home.

C. Going on holiday abroad is the most comfortable of staying at home.

D. Going on holiday abroad is the less comfortable than staying at home.

**20. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.**

A. It hasn't been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

B. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

C. It has been proved that exercise was good for concentration.

D. Exercise has been proved that exercise was good for concentration.

# DERIVATION

- ful wonderful, beautiful, grateful, peaceful
- less fearless, homeless, hopeless, useless, penniless
- ly slowly, daily, yearly, honestly, simply
- ment encouragement, establishment, movement
- ness awareness, happiness, darkness
- al personal, formal
- ian Jordanian, electrician, African
- ance, ence resistance, permanence
- ate fortunate
- en wooden, awaken, shorten
- er, or translator, runner, teacher, actor
- ic Islamic, classic, comic, organic
- ion, tion, ation, ition construction, celebration, expedition
- ish English, childish, foolish, selfish, British
- ive, ative, itive creative, primitive, productive, passive
- ise, ize fossilize, computerize, specialise, advertise
- ous, ious courageous, dangerous, gracious, fabulous
- y, ity probability, fuzzy, cloudy, rainy, windy, tasty
- able/-- ible credible, drinkable, portable, flexible, noticeable, sensible
- age baggage, village, postage
- hood brotherhood, childhood, neighbourhood
- dom boredom, freedom, kingdom
- ism capitalism, Marxism, socialism
- ist capitalist, Marxist, socialist
- ry entry, ministry, robbery
- ee, eer referee, employee, trustee, retiree, engineer
- ant, ent important, innocent, reliant
- s (plural - اسم) planets
- (ing) process: (مصدر أو عملية) laughing, swimming moving, reading
- ed (past tense) baked, visited

**ADV. → ADJ. → N. → V.**

يلحق الصفة اسم ويتبع الاسم فعل ويأتي بعد الفعل اسم والظرف يقوي الفعل.

وفقا لتركيب الجملة العادية في اللغة: **S. + V. + O**

ملحوظة: يوجد بعض المقاطع والكلمات المشتركة يجب حفظها، ومحاولة ترجمة الجملة.

**Adv. - ly = adj. successfully - ly = successful.**

## Endings

### الصفات

- ful
- ble
- ing
- al
- ent / --ant
- y
- ish
- ic
- ive
- ian
- less
- ous / -- ious
- ese
- ed

### الاسماء

- ment
- nce
- dom
- ee / --eer
- er / or
- hood
- ism / --ist
- ity / --ty
- ry
- ness
- ship
- ion
- age

### الافعال

- ate
- en
- ify
- ise / --ize

### الظرف

- ly / --ally
- ward
- wise



هذه الصفحة تلخص القواعد وتيسّطها عند المراجعة

## 1. THE ADJECTIVE

- قبل الاسم لوصفه + N. \_\_\_\_\_
- بشرط أن يكون فعل رئيسي / To be + \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد الظرف مع الانتباه لبعد الفراغ. is/were... + (Ly) + \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد مكثرات الصفة. so/more/very... + \_\_\_\_\_
- المقارنات more/less... than/ as ... as /the most, the least ...+ \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. THE NOUN

- بعد الصفات اسم. adj. + \_\_\_\_\_
- يمكن تكرار الصفات عند وجود الاسم adj. + adj. + \_\_\_\_\_
- فاعل. \_\_\_\_\_ + V. + O.
- م. به S. + V. + \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد أدوات التعريف والتنكير a, an, the..... + \_\_\_\_\_
- انتبه لوجود اسم بعد الفراغ the + adj. + \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد حروف الجر on, from, with, of...+ \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد صفات الملكية my, your, our, their, his, her, its/ s', 's + \_\_\_\_\_
- بعد صفات الإشارة this, that, these, those... + \_\_\_\_\_
- تكرار الاسم ليقوم الاسم الأول بوصف الثاني - اسم مركب N. + N.

## 3. THE VERB

- المصدرية بمعنى لكي (to) / (not to) + \_\_\_\_\_
- Modals + Base must/will/ would/could/should.... + \_\_\_\_\_
- الفعل الرئيسي بين اسمين S. + \_\_\_\_\_ + O.
- do, does, don't, doesn't, didn't + \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. THE ADVERB

- بداية الجملة مع فاصلة, .....
- بين فعلين مساعد ورئيسي (Helping) V + **ly** + (Main) V
- جملة مكتملة العناصر S. + V. + O. + **ly**
- S. + **ly** + V. + O.
- is/was.... + **...ly...** + Adj.

Adv. – ly = adj.

s.      adv.      v.      o.      × \_\_\_\_\_  
Children usually enjoy ....., never mind if it is of any use.

يبدع

مبدع

الابداع

ابداعي

A. create

B. creative

C. creation

D. creatively

الجملة ينقصها مفعول به وهو الاسم استبعد B

الظرف الزمني موجود استبعد D

الفعل موجود استبعد A

## 48 سؤال عن الاشتقاق --- مهم جداً

1. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- century.  
(**nine** , **ninth** , **ninthly**)
2. Salma has done her best to **be** ----- in Spanish.  
(**fluent, fluency, fluently**)
3. They used to have to consult **a** private ----- who was likely not to have a medical degree.  
(**practise, practitioner, practical**)
4. The combination is hard **to** ----- at first.  
(**harmonise, harmonious, harmony**)
5. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century.  
(**origin** , **originate** , **original** , **origins**)
6. My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather.  
(**inherit** , **inheritance** , **inherent** , **inherited**)
7. Have you seen Nasser's ----- of postcards? He's got hundreds!  
(**collect** , **collection** , **collective** , **collectively**)
8. The ----- of oil made some countries rich.  
(**discover** , **discovery** , **discovered** , **discoverable**) **N.**
9. Al-Kindi is a true polymath, working in all kinds of ----- **and** scientific fields.  
(**collect** , **collection** , **collective** , **collectively**)
10. Some types of soil are more ----- than others.  
(**produce** , **productive** , **production** , **productising**)
11. Who was the most ----- writer of the twentieth century?  
(**influences** , **influence** , **influential** , **influentially**)
12. Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous ----- textbook ever.  
(**medicine** , **medical** , **medically** , **meditative**)
13. The ----- of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous.  
(**influence** , **influential** , **influentially** , **influencing**)
14. What is the most useful ----- for human beings?  
(**inventive** , **invent** , **invention** , **inventively**)
15. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in ----- science.  
(**medicine** , **medical** , **medically** , **medicines**)
16. Al-Kindi made **many** important mathematical -----.  
(**discover, discovered, discovery, discoveries**)
17. The life ..... figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.  
(**expect** , **expectancy** , **expected** , **expectantly**)
18. The boy caught the prince's attention with his ----- - a prosthetic limb for his father.  
(**inventive** , **invent** , **invention** , **inventively**)
19. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the -----.  
(**appendage** , **append** , **appends** , **appendicle**)
20. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.  
**operational / operate / operations / operation**
21. When do you..... to receive your test results?  
**expect / expectancy / expectantly / expected**

22. The graduation ceremony was a very ----- occasion for everyone.  
(**memory / memorise / memorable / memories**)
23. We should raise ----- of the possible dangers of the new technology in computer.  
(**aware / awareness / warning / warn**)
24. There are a few ----- schools in Jordan which train students some for practical jobs.  
(**vocation , vocational , vocationally , vacationless**)
25. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.  
(**responsibility , response , responsible , responding**)
26. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you've learnt.  
(**revision , revise , revised , revisional**)
27. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of -----.  
(**dehydrate , dehydration , dehydrated**)
28. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a----- .  
(**recommend , recommendation , recommended**)
29. Finnish students attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other ----- nations.  
(**development , developed , develop , developers**)
30. Congratulations! Not many people ----- such high marks.  
(**achievement , achievable , achieve**)
31. I have just read a ----- of a book by a Japanese author.  
(**translate , translation , translated , translator**)
32. Facebook's accounts have to be ----- by their users.  
(**security , secures , secured , securer**)
33. If you work hard, I'm sure you will ----- .  
(**success , successful , succeed**)
34. He has his old ----- hand back.  
(**artificial, artifice, artificially, artiste**)
35. It's amazing to watch the ----- of a baby in the first year of life.  
(**develop , development , developed**)
36. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** -----, please?  
(**advise , advice , advisors , advices**)
37. The English teacher has many ----- in Literature Spot.  
(**achieve , achievable , achievements , achievement**)
38. Again hospital treatment is necessary to ----- these effects.  
(**neutralise, neutral, neutrally, neutralising**)
39. Fear gets you in touch with your own -----; death is the most potent fear.  
(**mortality, mortal, mortally, mort liable**)
40. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century.  
(**origin, originally, original, originate**)
41. Adeb rightly deserves his ----- as one of the youngest inventors in the world.  
(**repute, reputation, reputed, reputational**)
42. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a -----.  
(**prescribe, prescription, prescriptive, prescriptively**)
43. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all ----- treatments.  
(**medical, medicate, medically, medicines**)

44. Some types of soil are more ----- than others.  
(produce, productive, production, productively)
45. The products are ----- in quality.  
(variable, vary, variation, varies)
46. When a person has an ----- disease, he is usually isolated.  
(infection, infectious, infectiously, infect)
47. Students ----- to receive their results very soon.  
(expect, expectation, expectancy, expectantly)
48. Some people wonder what would happen if criminals managed to ----- their passwords and security settings.  
(accessibly, accessible, access, accessibility)

## Answers:

1- ninth	2- fluent	3- practitioner	4- harmonise	5- original	6- inheritance
7- collection	8- discovery	9- collective	10- productive	11- influential	12- medical
13- influence	14- invention	15- medical	16- discoveries	17- expectancy	18- invention
19- appendage	20- operations	21- expect	22- memorable	23- awareness	24- vocational
25- responsible	26- revise	27- dehydration	28- recommendation	29- developed	30- achieve
31- translation	32- secured	33- succeed	34- artificial	35- development	36- advice
37- achievements	38- neutralise	39- mortality	40- original	41- reputation	42 prescription
43 medical	44 productive	45 variable	46 infectious	47 expect	48 access

49) When reading books about ..... and language learning it is important to remember that the field is still relatively young.

- A. multilingualism      B. multilingual      C. multilingually      D. multilinguals

50) It's amazing to watch the ..... of a baby in the first year of life.

- A. develop      B. development      C. developer      D. developed

51) If you work hard, I'm sure you will .....

- A. success      B. succeed      C. successful      D. successfully

52) Don't talk to the driver. He must.....

- A. concentrating      B. concentration      C. concentrated      D. concentrate

53) The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the ..... of the environment.

- A) sustain      B) sustainability      C) sustained      D) sustainably

54) Vitamins and minerals from fruits and vegetables will make your body ..... from certain illnesses.

- A) immunise      B) immune      C) immunisation      D) immunity

55) Arabic mathematicians learned to manipulate polynomials, to solve certain ..... equations, and more.

- A) algebraist      B) algebraic      C) algebraically      D) algebras

56) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a .....

- A) prescription      B) prescribe      C) prescriptive      D) prescriptively

57) The event was well ----- all over town.

- A) publicised      B) public      C) publicise      D) Publicly

# مادة الخطب

## Using Rhetorical Devices حفظ الأساليب البلاغية - الأمثلة التالية هي المطلوبة فقط

<b>Simile -</b>	Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal. - Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.
<b>Metaphor -</b>	The world will be at your fingertips.
<b>Onomatopoeia -</b>	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
<b>Personification -</b>	Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

### Colour Idioms

<b>red-handed</b>	<b>in the act of doing something wrong.</b>
<b>see red</b>	<b>to be angry.</b>
<b>white elephant</b>	<b>a useless possession.</b>
<b>feel blue</b>	<b>to feel sad.</b>
<b>have the green light</b>	<b>permission. Go ...</b>
<b>out of the blue</b>	<b>Unexpectedly/ apparently from ....</b>

collocations	
urban planning	carbon footprint
public transport	negative effect
biological waste	economic growth

Phrasal Verbs	Arabic
know <b>about</b>	يُعرف عن
connect <b>with</b>	يتصل مع
turn <b>on</b>	يشغل
give <b>out</b>	يعرّف
fill <b>in</b>	يعطي معلومات
take place	يحدث
wake up	يستيقظ
settle down	يستقر
meet up	يقابل
look around	يتجول
get started	يبدأ

Synonyms	
artificial	prosthetic
apparatus	equipment
fund	sponsor
arithmetic	calculations

collocations	
catch	someone's attention
get	an idea
take	an interest in.
spend	time
attend	a course

ask	questions
shake	hands
earn	respect
join	a company
cause	offence
taking	a course
got	a job

**Mathematician:**  
arithmetic/calculations/geometry

**Medical matters:**  
disabilities/symptoms/allergies

**People:**  
astronomer/polymath/physicist

definition	collocating phrases
write a schedule	draw up a timetable
keep fit	do exercise
<b>begin</b>	<b>make a start</b>
relax	take a break
study	do a subject
change something	make a difference

FUNCTIONS	
<b>Consequence or results</b>	in this way... as a consequence, ... <b>therefore...</b>
<b>Opposition or Contrasting</b>	<b>however, ...</b> <b>whereas...</b> <b>despite.</b> although, ... on one hand, ... on the other hand, ... in spite of this, ... on the contrary, ... conversely, ...
<b>Addition or Continuation</b>	<b>Furthermore...</b> likewise, one reason for this is. in addition,

work	as
decide	on
ask + talk	about
translate	into
good	at

**Body Idioms:****مصطلحات جسدية**

get cold <b>feet</b>	to <b>lose your confidence</b> in something at the last minute .
get it off (your) <b>chest</b>	to <b>tell</b> someone about something that has been worrying you.
have a <b>head</b> for figures	to <b>have a natural mental ability</b> for Maths/ <b>numbers</b> .
keep your <b>chin</b> up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations.
put (my) <b>back</b> into it	to <b>put a lot of effort</b> into something.
play it by <b>ear</b>	to decide <b>how to deal</b> with a situation as it develops.

WORD	Meaning
halls of residence سكن جامعي	accommodation.
motive حافز	reason for doing something.
minority أقلية	not many.
fees رسوم	costs/ charges
debt دين	money you owe
financial مالي	relating to money

DO	MAKE
business	mistake
subject	Small talk
exercise	offence
homework	start

**Difference in meaning?**

- <b>Share ideas:</b> يشارك	giving ideas to others
- <b>Compare ideas:</b> يقارن	discussing ideas are similar or different.
- <b>Create a website:</b> ينشأ موقع	constructing a website
- <b>Contribute to a website:</b> يساهم بموقع	offering your writing to a website.
- <b>Research information:</b> بحث معلومات	using many sources to find the information.
- <b>Present information:</b> تقديم معلومات	giving the results of your research.
- <b>Monitor what is happening:</b> يواكب	you know and following the developments.
- <b>Find out what is happening:</b> يكتشف	you don't know and you want to discover.
- <b>Give a talk to people:</b> خطاب	you prepared a speech
- <b>Talk to people:</b> حديث	an informal discussion.
- <b>Show photos:</b> يعرض صور	you show people photos in person.
- <b>Send photos:</b> يرسل صور	you send photos over the Internet or by post.

**Other words: كلمات من داخل القطع**

Sanitation:	the systems which supply <b>water</b> and deal with human waste.
Dental:	relating to <b>teeth</b> .
Immunization:	<b>giving a substance</b> to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease.
Infant mortality:	<b>deaths</b> amongst babies or very young children.
Work force:	the people who are <b>able to work</b> .
Decade	A period of <b>10</b> years.
Fertile land	Agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food.
legacy	what someone leaves to the world <b>after death</b> .
Tailor-made	a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student/ <b>custom-made</b> .
botany	<b>The study of plants</b> , and agriculture.
suffix -proof	Something that keeps water out / Against.

Language Functions			
cause	result	linking ideas	Giving Advice
because	therefore	he	Why don't you...?
because	so	them	You could.....
of	as a result	this	Have you thought about ...?
as	because of that	it	You should ..., no doubt about it.
since	consequently	that	If I were....., I would ...
due to			My main recommendation is that you...

**How many syllables** does each word have? In which syllable does the **primary stress** lie in the word? Check your dictionary.

<u>sec</u> ondary (4)	comp <u>uls</u> ory (4)	organisa <u>tion</u> (5)	de <u>vel</u> opment (4)
a <u>chieve</u> ment (3)	Acad <u>em</u> ic (4)	contra <u>dict</u> ory (5)	tu <u>ition</u> (3)

- 1 angry      1 /'æŋɡri/  
 2 calm        2 /kɑ:m/  
 3 school      3 /sku:l/  
 4 exercise    4 /'eksəsaɪz/  
 5 importance 5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet - IPA (2)

9 Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- 1 technology  
 2 audience  
 3 healthy  
 4 carrying

Answers

1 /teknələdʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

text نص	Quote اقتباس	mean يعني	refer يعود	examples امثلة	word كلمة	sentence جملة
paragraph فقرة	according حسب	describe وصف	following التالي	percentage نسبة	suggest اقترح	steps خطوات
underlined تحت خط	pronoun ضمير	Find اوجد	ways طرق	opinion رأي	effect تأثير	
advantages ايجابيات	indicate يظهر / يشير	features صفات	who? من	نتائج results	معدود / غ معدود	how? كيف
benefits	tell	qualities	what? ما	foundlings	how many	
aims	show	attributes	why? لماذا		how much	
goals	states		which? أي			
targets			where? أين			
justify يبرر	Think تفكير Critical ناقد	Writer كاتب	when? متى	سلبيات disadvantages detriments obstacles	Mention عدد write down	depend on يعتمد

كلمات مهمة للقطع

### RHETORICAL DEVICES حفظ

zooming onomatopoeia	will take us personification	be like aeroplanes simile	Life is a journey. metaphor
-------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------

# سؤال وزاري يقيس مهارة التعبير

Fatima Khaled, Arabic teacher at my secondary school.

In a Curriculum Vitae, the above given information about Fatima represents one of the following headings:

- A) Personal attributes      B) Contact details      C) Reference      D) Work experience

## Blog-writing tips: نصائح حول المدونة

- Address your reader personally (you, your, etc.)
- Remember you want their attention and involvement so give them reasons, using because or so [that].

## Persuasive letters include: رسالة الإقناع

- a statement of the letter's purpose
- a brief and concise statement of the problem
- a detailed description of the problem
- a proposed solution
- a polite manner and formal language
- a restatement of the problem at the end
- a plea such as *I look forward to hearing from you regarding a solution to this issue.*
- a formal sign-off

## Reviews include: التقييمات

- 1 introduction (say what you are reviewing/some background)
- 2 general overviews
- 3 conclusion and recommendation (state your overall opinion)

## C.V: السيرة الذاتية

**Name:** Farida Jabari

**Address:** 215 Rainbow Street, Amman

**Education:** Degree in English (2009 CE)

PEP (Practical Education Programme) Teaching qualification (2011 CE)

**Work experience:** Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], Amman

**Skills and achievements:** Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

**Personal attributes:** I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

**Reference:** [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], Amman

## Covering letters: رسائل تغطي السيرة الذاتية

I am writing to apply for ...;

You will see from my curriculum vitae that ...;

I am now looking for a new challenge as ...;

My developing leadership skills show that ...;

I am dedicated to ...;

Please contact me for a reference;

I look forward to hearing from you ...



### المقال الخطابي يشمل: discursive essay:

However, there are many disadvantages...;

It is true that...;

but...;

In addition to this,...;

Moreover, the Internet has changed how we live so dramatically that...;

In my opinion,...;

There is a distinct/strong advantage/disadvantage...

### جمل عن التقرير : plan of a report

Useful language:

The aim of this report is to...;

A study was done to find out...;

Just under a quarter of those interviewed...;

The majority of the respondents said.../

85 per cent of respondents said...;

Only a minority of those questioned said.../

10 per cent of those questioned said...

### تشمل المقالات الوصفية: Descriptive essays include:

- introduction and personal viewpoint
- conclusion and personal viewpoint
- more detailed descriptions
- simile
- language for prediction

### يشمل ملخص المقالة: Sample summary of an article

The article discusses...;

The author states that...;

The author goes on to say that...;

Some [people] argue that...;

others insist that...;

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that...;

The author concludes that...



# كلمات الفصلين الدراسيين: الأول والثاني

access	وصول للمعلومة	acupuncture	العلاج بالإبر
blog	ويب شخصي (مدونة)	ailment	وعكة صحية
calculation	حسابية عملية	allergy	حساسية
computer chip	شريحة حاسوب	antibody	جسم مضاد
email exchange	الإيميلات تبادل	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
filter	فلتر برنامج	bounce back	يعود بعد نكسة
floppy disk	المرن القرص	commitment	التزام
ICT	تكنولوجيا المعلومات	complementary medicine	الطب التكميلي-البديل
identity fraud	الشخصنة انتحال	conventional	تقليدي
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	cope with	يتعامل مع
post	نشر	cross	غاضب
rely on	يعتمد / يثق	decline	يهبط / يقل
Sat Nav System	نظام الملاحة	drug	عقار / دواء
security settings	الحماية إعدادات	focus on	يركز على
privacy settings	الخصوصية ضبط	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
smartphone	الذكي الهاتف	herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب
social media	التواصل الاجتماع	homoeopathy	معالجة بالمثل
tablet computer	اللوح الحاسوب	immunisation	التطعيم / التحصين
user	مستخدم	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
web-building program	ويب بناء برنامج	malaria	ملاريا
web hosting	المواقع استضافة	migraine	صداع نصفي
whiteboard	الذكي اللوح	mortality	معدل الوفيات
World Wide Web	الانترنت	obese	سمنة المفرطة
apparatus	جهاز / اداة	optimistic	متفائل
appendage	طرف صناعي	option	خيار
artificial	اصطناعي - زائف	practitioner	ممارس
bionic	عضو آلي	publicise	ينشر
cancerous	سرطاني	raise	يتساءل
career	مهنة	reputation	سمعة
coma	غيبوبة	sceptical	متشكك
dementia	خرف / جنون	setback	نكسة (إخفاق)
expansion	تمدد / توسيع	strenuous	مرهق، مجهد
implant	زراعة جسدية	viable	فعال (قابل للتطبيق)
limb	طرف	scanner	ماسح طبي أو دماغي
medical trial	تجربة علاجية	side effect	أثر جانبي
MRI	التصوير بالرنين	sponsor	تمويل
outpatient	عيادة خارجية	stroke	سكتة دماغية- جلطة
paediatric	طب أطفال	symptom	عَرَض جسدي
pill	قرص - حبة دواء	ward	جناح
prosthetic	عضو صناعي	radiotherapy	المعالجة بالإشعاع

algebra	علم الجبر	arithmetic	علم الحساب
academic (adj. + n.)	أكاديمي	artificially-created	مصطنع
agriculture (n)	زراعي	camera obscura	الغرفة المظلمة
astrophysics (n)	فيزياء فلكية	carbon-neutral	انبعاثات معتدلة
business management	ادارة اعمال	composition	توليفة موسيقية
career advisor (n)	ناصح	criticise	ينتقد
colloquial (adj)	عامية	desalination	تحلية المياه
compulsory (adj)	(الزامي) اجباري	fountain pen	قلم حبر
contradictory(adj)	تناقض	geometry	علم الهندسة
degree (n)	شهادة (درجة)	grid	شبكة (الكهرباء)
developed nation (n)	أمة متقدمة	ground-breaking	جديد / مبتكر
drop (v)	اسقاط.. مادة	inheritance	ميراث
economics (n)	اقتصادي	inoculation	تلقيح / تطعيم
engineering (n)	الهندسة	irrigate	بروي
enroll (v)	تسجيل (التحاق)	mathematician	عالم حساب
fluently (adv)	بطلاقة (فصحى)	megaproject	مشروع ضخم
lifelong (adj)	مدى الحياة	minaret	منذنة - منارة أندلسية
linguistics (n)	علم اللغة	musical harmony	تناغم موسيقي
marketing (n)	تسويق	outweigh	فائق الأهمية
pharmacy (n)	صيدلية	pedestrian	مشاة على الارجل
pioneering (adj)	رائد (في المقدمة)	philosopher	فيلسوف
proficiency (n)	مهارة (إتقان)	physician	طبيب
psychology (n)	علم النفس	polymath	متعدد المعرفة- مثقف
qualifications (n)	مؤهلات علمية	restore	ترميم
sociology (n)	علم الاجتماع	revolutionise	يُحدث ثورة
stand out (phrasal v.)	لامع / بارز	sustainability	استدامة
tuition (n)	تدريس خصوصي	vary	يختلف
tutorial (n)	مدرس خاص	windmill	طاحونة هواء
undertake (v)	القيام بـ	zero-waste	بدون نفايات
circulation (n.)	دورة الدم / الهواء	agreement (n)	اتفاقية
concentration (n)	تركيز	be prepared for detailed questions (verb phrase)	مستعد للإجابة على الاسئلة التفصيلية
dehydration (n)	جفاف (نقص) الماء	corporate (adj)	شركة (تعاون)
diet (n.+v.)	حمية (نظام غذائي)	do a deal (v)	يعقد صفقة
diploma (n)	دبلوم	domestic (adj)	محلي
dominate (v.)	يسيطر (يهيمن)	export (n+v)	صادرات
immerse (v)	ينهمك بـ (يستغرق)	extraction (n)	استخراج
Master's degree (n)	درجة الماجستير	fertiliser (n)	سماد
memory (n)	ذاكرة	give a business card	إعطاء بطاقة أعمال

multilingual (adj)	تعدد اللغات	goods (n)	بضائع
multitask (v)	تعدد المهام	Gross Domestic Product	الناتج المحلي الاجمالي
nutrition (n)	تغذية	import (v+n)	يستورد - الواردات
online distance learning	التعلم عن بعد	knitwear (n)	ملابس صوفية
PhD (n)	شهادة الدكتوراة	machinery (n)	الآلات
postgraduate (n)	دراسات عليا	make small talk	تمهيد للكلام
private university (n)	جامعة خاصة	mineral (n+ adj)	معنني
public university (n)	جامعة حكومية	negotiate (v)	تفاوض
simulator (n)	جهاز محاكاة	pharmaceuticals (n)	شركات تصنيع ادوية
undergraduate (n)	جامعي	reserve (v+n)	مخزون - احتياطي
utterance (n)	تعبير (نطق)	sales pitch (n)	ترويج تقديم عرض
vocational (adj)	مهنة	shake hands (v)	يصفح
adaptable (adj)	متأقلم	tell a joke (v)	يخبر نكتة
ambitious (adj)	طموح	track record (n)	سجل اداء
attribute (n) + (v)	خصلة	fond of (adj)	مغرم بـ
competent (adj)	كفو	full-time (adj)	دوام كامل
conscientious (adj)	مواظب (ملتزم)	headphones (n)	سماعات رأس
curriculum vitae (n)	سيرة ذاتية	intern (n) +(v)	متمرن
enclosed (adj)	مغلق	interpreter (n)	مترجم فوري
enthusiastic (adj)	متحمس	keen (adj)	متحمس
reference (n)	شخص مرجع	secure (adj) + (v)	امن
regional (adj)	اقليمي	seminar (n)	ندوة
rewarding (adj)	مكافأة (مجزية)	surveyor (n)	ماسح الأراضي مهندس
work experience (n)	خبرة العمل	voluntary (adj)	متطوع

**AWA2EL**  
LEARN 2 BE



# كيفية التعامل مع قطع ونصوص المادة (بنمطية الوزارة)

Q1. **Quote** the sentence which indicates that the Internet will control our life.

Q2. **How** will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit?

Q3. **Find** a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.

Q4. There are many examples of the Internet of things. **Mention** four examples.

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than that – **it** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with **each other**; for example, your **1TV** automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your **2'Sat Nav' system** tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to **each other** and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your **3fridge** will know when you need more milk and add **it** to your online shopping list; your **4windows** will close if **it** is likely to rain; your **5watch** will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your **6sofa** will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

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

**Answers: Q1. "As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us."**

**Q2. Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!**

**Q3. communicate. Or (tell)**

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was **A Book of Agriculture**. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow **trees**, **fruit** and **vegetables**, as well as **herbs** and **sweet-smelling flowers**; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to **irrigate** the land by **finding underground water** and **digging wells**. **He designed water pumps and irrigation systems**. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

**1. Mention two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.**

2. Find a verb in the paragraph that means **'supply land with water'**.

3. The chapters of Ibn Bassal's book explain how several agricultural products are best grown.

Write down three of these products. **mention**

4. What is the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal's book?

5. Ibn Bassal worked out two techniques of irrigation. Write them down.

Ten-year-old **Adeeb al-Balooshi**, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his **invention** – a prosthetic limb for his father.

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will **give the young inventor more self-confidence** and **inspire other young Emirati inventors**.

**Q1. The Sheikh has sponsored Adeeb's tour for two reasons. Write these reasons down.**

**Q2. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention. Write this invention down.**

### The story of the invention.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea **as** he could not risk getting his leg wet. **This** inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

**Q3. What does the underlined pronoun "who" refer to?**

father ←

**Q4. Why couldn't Adeeb's father swim in the sea? Because**

### Q5. Adeeb is going to visit several countries. Write down five of these countries.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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

Adeeb has invented several other **devices**, including **a tiny cleaning robot** and **a heart monitor**, which is attached to a car seat belt. **In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.** He has also invented **a fireproof helmet**. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

**Q4. Adeeb has invented three devices. Write these devices down. [mention]**

**Q5. What does the suffix -proof mean in the text? حفظ**

**Q6. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor?**

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

1. Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located? **Irbid**
2. What does the acronym **KHCC** stand for? **The King Hussein Cancer Centre.**
3. Find a word in the text that means “**the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease**”. **Radiotherapy.**
4. What does the underlined relative pronoun ‘where’ refer to? **Amman**
5. According to the text, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan for a reason. Write down this reason. **The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.**

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9<sup>th</sup> century, died 880 CE)

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

1. How did Fatima al-Fihri **use** her father’s inheritance?
2. What did Fatima’s sister, Mariam, work? **Civil engineer** مهندسة مدنية
3. What does the underlined word ‘**which**’ refer to?

1. What do the underlined colour idioms mean? **Anger/ sadness**

It’s normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

2. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone’s health?

However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

3. Find a linking word that indicates opposition? **However**

**Dennis Sorensen**, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. ‘When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,’ he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

1. Quote the sentence that shows that Dennis was the only one who had the new prosthetic hand.
2. Quote the sentence that shows that Sorensen’s prosthetic hand was temporary.
3. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
4. What is special about the new artificial limb?

## Fatima Musa

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

Is **it** an easy job? Not at all. **“English is not the same in all English-speaking countries?”** For example, the English words that are used in **India** are sometimes different to the words that people use in **the UK**, **the USA** or **Australia**. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

1. Being an interpreter required going to the important events (places) around the world. **Mention** these events.
2. **Quote** the sentence which shows that the English language is different between countries.
3. **Mention the countries** ..... سؤال مباشر تعداد من النص

## Get moving

- 1- **According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?**
- 2- **Write down the sentence that shows that obesity is a worldwide problem.**

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

**The growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online).**  
**“In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.”**





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

In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a **blog** either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can **post** work, photos and messages.

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

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

1. According to the text, students can use tablets to do many things, **mention** three of them.
2. What does the underlined word "**post**" mean?
3. The article mentioned many inventions could be used by students within classroom, write down two of them.
4. Quote the sentence that indicates teachers have to monitor and follow while students use social media in classroom.
5. What does the underlined word "**them**" refer to?
6. "Using information technology in education has some **disadvantages**", **think** of this statement and mention two of them.
7. How do you **think** the teacher should have a role while students use the social media into classroom? How far do you agree with the writer?

### **Text A**

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

### **Text B**

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course, for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

### **Questions**

- 1. When was higher education in the UK free for citizens?**
- 2. Why do Japanese, Indonesian and South Korean students spend the most time Studying?**
- 3. According to the text, the writer states that there are two major changes that took place to higher education in the U.K. Write them down.**
- 4. Replace the underlined word 'do' with the correct phrasal verb.**
- 5. What does the underlined pronoun "this" refer to?**
- 6. Quote the sentence which shows that the after-school activities in Japan and South Korea aren't compulsory.**
- 7. a. The longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.**  
**b. Suggest three ways helping the students to adapt with the longest time at school.**

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

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills **because**, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise **it** at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an A on the course.

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

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day - and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

### Question Number One: (17 points)

1. Replace the underlined words “**spent my childhood**” with correct phrasal verb.
2. The writer is bilingual. Write down the two languages that she can speak.
3. Quote the sentence that shows the writer has no problem with speaking the informal form of Arabic.
4. The writer states that she was happy that she came and studied in Jordan. Write down three things she liked about Jordan.
5. The writer thinks that getting university education can contribute to your country's prosperity. Think about this statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.
6. What does the underlined body idiom ‘**put my back into it**’ mean?
7. What does the underlined word ‘**it**’ refer to?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
9. The writer's dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day. Suggest three things for Anita to help her make this dream a reality.
10. Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
11. What is the language function of using ‘**because**’ in the text?

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know ...

**Q1- What information do you need to know about your customers?**

- the age group
- income of the people who might buy it
- knowing all about the competition

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

**Q3- Why is it recommended to have a list of the main points of your presentation?**

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible, in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

**Q2- Mention an example for starting your sales pitch with friendly comments.**

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

## Questions

- 2- You need to know two things about your product if compared with other products. Write down these two things.
- 3- You should do two things in advance to avoid the happening of unexpected things during your presentation. Write down these two things
- 4- What should you do if you don't know an answer for a question?
- 5- What's the function of using wish in the underlined statements in the last paragraph?
- 6- What does the underlined word who refer to?
- 7- According to the article, write down three things that you should do to appear confident.

# Literature Spot

“The Parsee perched himself on the elephant’s neck, and at nine o’clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.”

**Find two examples of literary devices.**

- 1. Alliteration – Parsee perched.**
- 2. Personification – the animal marching.**

“The earth was green; the sky was blue:

I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hangs between the two,  
A singing speck above the corn;”

**What do you think the colours ‘green / blue / white’ symbolise for?**

- Green= the freshness of nature;**  
**Blue = how bright and vivid nature can be.**  
**White = the purity and elegance of the butterfly.**

- 1) What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem? a b a b**
- 2) What is Skylark? it is a kind of bird**



And as I paused to hear his song  
While swift the sunny moments slid,  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,  
And listened longer than I did.

- 1- Find out two examples of Alliteration from the stanza above. Swift, slid**
- 2- There are two listeners for the skylark’s songs, what are they?**

**The poet + female skylark (bird)**

- 3- Why might the skylark’s mate listen longer than the poet?**

**She says, perhaps his mate sat listening long, and listened longer than I. This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird’s mate might still be listening to the song; therefore, the bird must still have been singing.**

“Let’s go and see the elephant, ‘replied Mr Fogg. They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in Question”.

**Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans? Enclosed / Palings**

While Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant’s neck,”

**How many people travel on the elephant and who are they?**

**4 people (travelers): Fogg/Francis/Passepartout/ Parsee.**

The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, "Passengers will get out here!"

"Where are we?" asked Sir Francis.

"At the hamlet of Kholby".

"Do we stop here?"

"Certainly. The railway isn't finished.

**How does the word hamlet suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped? A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.**

"No doubt," replied the conductor, "but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad".

**Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?**

**The railway isn't finished.**

"Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25<sup>th</sup>. This is the 22<sup>nd</sup>, and we shall reach Calcutta in time."

**1. How does Mr Fogg react to the situation when he knows the railway line isn't completed?**

**2. What does the underlined word "steamer" mean?**

**He was confident and calm.**

**A ship powered by steam.**

"Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni — this was the name of the elephant — could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

**Write down two qualities of the elephant *Kiouni* that encouraged Mr Fogg to hire it?**

**the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness/ travelling rapidly for a long time.**

"It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee\*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped."

**How did Mr Fogg encourage the guide to work harder?**

**promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal**

# FREE WRITING

اكتب بقدر 120 كلمة حسب النقاط والعناصر المطلوبة في السؤال الوزاري وليس الحفظ.

**انتبه!** ليس بالضرورة حفظ النماذج الجاهزة أخذاً بعين الاعتبار وقت الامتحان.  
○ أنموذج للكتابة عن مشكلة يطرحها السؤال الوزاري...

**In the modern world**, many people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ and its negative effects on our future. No one can disregard this problem. Otherwise, the consequences will be devastating. So, we should highlight every single point related to this issue.

**First of all**, I suggest forming a committee of experts and specialists in the field. It has to study and investigate all the dimensions of the problem \_\_\_\_\_

**In addition**, I suggest that we all should do much more effort to support the committee job. I recommend raising public awareness by campaigns and through the media. Relevant lectures and posters are helpful as well. This will highlight the problem and enable the committee to do its job properly.

**To conclude**, the government should co-operate with the parties concerned and listen to their suggestions and recommendations so as to come up with a suitable solution to this real problem.

## Title

Many points have recently been discussed in public due to their direct or indirect impacts on our lives. **In this essay / article**, I am going to highlight the advantages and disadvantages of \_\_\_\_\_.

**On one hand**, \_\_\_\_\_ has many advantages such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover \_\_\_\_\_.

**On the other hand**, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
In addition, \_\_\_\_\_.

To sum up / to conclude / all in all, I believe that \_\_\_\_\_.  
**However**, it is the wise use of people that determines which side to win.



### Critical Thinking: سؤال التفكير الناقد

اكتب جملتين من وجهة نظرك \_\_\_ لا يتم التصحيح على الأخطاء الإملائية أو القواعدية.

From my point of view / I think, there are some ----- such as **Ving** ----- as well as **Ving**----- . Moreover, -----.

**Suggest:** سؤال الاقتراح

يجب ان يقترح الطالب 3 حلول لمشكلة معينة حسب المطلوب من السؤال: -

1. Using social media to .....
2. Increasing the awareness of people about .....
3. Learning new experience ....
4. Sharing information ....
5. working with a partner to .....
6. Doing voluntary work to gain .....

### ✓ Editing: سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء

الأخطاء الإملائية (كلمات الـ Glossary فقط) من الكتاب حرفياً ... وغالبا ما تكون: تلاعب في الصوت فقط.

. → , , → . o → u u → o a → e e → a ? → . . → ? i → e e → i  
c → k k → ch ; → , l → ll  
p → b j → g ch → sh : → . ph → f i → y ..., etc.

## مواضيع مقترحة بقوة للامتحان الوزاري

**Technology:** AI + .....

Many of us spend hours in front of our computers and communicate more by e-mail or instant-messaging than in person. Some people believe that this is good because it helps shy people communicate more openly with others. Others believe that computer communication prevents us from developing interpersonal skills and limits our ability to have meaningful relationships with others. How do you feel about this issue? Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

**Education:**

Some people go right on to college after high school; others take a year or more off to work or travel. Which do you think is the better choice? State your position and support it with specific reasons and examples

**Health:** .....

**Transportation:** .....

## Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aero planes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

## Review [ of a hotel]

### Charles Hotel, Paris ★ ★ ★ ☆

I recently stayed at this hotel for a few nights during a conference, and it did not entirely live up to expectations. On its website it is billed as 'stylish, state-of-the-art and chic', which was true, but the service was not quite as high a standard as it could have been.

Since I arrived fairly late in the evening my first night, there was nobody at Reception to check me into my room. However, someone came to help me immediately after I rang the bell on the desk. Throughout my stay, I experienced some negative aspects of service, such as a lack of towels and delayed room service, but I was met with excellent responses to requests made in the restaurant, as well as an atmosphere of general helpfulness and politeness. I was happy to deal with the few oversights as I know that hotel staff work hard for long hours.

I would very much like to visit Paris again, and I enjoyed the view, architecture and atmosphere of the hotel very much. The service could be improved, but it didn't detract from a fairly pleasant stay. I recommend this hotel to anyone interested in Parisian architecture.

مجموعات موزعة حسب الصوت لتسهيل حفظ الأفعال غير المنتظمة.

V1	V2	V3	V1	V2	V3	V1	V2	V3
write	wrote	written	cut	cut	cut	meet	met	met
take	took	taken	hit	hit	hit	build	built	built
shake	shook	shaken	shut	shut	shut	bend	bent	bent
steal	stole	stolen	hurt	hurt	hurt	burn	burnt	burnt
speak	spoke	spoken	let	let	let	deal	dealt	dealt
wake	woke	woken	put	put	put	dream	dreamt	dreamt
choose	chose	chosen	read	read	read	feel	felt	felt
forget	forgot	forgotten	cost	cost	cost	keep	kept	kept
break	broke	broken	think	thought	thought	leave	left	left
drive	drove	driven	buy	bought	bought	lend	lent	lent
rise	rose	risen	bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
ride	rode	ridden	catch	caught	caught	send	sent	sent
give	gave	given	teach	taught	taught	Sleep	slept	slept
feed	fed	fed	seek	sought	sought	smell	smelt	smelt
hold	held	held	know	knew	known	spend	spent	spent
HAVE	had	had	grow	grew	grown	spell	spelt	spelt
hear	heard	heard	blow	blew	blown	lose	lost	lost
lay	laid	laid	draw	drew	drawn	sit	sat	sat
lead	led	led	throw	threw	thrown	get	got	got
pay	paid	paid	fly	flew	flown	learn	learnt	learnt
find	found	found	show	shew	shown	go	went	gone
tell	told	told	see	saw	seen	DO	did	done
make	made	made	eat	ate	eaten	begin	began	begun
stand	stood	stood	win	won	won	hide	hid	hidden
sell	sold	sold	weave	wove	woven	bite	bit	bitten
say	said	said	lie	lay	lain	run	ran	run
sew	sewed	sewed	shine	shone	shone	drink	drank	drunk
become	became	become	tear	tore	torn	swim	swam	swum
come	came	come	wear	wore	worn	ring	rang	rung
BE	...	...	stick	stuck	stuck	sing	sang	Sung



معيكم الأستاذ سائد دهيمش

The best is yet to come...\*

## إجابات مكثف مادة الإنجليزي / الأستاذ سائد دهمش 2023

### Page 1:

- |                |                      |                 |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. goes        | 1. is / snowing      | 1. have / built |
| 2. floats      | 2. is raining        | 2. have known   |
| 3. boils       | 3. are / complaining | 3. slept        |
| 4. don't water | 4. am not reading    | 4. have / met   |
| 5. works       | 5. am having         | 5. lost         |
|                |                      | 6. finished     |

### Page 2:

- |                      |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. been painting     | 1. went         | 1. was watching |
| 2. been running      | 2. wanted       | 2. was running  |
| 3. has been studying | 3. confused     | 3. began        |
| 4. has been doing    | 4. didn't study | 4. switched     |
|                      | 5. were         | 5. was buying   |
|                      | 6. didn't go    |                 |

### Page 3:

- |                  |                     |                 |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. had built     | 1. been raining     | 1. will help    |
| 2. had passed    | 2. had been driving | 2. will miss    |
| 3. had graduated | 3. had been cooking | 3. will be      |
| 4. had had       | 4. had been running | 4. won't attend |
| 5. had arranged  | 5. been raining     |                 |
| 6. had snowed    |                     |                 |

### Page 4:

- |                                       |                      |                       |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. is going to study                  | 1. be doing          | 1. have seen          |
| 2. going to have                      | 2. be having         | 2. have finished      |
| 3. planning to visit Italy next year. | 3. will be working   | 3. Will / have done   |
| 4. not going to sell his car.         | 4. will be boarding  | 4. have completed     |
| 5. is going to rain                   | 5. you will be doing | 5. will have finished |
|                                       | 6. will be raining   |                       |

Pages 5 / 6 / 7:

1 -15

was arrested  
were written  
have been playing  
had been planning  
been shopping  
have lived  
have forgotten  
enjoy  
finished  
was cleaning  
have done  
be snowing  
had helped  
be working  
have done

16 – 35

be meeting  
have finished  
will attach  
be preparing  
been eating  
had been walking  
been walking  
been thinking  
been built  
was produced  
are sold  
have taught  
has been studying  
have arrived  
is going to rain  
had bought  
It will be a nice day tomorrow.  
write  
will have lived  
are you going to paint ...?

36 – 45

be staying  
will have  
'll be  
have  
marks  
was working ....., suddenly...  
checked ..... before he started  
work.  
were not written in ink (by them).  
have forgotten / forgot  
had / eaten

Pages 8 + 9:

1. B
2. he hadn't travelled..... he had come to London.
3. mum that he had been working .....morning.
4. he / she would give them / the students ..... the day after / the following day.
5. she had been working on her application .....
6. .... was not very expensive .....
7. .... was being discussed.
8. they could provide.....
9. it had decided to .....
10. On social media, they should only connect to people they knew well.
11. his favourite subject that year was English.
12. their teacher had told them.....that week.
13. Mona that she had some questions for her.
14. that she had bought ..... the day before / the previous day.
15. that they would prepare .....
16. they were going to design.....the month after / the following month.
17. his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after / the following weekend.
18. he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

Page 9:

1. A. I had my computer fixed.
2. B. He had them edited.
3. had / whitened
4. C. No, we had them planted.
5. A. I had them delivered.

Page 10:

1. don't have to
2. mustn't touch this machine.
3. If I were you, I would send a text message.
4. might be broken

Page 11:

- 1- **A.** I am used to getting up early to study now.
- 2- **C.** are used to
- 3- **C.** used to
- 4- **A.** weren't used to
- 5- **use** to play....?
- 6- **A.** Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 7- **D.** ..... and I'm not used to wearing them yet.....
- 8- **B.** I used to write stories very quickly when I was young.
- 9- **B.** is used to giving
- 10- **A.** used
- 11- **C.** used to
- 12- **C.** use to go
- 13- **A.** are you / doing
- 14- To describe things that are **familiar** or customary.
- 15- I didn't use to get up early to study.  
I wasn't used to getting up early to study.

PAGES 12 + 13:

1. The person who contributed to the invention of the Oud was Al-Kindi.  
It was Al-Kindi who / that contributed to .....
- The thing which / that Al-Kindi ..... was the invention of the Oud.
2. ✓
3. **books** that / which Omar spent all his money on.
4. when most ..... **is** July.
5. **where** the English teacher took our class to on Wednesday **was** the museum.
6. but it **is / was** **his final book** that / which made him .....
7. which / that I like most of all **is** English.
8. was the Egyptians who / that built the pyramids.
9. when ..... **was** 784 CE.
- 10- A. It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
- 11- A. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- 12- C. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- 13- D. The thing which makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.
- 14- B. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Basso, who began work in 1184 CE.
- 15- A. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.

Page 13:

London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

PAGE 14:

1. who 2. which 3. which 4. who 5. which 6. who ---- which 7. when  
8. which 9. whose 10. which 11. where 12. who 13. which / at

PAGES 14 + 15:

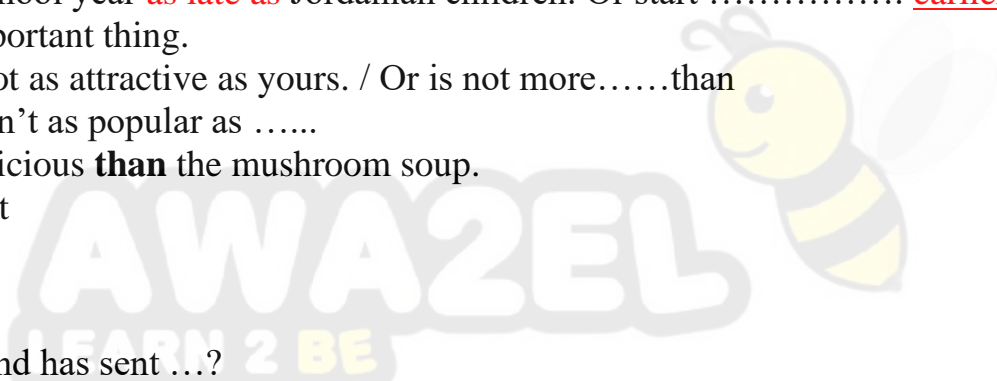
1. cuter 2. funniest 3. crabbier 4. more beautifully 5. the coldest  
6. the luckiest 7. C. the most successful 8. B. richer than

Page 15:

9. as many players as in a Football match. Or / aren't more players than in a Football match.
10. doesn't eat Chocolate as much as Ali. Or / ... eats Chocolate less than Ali.
11. is not as dangerous as Climbing. Or / less dangerous than climbing.
12. is less peaceful than Amman. Or / is not as peaceful as Amman. / is not more peaceful than ...
13. A. Laila's new car is worse than her old one.
14. C. The least expensive thing in the shop is fish.
15. Sandy studies less diligently than she did .....
16. aren't more economic than ..... / as economic as Electric cars
17. the best in the team
18. is not easier than ... / is more difficult than
19. are less studied than ..... / are the least studied subjects.
20. more than doing Music and Art
21. is the most popular subject / of all / one. Or is more popular than Biology and Chemistry.
22. don't start a school year as late as Jordanian children. Or start ..... earlier ....
23. is the most important thing.
24. My watch is not as attractive as yours. / Or is not more.....than
25. is less ..... / isn't as popular as .....
26. ... was less delicious than the mushroom soup.
27. B. the cleverest

Pages 16 + 17:

- 1- if your best friend has sent ...?
- 2- opening .....? / Or Do you mind telling me if you open ....?
- 3- carrying .....? / Or Do you mind telling me if you can carry....?
- 4- what kind of music your sister likes?
- 5- what time the garage opens?
- 6- how much two tickets cost?
- 7- why you can't .....
- 8- if students are .....
- 9- if Amanda called .....
- 10- helping me to plan ....., please?
- 11- how I can .....
- 12- telling me where you .....



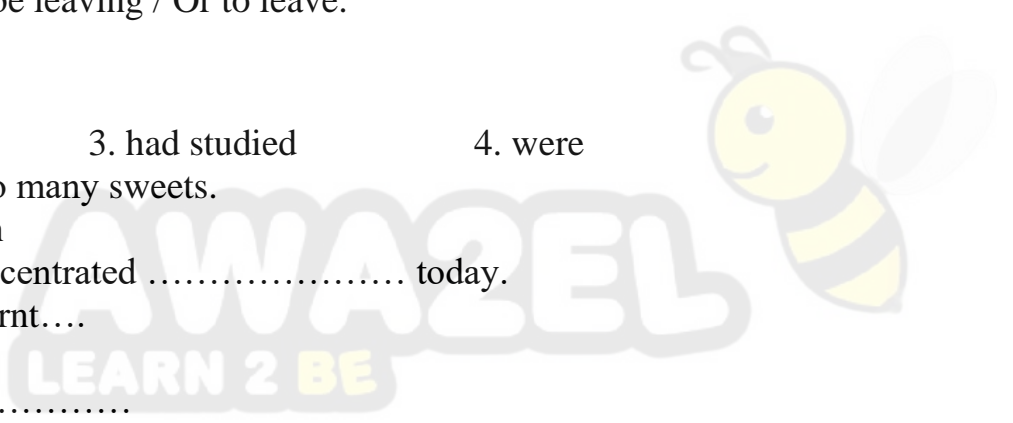
- 13- **whether** the exam **starts** .....
- 14- who the Arabic teacher is?
- 15- what I should do on .....
- 16- how you drew up .....
- 17- if there is .....
- 18- **whether** I have...?
- 19- **A.** Is there a postbox near here, please?
- 20- Will he have finished.....?
- 21- Why does the sky sometimes look red?

**Pages 17 + 18:**

- 1- It is thought that ..... / They are thought to first move.....
- 2- It is believed that ..... / John is believed to beat .....
- 3- ✓
- 4- **People** believe that English is the most.....
- 5- **Police** have reported that it was.....
- 6- People claim that the lady is.....
- 7- The police claim that the thief is .....
- 8- Education is claimed to change our behaviour.
- 9- It has been proved that ..... / Exercise has been proved to be good .....
- 10- is believed to improve .....
- 11- People believe that Mr Brown owns .....
- 12- Eating almonds is believed to **reduce** .....
- 13- People believe that doing regular exercise **reduces** .....
- 14- It was assumed that .....
- 15- is believed to be leaving / Or to leave.

**Pages 19 + 20:**

1. ✓      2. ✓      3. had studied      4. were
5. I hadn't eaten so many sweets.
6. **A.** had not eaten
7. I wish I had concentrated ..... today.
8. If only I had learnt....
9. were better...
10. I had gone to .....
11. I knew the answer
12. we were older.
13. had      14. c. had      15. b. were      16. I had...
17. **C.** If only she had had a map.
18. **B.** If only he hadn't forgotten to do it.
19. I had a camera.
20. I had got /gotten up earlier. / **Or** I hadn't got up late.
21. **C.** I wish I had eaten before I went to the conference.





Pages 20 + 21:

- 1- A. falls      2- C. will be      3- C. would quit      4- C. am  
5- will gain      6- will postpone      7- doesn't feel  
8- A. Unless you have a language degree, you won't be able to become an interpreter.  
9- don't get      10- doesn't arrive      11- falls      12- doesn't rain      13- snows  
14- If I had seen her ....., I might not have spoken to her.....  
15- If you hadn't introduced her ....., we wouldn't have become friends.  
16- I didn't get the job **because** I didn't have some experience.  
17- You didn't do the course, **so** you didn't have enough .....,  
18- hadn't been...  
19- provided that the book .....,  
20- If I had slept....., I would have concentrated.....  
21- If I were you, I would practise .....,  
22- If it doesn't rain, we will have a picnic.  
23- If you hadn't introduced her ....., we couldn't have become friends.  
24- **Why don't you** get some .....,?  
25- If I were you, I **would** do.....

**إجابات (اختبار شامل لقواعد الفصليين (MIX))**

1. If I were you, I would study hard in order to pass **my** exams.  
2. have finished...  
3. My missing watch **has been found** (by somebody).  
4. **After Juliet had prepared herself well, she went to the party.**  
5. One of the many things **which / that** Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture.  
6. The truth cannot be hidden forever (by anything).  
7. were invented  
8. She wishes she had gone to .....,  
9. is claimed to make.....  
10. **adding** .....,?  
11. was developed  
12. if they are going .....,?  
13. I wish I had had a phone.....  
14. snows  
15. been established  
16. **were** / was  
17. had learned  
18. helping  
19. **A + B ✓**  
20. **B. Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.**

للتواصل معي ليلة ما قبل الامتحان: واتساب 0792808191 أو عبر الفيسبوك Sa'ed Duhaimesh

**THE END**