

## السبب توجيهي — أ.د. \_ المنهاج القديم # 2016

# اللغة الانجليزية

## دوسية المستوى الرابع



# سائد دھیمش



## النمط الوزاري الجديد 2016

## كلمات متكررة في اسئلة النص

Text نص	Pronoun ضمير	Suggest اقترح	Ways طرق
Paragraph فقرة	Refer to يعود على	Mention عدد	Mean يعني
Word كلمة	Sentence جملة	According to حسب	Factors عوامل
Find جد (ابحث)	Underlined تحته خط	Following التالي	Examples امثلة
Quote اقتبس	Write down اكتب	Describe يوصف	Show يبين
Indicate/tell .....	Justify يبرر	Causes/ results نتائج	Steps خطوات
Characteristics/qualities/ features (صفات), خصائص			
View/opinion نظرة			
Benefits/advantages/pluses/good things/aims/goals فوائد			
What? ما	How? كيف		
Why? لماذا	How tall? كم طول		
Who/whom? من	How far? كم تبعد		
When? متى	How much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية	How many? (countable) كم العدد	
Where? أين	How high? كم ارتفاع		
Whose? لمن	How long? (غير عاقل) كم طول		
Which? أي	How long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول		
	How often? كم مرة		
	How old? كم العمر		

## Question Number One: (15 points) الصفحة الأولى

## According to the text/writer/article.....?

حسب النص \ الكاتب \ المقالة .....؟  
(الإجابة تكون في النص) :حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة .

## Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير/ تبين/ تخبر بأن .....  
في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.  
اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة او من الفاصلة الى النقطة او احيانا بين فاصلتين .

## What does the underlined pronoun ... In the ... Paragraphs refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة...  
عادة~ الإجابة تكون على كلمة(اسم) قبل العائد في النص:

he, him, his	اسم مفرد مذكر
it, its	مفرد غير عاقل
she. her. Hers	اسم مفرد مؤنث
they, them. their/s	اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل
who, which, that, whose, where, ....	وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد) كأداة وصل-
this, that ,these , those	عادة ما تكون على جملة بعدها
اكتب : the reader (القارئ)	We, us, our, you, your, yours ...
اكتب: (The writer) الكاتب	(I, me, my, mine)

Find [.....] in the text.

What does the underlined word "....." mean? 2016

Or find the word that means

جد شيء في النص.  
أو يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص أو العكس.

Mention / write down....

There are many ..... Write them down or two of them.....

هناك العديد من..... أذكرها أو اذكر اثنتين من .... / عدد .....

## التفكير الناقد (5 points)! Critical Thinking:

نص السؤال الوزاري (اقرأ السؤال جيدا ولا تتسرع في الإجابة)

A, Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. .... قضية معينة من النص،

هذا السؤال ليس له إجابة محددة فعليك أن تعتمد على تحليل النص وربط الأفكار المهمة والحكم على صحة رأي أو اعتقاد عن طريق تحليل أو مناقشة الموضوع أو المعلومة من خلال النص والإجابة دائما تكون من القطعة.  
قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think ..... because ..... and ..... (نص السؤال المطلوب)

B, According to the text, the writer states that ..... Explain this statement, Mention three ..... for .....

وفقا للنص، الكاتب يعتقد بأن..... عدد 3 لـ .....

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

### نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء وإهدار العلامة!

1. سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف. دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
2. سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيادة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
3. التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لبدء الرأي- فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصغهما بالانجليزي مراعي ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء. = علامة كاملة .
4. سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة.

## قائمة تصاريف الأفعال (الشاذة)

Be	was, were	been	يكون	bend	bent	bent	ينحني
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	become	became	become	يصح
Blow	blew	blown	تهب	bite	bit	bitten	يعض
bring	brought	brought	يحضّر	break	broke	broken	يكسر
Burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	build	built	built	يبنى
Buy	bought	bought	يشترى	choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي	cost	cost	cost	يكلف
Cut	cut	cut	يقطع	deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل
Catch	caught	caught	يمسك	do	did	done	يفعل
Draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	dream	dreamt	dreamt	يحلم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	drive	drove	driven	يقود
Eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	fall	fell	fallen	يقع
Feed	fed	fed	يطعم	feel	felt	felt	يشعر
Fly	flew	flown	يطير	find	found	found	يجد
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
Get	got	got	يحصل	go	went	gone	يذهب
Give	gave	given	يعطي	grow	grew	grown	ينمو
Have	had	had	يملك	hear	heard	heard	يسمع
Hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	hit	hit	hit	يضرب
Hold	held	held	يمسك	hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
Keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	know	knew	known	يعرف
Lay	laid	laid	يضع	lead	led	led	يقود
Learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	leave	left	left	يرحل
Lend	lent	lent	يستلف	let	let	let	يدع
Lie	lay	lain	يرقد	lose	lost	lost	يتخسر
mean	meant	meant	يعنى	meet	met	met	يقابل
make	made	made	يصنع	prove	proved	proved/proven	يبرهن
Pay	paid	paid	يدفع	put	put	put	يضع
Read	read	read	يقرأ	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يرن	rise	rose	risen	يشرق
run	ran	run	يجري	say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى	seek	sought	sought	يبحث
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	send	sent	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
shake	shook	shaken	يهز	shine	shone	shone	تشرق
show	showed	shown	يعرض	sing	sang	sung	يغنى
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى	spend	spent	spent	ينفق
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	stand	stood	stood	يقف
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
take	took	taken	ياخذ	throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
teach	taught	taught	يدرس	think	thought	thought	يفكر
tell	told	told	يخبر	tear	tore	torn	يدمع
wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
win	won	won	يفوز	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
weave	weaved	weaved	يتمايل	write	wrote	written	يكتب

## Basis

### Pronouns of Agent (Subject): ضمائر الفاعل

I	He	She	It	You	We	They
أنا	هو	هي	هو، هي ( لغير العاقل)	أنت ، أنتم ، انتن ، انتما	نحن	هم

ضمائر مفردة ولكنها تعامل معاملة الجمع [You, I]

ضمائر المفرد He/she/it

ضمائر الجمع they/ we

## أحرف اللغة الانجليزية: English Letters:

Capital letters : A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small letters : a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Vowel letters: أحرف صوتية متحركة (أحرف العلة) A E I U O

Consonant letters: باقي الأحرف تسمى..... (أحرف ساكنة)

تتألف الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية في الحالة العادية من:

Subject	+	verb	+	object	+	the rest of the sentence.....
الفاعل (S.)		الفعل (V.)		المفعول به (O.)		الكلمة

Parts of time:	Second	الثانية	Season	الموسم
	Minute	الدقيقة	Year	السنة
	Hour	الساعة	Decade	العقد
	Day	اليوم	Century	القرن
	Week	الأسبوع	Millennium	الألفية
	Month	الشهر	Eternity	الأبد



## الضمائر Pronouns

subject ضمائر الفاعل	object ضمائر المفعول به	possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	possessive ضمائر الملكية	reflexive الضمائر الانعكاسية
it	it	its	its	itself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
	-	-	-	yourselves
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves
I	me	my	mine	myself

# Auxiliary Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الانجليزية

## QUESTION

Is that your car?  
Are you going to the party?  
Do your dogs like to sleep?  
Do you eat after 7pm?  
Can I shut the door?

## ANSWER (+)

Yes, it is.  
Yes, I am.  
Yes, they do.  
Yes, I do.  
Yes, you can.

## ANSWER (-)

No, it's not.  
No, I'm not.  
No, they don't.  
No, I don't.  
No, you can't.

○ = auxiliary verb

am

are

have

has

do

does

did

was

were

will

can

could

must

should

would

## Be

is are am  
was were  
been

## Do

do does  
did  
done

## Have

have has  
had  
had

## Modals

will	would
can	could
shall	should
must	had to
may	might
going to	-
ought to	-

شرح للأفعال المساعدة.....

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# Tenses

## Present forms أشكال المضارع

### 1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط فقط للمفرد s/es

الشكل S. + V1(s, es)

نضيف [es] للفعل إذا انتهى بـ (o, x, z, ch, sh, ss)  
watch=watches / wash=washes / do=does

always, often, sometimes, usually, scarcely, seldom, repeatedly, frequently, occasionally, hardly, normally, regularly (every..), (once or twice..), (daily, weekly, yearly, monthly...). as a habit or as a fact

#### Function?

1. Facts & permanent actions: حقائق وأمور ثابتة
2. Habits and routines عادات وروتين

e.g.; - Oil floats on water.  
- They don't go to work every day.

### 🕒 Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- She ..... (cook) rice every day.
- 2- .....you ..... (cook) rice daily?
- 3- You ..... (not cook) rice as a habit.
- 4- I ..... (not/play) tennis at school every day.
- 5- She ..... (not play) tennis every day.
- 6- ..... he ..... (play) tennis at school every day?
- 7- The taxi ..... (leave) at 8 am every morning.
- 8- The taxi ..... (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.
- 9- When ..... the taxi usually ..... (leave)?
- 10- Earth ..... (circle) the sun every twelve months.

## 2. Present Continuous: المضارع المستمر

الشكل S. + [is, are, am] + V1-(ing)

now, at the moment, (this/these) today, tonight, look, watch out, listen, look out, be quiet, sh!, nowadays, at present

Function:

1. Activities are happening now. أفعال تحدث الآن
2. Temporary events. أحداث مؤقتة

e.g. - Be quiet! He is reciting the holy Quran.  
- She is having breakfast right now.

### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1-We..... (have) a party on Saturday.
- 2- I..... (study) for my exams.
- 3-Tamara ..... (help) in his brother's firm this week.
- 4-I..... (not/go) to the theatre tonight.
- 5-I ..... (talk) on the phone right now.
- 6-What ..... you ..... (do)right now?
- 7-Look! The sun ..... (rise).

ملحوظة عامة:

(النفى) دائما بعد الفعل المساعد في الجملة ( , isn't, weren't, haven't, hasn't you been, etc.....) في جميع الأزمنة .

للفي / الجمع Don't

للسؤال في حالة الجمع Do....?

المفرد

Do/Does +S. +v<sub>1</sub>.....?

للفي / المفرد doesn't

للسؤال في حالة Does.....?



### 3. Present Perfect: المضارع التام

**الشكل** S. + (have, has) + v3+....

Since, for, just, already, only, ever, never, so far, recently, lately, yet, in recent years ,  
eventually, throughout, several/many times , all... + things.

نستخدم Time markers للدلالة على المضارع التام مثل:  
Today, this month, this week ....

#### Function:

1. Finished action أحداث منتهية
  2. Achievements انجازات
  3. Past experience تجارب ماضية
- I have lost my keys.  
- I have visited Makah for two months.

#### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Farida ..... them about the accident yet. (not , tell )
2. Saleem ..... already ..... me. (phone)
3. I ..... stamps since I was a child. (collect )
4. Where ..... you ..... Mohammad recently? ( see )
5. I ..... in such a nice place before. (not ,be )

### 4. Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

**الشكل** S. + (have / has) been + V1(ing)

عندما يبقى الحدث ظاهراً في الحاضر

Up to now , all...+ time , (since/ for... + Now), how long...? Look/seem/is/are... + adj

#### Function:

1. Activity which continues over a length of time استمر على فترة من الزمن
2. Repeated تكررت من الماضي حتى الآن
3. Has consequences at present استمر حتى الحاضر
4. Unfinished غير منتهي

e.g. -You look tired. Have you been working hard?  
- She's been sitting in the sun.

#### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Nour .....an essay all morning. (be, write)
2. Safwan looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. (be, do)
3. The detectives ..... people all week. (be, interview)
4. The child has..... all night. (be, sleep)

# Past forms أشكال الماضي

## 1. Past Simple: الماضي البسيط

الشكل:

S.+ V2 + ....

Yesterday last ago In 1990 once a time previous ancient/ ..... before

### Function?

An action started and finished in the past.

عمل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي دون أثر

### النفي في الماضي

S + Didn't + v1

والفعل be, not يصبح (weren't/wasn't)

e.g.; - They didn't discuss the problem yesterday.

مهم جدا: عند استخدام النفي في الماضي البسيط يجب ارجاع الفعل لحالة المجرد. INF.

It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.

- It **didn't snow** in Amman a couple of years ago.

### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

1- They ..... (collect) postcards yesterday.

2- You ..... (jump) high last night, didn't you?

3- Albert ..... (play) squash last night.

4- The teacher ..... (test) our English 2 days ago.

5- Fiona ..... (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.

6- He ..... (wash) the car yesterday.

7- You..... (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.

8- He ..... (have) a computer in 1999.

9- I ..... (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago.

10- (book)- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain ..... It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet. (start)

**2. Past perfect: الماضي التام**

had + V3 , V2

after / before by + .....  
 when because as soon as  
 then until already  
 never later

**Function:****An action that happened in the past before another action.**

يستخدم للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل حصول أفعال ماضية أخرى  
 الفعل (had+ p.p) يحصل دائما في الأول , والفعل (v2) يحصل ثانيا.

- After he had ----- to the manager, he felt calm. (speak)

1. After I ..... the medicine, I went to bed. (have)
2. They ..... everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)
3. We ..... our house by last week. (leave)
4. She ..... for him by the time he arrived home. (wait)

**وزاري** Hatem had saved his documents before viruses ..... his computer. (crash)

**3. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر**القاعدة: S.+ was/were +V<sub>1</sub>(ing) + .... , V2

Keywords: (as) while , when at this time yesterday or (last night....).

**Function:**

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء كان يحصل قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي

2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

لاظهار حدث حصل في الماضي لفترة طويلة

الحملة تتكون من شقين.

حدثين حصلا في الماضي أحدهما كان مستمرا في الماضي والآخر قطعه.

- When he arrived, they were painting his room.- A: Were you studying when she called?

B: I was studying in the lounge.

Or we were studying in the lounge.**Correct the verbs between brackets**

حل لحالك

- 1-While I ( sleep) ..... , my father came.
- 2-When I reached the park , my friends ( play ).....
- 3-he (not / study) ..... when her mother saw her.
- 4- .....they (shout)..... when you met them?

## 4. Past perfect continuous

## الماضي التام المستمر

لا تتغير (ثابتة)

**S.+ had +been +V1<sub>(ing)</sub>+**

....., V2

Since for all + time just When before after because ... by the time....

### Function?

1- Actions which were continuous: أحداث استمرت

2- Actions which were repeated: أحداث تكررت

ملحوظة: يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتوضيح السبب والنتيجة قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

- Her eyes were red because she **had been crying**.
- He finally came at six o'clock. I **had been waiting** for him since four-thirty.
- The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before he caught him.

\*ملحوظة: التام المستمر غالبا ما يحتوي على : since / for

Example:

الماضي التام المستمر

الماضي البسيط يظهر في الشق الثاني من الجملة.

1. The miners **had been digging** all night long when an explosion **occurred**.
2. They **had been talking** for over an hour before Mona **arrived**.
3. A: How long **had** you **been studying** Italian before you moved to Rome?  
B: I **had** not **been studying** Italian very long.

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## Correct the verb between brackets.

1. The teachers ..... for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
2. When I was ten years old, I .....a computer. (buy)
3. I couldn't play because I .....my leg. (break)
4. Hatem's father .....last year. (retire )
5. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brothers car next week .( pass)
6. Fatima .....her homework three hours ago. (finish)
8. How long .....you .....glasses? (wear)
9. Do you mean you have been ..... (wake up) very early?
10. It.....heavily since three hours. (Be, snow)
11. Hussein .....his house for five hours. (Be, Paint)
12. They ..... already ..... their flat.( paint )

## اسئلة الوزارة 2016 - 2015

### الكتاب الجديد 2016

1. Provided that it ....., we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)
2. A new vocational school has .....recently in my area. (build)
3. The government has.....hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
4. Many Jordanian poems ..... now..... Into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)

### الكتاب القديم

5. I had to go on a diet because I had.....too much sugar. (be, eat)
6. Amer slept deeply last night after he.....five hundred kilometers without a break. (walk)
7. How nice to sit down! I've.....for three hours non-stop. (be walk)
8. I wish I .....where I left my valuable book. (can, remember)
9. Susan had.....about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be, think)

# For and Since

**For:** تستخدم للدلالة على طول الفترة الزمنية وتكون المدة غير محدودة:  
(Length of time)

Days, months, 3 weeks, 2 years, hours.....

**Since:** تستخدم عند التحدث عن فترة زمنية محددة:  
(a specific point in time)

May, Friday, 1970, 6:30, he came .....

1. Ali has been waiting here.....three o'clock. (Since, for)
2. The boys have been away..... last Monday. (Since, for)
3. They have been playing football.....an hour. (Since – for)
4. He has been learning English in this school.....three years. (Since, for)

For	Since
Four years	Yesterday
Fifteen minutes	Eight o'clock
Seven hours	June
45 seconds	Last summer
Many years	I was a child
Three months	My birthday
A week	Tuesday
A longtime	2008
Ages	last month
five weeks	

**Complete the sentences with (since / for)**

1. He has been ill.....Monday.
2. They have been in the hotel.....four days.
3. We have known each other.....2004.
4. They have been studying English.....last August.
5. My parent has been waiting for me.....three hours.

# Causative v3

## Sub. + Have\* + Obj. + V3

**Function:** when we can't do something by ourselves. (Somethings have done)

I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had my computer fixed.

\*ملاحظة مفيدة :

لتمييز السؤال في تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس : إن وجد قبل الفراغ أحد أشكال (have, has, had, having + Obj. .) نصحَّح الفعل باستخدام (v3).

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it ----- . (repair)
2. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it ----- by a photographer. (take)
3. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them ----- . (plant)
4. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it ----- . (type)
5. Mona didn't write the email. She had it ----- . (write)
6. Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it ----- . (send)
7. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy)

**Answers:**

1. repaired 2. taken 3. planted 4. typed 5. written 6. sent 7. bought

**Rewrite the sentences using (Causative):** سؤال متوقع اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.

The man had-----

2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.

He had-----

3. Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.

**WB page: 54**

**A. Complete these sentences using the correct form of have something done. You may also have to think of a verb:**

1. I couldn't repair my computer myself.

I had to *have it repaired* by computer experts.

2. We didn't build our own house.

We ..... by a local construction company.

3. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses.

They ..... by specialist.

4. People don't service their cars themselves.

They ..... by professionally two or three times a year.



5. I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon.

I might have to .....

6. She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't.

She had to ..... by the optician she had bought them from.

7. Do you like this photograph of our family?

We ..... by a local photographer.

Answers:

2. We had it built...
3. They have them made...
4. They have them served...
5. I might have to have a tooth taken out / have a tooth filled...
6. She had to have them mended...
7. We had it taken ...

### B. Now answer these questions, starting with 'No, ...'

1. **Did** you redecorate the flat yourself?

*No, I had it decorated*

2. **Did** you plant the trees in your garden yourself?

No, .....

3. Are you **going to** service your own car?

No, .....

4. **Will** you be able to test your own eyesight?

No, .....

Answers: B

2. No, we had them planted.
3. No, I am going to have it serviced.
4. No, I will have to have it tested (for me).

<b>Present simple</b>	I paint my house.	<b>I have my house painted</b>
<b>Past Simple</b>	I painted my house.	<b>I had my house painted</b>
<b>Present Continuous</b>	I am painting my house.	<b>I am having my house painted</b>
<b>Past Continuous</b>	I was painting my house.	<b>I was having my house painted</b>
<b>Present perfect</b>	I have painted my house.	<b>I have had my house painted</b>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	I had painted my house.	<b>I had had my house painted</b>
<b>Will( modal)</b>	I will paint my house.	<b>I will have my house painted</b>
<b>Must (modal)</b>	I must paint my house.	<b>I must have my house painted</b>
<b>Be going to painted</b>	I'm going to paint my house.	<b>I'm going to have my house</b>



1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it ----- . (repair) ► 2011 (W)
2. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it ----- by a photographer. (take) ► 2011 (S)
3. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them ----- (plant) ► 2012 (W)
4. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it ----- . (type) ► 2012 (S)
5. Muna didn't write the email. She had it ----- . (write) ► 2013 (W)
6. Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it ----. (send) ► 2013 (S)
7. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy) ► 2014 (W)

**Answers:**

1. repaired 2. taken 3. planted 4. typed 5. written 6. sent 7. bought

طريقة السؤال الوزاري (تصحيح الفعل بين القوسين) :

\* My identity has expired. I must have it ----- soon. (renew)

مقترح على النمط الوزاري (اختيار من متعدد) :

\* My car doesn't start in the morning. I need to have it ----- .  
(repair , repairing , repaired)

**Test yourself !**

1. The old lady **had** the servant ----- the window. ( clean )
  2. I am going to **have** my hair ----- what about making it darker? (dye)
  3. We should **have** our house ----- (paint)
  4. Nancy always **has** her dresses ----- from Paris. (send)
  5. I might have to **have** my tooth ----- by a dentist . (take)
- 
1. We couldn't fix the tap, so we had to.....it.....(repair) by a plumber.
  2. My hair is too long. I will.....it.....(cut) tomorrow.
  3. We didn't hang these pictures. We .....them .....(hang) yesterday by our usher.
  4. The children are silent because they.....their faces..... (paint) by the clown.
  5. Jack is very relived because he.....his wallet.....(find) by the maid.
  6. I never iron my suits at home. I .....them.....in a dry clean shop.

**(SB, p. 65): Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.**

1. I didn't repair the car myself. **I had it repaired.**
2. My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't .....
3. She didn't make the dress herself. She .....
4. He isn't going to take his own photo. ....
5. My brother cut his own hair. ....
6. My neighbour painted his own house. ....
7. My father doesn't clean his car himself. ....
8. We didn't cut down trees in our garden ourselves. ....

**Answers:**

2. She didn't have it dyed. 3. She had it made. 4. He's going to have it taken. 5. He didn't have it cut. 6. He didn't have it painted 7. He has it cleaned 8. We had them cut down.

# Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث تحدث **تغييرات** على الجملة.

Direct and Indirect speech (الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر)

يحدث التغيير على زمن الفعل: نحول الأفعال إلى أقرب ماضي

V1 → V2  
V2 → (had + V3)

now	Then
today	that day
here	There
this time	that time
tomorrow	the following day the next day <u>the day after</u>
next time	the following time the next time the time after
yesterday	the previous day <u>the day before</u>
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last saturday	the previous saturday the saturday before
next saturday	the following saturday the next saturday the saturday after that saturday
at the moment	at that moment
at this moment	

- **تغيير** على ظروف الزمان وأسماء الإشارة  
- يحدث **التغيير** على ضمائر: (الفاعل، المفعول به، ضمائر الملكية)  
نحول ضمير الحاضر إلى ماضي

عليك إتقان التحويلات وحفظ الجداول

This	that	I	he/she	ن ح و ل
These	those	My	his/her	
Come	go	Mine	his/her	
Soon	later	Me	him/her	
Ago	previously before earlier	We	they	
		our(s)	their(s)	
		us	them	ن ح و ل
[your]	his/ her/their/ my			
[you]	him/ her/ them/I/ me			
[You]	I/ he/she/they			ن ح و ل

**YOU** إلى ضمير الاسم المخاطب كما في الجدول وإذا لم نجد فنحوله لـ "I".

had

had had

had + V3

was/were

\* (must, has to, have to)

had + V3

had been

had to

سائد دهيمش

### الكلام المباشر: Direct speech:

'My parents spend every day of their lives together.'

'I've lost my glasses.'

'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'

### الكلام المنقول: Reported speech:

He said (that) his parents spent every day of their lives together.

He said he'd lost his glasses.

She said she'd meet him there the following day.

### مثال من الكتاب الجديد 2016

Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.



Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help.



We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

Farida **said** that.....

Saleem **said** that.....

"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

**شرح مسيط للقاعدة**

لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

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

## 2. Reported commands تحويل جمل الأمر

تبدأ جملة الأمر بفعل مجرد v1 مثل: Quite, read, write, walk, stay, be ..... وعند تحويلها : نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

"Stay in bed".

The doctor advised me **to stay** in bed.

في حالة النفي : نحذف don't ونضع not to قبل الفعل

"Don't put any salt in my food"

She asked me **not to** put any salt in her food.

ملاحظات :

- عند التحويل نحذف كلمة (please) .
- إذا كان فعل التحويل denied نحذف النفي بعد التحويل .
- عند تحويل الحمل التي تحتوي على فعل مساعد + فعل رئيسي ..... نحول الفعل المساعد فقط.
- يختلف الفعل told عن باقي الأفعال في أنه يجب أن يتبعه مفعول به.
- بينما باقي الأفعال لا يتبعها مفعول به إلا إذا كانت متبوعة بحرف الجر to.
- \* لحل سؤال التحويل بالطريقة النموذجية \_ حدد الأفعال والظروف الزمنية و الضمائر وضع خط تحتها وحولها حسب الجداول المعطاة:

اقرأ كتاباً جيداً ثلاث مرات ، أنفع لك من أن تقرأ ثلاث كتب جديدة.



## 3. Reported Questions?

### تحويل الأسئلة؟

**خطوات التحويل:**

1. أداة الاستفهام.
2. الفعل المساعد الأساسي بعد الفاعل.
3. احذف الفعل المساعد مثل: (do, does, did)
- \* **عندما نحذف did نحول الفعل التالي إلى الماضي التام (had + p.p)**
- إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على (do, does, did) نقوم بما يلي:
- نحذفهما و نحول الفعل الرئيسي الذي بعدهما إلى :

did + inf. → had + V(3)

... does he work → worked  
... did they clean → had cleaned

A. Wh- Questions..... اسئلة طويلة [who/ why/ when/where...]

B. Yes / No- Questions... اسئلة قصيرة [is/are/was/were/have/has/had/do/does/did...]

1. ' Where have you been? '
2. ' How long are you going away for? '
3. ' Have you already been on holiday? '
4. ' Are you hungry? '

She asked where I had been.  
She asked how long we were going for.  
She asked **if** we'd already been on holiday.  
He asked **if** I was hungry.

## أفعال تحويل الاسئلة Verbs for reported questions

1 asked      2 wondered      3 wanted to know      4 enquired

### قاعدة تحويل الأسئلة (WH-):

ننزل wh- كما هو

Sub. + asked + Obj. + (WH) -Q + S. + V. ( ) + .....  
wondered  
wanted to know  
enquired

مع الأسئلة القصيرة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد .....  
قاعدة تحويل الأسئلة (Yes/No-):

S. + asked  
wanted to know  
wondered + if + S. + V. ( ) + .....  
whether

\*\*نفس خطوات التحويل السابقة ولكن نستبدل أداة الاستفهام بـ if / whether  
لا تنسى حذف علامة السؤال عند لتحويل.

### أمثلة Examples:

\* 'Do you live here, Salem?'

The man asked Salem if he lived there.

\* 'Why are you late?'

My father asked me why I was late.

### أسئلة وزارية لسنوات سابقة

1 - "Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?"

Ali wanted to know .....

2 - Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samer told .....

3 - "Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour, please?"

Huda asked Sami .....

4 - Ahmad: "Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?"

Ahmad asked Sami .....

1 - if Huda's grandfather worked in his farm during winter.  
2 - Mum that he had been working in the garden all the morning.  
3 if he could lend her the dictionary for an hour / to lend her .....  
4 - if he had.....

## اختبر نفسك على نمط الوزارة **Test Yourself!**

1. ' I live in this street.'

Ali said -----

2. 'My parents spend much time at home'

Salem said that -----

3. 'Have you taken your lunch?'

My mother asked me -----

4. ' What are you doing now, Ali?'

Salem asked Ali -----

5. How long have you been married?

I asked my grandparents.....

6. Do you enjoy spending time with each other?

I asked them.....

7. We don't argue about anything.

They said they.....

8. We're taking our grandchildren on holiday.

They said they.....

9. When did you first meet?

She asked them -----

10. Are you enjoying married life?

She asked them -----

### حلول !

I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.

I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.

They said they didn't argue about anything.

They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.

She asked them when had first met.

She asked them if they were enjoying married life.

## 2011-2015 الأسئلة الوزارية

1. "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend -----

2. "Can you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed -----

3. "Can you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Mona -----

4. "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Mona -----

5. "Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"



The teacher asked the students -----

6. "Do all children use computers at schools?"

Zain asked Farida -----

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

The manager said that -----

8. What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?

John asked Kareem -----

## ANSWERS

1. Anwar asked his friend if he could use his pen.
2. The manager asked Rashed if / whether he could check the prices of the goods.
3. Hatem asked Mona if she could speak any foreign language.
4. The stewardess asked Mona if / whether her child needed any special kind of food during the flight.
5. The teacher asked the students if / whether they enjoyed doing online exercises.
6. Zain asked Farida if / whether all children used computers at school.
7. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the highway the following month.
8. John asked Kareem what Jordanian people ate at wedding parties.

## السؤال الجديد في تاريخ الوزارة - الدورة الصيفية 2015

A. Rewrite the following paragraph so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the new paragraph down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ... in the following new paragraph:-

A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week". Ahmad said that ...

## Initial test - page 4 الكتاب الجديد

### Report the following statements?

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."  
Nour told Muna .....
2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."  
Sami said .....
3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."  
Huda told me .....
4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."  
Tareq said .....
5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."  
Hussein told me .....

### Answers:

1. that she had some questions for her
2. that he had lived in Amman for six years
3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

2015/w "Is there a wireless network available in the library?"

Rakan asked Khalid .....

**2015/S** - Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

A week later Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week." Ahmad Said that.....

**2014** "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem .....

### تحويل عكسي مهم - اعادة الجملة لحالتها الطبيعية

1- نور allowed سلمى to read her diary.

2- He asked me if I'd got the time.

3- She said she had slept for ten hours the previous night.

**2014** Majed asked Saif what kind of books bookshops sold.

Majed: " ....."

5- My father told me not to waste my money.

" ....."

6- عمر asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

" ....."

7- زيد asked whether عمر wanted to go swimming with him.

" ....."

سائد دهيمش



**التناقض (التغاير) : Contrasting****1 Whereas =** بينما ، حيث أن

تستخدم لربط جملتين مسبوقه بفاصلة إذا جاءت في الوسط .

إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة تتبع بفاعل + فعل (جملة فعلية) ويسبق الطرف الآخر فاصلة.

- I prefer living in the town , **whereas** my brother prefers the country.
- **Whereas** some people enjoy the outdoor life , others spend all their time indoors.

**2 But** لكن

تستخدم لربط جملتين حيث أنها تفيد التناقض بين فكرتين وتأتي في الوسط فقط .

للتمييز بين (but / whereas) : but لا تأخذ فاصلة في العادة .

- My brother prefers living in the country **but** I prefer the town.
- I live in the city , **but** ( whereas) my friend live.
- I studied hard for the exam **but** I failed..

**3 On the other hand** من جهة أخرى

لا تستخدم لربط جملتين: تقع في بداية الجملة الثانية، أي تسبقها نقطة وتتبع بفاصلة ويتبعها اسم وفعل . يتبع فعل ing .

- Traveling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is much quicker.
- My brother prefers living in the country; **on the other hand**, I prefer the town.

**4 Instead of** بدلا من

تقع غالبا بين اسمين (إذا جاء اسم + صفة نستخدم in comparison with) إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة يأتي أحيانا في الطرف الثاني فاصلة غالبا ما تتبع ب ing لاحظ : flying, going .

- **Instead of** flying , let's go by car.
- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please?
- **Instead of** going to school by bus, I prefer walking.
- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please .

**5 In comparison with** مقارنة مع

تستخدم في وسط الجملة أو البداية ، ويتبعها اسم جرد ، أي أننا ينتهي ب ing ... لاحظ flying, driving

- **In comparison with** flying , driving is quite slow and dangerous.

\*\*للتمييز بين (instead of / in comparison with) من خلال معنى الجملة.

**6 Although / and although** من الرغم على

1. **Although** it was raining heavily, it wasn't that cold.
2. He went to the mosque **although** he was too tired.

**7 While بينما**

1. **While** my dad wants to go fishing, my brothers want to go to the sports center.
2. Sami is reading a novel (,) **while** Ali is reading a short story.

ملحوظة: بحسب الكتاب وامتحانات الوزارة السابقة، فإنه يجوز وضع الفاصلة قبل (while / whereas / but) إذا أتت في الوسط، أما إذا أتت في البداية فيجب وضع الفاصلة. وعموما يفضل وضعها دوما خشية النسيان؛ ولأن الكتاب غير مستقر على حال عندما يأتي الرابط في الوسط.

**WB. Page: 49**

1) Complete the sentences with these words or phrases.

instead of   in comparison with   but   whereas

- a) .....Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.  
 .....Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
- b) I've decided to learn Chinese .....French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult .....the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

Modal answers: a In comparison with / Whereas   b instead of / but

**WB. Page: 50** 2) Match the sentences a-d with the corresponding sentences 1-4 below. Then write new sentences using the word or phrase in brackets.

a Amman is the largest city in Jordan. (but)

b Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil. (whereas)

c Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population. (while)

d Brasilia is a very modern city (and although)

1 Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan.

2 Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.

3 Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers.

4 Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population.

Modal answers:

a/2 Amman is the largest city in Jordan, but Brasilia is small compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.

b/1 Brasilia is not the major culture and economic centre of Brazil whereas Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan.

c/4 Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population, while Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population.

d/3 Brasilia is a very modern city, and although Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic looking skyscrapers.

سائد دهيمش

## Test yourself!! اختبار نفسك على نمط الوزارة

### النمط الوزاري الجديد

- Amman is the largest city in Jordan. Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro. (but)
- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil. Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan. (whereas)
- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population. Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population. (while)
- Brasilia is a very modern city. Amman is not a new city. There are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers. (and although)

### Answers:

- Amman is the largest city in Jordan (,) **but** Brasilia is small compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.
- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil (,) **whereas** Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan.
- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population (,) **while** Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population.
- Brasilia is a very modern city (,) **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic looking skyscrapers.

\*ملحوظة هامة: إذا وضع الطالب /ة نقطة (.) في الحل بدلاً من الفاصلة (,) تعتبر الإجابة خطأ.. فاعلموا التصحيح

### Q3: Complete the sentences with these words or phrases. (PROGRESS TEST 3; WB, p.58)

but , in comparison with , whereas

- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply, ..... small shops often charge very high prices.
- ..... supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
- It's expensive to live in the city ..... the country.
- Supermarket fruit may be cheap ..... it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.
- ..... some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, many young people prefer the excitement of city life.

### Answers:

- Whereas / but 2. In comparison with 3. in comparison with 4. but 5. Whereas

### سنوات الوزارة السابقة 2011-2014

- Could I have tea ----- coffee, please?  
(whereas , instead of , in comparison with) ► 2011 (W)
- flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.  
(Whereas , On the other hand , In comparison with) ► 2011 (S)
- village life, city life can be quite stressful.  
(Whereas , On the other hand , In comparison with) ► 2012 (W)
- Let's read a book ----- watching TV.  
(instead of , whereas , on the other hand) ► 2012 (S)
- Ali walked to school ----- taking a car.  
(whereas , on the other hand , instead of) ► 2013 (W)
- Hala likes chocolate ----- Sara likes biscuits.  
(although , whereas , instead of) ► 2013 (W)
- Summer is sunny and hot, ----- winter is snowy and cold.

(whereas , although , instead of) ► 2013 (S)

8. Birds share many characteristics, ----- they are still very different from one another.

(but , in comparison with , instead of) ► 2013 (S)

9. Rana is very organised and neat. Mariam is disorganised and drops her things everywhere. (while) ► 2014 (W)

10. Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic - looking skyscrapers in it.

Brasilia is a very modern city. (and although) ► 2014 (W)

### Answers:

1. instead of 2. In comparison with 3. In comparison with 4. instead of 5. instead of 6. whereas 7. whereas 8. but 9. Rana is very organised and neat (,) while Mariam is disorganised and drops her things everywhere.

OR : While Rana is very organised and neat , Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere.

10. Brasilia is a very modern city (,) **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic- looking skyscrapers.

### MOE 2015

1- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly. Rayan didn't have enough time last night. (**while , although**)

2- English has just five vowels. Some languages have thirty vowels or more. (**although , whereas**)

- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly **although he** didn't have enough time last night.  
English has just five vowels (,) **whereas** some languages have thirty vowels or more .



## الكلمات الرسمية / الغير رسمية Formal / Informal

Formal رسمي	Informal غير رسمي
complete	finish ينهي
construct	build يبني
entire	whole طوال / كل
extend	stretch يمتد / يوسع
inception	beginning بداية
operational	ready to use فعال / جاهز للعمل
progress	move forward يتقدم / يتحسن
site	place موقع

## SB :78 كتاب الطالب

Decide whether to use the formal or the informal word.

- The new government computer system is not expected to be fully..... until the end of the year.
- When I was a child, I used to love..... tree houses.
- Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the .....day on the beach.
- As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological..... .
- By the time they'd .....their homework, it was time for bed.
- In the twelve months since it's ....., the new tax system has raised £9 million.

Modal answers: 1 operational 2 building 3 whole 4 sites 5 finished 6 inception

## WB: 67

Choose the correct formal or informal word to complete these sentences.

- What a waste of time! I've spent the *entire / whole* afternoon fixing my computer.
- Since its *inception / beginning*, this organization has been at the forefront of research.
- A government spokesman said that the new airport would not be fully *operational / ready to use* until early in the new year.
- I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just *completing / finishing* my lunch.
- Have you looked out of the window? They've started *constructing / building* the new block.
- The organization hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical *sites / places* in the south-east of the country.
- Next year the college plans to *extend / stretch* the number of subjects it offers by 50%.

Modal answers: a whole b inception c operational d finishing e building f sites g extend

**SB:78****Complete these sentences with words derived from the words in brackets.**

- a The..... (construct) of the dam involved the..... (destroy) of many .....(history) buildings.
- b The date for the..... (complete) of the dam project is 2009.
- c The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the..... (build) have worked very slowly and partly because of ..... (inefficient)

Modal answers: a construction / destruction / historic b completion c builders / inefficiency

**WB : 67****Complete the gaps in this text with words derived from the words in brackets.**

Some of the most important (1) .....(history) sites in the world will be destroyed if sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years. The (2) .....(destroy) will be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy. Some of the (3) .....(build) have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city. In some places (4) .....(archaeology) are working against the clock to explore sites before they are lost beneath the water forever. Cities like London are planning the (5) .....(construct) of new flood defense schemes.

Modal answers: 1 historical 2 destruction 3 buildings 4 archaeologists 5 construction





# الاشتقاقات Derivations

نص السؤال الوزاري حسب النمط الجديد 2015

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

سؤال الاشتقاق يتطلب منك اختيار الجزء الصحيح وفقا للجدول /

	فعل. V.	اسم. N.	صفة. adj.	ظرف. adv.	عربي
1	naturalize	<b>nature</b>	natural	naturally	طبيعة
2	threaten	<b>threat</b>	threatened threatening	threateningly	تهديد
3	vary	<b>variety</b>	various /varied	variously	تنوع
4	-----	<b>Peace</b>	peaceful	peacefully	سلام
5	remind	<b>Reminder</b>	reminding remindful	-----	تذكير
6	excite	<b>Excitement</b>	excited/exciting	excitedly	اثارة
7	construct	<b>construction constructor</b>	constructive	constructively	بناء
8	destruct destroy	<b>destruction</b>	destructive	destructively	تدمير
9		<b>history/ historian</b>	historical	historically	تاريخ
10	complete	<b>completion</b>	completed	completely	اكمال
11	build	<b>builder/ building</b>	built		بناء
12	-----	<b>inefficiency</b>	inefficient	inefficiently	لا فعالية
13	-----	<b>archaeology archaeologist</b>	archaeological	archaeologically	علم الآثار
14	popularize	<b>popularity</b>	popular	popularly	شهرة
15	-----	<b>talent</b>	talented		موهبة
16	-----	<b>skill</b>	skillful /skilled	skillfully	مهارة
17	-----	<b>mathematics mathematician</b>	mathematic mathematical	mathematically	علم الرياضيات
18	-----	<b>ability</b>	able	ably	قدرة
19	amaze	<b>amazement</b>	amazing amazed	amazingly amazedly	دهشة

سائد دهيمش

## NOUN: قواعد اشتقاق الاسم

\* ملحوظة مهم جدا

: نضع في الفراغ اسم (Noun) بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم ..... إذا تبع الفراغ اسم بأخذ صفة .

1. after adjectives بعد الصفات
2. Either a subject or an object of a sentence. إما كفاعل أو كمفعول به
3. after all determiners بعد محددات الكمية والأعداد (a, an, the, one, two ..., first....4<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 77<sup>th</sup>....., much, many, more, most, any, some, all, no, few, little, a lot of, either, neither ....)
4. after prepositions: بعد حروف الجر (on, of, with, in, at, to, for, from, under, beside, inside, outside, near, behind, before, into, onto, after, over, with, without, against, than, during, through, by...)  
قبلها وبعدها أسماء ..... Of.....
5. After possessive adjectives (my, your, our, their, his, her, its) (s') بعد صفات الملكية
6. After (called, defined as)..... بعد
7. After demonstrative (this that, these, those) بعد صفات الإشارة

## Adjective: قواعد اشتقاق الصفة

1. Before nouns: قبل الأسماء
2. After some verbs: بعد بعض الأفعال التالية وبأي تصريف (Be: عائلة is are am was were be) إذا كانت تامة \*  
\*(get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear / sound/grow / look / seem)
3. After (So, too, very, quite, fairly, further, more,) بعد مكثرات الصفات التالية
4. After Adverbs: قبل الفراغ ظرف  
/ more ..... than بين / the most ..... بعد
5. as ..... as

سائد دهيمش



## قواعد اشتقاق الظرف: Adverb

\*ملحوظة: غالبا ما يكون الظرف قبل الفعل و قبل الصفات .

شواذ: الصفات التالية ظروف دون زيادة الملحق [hard, fast, late, high, near, low] .

1. at the beginning of the sentences followed by a comma.  
في بداية الجملة ومتبوع بفاصلة
2. between two verbs (فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد)  
بين فعلين
3. in the end of the sentence and directly after a verb.  
في نهاية الجملة وقبله فعل بشرط عدم وجود أداة أو صفة
4. between the subject and the verb --- والفاعل  
بين الفاعل --- والفعل
5. after imperative verbs  
بعد أفعال الأمر

## قواعد اشتقاق الفعل: Verb

\* ملحوظة: الفعل في أغلب الأحيان ما يكون على شكل (base form) فعل أساسي - مجرد

1. After "to":  
بعد to المصدرية
2. After Modals (المودلز)  
بعد الأفعال الشكلية (المودلز)
3. After verbs 'to do' don't, doesn't, didn't \_!  
بعد عائلة (Do) في حالة السؤال والنفي
4. After the verb 'to have' (it should be P.P) have  
بعد الفعل have
5. After the verbs (let, make, help +o. +v1)  
بعد المفعول به للأفعال: (let, make, help +o. +v1)
6. After relative pronouns (who, which, that ...)  
بعد ضمائر الوصل (who, which, that ...)
7. Let, would rather, had better  
بعد Let, would rather, had better

ملاحظة: عند استخدام أدوات العطف مثل: (and, or, as well as), فإننا نعطف كلمتين من نفس النوع.

- The boys install and ----- their programs quickly.  
(invent, invented, inventing)

سائد دهيمش

1. Our heating system is very old and extremely ----- . (inefficiency) — **2014(W)**
2. People should do their best to keep ----- in the world. (peaceful) — **2014(W)**
3. We received a ----- that we hadn't paid the electricity bill. (remind) — **2014 (S)**
4. My sister is studying ----- in the hope of working in one of the pre-history  
digs in Egypt. (archeologist) — **2014 (S)**
5. We must do something to stop the ----- of the Ozone layer, or we will all get  
harmed. (destroy) — **2015 (W)**
6. What do you consider to be the main ----- to the future peace and security of  
the world? (threaten) — **2015 (W)**

**Answers:** 1. inefficient 2. peace 3. reminder 4. archeology (archaeology) 5. destruction 6. threat

## Test yourself & -----

1. The crowd held their ----- as the player ran up to take the penalty kick. (breath)
2. You shouldn't be ----- about spelling. It is important. (Care)
3. The judge's ----- was to compensate him for his loss. (decide, decision, decisive)
4. It is a ----- effort that's why it will be rewarded. (concentration, concentrated, concentrate)
5. A settlement was reached after a complicated ----- (negotiate)
6. You should be more ----- in your approach. (flexible, flex, flexibility)
7. Any ----- in the debate had an opportunity to speak. (participate, participant, participation)
8. I'd ----- you to take a different technique. (advice, advisable, advise)
9. Their opinion will not ----- my decision. (effective, affect, effect)
10. Her question was purely ----- (academia, academy, academic)
11. I was very ----- impressed by her new method. (favorable, favor, favorably)
12. I am ----- sorry for the delay. (extreme, extremely, extremist)
13. We are in ----- with several other companies for the contract. (competent)
14. I received an encouraging ----- to my letter of application. (respond)
15. He was very ----- about arriving late. (apologies, apologetic, apology)
16. He behaved ----- to everyone at the party. (gracious, graciously, graceless)
17. You should be ----- about spending your money. (caution, cautious, cautiously)
18. -----, the expense of life has increased lately. (Interesting, Interest, Interestingly)
19. Time is an important ----- in this case. (consider, considerable, consideration)
20. She always likes to wear the ----- dress. (traditional, tradition, traditionally)

# Passive voice

Tense الزمن	Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
Simple present المضارع البسيط	S + (V1) + O	O + am, is, are + V3
Simple past الماضي البسيط	S + (V2) + O	O + was, were + V3
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	S + ( am, is, are ) + Ving + O	O + am, is, are + (being) + V3
Past continuous ماض مستمر	S + ( was, were ) + V ing + O	O + was, were + (being) + V3
Present perfect المضارع التام	S + ( have, has ) + v3 + O	O + have /has + (been )+ V3
Past perfect الماضي التام	S + (had ) + v3 + O	O + had + (been )+ V3
Present perfect continues مضارع تام مستمر	S + (has/have been ) + Ving + O	O + have/has + (been being) +V3
past perfect continues ماض تام مستمر	S + (had been ) + Ving + O	O + had + (been being) +V3
Modals:	present S + Modals ... + v1 + O Past S + Modals ... + have +v3 + O	O + Modals (...) + (be) + V3 O+ Modals (...) +have been + V3

## القاعدة العامة

**O. + is/are/am/was/were/being/been + V3.**

في جملة المبني للمعلوم نهتم بالفاعل الذي قام بالفعل. بينما في جملة المبني للمجهول، نهتم بالذي وقع عليه الفعل وهو (المفعول به).

### \*خطوات تحويل جملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول:

1. نضع المفعول به أول الجملة putting the object at the beginning [ يكون معطى في سؤال الوزارة ]
2. تحويل زمن الجملة (وضع Be حسب زمن الجملة) بما يوافق الجدول أدناه changing the tense
3. ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل (دائما نضع pp. ، وتكملة الجملة إن وجدت complement.

**Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.**

1 People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

2 My mother taught me to read.

3 Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

4 Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

5 They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

1 Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.

2 I was taught to read by my mother.

3 Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't been invented.

4 Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.

5 Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.

إذا اردت استخدام نفس الفاعل او الضمير الذي ينوب عنه بـ **by** مع نهاية الجملة.  
 1. عندما لا يكون مهما.  
 2. او الفاعل غير معروف.  
 3. اذا كان الفاعل معروف للجميع او غامض؟

- 1- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.  
 - The role of the teacher can be denied **by nobody**.  
 - The role of the teacher can't be denied.

2- They serve the dinner whenever we visit them.

The dinner ..... **by** .....

## اسئلة الوزارة سنوات سابقة: 2016-2011

- People saw smoke coming out of the forest. **Smoke** .....
- The government must save the historical sites. **The historical sites** .....
- The farmer must water the plants in order to grow. **The plants** .....
- Hatem should send the car to the garage. **The car** .....
- The patient must take the medicine on time. **The medicine** .....
- Samer must fill in the job application form. **The job application form** ..... **by Samer**.
- Everyone must save the natural resources. **The natural resources** .....
- Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway. **Bicycles** .....
- Different goods among countries can be ..... by traders. (transport)
- Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries. **96 % of Jordan's energy** .....
- Parents must not give their children everything they want. **Children** .....
- According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions ..... in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (write)
- A new vocational school has ..... recently in my area. (build)
- 2016** 14. Many Jordanian poems ..... now ..... Into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)

## Quiz

1- Ram used to take care of everything.

Everything .....

2- They will hang him at dawn.

He .....

3- They won't be questioning him when you get there.

He .....

4- They will have repaired your car by 7pm.

Your car .....

5- The professor is going to show the students an old bone.

The students .....

6- I will have made a cake.

A cake will .....

7- He knew that people had built the church in 1915.

He knew that the church .....

- 8- The homework must be -----by tomorrow. (do)  
9- She ----- been ----- to Jack's birthday party. (invite)  
10- What was the note ----- with? (write)



## Editing تحرير الأخطاء (4 points)

كيفية سؤال الوزارة..... [ يعطيك نص قصير فيه 4 أخطاء عليك اكتشافها وتصحيحها ] :

### أنواع الأخطاء kinds of mistakes

الإملاء spelling الأحرف الكبيرة Capital letters

#### خطأ الحرف الكبير Capital letter mistake:

\*غالبا ما يكون الخطأ الأول حرف صغير small letter .

1. At the beginning of the sentence and paragraph. أول الجملة و الفقرة
2. Titles: Mr. Mrs. Ms Dr Sir King Minister Prof Madam .. الألقاب
3. The names of organizations, companies, and their initials: أسماء الشركات والمنظمات
4. Abbreviations and acronyms: الاختصارات  
H.K.J UK USA NATO UNRWA .....
5. Days of the week and months: الأيام والأشهر  
'Sunday, Wednesday ..... / April, June....' (المواسم تكتب بأحرف صغيرة)
6. Countries, cities, nationalities, languages, Religions : الدول و اللغات و الجنسيات و الأديان و المدن :  
'Japan/ Dubai /Jordanians / English , Arabic Italian \*Religions: ' Islam, Christianity , Judaism ...'
7. Directions only in geographical and Place names : الاتجاهات فقط في الأماكن والمناطق الجغرافية :  
East Africa South pole The Pacific The Dead Sea Asia Irbid .....
8. proper nouns: أسماء العلم : Mohammad. Salma. Lareen . Omar. Aqsa . Wesam. Josef ....
9. The pronoun : " I " أينما وقعت في الجملة منفردة
10. After ( . ? ! ) : بعد علامات الاستفهام ؟ ! .  
e.g. . Marvelous! The statue's colors are wonderful .... How? Is this .....
11. At the beginning of a quotation: "He is the best....." أول الاقتباس
12. paper titles : Quran Bible Newspaper(Al-Dostor, Al-Ghad ..... عناوين الأوراق

#### السؤال الخامس Question Number Five (15 points)

##### A. EDITING: (4 points) 4 علامات

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

**2015**

The king talal Dam is a large dam in the hills of northern Jordan. It was started in 1971, with the original construcion being combleted in 1978. The main perpose of the dam is to store winter rains.

1. Talal 2. construction 3. completed 4. purpose



## Spelling Mistakes: الأخطاء الإملائية

\* إن الكلمة التي تحتها خط يكون فيها خطأ واحد:

- تغيير شكل حرف في الكلمة
- حذف حرف من الكلمة
- استبدال حرف بحرف آخر مشابه له في الصوت
- أو إضافة حرف زيادة للكلمة

الكلمات المهمة لسؤال تحرير الأخطاء ( Editing ) المستوى الرابع / 4

advise	secret	permanently	urban	age	socialise	socialize
phenomenon	biography	colleague	successful	profitable	blow	
exercise	deserted	public	services	bow	interact	inhabitant
stress	career	lifestyle	rural	cookery	outlook	permanent
trend	hardworking	hit	summit	demonstrate	shallow	pluck
construction	digit	embassy	repair	dam	dive	regulate
strum	disrupt	genius	sector	divert	embassies	specific
talent	fraction	challenge	inefficiency	theory		
differentiate	institution	condition	title	clay	elite	
purpose	alert	skilled	reservoir	lock	concentrate	artisan
frostbite	technology	moody	mosaic	inspire	barber	
batteries	pottery	record	champion	recharge	altitude	
burner	cabin	helium	solo	incredible	reduce	freight
traffic	view	keep	awake	authority	concise	exhaustion
breaker	solution	outstanding	expedition	comprehensible	overcrowding	

## Keywords ( تَدْرِبْ عَلَيْهَا ) ؟

### Unit 7:

advise , age , colleague , exercise , interact , lifestyle outlook , secret , socialize , successful .

### Unit 8:

deserted , inhabitant , overcrowding , permanent , permanently phenomenon , profitable , public services , stress , rural , trend , Urban.

### Unit 9 :

biography , blow , bow , career , cookery , hardworking hit , pluck , repair , strum.

### Unit 10 :

breaker , exhaustion , challenge , condition , elite , expedition frostbite , inspire , record summit.

### Unit 11:

construction , dam , disrupt , divert , forcibly , inefficiency lock , purpose , reservoir , technology.

### Unit 12:

barber , champion , demonstrate , digit.

**Test yourself !**

تدريب : على تصحيح الأخطاء (الكلمات التي تحتها خط تحتوي على خطأ واحد)

hacker(1) group Anonymous Vows to distroy(2) Facebook on november(3) 5 :You can follow us on twitter too! follow(4): <http://BBCnews.net/Facebook>.

<u>Exhausstion</u>	.....	<u>expedation</u>	
<u>braker</u>		<u>diferentiate</u>	
<u>Sollution</u>		<u>comprehansible</u>	
<u>outstending</u>		<u>overcrowding</u>	

Brasilia is divided into sektors(1), with specefic(2) zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

Potery		expedition	
Skiled		disapoint	
construccion		dijit	
Disapear		consise	
Enviroment		coleague	
Equibment		Shampion	
Exhuastion		biografy	
Inseption		bateries	
Institusion		atack	
Iritable		acident	
Percusion		evidense	
Operasional		erban	
Geuius		mosaik	





# Linking Words used in **Guided Writing**



## أدوات الربط المستخدمة في الكتابة الموجهة ملخص

- يجب حفظ مواقع أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة.
- يمكنك الاستعانة بـ Language functions (الوظائف اللغوية) في موضوع الكتابة/الإنشاء الإجباري.
- الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة جداً! لا تنسى التدريب بشكل مستمر على الكتابة الموجهة.

Punctuations علامات الترقيم . ; : ? ' "...." ( ) [ ] , ! - / \_

Example: تقديم أمثلة	For example for instance such as like
Adding information إضافة معلومات	Firstly ... Secondly ... Thirdly ... lastly/finally ... moreover as well as then furthermore and In addition to, .Also, , too.
contrasting ideas إظهار التناقض	but on one hand, on the other hand although Nevertheless However
Summarising الخاتمة	Finally to sum up in conclusion to conclude

غالباً! ما يكون المطلوب في السؤال بعد كلمة ... about

### الدورة الشتوية 2016

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

### Suggested Answer:

There are many benefits of studying abroad such as building valuable job skills and being self-confident. In addition to making friends as well as understanding own and other cultures.

## نماذج مقترحة للكتابة الموجهة (الاجبارية)

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا جاء العنوان اسما مفردا وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:  
(The main) purpose, (The main) goal, (The main) aim, (The main) target

..... **is to** ..... , ..... **and to** .....

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا اتى العنوان جمع وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:  
(The main) purposes, (The main) goals, (The main) aims, (The main) targets

..... **are to** ..... , ..... **and to** .....

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بالكلمات الجمعواحيانا الكلمات تسبق بـ some  
للفعل الواقع في بداية الجملة نضيف **ing**

**There are many** ..... **such as** ..... **and** ..... **. Also,** .....

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال وبدأ بـ  
What should happen to      What would happen to      What will happen to      What must happen to  
مع حذف علامة السؤال وحذف What should happen to او ما شابهها مما سبق ونقل المودل أيضا وضعة في نهاية العنوان

..... **should** ..... , ..... **and** .....

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال (بدا بأداة سؤال متبوعة بفعل مساعد)  
Wh - (do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, has, have, have) .....?

..... **to** ..... , ..... **and to** .....

مع حذف علامة السؤال وأداة السؤال والفعل المساعد الذي يلي أداة السؤال

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بصفة مثل Adventurous ... / Successful ... / Hardworking  
..... **have some qualities such as** ..... **and** ..... **. Also,** .....

اذا بدأ العنوان بسؤال How to.....  
How .. نحذف  
**There are many ways**..... **such as** ..... **and** ..... **. Also,** .....

## Short biography: سيرة ذاتية قصيرة

- Musa al-Khwarizmi
- Born in Khawarizm in 780
- Write the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra.
- Introduce the Greek mathematical knowledge to the Arabs.

## How to train brains? كيف تمرن دماغك

### How to train brains?

- Do puzzles or quizzes.
- Read more books.
- Study subjects on Internet.

### Suggested Answer:

People can train their brains by different ways such as doing puzzles or quizzes, reading more books as well as studying a subject on the Internet.



لا يوجد إجابة نموذجية في هذا السؤال، الإجابة تختلف من طالب لآخر .....

### C.V سيرة ذاتية

and age

Mr. Adam / 1987 / Irbid – Jordan

Appearance

tall / green eyes / well-built

Family background / education

father / doctor. mother / nurse

Occupation

engineer since 1999

Hobbies and interests

playing football / swimming

### Suggested answer: إجابة مقترحة

Mr. Adam, a Jordanian engineer, was born in Irbid in 1987. Mr. Adam is tall with green eyes and well-built body. His father is a doctor and his mother is a nurse. He has been an engineer since 1999 . He likes football and swimming

سائد دهيمش

**أسماء جمع (تدل على التعدد) / مهمة لسؤال الكتابة الموجهة !**

قواعد، قوانين rules/ laws

طرق ways/ methods

فوائد benefits

إيجابيات advantages

سلبيات disadvantages

حلول solutions

أسباب reasons/ causes

اقتراحات suggestions

نتائج results

مرافق facilities

عقوبات punishments

فروق differences / contrasts

إنجازات achievements

مشاكل problems

تغيرات changes

مهارات skills

مساهمات contributions

سمات، خصائص qualities/ / features

توصيات recommendations

عوامل factors

**How to send the same email to several people?**

Type your email.

Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.

Press send to many.

**Suggested answer: إجابة مقترحة:**

There are many ways to send the same email to several people; First, typing your email. Then selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. Finally, pressing send to many.

**How to pass the exams? (1)**

Study carefully in details. (2)

Answer many questions from the activity book. (3)

Ask my teachers the difficult questions. (4)

Be quiet and calm during the exams. (5)

اكتب إجابتك (علامة كاملة)!

**Tips on how to do well in school.**

Do all of your assigned homework.

Sleep and wake up early.

Study carefully in details.

**How to Be a Good Brother or Sister**

Play a game with them.

Never hit them.

Help them with their homework.

Spend some quality time with them.

Take them to the park or the petting zoo.

**مكنك أن تكتب بأفضل طريقة... تدرّب جيدا : الطريقة سهلة!**

**Purposes of building dams (1)**

Save water. ( 2 )

Irrigate plants. ( 3 )

Generate electricity. ( 4 )



**Suggested Answers: إجابات مقترحة**

1. There are many purposes of building dams for example; saving water, irrigating plants and generating electricity.

2. There are several purposes of building dams such as saving water and irrigating plants.

Another thing is generating electricity.

Phones	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you, small and light	Expensive, noisy
Landline	long conversations, cheap	Large, heavy

**How to live a healthy life.**

- do regular exercise
- have a healthy diet
- get enough sleep
- exercise our brains

اعتمد على نفسك ؟

سأند دهمش

# Free writing

## الكتابة الحرة

### B. FREE WRITING: (7points)

الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة

كتابة الموضوع في تقريباً 80 كلمة.

تقدير ماذا يطلب منك السؤال.. (عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع) ؟

**Essay:** مقالة

**Report:** تقرير

**article:** مقالة

**email:** بريد الكتروني

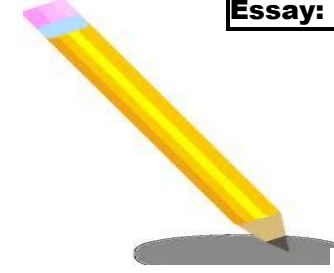
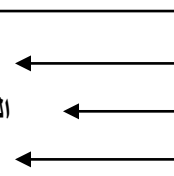
قسم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:

**Title** العنوان

**Introduction** المقدمة

**Main part** (جسم الموضوع) الرئيسي

**Conclusion** الخاتمة



أبدأ الموضوع بجملة رئيسية تحتوي مجملها على فكرة الموضوع ككل.

تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والألفاظ المركبة التي توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها ولكن استخدم الجمل ذات المعاني السهلة والبسيطة اجتهد ثم اجتهد في تحسين خطك لان هذا يعطي انطباعاً جيداً للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد تعبيره .

استخدم أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة لتنسيق الموضوع كما تعلمت في الكتابة الموجه.

مسا عدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

### WRITING AN ESSAY/ ARTICLE / REPORT/ **blog/E-mail**

#### نموذج لكتابة الحرة

.....  
الجملة التي وردت في موضوع التعبير **This subject is one of the most important issue in our daily life. In this essay/ article / report I intend to write about .....** الموضوع.

There are many (benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors...) of اسم الموضوع ..... such as;..... and In addition,

.....  
And other thing is .....

However, there are some .....of اسم الموضوع .....such as;..... and.....

Another thing is .....

نستخدم الجزء المظلل في حالة مناقشة فكرتين\*

**Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about اسم suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.**

## الوظائف اللغوية Functions

هذا السؤال متغير في نمط الوزارة يعتمد على المطلوب ؟ ( مايشير اليه السؤال )

► 2014 (L4 / شتوي)

- Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing.

**Maha:** It might be a good idea to take a first-aid kit during our journey across the desert.

**Adnan:** .....

► 2015 (L4 / شتوي)

**Rashed:** Don't forget to take your coat in case it rains.

**Marwan:** I will.

- What is the function of Rashid's statement?

► 2015 (L3 / شتوي)

**B. Read the following mini-dialogue carefully, then answer the question that follows, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)**

**Rashed :** Are there any disadvantages of using the internet?

**Marwan:** I believe that hackers can create viruses that can get into personal computers and ruin valuable data.

**What is the function of Marwan's response? .....**

► 2015 (L3 / صيفي)

**B. read the following sentence and answer the question below.**

I can't eat anything with nuts – I am allergic to them – but I wish I could.

**What is the function of using wish in the above sentence? Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)**

► 2015 (L4 / صيفي)

**B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your**

I had been getting up at five o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted.

**What is the function of using the past perfect continuous in the above sentence? (3 points)**

► 2016 (L3 / شتوي)

**C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)**

**Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

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



# ملحق شامل وفقا للنمط الجديد 2015

## قطع الكتابة محولة لقطع قراءة احتياطا:

**Progress Test 4 (WB, p.76)**

### **New Zealand / The final challenge**

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb and the first climb by a woman.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen to help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen. When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called **them** foolish. **They** warned them that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would be difficult, and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this. However, Messner and Habeler did not listen , and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

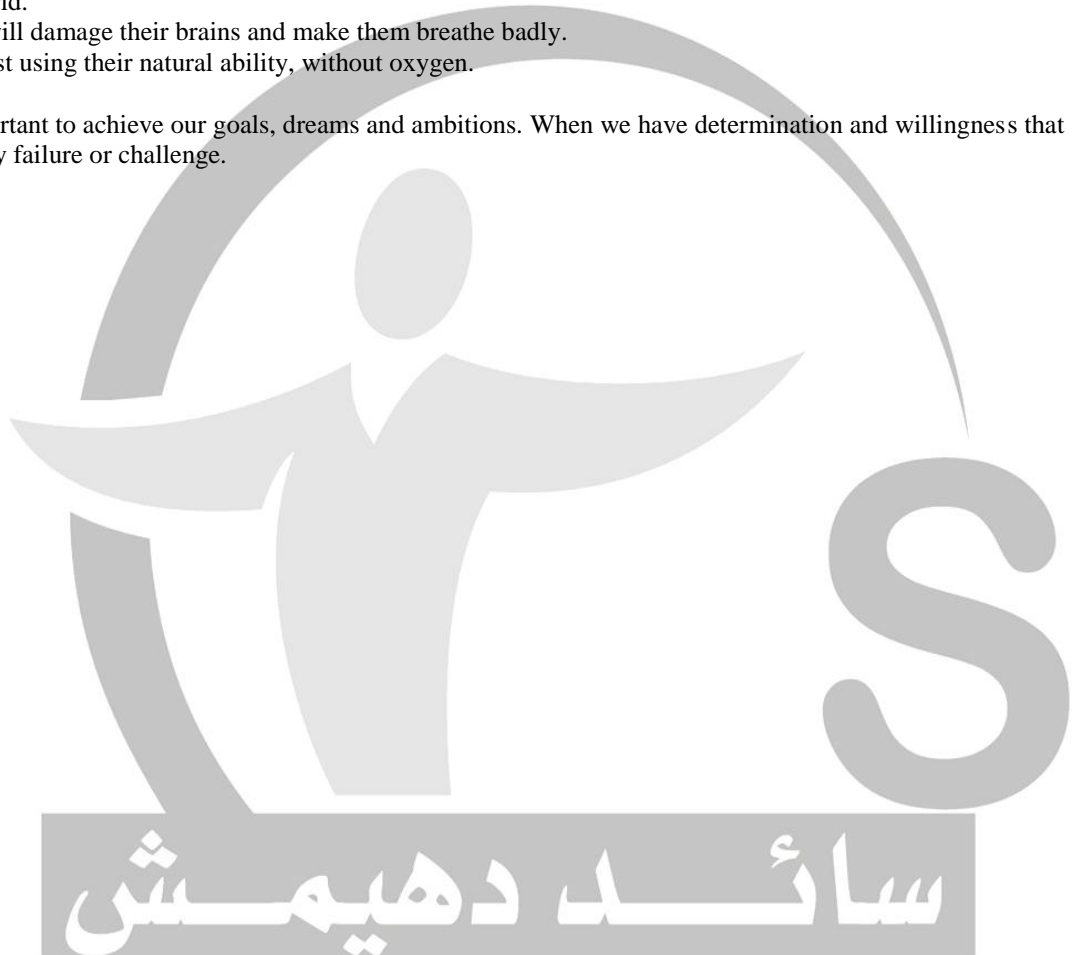
At these very high altitudes, with so little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer than normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 pm on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

## QUESTIONS

1. What do the underlined words "them", "they" refer to?
2. Write down the sentence that indicates the number of unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen made by Messner and Habeler.
3. What is the importance (significance) of Mount Everest?
4. What was the other climbers' warning to Messner and Habeler?
5. How were the two mountaineers, Messner and Habeler, different from others?
6. In what way did other climbers describe Messner and Habeler when they knew about their unprecedented decision?
7. If there is a will, there is a way. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
8. Find words in the text that mean:  
a. alone ..... b. heights..... c. top of a mountain .....

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. "them": Messner and Habeler / "they": other climbers
2. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.
3. It is the highest mountain in the world.
4. Climbing Everest without oxygen will damage their brains and make them breathe badly.
5. They wanted to climb Mount Everest using their natural ability, without oxygen.
6. Other climbers called them foolish.
7. I think that willingness is very important to achieve our goals, dreams and ambitions. When we have determination and willingness that means we are full of power against any failure or challenge.
8. a. solo b. altitudes c. summit



(WB, p. 69)

## Safety in tunnels: Recommendations

In the light of a number of serious accidents and fires in tunnels in recent years, this report makes a number of recommendations **which** will reduce the risk of accidents and fires and minimise the impact of any that occur.

It is essential that drivers and their passengers are able to get out of a tunnel if there is an accident or fire. We have two recommendations which will help make this possible. Firstly, tunnels should be made wide enough in places to allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came. Secondly, there should be separate tunnels for pedestrians in case people need to walk to safety.

It may be impossible to eliminate accidents altogether, but we have several recommendations which will reduce this risk. Firstly, all road tunnels over 10 kilometers long should be divided into sections, with rest areas between the sections. Secondly, the decoration of each section should be different. This "change of view" will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep. Lastly, tunnels should be well ventilated.

Finally, the flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated. This will improve overall safety. We believe that if only one vehicle is allowed into a tunnel every five seconds, there is less chance of a multi-vehicle accident. We also recommend that heavy lorries should be escorted by special safety vehicles. If these recommendations are accepted, we believe that the accident rate in tunnels could be reduced by over 75%.

سائد دهيمش

## QUESTIONS

- 1- Write down the sentence that indicates the possibility of escaping from tunnels in emergencies.  
-----
2. What does the underlined word “which” refer to?  
-----
3. What is the purpose of the text?  
-----
4. How can we improve the overall safety in tunnels?  
-----
5. What are the two recommendations for getting out of a tunnel in emergencies?  
-----
6. What is the estimated percentage of accident reduction in case we accept the recommendations given?  
-----
7. The writer recommends three ways to reduce accidents in tunnels. Write down two of these ways.  
-----
8. Car accidents have become a phenomenon nowadays. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
-----

## MODEL ANSWERS

- 1- It is essential that drivers and their passengers are able to get out of a tunnel if there is an accident or fire.
2. a number of recommendations
3. Reducing the risk of accidents and fires and minimise the impact of any that occur.
4. The flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated and thus this will improve the overall safety there.
5. - Tunnels should be made wide enough in places to allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came.  
-There should be separate tunnels for pedestrians in case people need to walk to safety.
6. Over 75%.
7. - All road tunnels over 10 kilometres long should be divided into sections, with rest areas between the sections.  
- The decoration of each section should be different.  
-Tunnels should be well ventilated. (**any two**)
8. I think that car accidents have become a serious problem all around the world. Governments and specialists should co-operate to reduce this risk by introducing strict laws, setting fines and raising awareness.

# Quiz - Past Simple

- 1- Ahmed ----- some notes before he came to the classroom. (write)
- 2- After you ----- me, I kept your books quickly. (tell)
- 3- Before we got there, the thief ----- (escape)
- 4- Muna ----- hard before she went to the exam. (study)
- 5- After Reema ----- her work, she phoned her mother. (finish)
- 6- She *felt sad because she* ----- never ----- an exam before. (fail)
- 7- By 2000, I ----- my job as a translator. (leave)
- 8- Salem ----- from university by the end of this term. (graduate)
- 9- The driver ----- his car before he started the trip. (check)
- 10- By the time the lecturer arrived, the students ----- a seat. (have)
- 11- I ----- there for an hour until my friend arrived. (be)
- 12- We cleared up as soon as our guests ----- (leave)
- 13- Maher felt nervous because he ----- never ----- in the Dead Sea before. (swim)

## Model Answers:

- 1- had written 2- had told 3- had escaped 4- had studied 5- had finished  
6- had / failed 7- had left 8- had graduated 9- had checked 10- had had  
11- had been 12- had left 13- had / swum

# Notes

\*مع الأفعال غير المستمرة يجب استخدام الماضي التام البسيط بدل المستمر:

love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, recognize, be, [start, begin], forget, fear, seem, ...etc.

e.g. Omar **had been** in the coffee before his colleague arrived. (be)  
Ali called his friend after he **had understood** the issue. (understand)

**Q: Fill in the gaps with the past perfect *simple* or *continuous* of the verbs in brackets:**

1. Ahmad got happy because he ----- never ----- the first prize. (get)
2. The teacher ----- the exam sheets before he got in the class. (be, mark)
3. Muna moved to Amman after she had ----- in Zarqa for 10 years. (be, live)
4. Samer answered the question after he ----- the lesson. (understand)
5. Ayman had ----- online games all day. (be, play)

**Answers:** 1. had / got 2. had been marking 3. been living 4. had understood 5. been playing

# Derivations:

1. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other ----- acts.  
(violence)
2. There would be a ----- situation in society if there were no -----systems.  
(chaos / law)
3. He left court a free man because he had proved that he was ----- .  
The jury said he was not ----- (innocence, guilt)
4. My weekly ----- s are twice as much as they were last year. (earn)
5. A huge earthquake caused the ----- of San Francisco in 1906. (destroy)
6. Two ----- potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland. (disaster)
7. The -----of the world's migrants move to find a better life. (major)
8. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic ----- . (act)
9. The ----- success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. (economy)
10. These workers were able to find a better life and help with the ----- of the region.  
(develop)
11. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great ----- beauty. (nature)
12. Careless drivers can seriously ----- the safety of pedestrians. (threat)
13. In my city there is a wide ----- of entertainments to choose from. (vary)
14. I'd like to live in a small ----- village near the sea. (peace)
15. The storm damage is a lasting ----- of the power of nature. (remind)
16. I'll never forget the ----- I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
17. The ----- (construct) of the dam involved the ----- (destroy) of many --- (history) buildings.
18. The date for the ----- (complete) of the dam project is 2009.
19. Many animals are under ----- nowadays. (threaten)
20. Storms caused the ----- of most of the crops. (destroy)
21. It has been a ----- year for the tea industry. (disaster)
22. Unemployment is falling as more people to find ----- work. (permanence)
23. ----- criminals may get into computer systems to find out confidential information. (technology)
24. The ----- of these goods is too hard. (classify)
25. Environmentalists should raise people's awareness about the ----- of our environment. (import)
26. The ----- success of the Gulf countries was ascribed to different reasons.  
(economize)
27. Animal migration is the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a ----- place. (differ)
28. The grey whale travels ----- distances. (extend)
29. Trees are usually cut down to make more ----- land. (agriculture)
30. ----- changes in the climate often start the process of desertification.(nature)
31. Some soya beans are also being turned into food for human ----- (consume)



32. Eden Project and other projects ----- educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life. (combination)  
 33. As a matter of fact, everything is running ----- (proper)  
 34. We must ----- ourselves to new lifestyles in foreign countries.(adaptation)  
 35. There is an increasing ----- on information stored on computers in the modern world. (depend)  
 36. You should ----- the amount of sugar and fat you eat in order to keep fit. (reduction)  
 37. The tourists visited many ----- sites yesterday. (history)  
 38. This answer is ----- different from yours. (complete)  
 39. I felt ----- when I heard the good news. (excitement)  
 40. These viruses can ----- your computer, so you have to remove them. (threat)

## MODEL ANSWERS

1. violent 2. chaotic / legal 3. innocent / guilty 4. earning 5. destruction 6. disastrous 7. majority  
 8. activity 9. economic 10. development 11. natural 12. Threaten 13. Variety 14. peaceful  
 15. reminder 16. Excitement 17. construction / destruction / historical 18. Completion 19. threat  
 20. destruction 21. Disastrous 22. Permanent 23. technological 24. Classification 25. importance  
 26. economic 27. Different 28. Extensive 29. Agricultural 30. Natural 31. consumption  
 32. combine 33. Properly 34. Adapt 35. Dependence 36. Reduce 37. Historical 38. completely  
 39. excited 40. threaten

## أسئلة وزارية على النمط الجديد

1. Our heating system is very old and extremely ----- . (inefficiency) – 2014(W), L.4  
 2. People should do their best to keep ----- in the world. (peaceful) – 2014(W), L.4  
 3. The man's ----- was not proved and so he went free. (guilty) – 2014(W), L.3  
 4. Many wild animals can become ----- if they are captured. (violence) – 2014(W), L.3

Answers: 1. inefficient 2. peace 3. guilt / guiltiness 4. Violent

## يجب حفظ إملاء الكلمات التالية

Words	Meanings	Words	Meanings
alert	متنبه / يقظ	concentrate	يركز
moody	مزاجي	recharge	يجدد / يشحن
regulate	ينظم	sector	قطاع
institution	مؤسسة	clay	طين
mosaic	فسيفساء	pottery	فخار
cabin	حجرة القيادة	constant	ثابت
burner	موقد النار	helium	غاز الهيليوم
embassy	سفارة	irritable	سريع الغضب
fraction	جزء	artisan	حرفي ماهر
solo	منفرد	specific	محدد
skilled	ماهر	altitude	ارتفاع
shallow	ضحل	deprived of	محروم من



Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have some mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

► 2011(S)

rural depopulation is a phenomenen which can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

Answers: (1) Rural (2) phenomenon (3) overcrowding

► 2012 (S)

madaba is called the city of mosaiks. It was a major trading center for pottary made by skilled local artisanz.

Answers: (1) Madaba (2) mosaics (3) pottery (4) artisans

► 2013 (S)

experiments have shown that, apart from exhaostion , drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the fiew never changes - there is nothing to keep them aweke.

Answers: (1) Experiments (2) exhaustion (3) view (4) awake

► 2014 (W)

Water consumpshion is a major glopal challenge. Greater devilopment and a perpetually increasing pupulation has led to unprecedented demands on all of our resources, which has in turn led to an increased water shortage.

ANSWERS: 1. consumption 2. global 3. development 4. Population

سؤال من النمط القديم احتياطا \!

A. EDITING: (4 points)

4 علامات

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

2012 الدورة الشتوية

mahmoud(1) became the first Jordanian man to reach the sammit(2) of mount Everest. Apart from exhoustion(3) and little frostpite(4), he was in good health.

1 Mh Mahmoud      2 summmit      3 exhaustion      4 frostbite

2014-2015 : هدية الدوسية مواضيع قياسية تجدها في ملحق خاص .

# FREE WRITING

كتابة سيرة / وصف شخصية مهمة Writing a biography/describing a V.I.P. غيرية

William Shakespeare is the England's greatest writer. He was born in 1564 in Startford - upon - Avon, England and died in 1616. When he was 18, he married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter and had three children. He was the eldest son of John Shakespeare, a wool dealer. William Shakespeare's parents were not rich, but they led a comfortable life. They helped and supported him in his career. Then at the age of 20, he left Startford and went to London where he became an actor and playwright. By the time he was 28, he was most famous for his plays - about 40 altogether - which included A Midsummer Night's Dream, Hamlet, Macbeth and Romeo and Juliet and 155 poems. When he was 30 he built the Globe Theater where most of his famous plays were first performed there. He decided to become an actor himself and to write plays for other actors. At the end of his life, he returned to Startford in 1607. Many of the words and phrases we use today were first used by William Shakespeare. People are still inspired by the language and the characters in his plays.

## Guided Writing

► 2014 (W)

How to communicate effectively ...

- listen carefully to others.
- build on others' ideas.
- pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- think before responding

There are many ways to communicate effectively **such as** listening carefully to others **and** building on others' ideas. **Also**, we **can** communicate effectively by paying attention to non-verbal cues **and** thinking before responding.

## Test City or country

1. Find a phrase in the last paragraph which means "noise and excitement".

2. Write down the sentence that indicates the reason why the writer is not affected by traffic and cars conditions.

3. According to the text, the writer thinks that he may want to go back to the country in the future because he misses many things there. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.

4. What does the underlined word "**there**" refer to?

-----

5. City life has some disadvantages. Write down two of these disadvantages.

-----

6. The writer mentions three qualities of his new life. Write down two of these qualities.

-----

7. Living in the country has its beauty despite the possible difficulties and challenges. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

### MODEL ANSWERS

1. the hustle and bustle

2. I don't drive, so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me.

3. Yes, the writer, someday, may go back to the country to enjoy its peace, quiet and open-air life.

4. the country

5. - the noise - the traffic - the crowds of people (Any two)

6. - exciting - challenging - very varied (Any two)

7. I think that nothing can compensate the beauty of the country and the strength of social relationships there. Life in the city is more stressful and complicated if compared to the country life.

