

1. معاني الكلمات

الكلمات المهمة في المستوى الثالث			
Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Calculation	عملية حسابية	Know about	يعرف عن
PC	كمبيوتر شخصي	Connect with	يتواصل مع
computer chip	رقاقة الكمبيوتر	Turn on	يشغل
floppy disk	القرص المرن	Give out	ينشر
Smartphone	هاتف ذكي	Fill in	يعطي معلومات
World Wide Web	شبكة الإنترنت	Acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر
Program	برنامج كمبيوتر	Homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية
Programme	برنامج راديو ..	Ailment	مرض غير خطير
Rely on	يعتمد على	Arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
Get started	يبدء	Immunisation	تطعيم ضد الامراض
Meet up	يتقابل في موعد	Malaria	ملاريا
Settle down	يستقر	Allergy	الحساسية
Take place	يحدث	Migraine	صداع نصفي
Wake up	يستيقظ	Antibody	الجسم المضاد
Look around	يتجول في مكان	complementary medicine	الطب التكميلي
Blog	مذكرة	Conventional	تقليدي
email exchange	تبادل الايميلات	herbal remedy	العلاج بالاعشاب
Post	يرسل بالبريد	Practitioner	صاحب مهنة خاص
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	Sceptical	متشككين
tablet computer	لوح تايلت	Viable	قابل للحياة
Whiteboard	لوح تفاعلي	Healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
Access	الوصول للمعلومات	Criticise	ينتقد
Filter	فلتر المعلومات	Drug	دواء
Identity fraud	تزوير الهوية	medical trial	تجربة طبية
Privacy setting	اعدادات الخصوصية	Optimistic	متفائل
Security setting	اعدادات الامان	Setback	انتكاسة
ICT	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات	Bounce back	يستعيد النجاح
Sat navigation system	نظام الملاحة	Raise	يشير / يعرض
User	مستخدم	Focus on	يركز على
web-building program	نظام انشاء المواقع	sanitation	الصرف الصحي
web hosting	استضافة المواقع	infant mortality	معدل وفيات الرضع
Communicate	يتواصل	dental	طب الأسنان
Life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	work force	القوى العاملة
Mortality	معدل الوفيات	Commitment	التزام
Reputation	سمعة	Obese	بدين
Decline	هبوط	Strenuous	نشيط/ مرهق

Cope with	يتعامل / يتعايش مع	Appendage	جزء من الجسم
sponsor	الراعي	limb	أطراف
Artificial	صناعي	Prosthetic	عضو صناعي
Drug	عقار / دواء	Expansion	توسع
coma	غيبوبة	Outpatient	العيادات الخارجية
Dementia	خبل / مرض عقلي	Paediatric	طب الأطفال
Implant	زرعة اعضاء	Radiotherapy	المعالجة بالإشعاع
Stroke	السكتة الدماغية	Ward	جناح في مستشفى
Scanner	الماسح الضوئي	Reputation	سمعة / شهرة
Side effect	الآثار الجانبية	Geometry	علم الهندسة
Pill	حبة دواء	Mathematician	عالم رياضيات
Symptom	اعراض للمرض	Philosopher	فيلسوف
Artificial	صناعي	Physician	طبيب
Apparatus	جهاز	Polymath	واسع المعرفة
Cancerous	سرطاني	Algebra	علم الجبر
MRI	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي	Arithmetic	علم الحساب
Musical harmony	التناغم الموسيقي	Inheritance	ارث / ميراث
Ground-breaking	مبدع	Revolutionise	يحدث ثورة في
Chemist	كيميائي	founding	تأسيس
talent	موهبة	scales	موازين
Windmill	طاحونة هوائية	laboratory	مختبر
Fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل	Commitment	التزام
Inoculation	التطعيم	Artificially-created	موجود- صناعيا
Outweigh	يتفوق على	Carbon-neutral	محايد الكربون
Pedestrian	المشاة	Criticise	ينتقد
Sustainability	الاستدامة	Desalination	تحلية مياه البحر
Zero-waste	خالٍ من النفايات	Grid	شبكة كهربائية
Founder	المؤسس	Megaproject	مشروع ضخم
Irrigate	يسقي	The arts	الفنون
Legacy	تراث	Ceramics	السيراميك
fertile land	الأراضي الخصبة	Conservatory	معهد موسيقي
Founder	المؤسس	Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة
Performing Arts	الفنون التعبيرية	Installation	الفن التركيبى
Textiles	المنسوجات	glassblowing	نفخ الزجاج
Visual arts	الفنون البصرية	demonstration	عرض / شرح
Underline	يؤكد	craftsman	الحرفي
Translation	ترجمة	Furnace	فرن
Semi-opaque	شبه معتم / غير شفاف	Solidifying	يتصلب / يتجمد
Fine	دقيق / ناعم / رقيق	blow	ينفخ
Transparent	شفاف	demonstrate	يوضح / يعرض
Cobalt	الكوبالت	Turquoise	فيروزي
Astronomer	فلكي	Camera obscure	جهاز بصري

Lifelike	نابض بالحياة	minaret	منذنة
qualify	يؤهل	restore	جدد / رمم
showcase	يعرض بأفضل صورة	Sand artist	فنان الرمل
Soft furnishing	اثاث	Wall hangings	تعليقات جدارية
Energy	طاقة	Email (n)	ايميل ()
Grateful	ممتن	Email (v)	يرسل بالبريد الالكتروني
Headlines	العناوين الرئيسية	Filter (n)	برنامج تصفية للمعلومات
Lawyer	محامي	Filter (v)	يصفى المعلومات
Likely	محتمل	models	نماذج
Navy	سلاح البحرية / البحرية	screen using a tablet	الشاشة اللوحية
Cooking verbs	افعال الطهي	mouse	الفارة
Boil	يغلي	decade	عقد (عشر سنوات)
Fry	يقلّي	generation	جيل
Grill	يشوي	track	ممر / ميدان السباق
Melt	يذوب	rugby	لعبة الرجبي
Mix	يخلط	Court	ملعب
Roast	يحمص	pitch	ملعب
Season	يتبل الطعام	journalist	صحفي
Slice	يقطع الى شرائح	clerk	كاتب
Sprinkle	يرش	goggles	نظارات للوقاية
Access (v)	يصل	Playwright	كاتب مسرحي
Access (n)	الوصول / المدخل	muscle	عضلات
Accessible (adj)	يمكن الوصول اليه	eyelids	الجفون
Blog (n)	مفكرة شخصية (الكترونية)	Skates	زلجات
heartbeat	ضربات القلب	oars	مجاديف
laptop	كمبيوتر محمول	poet	شاعر
tablet	لوح	Bat	مضرب
invented	اخترع	wind	ريح
developed	منطور	coal	فحم
rink	حلبة التزلج	Gas	غاز
confident	واثق من نفسه	paper	ورق
tense	متوتر	helmet	خوذة
Upset	منزعج / مضطرب	worried	قلق

• كلمات تساعدك على فهم اسئلة القطعة

- According to the text , ... بالرجوع الى النص
- Based on the text , ... بناءا على النص
- How كيف
- What ماذا
- When متى
- Where اين
- Why لماذا
- Which اي
- How long كم المدة
- How many كم العدد (يكون الجواب معدود)
- How much كم الكمية (يكون الجواب غير معدود)
- How far كم المسافة
- Who من الذي (يكون الجواب اسم شخص / مجموعة / شركة .. الخ)
- What does the underlined word mean ? ما معنى الكلمة او المصطلح
- Find from the text اوجد من النص
- Synonyms كلمات متشابهة في المعنى
- Antonyms كلمات عكس بعض في المعنى
- Suffix (e.g. proof) مقطع خلفي للكلمة
- Quote / write down the sentence اقتبس
- Write down two / three 3 او 4 ... اكتب
- Mention اذكر
- Justify your answer / Explain علل اجابتك
- What does the underlined word refer to ... على ماذا يعود الضمير / الكلمة
- Suggesting three / four ... 3 او 4 مقترحا
- Do you agree / disagree هل توافق / لا توافق

٢. المصطلحات

Synonyms كلمات لها نفس المعنى		
Words / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
- <u>Cross</u>	<u>Angry</u>	<u>غاضب</u>
- Apparatus - equipment	tools or machines that have a particular purpose	<u>اجهزة</u> <u>معدات</u>
- artificial - prosthetic	describes an object that is manufactured by humans	<u>اصطناعي</u> <u>اصطناعي</u>
- Appendage - Limb	A body part , connected with the body.	<u>اطراف الجسم</u> <u>اطراف الجسم</u>
- fund - Sponsor	To pay for	<u>يمول</u> <u>راعى</u>
- Note : (artificial) is the opposite -antonym - of (natural) كلمات عكس بعض		
- The suffix -proof means : to provide protection against .		

Colour Idioms مصطلحات مرتبطة بالالوان		
The colour idiom	English Meaning	Arabic meaning
Have the green light (verb phrase)	Permission	يعطي الموافقة
Red-handed (adjective) (idiom)	The act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
Out of the blue (adjective) (idiom)	Unexpectedly / appear from nowhere	بشكل مفاجيء غير متوقع
A white elephant (noun phrase) (idiom)	A useless possession	املاك غير مجدية
See red (verb phrase)	To be angry / anger	يغضب
Feel blue (idiom)	To feel sad	شعر بالكآبة

Collocations

English Meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Catch attention</u>	يلفت انتباه
<u>Get an idea</u>	ياخذ فكرة
<u>Take an interest in</u>	يهتم ب
<u>Spend time</u>	يقضي وقتا
<u>Attend a course</u>	يحضر دورة او محاضرة ..الخ
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
public transport	وسائل النقل العام
biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
<u>identity fraud</u>	تزوير الهوية
<u>privacy settings</u>	اعدادات الخصوصية
<u>herbal remedy</u>	العلاج بالاعشاب
<u>side effect</u>	الآثار الجانبية

Phrases that have different meanings | ●

- Students Book , Exercise 4 , page 9 Keywords		
The phrase	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1- To share ideas 2- To compare ideas	1- To give your ideas to another person or to a group. 2- Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.	- يتبادل الافكارو الاراء - يقارن الافكار والاراء
1- To create a website 2- Contribute to a website	1- To construct a website that currently does not exist. 2- Offer your writing and work to the website.	- ينشأ موقع الكتروني - يساهم بموقع الكتروني
1- To research information 2- To present information	1- To use a variety of sources to find the information you need. 2- To give the results of your research in a presentation.	- يبحث عن المعلومة - يقدم المعلومة
1- To find out what is happening 2- To monitor what is happening	1- You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. 2- You know what is happening and you are following the developments.	- يبحث عن الذي حصل - يراقب ما يحصل
1- To give a talk to people 2- To talk to people	1- You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. 2- An informal discussion	- يلقي محاضرة بالناس - يتحدث مع الناس
1- To show photos 2- To send photos	1- You show people photos that you have in person. 2- You send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	- يعرض الصور - يرسل الصور



٣. الاشتقاق (الكلمات المطلوبة في الاشتقاق للمستوى الثالث) :

<u>Verb</u> الفعل	<u>Noun</u> الاسم	<u>Adjective</u> الصفة	<u>Adverb</u> الظرف
Produce	Product Production	Productive	productively
-----	Medicine	Medical	Medically
-----	Nine	Ninth	Ninthly
Inherit	Inheritance Inheritor	Inheritable	-----
-----	Origin	Original	Originally
Invent	Invention inventor	Inventive	-----
discover	Discovery Discoverer	-----	-----
Influence	influence	influential	influentially
Translate	Translation Translator	Translated	-----
-----	Archaeology Archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically
Appreciate	Appreciation	Appreciative	Appreciatively
Educate	Education	Educational	Educationally
Collect	Collection	Collective	Collectively
Install	Installation	-----	-----
Operate	Operation	Operational	Operationally
Expect	Expectancy	expectant	expectantly
-----	Tradition	Traditional	Traditionally
Weave	Weaver Weaving	-----	-----
attract	Attraction	Attractive	Attractively
create	Creation	creative	Creatively
-----	Extremity	Extreme	Extremely
-----	Childhood Child - Children	Childish	Childishly
Train	Training	-----	-----
Personalize	Person - People	personal	Personally
Bring – brought	-----	-----	-----
Prescribe	Prescription	-----	-----
Infect	infections	Infectious	-----
Diagnose	Diagnosis	Diagnostic	-----
Intend	Intention	Intended	-----
-----	Surgeon Surgery	surgical	-----

Believe	Belief	believable	-----
succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Conclude	Conclusion	-----	-----
-----	Responsibility	responsible	responsibly
contemporise	contemporisation	contemporary	contemporarily
	culture	cultural	culturally
educate	education	educational	educationally
agree	agreement	-----	-----
-----	Tourist Tourism	-----	-----
-----	majority	major	-----
-----	-----	ongoing	-----
visualize	vision	visual	visually

• شرح قواعد الاشتقاق:

ظرف - ظرف فعل اسم صفة ظرف

1. استخدام الفعل (Verb):

يستخدم الفعل المجرد عادة بعد ما يلي :

أ. بعد الأفعال والكلمات التالية :

(to / do/ does/ did/ will/ would/ shall/ should/ can/ could/ may /might / ought to / must/ have to/ has to/ had to)

فعل

ادرس الأمثلة التالية :

1. The aim of the exam is **to assess** how much you have learned.

فعل

2. **Did** Mary **mix** with her neighbors?

فعل

3. Fadia **will participate** in the contest.

الفاعل

فعل

ب. ويقع الفعل بعد الفاعل مباشرة:

1. Some students **volunteer** to help farmers.

ج. يستخدم الفعل المجرد بعد الأفعال التالية (let , make , help)

1. Yazan always **lets** his friends **use** his mobile phone.

2. Could you please **help** me **do** this exercise ?

3. Tom always **makes** me **carry** his bag.

د. يستخدم الفعل المجرد في بداية جمل الامر والطلب .

1. **Fill** in the blanks with the correct verb between brackets.

4. استخدام الظرف :

أ. عادة يقع الظرف في نهاية الجملة ، أو في بدايتها . والظرف يصف كيف تم الفعل .

1. The man ^{ظرف} ^{فعل} walked quickly.

ب. يقع الظرف قبل التصريف الثالث (p.p) مباشرة.

2. The food was ^{ظرف} ^{p.p} badly cooked.

ج. يقع الظرف قبل الصفات .
3. The book is ^{ظرف} ^{صفة} extremely difficult.

د. ويقع الظرف في بداية الجملة للتوكيد، وعادة يقع بعده فاصلة.

4. Interestingly, they couldn't prove their claims.

3. استخدام الاسم (Noun):

أ. يُستخدم الاسم بعد الكلمات التالية :

-- much/many/a few/ a little/other/ another/ one, two, three

-- a/ an/ the/

-- your/my/his/our/their/her/ its /s (ضمائر الملكية)

-- on/ at/ of/ from (حروف الجر)

1. We need ^{اسم} ^{ملكية} your participation in the meeting.

2. ^{The} ^{اسم} The assessment you made for the situation is reasonable.

ب. ويُستخدم الاسم كفاعل الجملة أو في موقع المفعول به:

1. ^{فاعل الجملة} Participation in the programme will increase your self-confidence.

2. The government encourages ^{مفعول به} investment in the sector of agriculture.

1. He is a clever student

ج. يستخدم الاسم بعد الصفة مباشرة :

د. قد يأتي الاسم معطوفا على اسم اخر

1. Health and strength are important for everyone.

- بعد الكلمات التالية : Because of / through / due to / Despite / in spite of

- بعد الكلمات التالية : This / That / Those / These

3. استخدام الصفة (Adjective):

أ. تستخدم الصفة عادة لوصف اسم . وعادة تقع قبل الاسم.

1. Leena is a ^{اسم} fit ^{صفة} doctor.

ب. تقع الصفة عادة بعد كلمات مثل :

-- too / very /so/ Be (is,am,are,was,were,be,been)

-- /feel/become/get/look/seem

3. The car is ^{صفة} very expensive.

ج. تستخدم الصفة بعد (a , an , the) عندما نوصف اسما معيناً :

1. Last night, I met a handsome man walking down the street.

د. قد تكون الصفة معطوفة على صفة اخرى (يمكن تكرار الصفات) :

1.What a spacious modern house !

- بعد الافعال التالية : Seem , look , appear , feel , find , become , sense , smell , taste , Sound , get , grow , make

A. Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

<p><u>Amazing</u> ----- advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and <u>scientific</u> ----- Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a ----- , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can <u>fight</u> ----- and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a <u>serious</u> ----- were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The ----- of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments <u>such as</u> ----- , <u>radiotherapy</u>, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a <u>strong</u> ----- that what they were doing would <u>be</u> ----- . This survey has <u>limited</u> -----, but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude <i>can</i> help your immune system to work.</p>	<p>MEDICINE DISCOVER PRESCRIBE INFECT DIAGNOSE INTEND SURGEON BELIEVE SUCCESS CONCLUDE</p>
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1- Present simple : V-s V-inf Do+ inf Does+ inf

- للتحدث عن التكرار او الحقائق او العادات في المضارع
- Always , often ,regularly , usually , rarely , seldom , often , occasionally , hardly ever , never , every morning / night, daily , weekly , often , sometimes , from time to time , twice a week , once a month , how often?

2- Present Continuous : is am are + V-ing

- للتحدث عن شيء يحدث في وقت الكلام
- Now , at the moment , at present , these days , still , nowadays , today , tonight , just , look , listen , watch out , be careful
- Always : للتعبير عن الانزعاج

3- Present Perfect : has have + V3

- للتحدث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وانتهى في المضارع مع وجود اثر لانتهاء الفعل
- already , yet , just (= a short time ago) , ever , never , so far , thus far , lately , recently , still (= in negations) how much , how many , how long , all my/her/his.. life , today , this week or this month

4- Present Perfect Continuous : has have + been + V-ing

- للتحدث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي ولم ينته بعد (ما زال مستمر)
- For , since , all+ time , till now , (be , inf) , how long

5- Past Simple : V2 did + inf

- للتحدث عن شيء بدأ و انتهى بالماضي
- Yesterday , in the past , in the early 2004 , then , when , First ever how long ago ? last night , week ,etc ago , in 1987 , 1000 years old .

- Always : للتحدث عن عادة اورتين في الماضي وعادة يكون معها التصريف الثاني للفعل

6- Past Continuous : was were + V ing

- للتحدث عن فعل حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي او فعل استمر لفترة محددة في الماضي
- This time last night / week / year , from 7 to 8 yesterday
- While , as , when

7- Past perfect : had + V 3

- لوصف حدث وقع قبل وقوع حدث اخر في الماضي
- after , after that , before , before that , because , so , thus , then
- by + 1987 ... had + V3
- by the time .. v2
- by the end of 2010 ... had + v3
- Already , just , till , until , never + V2

8- Past Perfect continuous : had been + V-ing

- قد يتواجد في الجملة احد دلائل الماضي التام و احد الدلائل التالية
- Since for all + زمن V2

9- Future : المستقبل

a. Will + inf

- perhaps , probably , maybe , likely , I think , I don't think , I am sure , I wonder , I hope)
- للاعطاء قرار غير مخطط له او توقع غير مبني على دليل

b. Is am are + going to + inf

- لاعطاء قرار مخطط له مسبقا او توقع مبني على دليل

c. V-s V-inf do+ inf does+ inf

- للتحدث عن مواعيد محددة في المستقبل (مواعيد سفر / سينما / وسائل نقل .. الخ)

10- تذكر ان الدليل always لها عدة استخدامات

a. Always : V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf

- للتحدث عن اشياء روتينية في المضارع
- He always goes to school very early.

b. Always : is am are + V-ing

- للتعبير عن الانزعاج من سلوك ما في المضارع
- You are always leaving your things on the floor ! That's really annoying.

c. Always : V2 did + inf

- للتعبير عن روتين في الماضي
- My grandfather always visited us on Mondays when he was alive.

• Functions of using Tenses الوظائف لاستخدام جميع الازمنة

• Present simple :

1. Something that is true in the present (permanent situation).
2. Things that are always true. (facts)
3. Things that happen as a routine in the present.

• Present Continuous

1. Talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
2. Describe something temporary .
3. Actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with *always*.

• Present Perfect

1. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present

• Present Perfect Continuous

1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

• Past Simple

1. Talk about something that started and finished in the past.

• Past Continuous

1. To show that something happened for a long time in the past.

• Past Perfect / continuous

1. Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

• Future with – will

1. Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
2. We use it to express spontaneous (sudden) decisions.

• Future with – going to

1. Talk about future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.
2. Talk about predictions that are based on evidence.

• Future with – present simple

1. With Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

• Future with – present continuous

1. For something which has been already arranged or planned.

a. Will + inf iF V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf

IF V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf , will + inf

- Something likely to happen . شيء محتمل الحدوث

- My father will invite you if he finds your address.

- If my father finds your address , he will invite you.

b. V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf iF V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf

- Facts . الحقائق

- If it rains , he ice melts.

The ice melts if it rains.

c. Would iF V2 did + inf

iF V2 did + inf , would + inf. للتعبير عن التمني و لها دلالة مضارع او مستقبل

if + S + were , S + would / wouldn't + inf . لاعطاء النصائح

- If I had your phone number , I would invite you.

- I would invite you if I had your phone number

d. Would have + V3 iF had + V3

iF had + V3 , would have + V3

للتعبير عن شيء حدث او لم يحدث في الماضي

- We would have come if we had had your phone number.

- If we had had your phone number , we would have come.

1. Rewrite the sentence using the word given in brackets.

- I think you should study harder .

If ----- (would)

- Mum thinks Jamal shouldn't join that club.

If Mum ----- (would)

- The manager thinks that you should see the doctor.

If ----- (would)

Active	Passive
V- s V- Inf Do - Does	Is Am + V3 Are
V2 (played , broke) Did + Inf	Was Were + P.P
Is Am + ing Are	Is Am + being + V3 Are
Was Were + ing	was were + being + V3
Has Have + V3	Has Have + been + V3
Had + V3	Had + been + V3
Modals	Modals + be + V3
Modals + have + V3	Modals + have + been + V3
Is Am + going to + Inf Are	Is Am + going to + be + V3 Are
Has to / Have to + Inf	Has to / Have to + be + v3

Negation :

Don't + inf Doesn't + inf	Is Am + not + V3 Are
Didn't + inf	Was + not + V3 Were

1- The students didn't answer the questions in ink.

The questions -----

2- She might have watered the plants.

The plants ----- (been)

3- I am going to redecorate the office.

The office -----

• قواعد الجملة السببية causative have something done

Sub +	Have (المضارع الجمع)	Object (it / them) + V3
	Has (المضارع المفرد)	
	Having (المستمر المفرد او الجمع)	
	Had (الماضي المفرد او الجمع)	
	Have (with modals)	

▪ Negation

Sub +	don't Have (المضارع الجمع)	Object (it / them) + V3
	doesn't Has (المضارع المفرد)	
	Be + not having (المستمر المفرد او الجمع)	
	Didn't have (الماضي المفرد او الجمع)	
	Modals + not + have (with modals)	

Examples :

1- My friend didn't repair the car himself.

He had the car repaired.

2- Mary cuts her hair herself.

She doesn't have her hair cut.

اثبات	نفي
نفي	اثبات

Ask someone
دليل على القاعدة

▪ Rewrite the following sentences.

1- I asked someone to fix my computer. (W.B.P.7.Ex.6)

I ----- (had)

2- My mother usually asks someone to paint the roof.

She ----- (has)

3- Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses.

Brides ----- by special dressmakers.

▪ Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself ?

No , we had them ----- . (plant)

2- We didn't want to cook ,so we had a pizza ----- (deliver)

Catenative Verbs + Using Modals قواعد عامة

Catenative Verbs :

▪ After these verbs you can use to - infinitive :

<u>Want</u> <u>afford</u> <u>need</u> <u>intend</u> <u>hope</u> <u>plan</u>	} + Inf
<u>Offer</u> <u>agree</u> <u>refuse</u> <u>decide</u> <u>arrange</u> <u>manage</u>	

I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.(W.B)

▪ Some more verbs that are followed by -ing: (W.B.P.5.EX.6)

<u>Stop</u>	} + inf + ing
<u>finish</u> <u>admit</u> <u>consider</u> <u>deny</u> <u>avoid</u> <u>fancy</u>	

- We had the computer repaired because it had stopped working.

Using Modals :

1- Necessary :

have to (I - Plural)	+ inf
has to (Singular)	

- It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.
You have to book a room in advance before you invite him.

2- Not necessary :

Don't have to (I - Plural)	+ inf
Doesn't have to (Singular)	

- It is not necessary to water the plant .
You don't have to water the plant.
- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (workbook)
You ----- (have)

3- Not allowed to :

Sub + must not + inf

- The drivers are not allowed to use the tunnel at night.
The drivers ----- (must , not)

4- Perhaps Probably Possibly Likely Maybe =

Sub + Might + inf

- He is probably Mary's uncle.
He ----- (might)

• قاعدة الكلام المنقول : Reported Speech

1. Tense Shifting تحويل الازمنة

Present	Past	
Am / Is	Was	Had been
Are	Were	Had been
Inf - (visit) (break) V-s - (visits) (breaks)	V2 - ed (visited) - irr. (broke)	Had + V3 (had visited) (had broken)
Do / does + Inf	Did + Inf	Had + V3
Have - Has + V3	Had + V3	Had + V3
Have / Has (فعل رئيسي)	Had	Had had
Do - Does (فعل رئيسي)	Did	Had + done
Don't / Doesn't + Inf	Didn't + Inf	Hadn't + V3
Is + V3	Was + V3	Had been + V3
Have / Has been + V-ing	Had been + v-ing	Had been + v-ing

Can	Could	Could
Shall	Should / would	Should / would
Will	Would	Would
May	Might	Might
Must	Had to	
Have to / Has to		
Ought to	Ought to	

2. Pronoun Shifting (ملاحظة : كل ضمير يتحول الى الضمير الذي تحته)

Notes	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
مذكر مفرد	He	Him	His	His	Himself
مؤنث مفرد	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	It	Its	Its	itself
	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
اسم جمع	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
عند التحويل	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
told/asked <u>me</u>	I	Me	My	Mine	myself
told/asked <u>him</u>	He - مذكر مفرد	Him	His	His	Himself
told/asked <u>her</u>	She - مؤنث مفرد	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
told/asked <u>us</u>	We - جمع	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
told/asked <u>them</u>	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

3. Adverb Shifting

tonight	→	that night
today	→	that day
now	→	then / at that time
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the following day
<u>last</u> + time	→	the previous + time the + time before
<u>مثال</u> last <u>week</u>	→	the previous <u>week</u> the <u>week</u> before
next + time	→	the following + time
(next <u>month</u>) <u>مثال</u>	→	(the following <u>month</u>)
<u>here</u>	→	<u>there</u>
تغييرات أسماء الإشارة		
this	→	that
these	→	those

* Report Statements

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

Saleem :

" 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. "

Saleem said that -----

2- Report the following statements. (W.B.EX.3.P.4)

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 ----- .

• A. used to + inf

	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Negation</u>	<u>Question</u>
<u>I , we , you , they</u> <u>Plural</u>	Used to + Inf	Sub + Did not <u>use to</u>	Did+Sub+ <u>use to</u> ?
<u>He , she , it</u> <u>Singular</u>			
Note :			
❖ Something used to happen = <u>it happened often in the past, but no longer happens.</u>			

• B. Be used to + ing - noun - pronoun

<u>Structure</u>	<u>negation</u>	<u>question</u>
<u>Be احد تصاريف</u> <u>Noun</u>	<u>Be احد تصاريف</u> <u>Noun</u>	<u>Be احد تصاريف</u> <u>Noun</u>
<u>(be) used to + Pronoun</u>	<u>(be) not used to + Pronoun</u>	<u>(be) + S + used to+ Pronoun</u>
<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>
Note :		
❖ It is used to describe things that are <u>familiar or customary.</u>		

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice.

be used to , use to , not be used to , used to

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- to the cold weather.
2. My grandparents didn'----- send emails when they were my age.
3. Rashed ----- go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
4. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. I ----- walking so fast !
6. When you were younger, did you ----- play in the park?

• قاعدة المستقبل التام والمستقبل المستمر : will have + V3 / will be + ing

A. The Future Continuous :

	Statement	Negation	Question
Singular He , she , it	Will be + V-ing	Will not be + V-ing	Will + Sub + be + V-ing .. ? - Wh + will + Sub + be+Ving ?
Plural I , we , you , they			

B. The Future Perfect :

	Statement	Negation	Question
Singular He , she , it	Will have +P.P	Will not + have+ P.P	- Will + Sub + have + P.P.. ? - Wh- + will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?
Plural I , we , you , they			

• **Keywords :**

- By this time next week – month – tomorrow ,etc.
- At this time next week – month – tomorrow ,etc.
- this time tomorrow,
- During July and August , etc
- By 3 o'clock tomorrow , At 10 tomorrow , etc
- In ten years' time , in five years' time , etc.
- Half an hour from now , three hours from now , etc
- Between 7 and 8 , etc.
- Later today , tonight , etc.
- By the time etc.
- In June
- On Friday afternoon ,etc.

3. Correct the verb between brackets .

1. Three hours from now , the cinema will be full . Everyone --- the film . (watch)
2. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)
3. When ----- you ----- painting the house this week ? (finish)
4. This time next month, we'll be celebrating , my parents -----married for twenty years. (be)

The relative pronouns and adverbs		
Who	العاقل الفاعل	*- Who + Verb
Whom	العاقل المفعول به	*- Whom + Sub + Verb
Which	غير العاقل	
That	العاقل و غير العاقل	
Where	المكان	
in which	المكان	
When	الزمان	
Whose	الملكية	
	(his , her , their ...)	
Why	(السبب)	

- He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan. (Defining Relative Clause)
- The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot. (Non-defining Relative Clause)

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the correct word given in the box.

who , when

- I met the man. He was my teacher .

whose , whom

- My teacher was very happy . His son won the prize.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the word given in brackets.

- Manal was very brilliant at school. She is very great teacher now.

----- (who)

- I visited the school . I studied there ten years ago.

----- (where)

----- (which)

• قاعدة Cleft Sentence :

هنالك أربع طرق :

A.

- The (thing الاشياء) which
- The (person الاشخاص) who
- The (time الزمان) when + معلومات + be + الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه
- The (place المكان) where
- The way in which
- The reason why (السبب)

B.

- it was / is + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + that + باقي الجملة

C.

- What + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + be + باقي الجملة

D.

- Focus + be + the person who + Complement

The place where

The thing which

The time when

A- Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the underlined part, and using the structure as shown.

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

The person

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

Iraq was

3- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was

4- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is

5- I would like to study English at the university.

What

• قاعدة : American VS British English

- American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect (-has . have + V3) , whereas British English (BE) does:

- (AE) Did you see that film yet? (BE) Have you seen that film yet?

- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got:

	Present	Past	Past Participle
British English	Get	Got	<u>Got</u>
American English	Get	Got	<u>Gotten</u>

- American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got:

The verb Have (to show possession)			
British English	Has got (مفرد)	Have got (جمع)	Had got (ماضي)
American English	Has (مفرد)	Have (جمع)	Had (ماضي)

- I have a sister. I've got a sister.
 - Do you have a brother? Have you got a brother?

A- Vocabulary الاختلاف في المصطلحات :

- There are numerous words which are different in American and British English. Here are a few.

American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	Sweets
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
Gas	Petrol
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
Vacation	holiday
Sidewalk	Pavement
Trash / garbage	Rubbish
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
Gosh	Goodness
Recess	Break/ have a break
Take a look	Have a look
take a short rest	have a short rest
take a shower	Have a shower

- Note The Following - ادرس الكلمات التالية بالجدول - مهم جدا لامتحان الوزارة -

B- Spelling الاختلاف في الكتابة :

	American English	British English
Words ending er/re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
	centimeters	centimetres
	liter	Litre
Words ending or/our	favorite	favourite
	color	colour
	flavor	flavour
	labor	labour
	neighbor	neighbour
	harbor	harbour
Words ending og/ogue	dialog	dialogue
	catalog	catalogue
Words ending m/mme	program	programme*
Words ending ize/ise	Authorize	authorise
	realize	realise
	specialize	specialise
	normalize	normalise
	paralyze	paralyse
Words ending ice/ise	practice (verb)	practise (verb)
	<u>practice (noun)</u>	<u>practice (noun)</u>
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
	Jeweler	Jeweller
	canceled	cancelled
	marvelous	marvellous
	modeling	modelling
Digraphs and grapheme	archeology	archaeology
	homeopathy	homoeopathy
* British English also uses 'program' to refer to computer programs.		

A- Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1–3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4–6 in American English?

1- Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce: -----

2- Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.

Bruce: -----

3- Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce: -----

4- Bruce: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark: -----

5- Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark: -----

6- Bruce: Leo's already done his project.

Mark: -----

B- Look at these pairs of words that have the same meaning. Write Am (American English) or Br (British English) next to each word. Then check in a dictionary.

1- Lift ----- elevator -----	2- pavement ----- sidewalk -----
3- autumn ----- fall -----	4- rubbish ----- trash/garbage -----
5- candy ----- sweets -----	6- Gas ----- Petrol -----
7- vacation ----- holiday -----	8- cookie ----- biscuit -----

1. Non – Definite articles : أدوات التنكير

- تستخدم (a) مع لاسماء : المفردة ، المعدودة ، التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح ، مثال :

A school / a book / a chair / a girl / a boy / a house

تستخدم an مع الاسماء المفردة ، المعدودة او غير المعدودة ، التي تبدأ بحرف علة (a , o , e , i , u) ، مثال :

an engineer / an optician / an elephant / an egg / an earthquake

• استخدامات a / an

1- تستخدم مع الوظائف الشخصية ، مثال :

He is an engineer. - She is a doctor. - Ahmad is a teacher.

2- تستخدم مع الاشخاص أو الاشياء أو الاسماء التي تذكر لأول مرة ، مثال :

Maha lives in a big house. There's a garden next to it with an apple tree.

3- تستخدم مع الاسم المفرد والنكرة و المعدود (غالباً تعني واحد)

He wrote a book. - I bought a camera. - He eats an apple a day.

4- تستخدم مع الاشياء او الاسماء لتدل على الواحد (بمعنى واحد) a / an = one ، مثال :

Her letter was only a page. (= one page)

5- تستخدم a / an قبل الكلمات التالية :

an hour a day a week a month a year

- We pray five times a day.

- Within an hour , I will be there.

2. Definite article : أداة التعريف

لا يوجد سوى أداة تعريف واحدة هي the

- تستعمل the قبل جميع انواع الاسماء : المفرد ، الجمع ، المعدود ، غير المعدود ، حسب القواعد التالية:

1. عندما يكون الاسم معروفاً للمتكلم والمستمع (محدد بشكل خاص) مثال :

a. The car is dirty. (specific car is dirty)

b. Open the window, please . (there is only one window in the room)

2- مع الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها (التي لا يوجد منها الا واحد) وليست اسماء علم :

the sun	the earth	the universe	the moon	the planet	
the sky	the globe	the middle east	the far east	the north pole	
the south pole	the west	the east	the country	the wind	the world

3- يجب استعمال the قبل كلمات معينة :

The mosque	the cinema	the theatre
------------	------------	-------------

4- يجب استعمال the مع كلمة (radio) ولا يجوز استخدامها مع كلمة television

5- يجب استعمال the مع الآلات الموسيقية :

the guitar	the piano	the lute	the violin
------------	-----------	----------	------------

1 - يجب استعمال the عندما نتكلم عن مجموعة من الناس وذلك باستخدام the + adj

the young	the old	the poor
the rich	the dead	the sick
the strong	the clever	the blind

2 - يجب استعمال the مع اسماء البحار / الانهار / المحيطات / السلاسل الجبلية / مجموعة الجزر/الدول ، مثال :

the Atlantic Ocean	the atlas	the Nile	the Amazon
the dead sea	the Alps	the Pacific Ocean	
the Himalayas	the west indies	the Philippines	
the Suez Canal	the Canaries	The Rocky	the Netherlands

• لاحظ اننا لا نستخدم the مع كلمة Mallorca

*- عندما يذكر الاسم للمرة الثانية ، مثال :

a. I saw a man talking to his friend . The man was tall and slim .

* يجب استعمال the قبل مع صيغة التفضيل :

- The + least	The + most	The + best
- The + worst	The + الصفة + est	

- يجب استعمال the مع اسماء المؤسسات الدولية و المحلية و الاقاليم الدولية :

The Ministry of Education	The United Nations
The Red Cross	The Middle East

11- يجب استعمال the مع أجزاء البيت :

The kitchen	the bathroom	the dinning room
the bed room	the garden	

12 - مع الالقاب لكن مع عدم ذكر الاسم بعدها ، مثال : the

the President	the Prince	the King
---------------	------------	----------

13- مع اسماء الدول التي تبدأ بأحدى هذه الكلمات :

kingdom	union	Republic	United	State	Emirate
---------	-------	----------	--------	-------	---------

14 - تستخدم the قبل جمل الوصل who , which , where , whom , whose

- This is the place where I studied.

15- مع الكلمات التالية :

the city	at / on the weekend	the capital	the city center
----------	---------------------	-------------	-----------------

16 - مع التعبيرات التالية :

in the morning	in the afternoon	in the evening
----------------	------------------	----------------

3. Asma' bi-dun adawat al-ta'rif (a an the) : Zero article X

1. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع اللغات و الجنسية :

He speak English . I speak Arabic .

2. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع الاسماء غير المعدودة و الاسماء الجمع :

Chocolate tastes good.

Children usually like sweets and chocolate.

3. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع أسماء القارات و المدن و البحيرات و الشلالات و الشوارع و أيام الاسبوع و الأشهر و السنوات و الجبال بصيغة المفرد و الجزر بصيغة المفرد و أسماء المفرد .

Asia	Amman	Lake Niagara	Mount Sinai	Egypt
------	-------	--------------	-------------	-------

4. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع أسماء ومواعيد وجبات الطعام :

Breakfast	lunch	supper	dinner
-----------	-------	--------	--------

5. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع الاسماء التالية :

Home	bed	work
------	-----	------

6. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع أسماء وسائل النقل اذا سبقت ب by :

by car	by bus	by plane	by train	by ship	by bicycle
on horseback		on foot			

7. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع أسماء الالعاب الرياضية :

football	basketball	volleyball	skiing ...etc.
----------	------------	------------	----------------

8. لا يجوز استعمال a an the مع الاوقات التالية من الليل و النهار :

dawn	sunrise	noon	night	midnight
------	---------	------	-------	----------

A. Complete the text with a an the or X (zero article).

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) ----biggest of its kind across (2) -----entire Middle East and (3)-----North Africa. It is held annually in (4)----- April, and (5) -----festival is (6)----- attempt to promote (7)----- Jordanian theatre. Performances are in (8)---- English and (9) ----Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from (10) -----Hollywood attend. Usually, (11) ----festival lasts for bout eight days. (12)----- visitors can choose (13)----- days on which they want to attend. This is (14)----- great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

Answers

1 the 2 the 3 x 4 x 5 the 6 an 7 x
8 x 9 x 10 x 11 the 12 x 13 the 14

Pronunciation •

الكلمات التالية ذكرت في الكتاب المدرسي ودليل المعلم	
The sound / i /	The sound / i: /
give	been
fit	dream
middle	medium
Ship	sheep
The sound / æ/	The sound / α: /
And	Bath
am	arm
back	half
ran	car
The sound / e /	The sound / 3: /
Deaf	birthday
bed	bird
best	world
egg	Girl

Word	The phonetic transcription using the IPA
calculation	/ kælkjʊleɪʃən /
access	/ 'æks,ses /
homoeopathy	/ ,həʊmɪ'ɒpəθɪ /
malaria	/ mə'leə,rɪə /
Artificial	/ ,ɑ:tɪ'fɪəl /
prosthetic	/ ,prɒs'thetɪk /
Dementia	/ ,dɪ'menʃə /
Technology	/ tek'nɒlədʒɪ /
Audience	/ 'ɔ:diəns /
Healthy	/ 'hel.θi /
Carrying	/ 'kæɪrɪŋ /
Angry	/ 'æŋgri /
Calm	/ kɑ:m /
School	/ sku:l /
Exercise	/ 'eksəsaɪz /
Importance	/ ɪm'pɔ:təns /

- Minimal Pairs :

The sound /p / is called a voiceless sound.

The sound / b/ is called a voiced sound.

The /n / is a voiceless sound.

The / ŋ / is a voiced sound .

- Another examples :

- pen - bend back - pack rope – robe
- Song - sun singing - India wing – win

- Exercise اسئلة على الصوتيات

A. Write the word that has the phonetic transcription / 'ækses / .

B. Find from the text a word that is pronounced as / ,ɑ:trɪfjəl / .

C. Find from the text two words that have the same sound /æ / .

D. Write down two the following words using the IPA.

1- School : -----

2- Dementia : -----

3- Calculation : -----

Functions of English

- Moving from one idea to another

- Expressing opposition:

On one hand, ... On the other hand, ... /

In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ...

- Expressing continuation or addition:

Furthermore, ... / Likewise, ... /

One reason for this is ... / In addition, ...

- Free Writing
- Discursive Essay كتابة مقالة

Linking words for writing :

1- Addition :

- and , in addition to this , as well as , . Also , . Moreover ,

2- Giving examples :

- . For example , such as like . For instance ,

3- Contrasting ideas :

- . On the other hand , , but while whereas

4- Opposition :

- . However , although .Nevertheless, despite

5- Consequences :

- , so , and so . As a result, .Therefore , . In this way , .Consequently , . As a consequence ,

6- Reason:

- because since because of

7- Purpose :

- to in order to so as to

Writing an essay

Suggested Plan

- Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. Write an essay about the kinds of animals suitable to be raised; mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of raising them.

Raising animals

Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. **In this essay I am going to write about** raising animals ; **discussing** the advantages and disadvantages of raising them .

Firstly, in fact , there are many advantages of raising animals such as ----and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another advantages for this.

Secondly , there are some disadvantages of raising animals such as -----and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another disadvantages.

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .

• Report كتابة تقرير

Writing a report

Suggested Plan

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. Write a report to your school magazine about this problem, discussing the reasons and suggesting possible solutions as well as giving some recommendations by which you encourage people to participate in solving this problem .

Traffic in large cities

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. **The aim of this report is to discuss** the traffic in large cities ; discussing the reasons and suggesting possible solutions for this.

Firstly, there are many reasons for traffic in large cities such as -----and ----- . Also, -- ----- and ----- could be considered as another reasons for this.

Secondly, there are some possible solutions for this problem such as -----and ----- -----. Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another solutions .

It is important to focus on people who currently do not participate in solving this problem at all by

- *
- *
- *

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .

• Composition كتابة موضوع عام

- Writing an essay ,article , or composition

Write about a problem (cause and effect) like pollution , unemployment , car accidents
desertification , obesity , overweight , lack of exercise ..tec.

(The title)

Topic sentence -----

We should take an action to deal with this issue. In this (essay , article , composition)
I intend to discuss the cause and effect.

There are many reasons lead to this problem. For example, ----- . Also, ----- .
Another point is ----- . Furthermore , ----- .

The effect of this problem can be devastating ; for instance , ----- . Another
effect is ----- . Moreover , ----- .

To reduce the effect of this problem we should take an action. The government ought
to do something and work for solution. Also, the media can play a key role in
spreading awareness.

• Summarizing : تلخيص

عند التلخيص يفضل ذكر النقاط الرئيسية ، على سبيل المثال الانجازات و الاحداث الرئيسية .. الخ

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

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

• The Summary :

- Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.

• In descriptive essays we can use : المقالات الوصفية يمكن استخدام

- Descriptive essays include:

4. introduction and personal viewpoint
5. conclusion and personal viewpoint
6. more detailed descriptions
7. Simile
8. language for prediction

1- Simile:

- 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.

2- Metaphor:

- The world will be at your fingertips.

3- Onomatopoeia:

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

4- Personification:

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

• Guided Writing :

Writing الكتابة

سؤال الوزارة الدورة الشتوية المستوى ٤ ٢٠١٢

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **purposes of building dams**. Use the appropriate linking words such as: **and, too, also, etc.**

Purposes of building dams
* save <u>w</u> ater.
* irrigate <u>l</u> ants.
* generate <u>e</u> lectricity.

إحذف حرف **e** عند إضافة **ing**

١- إبدأ بكتابة عبارة **There are many** هناك عدة

٢- ثم أكتب عنوان الجدول.

٣- ثم أكتب عبارة **such as**.

There are many purposes of building dams such as saving water **and** irrigating plants. **Another thing** is generating electricity.

٥- مقارنة بين شيئين

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, **write two sentences** showing differences between the city and the country.

Use the appropriate linking words **such as: and , too , also etc.**

Different places أماكن مختلفة	
City المدينة	more facilities, better means of transport, modern houses
Country الريف	green fields , clean environment , attractive scenes

There are many things we can see in the city such as more facilities, better means of transport **and** modern houses. **On the other hand,** there are many things we also can see **in the Country such as** green fields, clean environment **and** attractive scenes.

- Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences. Use appropriate liking words such as : moreover , also, but...etc.

- Name : Mahmud Darwish
- Date (born and died) : 1942 - 2008
- Professions : poet and author
- Achievements : Leaves of Olives and wingless birds

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

- Build valuable job skills.
- Be self-confident.
- Make friends.
- Understand own and other cultures.

- Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences. Use appropriate liking words such as : moreover , also, but...etc.

How to save Forests?

- avoid building in the residential areas.
- reduce cutting down the trees.
- ban the criminals who cut trees.

Suggested Answer :

There are many ways to save forests **such as** avoiding building in the residential areas and reducing cutting down the trees. **Another thing is** banning the criminals who cut trees.

Why do animals usually migrate?

- find enough food.
- raise their young.
- find temperate weather.

Suggested Answer :

There are many reasons why animals usually migrate **such as** finding enough food and raising their young . Another thing is finding temperate weather.

What should be done to keep fitness ?

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometer every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

Suggested Answer :

There are many things should be done to keep fitness **such as** drinking 8 -10 liters of water daily , running 2 -4 kilometer every morning and doing exercises . **Another thing is** reducing the amount of calories.

Mobile phones	
Advantages	disadvantages
Easy to use	Expensive way of communication
pocketable	Sometimes noisy

There are many advantages for mobile phones such as they are easy to use and pocketable . On the other hand , there are many disadvantages for mobile phones such as they are an expensive way of communication and sometimes noisy.

Successful people
- work hard
- Communicate openly
- Welcome change

How to train brains?
-do puzzles or quizzes
-read more books
-study a subject on the Internet

Benefits of ancient mosaics
-give information about the way people lived
-tell us about old kings
-illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events
