



السـ توجيـهي سائد. _ المنهاج القديم #م 3

سائد دهمش



2016

قواعد م3

Grammar



ورقة عمل تساعدك على حل اسئلة النصوص 1

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 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 (ابحث) جد | 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, وجوه نظر | | | |
| View/opinion وجهة نظر | | | |
| 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 | | |

الصفحة الأولى (15 points) Question Number One:

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 اثنين 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

I think This statement is true الاعتقاد + and I suggest V.ing , V.ing
and V.ing

نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء وإهدار العلامة!

1. سؤال الاقتباس : عليك أن تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف. دون إضافة أي كلمة لاحقة.
2. سؤال جد الكلمات: أخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون بإضافة 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 أو 3 أو 4 من المطلوب أو جزء أو الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة.



| <u>V1</u> | <u>V2</u> | <u>V3</u> | | <u>V1</u> | <u>V2</u> | <u>V3</u> | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|---------------|--------|
| be | was, were | been | يكون | bend | bent | bent | ينحني |
| begin | began | begun | يبدأ | become | became | become | يصبح |
| blow | blew | blown | نهب | bite | bit | bitten | يعض |
| bring | brought | brought | يحضر | 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 | ياكل | 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 | يفقد |
| 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 | يجرى | 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 | يعنى |
| shut | shut | shut | يغلق | sleep | slept | slept | ينام |
| smell | smelt | smelt | يشم | speak | spoke | spoken | يتحدث |
| spell | spelt | spelt | ينتهجى | 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 | ينمائل | write | wrote | written | يكتب |



مهم !



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

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.)) التكملة

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.....



الاشتقاق Derivation

بناء الكلمات Word building

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| مقاطع الاسم | ment | ance | ence | ity | y | tion | ssion | sion | ion |
| | ness | th | er or | mony | ist | ism | ancy | ant | some |
| | ency | ess | tude | ship | dom | gy | hood | edge | ee |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| مقاطع الصفة | lc | tive | ous | al | ing | Ed | ary | ial | able |
| | ible | less | ful | ical | ish | Ent | ory | ary | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--|--|
| مقاطع الفعل | fy | en | ize | ise | ate | ied | ieve | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------------|----|------|
| مقاطع الظرف | ly | ally |
| | | |



قاعدة عامة V ... N ... Adj ... Adv

لكل قاعدة شواذ :

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق:

احفظ جميع كلمات المستوى المستوى 3 مع الاملاء الصحيح.
معرفة المقاطع تفيدك لتمييز نوع الكلمة.

تدرب على كلمات المستوى من خلال النصوص

نص السؤال الوزاري حسب النمط الجديد 2016/2015

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 يطلب منك اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة . ابحث عن دلائل قبل وبعد الفراغ .

W/2014

1. The man's ----- was not proved and so he went free. (guilty)

2. Many wild animals can become ----- if they are captured. (violence)



* لحل سؤال الاشتقاق ننظر قبل الفراغ ----- و بعد الفراغ مع الترجمة!!!!!!
و الانتباه إلى المؤشرات (او قواعد الاشتقاق) التالية في الصفحات التالية:

NOUN: قواعد اشتقاق الاسم

* ملحوظة مهم جدا

: نضع في الفراغ اسم (Noun) بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم إذا تبع الفراغ اسم يأخذ 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....4th , 9th ,77th , 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
* إذا كانت تامة (Be: عائلة is are am was were be)
*(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



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)

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 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

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

5. After the verbs (let, make, help +o. +v1) بعد المفعول به للأفعال:

6. After relative pronouns (who, which, that ...) بعد ضمائر الوصل

7. Let, would rather, had better بعد

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)

جميع تمارين الكتاب وغيرها موجودة في اوراق المفردات الخاصة.



تدرب جيداً DERIVATIONS

1. ----- has been increasing in our society lately. (**Violent**)
2. The storm was so-----that the caravan could not go on. (**violence**)
3. She closed the door-----because she was very angry. (**violence**)
4. Many Arab countries are still in-----after violent revolutions. (**chaotic**)
5. The situation is very----- at Za'atri Camp because new Syrian refugees arrive every day. (**chaos**)
6. The man looked-----but I felt something wrong about him. (**innocence**)
7. Ali's lawyer did his best to prove his----- (**innocently**)
8. She made some mistakes-----She didn't mean it. (**innocence**)
9. He suffered a lot because of feeling of----- (**guilty**)
10. I still feel----- about the death of the child.(**guilt**)
11. We all should stop -----behavior at our schools and universities. (**violence**)
12. There was a great----- in the city. The police could not control the situation. (**chaos**)
13. A -----storm damaged many trees. (**violent**)
14. We shall use all the -----means to get our demand. (**law**)
- 15.The accident has caused-----on the motorway.(**chaotic**)
16. Her ----- has been proved. (**innocent**)
17. -----people are punished for doing something illegal . (**guilt**)
18. The-----is expected to announce its tax proposals today.(**govern**)
20. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great-----beauty. (**nature**)
21. Careless drivers can seriously-----the safety of pedestrians. (**threat**)
22. In my city there is a wide ----- of entertainments to choose from. (**vary**)
23. I'd like to live in a small----- village near the sea. (**peace**)
24. The storm damage is a lasting -----of the power of nature. (**remind**)
25. I'll never forget the -----I felt on my first day at school. (**excite**)
26. This new technique of artificially growing cells copies what actually happens in ----- (**natural**)
27. She carried out her ----- to throw away any clothes that were left on the floor. (**threaten**)
28. It is one of a new class of electronic products -----called 'personal digital assistants. (**variety**)
29. Now that the war is over may there be a lasting ----- between our nations. (**peaceful**)
30. Could you ----- Paul about dinner on Saturday? (**reminder**)
31. Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other ----- acts. (**violence**)
32. There would be a ----- (**chaos**) situation in society if there were no ----- (**law**) systems.
- 33.He left court a free man because he had proved that he was not----- (**guilt**)
- 34 . The jury said he was ----- (**innocence**).
- 35.My weekly -----s are twice as much as they were last year. (**earn**)



36. A huge earthquake caused the----- of San Francisco in 1906. (**destroy**)
37. Two ----- potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland. (**disaster**)
38. The ----- of the world's migrants move to find a better life. (**major**)
39. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic ----- (**act**)
40. The ----- success of the 1960s and 1970s was funded by oil. (**economy**)
50. These workers were able to find a better life and help with the ----- of the region . (**develop**)
51. The film is full of ----- violence. (**mindlessly**)
52. Some children started ----- hurling stones at passing vehicles. (mindless).
53. A ----- storm damaged many trees. (**violent**)
54. We shall use all the ----- means to get our demand. (**law**)
- 55 . The accident has caused----- on the motorway.(**chaotic**)
- 56 . Her ----- has been proved. (**innocent**)
- 57 . ----- people are punished for doing something illegal . (**guilt**)
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67. It is one of a new class of electronic products ----- called 'personal digital assistants. (**variety**)
68. Now that the war is over may there be a lasting ----- between our nations. (**peaceful**)
69. Could you ----- Paul about dinner on Saturday? (**reminder**)
- 70 . She ran ----- down the hall to greet her cousins.(**excite**)
- 71 . The new law will ----- smoking in public places. (**law**)



Tenses الأزمنة

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,) في جميع الأزمنة .
(.....etc.

Don't للنفى / الجمع

Do....? للسؤال في حالة الجمع

المفرد

Do/Does +S. +v₁.....?

doesn't للنفى / المفرد

Does.....? للسؤال في حالة



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 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 منتهية

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

☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Nouran 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 +V₁(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_(ing)+

....., 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.

سائد دهيمش



Correct the verb between brackets.

1. The teachers for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
2. When I was ten years old, Ia computer. (buy)
3. I couldn't play because Imy leg. (break)
4. Hatem's fatherlast year. (retire)
5. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brothers car next week .(pass)
6. Fatimaher homework three hours ago. (finish)
8. How longyouglasses? (wear)
9. Do you mean you have been (wake up) very early?
10. It.....heavily since three hours. (Be, snow)
11. Husseinhis 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 hasrecently 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 Iwhere 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.



Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- I ----- that movie three times so far. (**watch**)
- 2- I think I ----- him once before. (**meet**)
- 3- There ----- an accident. A car has knocked a man over. (**be**)
- 4- The population ----- already ----- to another residential area. (**moved**)
- 5- People ----- to Mars yet. (**not travel**)
- 6- ----- Rose ----- the book yet? (**read**)
- 7- Nobody ----- ever ----- that mountain. (**climb**)
- 8- A: ----- there ever ----- a war in the United States? (**be**)
B: Yes, there ----- a war in the United States as far as I know. (**be**)
- 9- Somebody ----- the shop window. (**break**)
- 10- Rose and I ----- never ----- by train. (**travel**)
- 11- Mary looks exhausted. She ----- a lot of work today. (**do**)
- 12- We ----- only one English exam this month. (**take**)
- 13- The government --- many schools and hospitals in the last few years. (**build**)
- 14- Oh! I ----- my wallet. (**lose**)
- 15- My father ----- back home. (**just ,come**)
- 16- I ----- my leg - which means I can't go skiing this year. (**break**)
- 17- I ----- my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week. (**pass**)
- 18- The police ----- witnesses three times this week. (**interview**)
- 19- Mary looks tired. She has ----- all night. (**work**)
- 20- Rose looks happy. She ----- just ----- to her parents. (**write**)
- 21- Mary looks ill again. She ----- her medicine recently. (**not take**)
- 22- Rose and Mary look out of breath. They ----- for the bus. (**run**)
- 23- Rose looks bit thin. She ----- very much. (**not eat**)
- 24- Mary is doing badly at school. She ----- her homework. (**not do**)
- 25- The kids are very good today. They ----- quietly for two hours. (**play**)
- 26- The river's going to flood. It ----- continually for two weeks. (**rain**)
- 27- You looked amused have you ----- a comedy? (**watch**)
- 28- The plane for London ----- off. (**take**)
- 29- Mother ----- the gold ring in the drawer already. (**hide**)
- 30- Have you ever ----- such an amusing story? (**hear**)
- 31- It's nice to see you again. We ----- each other for a long time. (**not see**)
- 32- How long have you ----- English? (**learn**)
- 33- He ----- English for two days. (**be, study**)
- 34- I ----- this much fun since I was a kid. (**have/not**)
- 35- Mary can't walk , she ----- her leg. (**break**)
- 36- Rose ----- already ----- English, she can speak it fluently. (**learn**)
- 37- Things ----- just ----- a great deal in New York. (**change**)
- 38 - The temperature is only 12 today, I think it ----- down . (**fall**)
- 39- My niece ----- recently ----- from the university. (**graduate**)
- 40- I ----- in Baghdad for 8 years. (**live**)
- 41- Rose ----- recently ----- learning English. (**start**)

Explanations and results

إعطاء التوضيحات/ التفسيرات & النتائج
(سبب ونتيجة)

- (1). in order to
in order not to
so as to
so as not to
to من أجل، لكي لكي لا + Infinitive

تبيين الغاية من الفعل — أول الجملة وأوسطها

Examples:

- Some people move to greener areas **in order to** survive.
- He went out early **in order to** catch the bus.
- Trees are cut down **to** make more agriculture land.
- I studied hard **in order not to** fail the examination.

- (2). so that
in order that من أجل، لكي حتى، وبالتالي + clause: (S. + Modal verb + INF.)

تبيين الغاية من الفعل — وسط الجملة فقط

Examples:

- The soil is destroyed **so that** the land can't be used for growing crops.
- The baby reached up **in order that** he could get some milk.

- (3). because
Since
as لأن، بسبب + clause (S + V)

تقدم السبب، يأتي بعدها سبب — أول الجملة أو وسطها

Examples:

- We need to produce more food **because** there are more people to feed.
- **Because** there are more people to feed, we need to produce more food
- **Since** you are here, you can help me.

- (4). due to
because of لأن + noun phrase

تقدم السبب، يأتي بعدها سبب — أول الجملة أو وسطها

Examples:

- The problem was **due to a** shortage of water.
- **Because of** being here, you can help me.



- (5). (the cause of) سبب + noun phrase
يأتي بعدها نتيجة متوقعة — وسط الجملة فقط

Examples:

- The activities of human beings **are** often the real **cause of** desertification.

- (6). (lead to / led to) تؤدي لـ + noun phrase
يأتي بعدها نتيجة متوقعة — وسط الجملة فقط

Examples:

- Wildfire can **lead to** greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource water.

- (7). (With the result that ,so) نتيجة لذلك + clause (S+ V)
يأتي بعدها نتيجة متوقعة — وسط الجملة فقط

Examples:

- Farmers tend to over cultivate their land, **with the result that** the soil becomes unproductive.

ملخص بسيط

Note: (So / so that)

- Consequently (ولذلك):** It was raining, **so** we did not go out.
- In order that (لكي):** I am saving money **so that** I can buy a bicycle

من السنوات السابقة - النمط القديم

- Marwa went to the post office ----- she can buy stamps.
(to , so that , in order to)
- We need to produce more food ----- there are people to feed.
(because , so that , to)
- Wildfire can -----greater pressure on the earth.
(Lead to , because , in order to)



Join the following sentences using the words/ phrases in brackets.

1. Save the patient's life . The doctor decided an urgent operation.

----- (so as to)

2. She goes to a big Mall. She can buy everything in one place.

(in order that) -----

3. He is a heavy smoker. Ahmad's health is getting worse.

(because) -----

4. Wake up early for school. I always set up the alarm at 6 o'clock.

(in order to) -----

5. I can wake up early for school. I always set up the alarm at 6 o'clock.

----- (so that)

6. I am going to spend two months in England .Learn English well.

(to) -----

7. Nawal studied hard. She could pass her exams.

(so that) -----

8. He didn't find any job in Jordan. Majed decided to emigrate to Australia.

----- (because)

9. He decided to emigrate to Australia. Majed didn't find any job in Jordan.

----- (so)

10. Akram worked overtime . He wanted to improve his income.

(because) -----

11. I began to fall asleep. The film was very boring.

(, with the result that) -----

Fill in the correct linking word from those given in the table below. Because, in order to, so that, to, with the result to

a- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world ----- it covers such a large area.

b- The rain forest has been cut down ----- make more farmland.

c- Loggers cut down trees ----- sell the wood.



Combine each pair of sentences below into one meaningful sentence , using the suitable given words and phrases from the box below.

1. I would like to work in Jordan. I have always been interested in the country.

.....

2. I would like to improve my English. I can get a job using English when I leave school.

.....

3. The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world. It covers such a large area.

.....

4. Large areas of forest have been cut down. The soil is now dry and dusty.

.....

5. The rainforest has been cut down. Make more farmland.

.....

6. Loggers cut down trees. Sell the wood.

.....

7. The man was shouting. He had an accident.

.....

8. Achieve your goals. You need the courage to do so.

.....

سائد دهيمش



PAGE THREE نموذج (ج)

Question Number Three: (12 points)**A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

1. Zaid ----- lately ----- the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (**win**)
2. The documentary film was interesting thus I ----- it so much. (**enjoy**)
3. Hassan looks very pale. He has ----- very well recently. (**not , be, sleep**)

B. Combine each pair of sentences below into one meaningful sentence, using the given words and phrases between brackets. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. You get the opportunity to meet students from other courses of study. Joining a university club is a good idea. (**because**)
2. You can identify your bags. Make sure your bags are marked. (**so that**)

Question Number Four: (8 points)**A. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an argument, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)**

Marwan : Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore, governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: -----.

B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following statements including the modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once. (**must have**)
2. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (**can't have**)



Unite(5)

Explaining Possibilities

توضيح الاحتمالات

*We use modal verbs (must, can't, might, may, could) to explain possible truths.

نستخدم أفعال Modals للتعبير عن **conviction / Speculation** (التوقع أو التخمين).

A. We use (must + infinitive), (must have + p.p) to talk about things which are almost sure are true: متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح

1. He **must earn** quite a lot of money to be afford that car.
2. They have got two houses and three cars. They **must be** rich.
3. He knows Jordan really well. He **must have lived** there in the past.

B. We use (can't + infinitive), (can't have + p.p) to talk about things which are almost sure are not true: متأكدين أن الشيء غير صحيح

1. It **can't be** easy designing and building bridges – they're complicated structures.
2. Akram has two houses and three cars. He **can't be** poor.
3. Rolla **can't have been** at the supermarket this morning because I didn't see her there.

C. We use (might/may/could + infinitive), (might/may/could have + p.p) when we are unsure whether something is true or not (impossible): غير متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح أو غير صحيح

1. she **might be** French – she has a strange accent.
2. I'm not sure but Salem **might be** free on Thursday.
3. I can't find my pen. I **might have left** it at school.



Notes!

أفعال المودلز يتبعها (فعل أساسي base form) في المضارع / ويتبعها (have+v3) في الماضي .
يمكن استخدام هذه الأفعال الشكلية (المودلز) في الزمن المستمر (something happening now).

Ex: He **could be playing** football now

Don't phone at 7.30. I **might be watching** the match on TV.

Mohammad **might be studying** at his room.

Must : أكيد / لا بد أنه

Might/could : ربما/ محتمل

Can't : أكيد أنه ليس / لا بد أنه ليس

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| must | to express a strong conviction that something is/was true |
| can't (impossible) | to express a strong conviction that something is/was not true |
| might/could | to express a possibility that something is/was true |

not sure : (توقعات ضعيفة) محتمل

sure : (توقعات قوية) أكيد

Possibility : احتمالية



Grammar

Rewrite sentences with (must, can't, might)??

أعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام الأفعال الشكلية::

sure
know
certain

→ **must + Infinitive / have + V3**

Ex: I'm **sure** she **is** so active.

She **must be** active.

I'm **sure** he is swimming in the pool .

He **must be** swimming in the pool

أدلة الاستخدام

sure not
know not
don't believe
impossible

→ **can't + Infinitive / have + V3**

Ex: I **don't believe** you failed the exam.

You **can't** have failed the exam.

I'm **sure** Ahmed **is not** forty-five yet.

Ahmed **can't be** forty-five yet.

possible
probable
perhaps
not sure

→ **might/could + Infinitive / have + V3**

Ex: It's **possible** that Wesam is not a rich businessman

Wesam **may not be** a rich businessman.

It's quite **probable** that Adnan **didn't** win the competition.

Adnan **might not / may not have won** the competition.

Notes ! مهم

نستخدم (may , might) عندما تحتوي الجملة على دلالات/ مؤشرات احتمالية (عدم توكيد)! مثل:
(probable , possible , likely , perhaps, not sure , uncertain , if, maybe)
وعند عدم وجود مثل هذه الدلالات/ المؤشرات (must أو can't).

Test yourself

1. I'm sure she is more mature than her sister-in law.

She



2. Maybe they love their son more than they are able to show.

They

Study the following pair of sentences and then choose the best answer??

SB/page-39

1. a. It can't be an interesting place to work.

b. It must be an interesting place to work.

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it is? -----

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it isn't? -----

2. a. The crowds might have spoiled it for me.

b. The crowds might spoil it for me.

Which sentence indicates that you think it is possible in the future? -----

Which sentence indicates that you think it was possible in the past? -----

3. a. Some people might have come from Africa.

b. Some people must have come from Africa.

Which sentence indicates that you think it was possible? -----

Which sentence indicates that you feel sure it was possible? -----

Test yourself اختبر نفسك على نمط سؤال الوزارة

(1) . Choose one of the words to complete these sentences.

1. You have left your bag in the shop but I am not certain.

(must, can't, could)

2. That Supermarket be very good. It's always full of people.

(must, can't, might)

3. That supermarket be very good. It's always empty.

(must, can't, might)

4. You only slept for two hours last night. You be very tired.

(must, can't, might)

5. I'm not sure but Salem be free on Thursday.

(must, can't, might)

6. They haven't lived here for long. They know many people.

(must, can't, might)

7. I haven't decided yet where to spend my holidays. I go to Italy.

(must, can't, might)

REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING MODAL VERBS AND SUITABLE VERB FORMS:

1. I 'm sure she's **relaxing** in her room.

She in her room.

2. **Perhaps** the plane **arrived** late, and that's why they aren't here.

The plane late, and that's why they aren't here .



3. I don' t believe you **failed** the exam .

Youthe exam .

4. **It's possible** that Sami doesn' t like sport .

Samisport .

5. **I 'm sure** Kamal **is not** 45 yet .

Kamal45 yet .

6. it' s possible that he's **living** in Dubai now.

He in Dubai now .

7. **May be** they **lied** to me about their adventure .

They to me about their adventure

8. **It's quiet probable** that Fawzi didn' t win the race.

Fawzithe race.

9. **It's impossible** that Ali **will be** here on Friday.

Ali here on Friday.

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10. **May be** the traffic **is** heavy.

Therea traffic jam .

11. **I 'm certain** that the book **belongs** to Sara.

The bookto Sara .

12. **I know** he didn' t see his sister.

Hehis sister .

13. it' s possible that Hisham doesn' t like fish.

Hefish.

14. **I'm sure** she **is** more mature than her sister - in- law.

She.....

15. it' s possible that my parents **are enjoying** them selves in Dubai now.

My parents.....

16. I don' t believe you **decided** to quit your present job.

You.....

17. it' s quite probable that she didn' t make a good impression on his parents

She.....

18. **Maybe** they **love** their son more than they are able to show .

Theyسائد دهميش

19. **I'm sure** she **is telling** us the truth about the accident.

She

20. it' s possible that Amr **visited** him in hospital while we were abroad.

She

21. **I'm sure** Laila **doesn't have** any idea about our school reunion next month

Laila

22. **Maybe** some politicians **don't want** to be reelected.

Some politicians.....

23. it' s quite probable that Ali didn' t study hard

Ali may



24. I don' t believe that you **cheated** in the exam

You the exam

25. I' m sure she **is enjoying** her holiday now

She must

26. it' s impossible that my father **will arrive** on Friday

My father on Friday

27. **I know** he didn' t win the match

He can't

28. **Maybe** the exam **is** difficult

The exam could.....

29. **I am certain** that she **was doing** her best

She must

30. **It is possible** that he doesn' t like girls

Hegirls

31. **I am certain** that the congress **has approved** the new law

The congress must

32. **I doubt that** the student **is cheating**

The student may

33. I don' t think it **will rain** tomorrow

It may.....

34. **It's impossible** that Jameela **will be** here on Friday .

Jameela here on Friday

35. **Maybe** the traffic **is** heavy.

There a traffic Jam .

36. **I'm certain that** the book **belongs** to Sana .

The book too Sana .

37. **I know** he didn' t see his sister .

He is his sister .

38. It' s possible that Hisham doesn' t like fish .

He fish .

سائد دهيمش



Wish

التحدث عن الأمنيات Talking about wishes

(1) Wish + past simple....

We use (wish + past simple) to talk about regrets or dissatisfaction with the present and impossible conditions. (Regret) للتعبير عن الندم وعدم الرضا عن الوضع الحالي / نتمنى أمراً يستحيل حدوثه

Subject + wish + Subject —————→ V

-I live In Irbid —————→ I wish I lived in Amman.

-I am poor —————→ I wish I **was** rich. or I wish I wasn't poor.

-I wish I had my glasses with me. (I don't have my glasses with me)

(2) Wish + would...

We use (wish + would) to make complaints about other people's behavior.

للتعبير عن الانزعاج أو التذمر من سلوك معين/ونتمنى لو يتوقف (annoyance, criticism) انتقاد

Subject + wish + Subject —————→ would/wouldn't + infinitive

-Mona's husband smokes and she wants him to stop that.

I wish my husband would stop smoking.

I wish you wouldn't do that. (The speaker is telling someone to stop doing something)

I wish my brother would get up earlier.

Note:

The structure (wish + would) can't be use to talk about yourself.

I wish I would stop smoking. خطأ

I wish my brother would stop smoking. صحيح

(3) Wish + could.....

It is possible to use (could) when talking about someone not having the opportunity or ability.

يستخدم للتعبير عن الندم والحسرة على عدم عمل ما مع احتمالية القيام به .

Subject + wish + Subject —————→ could + infinitive

-I wish I could swim. (The speaker can't swim but it is possible to learn it)

-We wish we could buy this car.



ملخص توضيحي!!

Wish → Would/wouldn't → criticism/ annoyance انزعاج
 Wish → V2 → regret ندم

ملاحظة: عند التحويل إلى **wish** : إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة نجعلها منفية والعكس

+ ← - (not)

إذا جاء في الجملة الكلمات التالية يجب حذفها: it's a pity!, Alas. regret,.....
 had / hadn't نحذفها ونضع (Verbs to do)

Exceptions : حالات شاذة

want to → (could + base form)
 would like to → V2

***Exercise: Write sentences to follow these beginnings using the verb wish.**

Ex: -I **didn't** clean my car last night.

-I wish I **had cleaned** my car last night.

1. I regret I **visited** them.

I wish I.....

2. I regret I **did** science subjects.

I wish I

3. It's a pity I **didn't buy** this car.

I wish I

4. I **didn't prepare** properly for the party.

I wish I

5. I **didn't study** art.

I wish I

6. I **got** a job in a lawyer's office.

I wish I

7. I **didn't work** hard with you.

I wish I

***Wish** (to express criticism/ annoyance) → (would, wouldn't) + base form

"Exercise": Write sentences to follow these beginnings using the verb wish.

EX: People smoke in my room.

I wish **wouldn't smoke** in my room.

1. Our city doesn't collect rubbish enough often.



- I wish they.....
2. Many people in my village smoke too much.
I wish many people in my village.....
3. You eat too quickly.
I wish you.....
4. My sister spends many hours talking on the phone.
I wish my sister

I read slowly and would like to read more quickly. وزاري سابق

I wish

I don't have my dictionary with me.

I wish

Test yourself

It annoys me that people smoke in the bus.

I wish people

I'd like to be able to play the piano.

I wish I

أسئلة شاملة على (Wish)

1. I regret I do not get up in the morning.

I wish I-----

2. I regret I do not work hard everyday.

I wish I-----

3. I regret I went to the Dead Sea last summer.

I wish I-----

4. I regret I did not go to Amman last week.

I wish I-----

5. I regret I can swim in the sea.

I wish I-----

6. I regret I used the internet yesterday.

I wish I-----

7. I regret I did not eat fish last week.

I wish I-----

8. I can't remember where I put the keys.

I wish -----

9. My friend drives very quickly.

I wish -----

10. We have to start work very early tomorrow morning.

I wish -----.

11. They don't answer the question correctly.



I wish they-----

12. There is no place to park in the city center.

I wish -----

13. Every country doesn't have a system like that.

I wish -----.

VOCABULARY

unit: 3

Color idioms مصطلحات لونية

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| • Out of the blue | unexpectedly | من غير المتوقع/فجأة |
| • red tape..... | unnecessary bureaucracy or paperwork | أوراق غير ضرورية |
| • in black and white | clear and easy to understand | واضح وسهل الفهم |
| • to see red | represents anger | يصبح غاضبا |
| • to give the green light..... | approve of an idea or a plan/go | يوافق / يوافق |
| • to put someone on the black list ... | a list of people who have done something wrong | يوضع على القائمة السوداء (قائمة المسميين) |

SB/Page, 24:

1) Replace the underlined phrases in these sentences with the correct form of one of the color idioms in this list.

a) When he accused me of being wasteful? I got very angry.

b) 'We've got to stop companies from polluting the environment. We should tell the public they have done something wrong.

c) They've said yes to the building of a new incinerator.

d) The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes.

Look, it's printed here.

e) It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly.

There is so much paperwork and administration.

f) I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I'd won a writing competition.

Answers

a) saw red

b) put them on the blacklist

c) given the green light

d) it's in the black and white

e) red tape

f) out of the blue



PAGE TWO

نموذج (أ)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

As a result of desertification, countries which suffer from water shortage have to lead technology to sustain their water supply. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Question Number Two (15 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

cut down on , red tape , misuse , principle , illegal

1. My father was unable to get his visa application approved due to -----.
2. Students mustn't ----- the school property.
3. You should try to ----- the amount of driving you do to help the environment.
4. Public institutions support the ----- of equal opportunity for everyone.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

Please don't start a row- be friends!

What does the underlined word mean?

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)

1. Lack of security will create -----situations in a society. (chaos)
2. The government encourages schemes for women to-----money. (earnings)



PAGE THREE

نموذج (أ)

Question Number Three (12 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. I wish I ----- any challenging experience in my life. (have)
2. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he ----- good marks in his exams. (get)
3. The government ----- recently ----- new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. (announce)

B. Combine each pair of sentences below into one meaningful sentence, using the suitable given words and phrases from the box below, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. People can improve their life style. Many changes have taken place lately.

in order not to, with the result that

2. The manuscript was full of errors. The publisher rejected the author's latest work.

because, in order not to

Question Number Four (8 points)

A. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs from the box. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

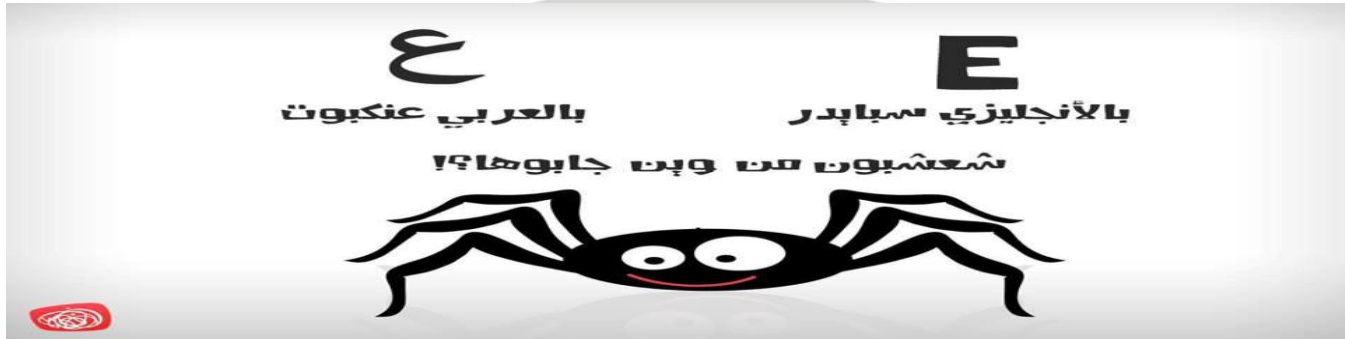
must have, can't have, might have

1. Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.
Ahmad -----.
2. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.
Salma -----.

B. Complete the following mini-dialogue below using an expression that expresses an opinion, and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

Marwan : What do you think are the advantages of studying abroad?
Rashed :

ملحق شامل وفقا للنمط الجديد 2016



You should try to ----- the amount of driving you does to help the environment. cut down on

Test- (New Crimes)

- 1- Mention one example for old crimes and another one for new crimes.
- 2- What are criminals using computers for?
- 3- Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?
- 4- How can criminals commit identity theft?
- 5- Computer crimes are not easy to solve like traditional crimes, do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 6- According to the text, the writer thinks that it is difficult to prosecute computer criminals. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.
- 7- What is the reason behind the growth of computer crimes?
- 8- Why do people usually have access to their bank accounts through the Internet?
- 9- Why do criminals prefer to use the Internet to communicate with each other?
- 10- What can techno-criminals do if they break into computer systems of businesses?
- 11- **(Critical Thinking):** Technological criminals should be strictly punished. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
- 12- Find a word in the third (last) paragraph which means "not real".
- 13- What do the underlined words refer to? (them, which, they, whom).
- 14- Internet websites are used by ordinary people for some purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
- 15 - According to the text, the writer states that governments are concerned with typical punishments for techno-criminals in the future. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for punishing techno-criminals.
- 16- Replace the underlined verb in the first paragraph with a suitable three- part phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it.

Model Answers

- 1- a- Old crimes: theft / fraud. b- New crimes: identity theft.
- 2- They are using computers to help them commit new crimes like identity theft and to make it easier for them to commit old crimes like theft or fraud.
- 3- To pass on confidential information and plan crimes.
- 4- By getting into computer systems to find out confidential information and use this to get money.



- 5- Yes, I agree. Computer crimes are safer for criminals and the criminals themselves are invisible. Additionally, it is too difficult to prove their actions.
- 6- It is really difficult to prosecute computer criminals because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged.
- 7- The increase in the number of ordinary people who use Internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts.
- 8- To transfer money or pay bills.
- 9- Because it is safer than face- to- face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes.
- 10- They can move money to their own accounts, or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.
- 11- I think that countries all over the world should agree on some strict laws concerning such crimes. As a result, criminals are punished harshly for their online crimes by paying fines, being put in prison ... etc.
- 12- fake
- 13- * **them**: criminals ***which**: viruses * **they**: computers * **whom**: millions of people worldwide
- 14- - to buy things - to book holidays - to access their bank accounts. (Any 2)
- 15- The writer is justified because governments are responsible for fighting techno criminals by: * introducing strict laws * forcing them to pay fines * and putting them in prison if needed.
- 16- come up with.

2014- Winter & Summer

Please don't start a row - be friends!

What does the underlined word mean?

Answer: an argument

1. The government has given the green light to the building of a new airport.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean? -----.

2. My father was unable to get his visa application approved due to -----.

ANSWERS: 1. said yes / agreed / accepted 2. red tape

Vocabulary: Climate

Q: Complete the following text with appropriate words from the list below:

average, cloudy, cold, crops, season, sunny, dry, hot, lightning, rain, stormy, weather

How is climate different from weather?

Weather is what happens to the air and atmosphere outside. It may be cold or (1)....., wet or (2) It can be calm or (3), clear or (4) The atmosphere changes depending on whether it's rainy or (5) Thunder and (6) are also part of weather. Climate, on the other hand, is the (7) weather in a particular place over a long period of time. A place where it doesn't (8) over many years has a dry climate. A place with low temperatures for most of the year has a (9) climate. Here in Jordan we celebrate wet weather because we need the rain. Information about climate is useful for (10)forecasting. It also helps farmers to know when it is the best time to plant their (11)..... .

Model Answers:

1- hot 2- dry 3- stormy 4- cloudy 5- sunny 6- lightning 7- average 8- rain 9- cold 10- weather 11- crop



Prepositions TEST:

- 1- Modern Amman is built the site of many ancient civilizations.
(on , from , with) ► **2011 (W)**
- 2- Ruba is really interested the history of Jordan.
(in , from , with) ► **2011 (S)**
- 3- The Jordanian people are aware the need to protect their wildlife.
(in , from , of) ► **2012 (W)**
- 4- The employees are satisfied their salaries.
(with, from, of) ► **2012 (S)**
- 5- My father is interested sports.
(of , from , in) ► **2013 (W)**
- 6- Maha is interested making new friends.
(from , in , on) ► **2013 (S)**
7. Public schools are different private ones.
(in , from , on) ► **2013 (S)**

Model Answers: 1- on 2- in 3- of 4- with 5- in 6- in 7- from

TENSES

1. Hatim's father last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (**retire**) ► **2011(W)**
2. Fatima her homework three hours ago. (**finish**) ► **2011 (S)**
3. Hatem had saved his document before viruseshis computer.(**crash**) ► **2012(W)**
4. The plane a few minutes ago. (**land**) ► **2012(S)**
5. After we *had finished* our dinner, we into the garden. (**go**) ► **2013 (W)**
6. Sultan a book of mine yesterday. (**borrow**) ► **2013 (S)**
7. The documentary film was interesting thus I it so much.(**enjoy**) ► **2014 (W)**

Model Answers: 1- retired 2- finished 3- crashed 4- landed 5- went 6- borrowed 7- enjoyed

QUIZ

Q1: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences: (since, for, from)

- 1- I haven't been in Aqaba my birth.
- 2- Salma has worked hard the whole year.
- 3- She hasn't phoned her sister April.
- 4- It is a year I saw Miral.
- 5- It's ages I visited you.
- 6- I haven't seen Amal ages.
- 7- She hasn't eaten anything this morning.
- 8- She's lived in the countryside 2005.
- 9- I've only known her a few weeks.
- 10- He has been smoking a long time. No wonder he coughs too much.

**Q2: Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1. I recently studying physics. (start)
2. The student has horror films all night. (be, watch)
3. She Just her report. (submit)
4. I on the Internet all day. (be, search)
5. She already her father about the problem. (tell)
6. The boys have football all morning. (be, play)
7. I a high score in IELTS test. (get)
8. She has TV all night. (be, watch)
9. I two short stories so far. (write)
10. They their home all day. (be, clean)

- 1- Marwa takes an part in her school affairs. (act) ► 2011
- 2- Storms cause the of most of the crops. (destroy) ► 2011
- 3- Unemployment is falling as more people to find ... work. (permanence) ► 2011
- 4- The man was found, so he was sent to prison. (guilt) ► 2012
- 5- Good citizens help with the of their country. (develop) ► 2012
- 6- During the storm, the wind was blowing(violent) ► 2013
- 7- The man was found of any crimes.(innocence) ► 2013
- 8- The man's was not proved and so he went free. (guilty) ► 2014 (W)
- 9- Many wild animals can become if they are captures. (violence) ► 2014(W)
- 10- Lack of security will create situations in a society. (chaos) ► 2014(S)
- 11- The government encourages schemes for women to....money. (earnings) ► 2014(S)

ANSWERS: 1. active 2. destruction 3. permanent 4. guilty 5. development 6. Violently 7. innocent 8. guilt 9. violent 10. chaotic 11. earn

شرح الاختبار السابق:

Derivation الاشتاقات

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق على النمط الجديد لا بد من حفظ الجدول _ مع الإملاء + قواعد المواضع.

سائد دهيمش



| verb | noun | adjective | adverb | Meaning |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| act | activity/act | active | actively | يسلك - نشاط - نشط |
| ----- | chaos | chaotic | chaotically | شغب - مشاغب - يشغب |
| destroy /destruct | destruction | destructive/destroyed | destructively | يدمر - يدمر - يدمر |
| develop | development | developed | ---- | يطور - تطور - متطور |
| ----- | disaster | disastrous | disastrously | كارثة - كارثي |
| earn | earning | ----- | ----- | يكسب - مكسب |
| economize | economy | economic/al | economically | يقتصد - اقتصاد - اقتصادي |
| ----- | guilt | guilty | guiltily | ذنب - مذنب |
| infect | infection | infectious | infectiously | يعدى - عدوى - معدى |
| ----- | innocence | innocent | innocently | براءة - بريء |
| legalize | law | legal | legally | يقنن - قانون - قانوني |
| ----- | violence | violent | violently | عنف - عنيف - يعنف |
| ----- | permanence | permanent | permanently | ديموم - دائم |
| ----- | majority | major | ----- | غالبية ، رئيسي |

Wish

Q: Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

- 1- I read slowly and would like to read more quickly. ► **2011 (W)**
I wish
- 2- I don't have my dictionary with me. ► **2011 (S)**
I wish
- 3- I don't have the keys of my office. ► **2012 (W)**
I wish
- 4- I don't have an email. ► **2012 (S)**
I wish
- 5- I don't have many friends. ► **2013 (W)**
I wish
- 6- I don't have a lot of books in my library. ► **2013 (S)**
I wish
- 7- I wish I any challenging experience in my life. (have) ► **2013 (S)**

Model Answers:

1- I wish I could read more quickly. 2- I wish I had my dictionary with me. 3- I wish I had the keys of my office. 4- I wish I had an email. 5- I wish I had many friends. 6- I wish I had a lot of books in my library. 7- had.



(Linkers) ادوات الربط

- 1- Marwa went to the post office. She could buy stamps. **(so that)** ► 2011(W)
- 2- We need to produce more food. There are more people to feed. **(because)** ► 2011(S)
- 3- People write notes in their diaries. They don't want to forget important things. **(because)** (W)
- 4- Ahmad came to study in our country so that he could get a good education. ► 2013(W)
Ahmad came to study in our country in order to
- 5- Students use mobile phones so that they can keep in touch with their families.
Students use mobile phones in order to ► 2013(S)
- 6- You get the opportunity to meet students from other courses of study. Joining a university club is a good idea. **(because)** ► 2014(W)
- 7- You can identify your bags. Make sure your bags are marked. **(so that)**► 2014(W)
- 8- People can improve their life style. Many changes have taken place lately. **in order not to** , **with the result that**
- 9- The manuscript was full of errors. The publisher rejected the author's latest work. **because** , **in order not to**

Model Answers

1. Marwa went to the post office **so that** she could buy stamps.
2. We need to produce more food **because** there are more people to feed.
3. People write notes in their diaries **because** they don't want to forget important things.
4. Ahmad came to study in our country **in order to** get a good education.
5. Students use mobile phones **in order to** keep in touch with their families.
6. Joining a university club is a good idea **because** you get the opportunity to meet students from other courses of study.
7. Make sure your bags are marked **so that** you can identify your bags (them).
8. Many changes have taken place lately , **with the result that** people can improve their life style.
9. The publisher rejected the author's latest work **because** the manuscript was full of errors.



1- Someone is ringing the doorbell. I'm sure it's my father- he always comes back home at this time. ► 2011

2- Rashed has been working very hard recently. I'm sure he's exhausted. ► 2011

3- I'm sure that reptiles aren't birds - they don't have feathers. ► 2012

4- Salma has a very good English accent. I'm unsure whether she has lived with an English family or not. ► 2012

5- Emad has got the golden medal for his creative project. I'm sure that his parents are proud of him. ► 2013

6- The children are putting balloons outside house. I'm sure that they are having a party. ► 2013

7. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once.

-----**(must have) ► 2014 (W)**

8. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. **(can't have) ►**

must have , can't have , might have ► 2014 (S), 9 + 10

9. Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8: 45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.

Ahmad -----

10. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.

Salma -----

Model Answers:

1. It must be my father. 2. Rashed must be exhausted. 3. Reptiles can't be birds. 4. Salma might have lived with an English family. 5. Emad's parents must be proud of him. 6. They must be having a party. 7. The ground must have been a lake once. (- **the ground is wet here.**) 8. These people (they) can't have eaten much food lately. (-**they are very thin.**) 9. Ahmad might have missed the bus. 10. Salma can't have watered her plants (them).



Editing (4 points) تحرير الأخطاء

نمط سؤال الوزارة..... [يعطيك نص قصير فيه 4 أخطاء وعليك اكتشافها وتصحيحها] :
أنواع الأخطاء kinds of mistakes

قواعد الحرف الكبير علامات الترقيم الاملاء
Spelling / Punctuation / Capital letters / Grammar

الصفحة الرابعة

Page Four

السؤال الخامس (15 points) Question Number Five

C. EDITING: (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (One grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online posgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socilaise with other students? As you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet.

✗ It is think that

✗?

✗Posgraduate totors

✓a. Grammar mistake: it is **thought** that

✓b. punctuation: other students .

✓c. spelling mistakes: **postgraduate, tutors**

في الكلمات التالية خطأ املائي واحد؟

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|--|
| conscienceious | | tuittion | |
| ampitious | | extensivley | |
| tounge | | registar | |
| pharmaciuticals | | voluntery | |



انتبه للمربع التالي فجميعها تبدأ بحرف كبير.

خطأ الحرف الكبير: Capital letter mistake

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: Salma. lubna . Omar. Fareeda . Wesam. Joe **أسماء العلم**
9. The pronoun: " إ " 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**

سائد دهيمش



Linking Words used in

Guided Writing

أدوات الربط المستخدمة في الكتابة الموجهة



- 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,**

How .. نحذف ..

اذا بدأ العنوان بسؤال How to.....

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

d 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



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

rules/ laws قواعد، قوانين

ways/ methods طرق

benefits فوائد

advantages إيجابيات

disadvantages سلبيات

solutions حلول

reasons/ causes أسباب

suggestions اقتراحات

results نتائج

facilities مرافق

punishments عقوبات

differences / contrasts فروق

achievements إنجازات

problems مشاكل

changes تغيرات

skills مهارات

contributions مساهمات

qualities/ /features سمات، خصائص

recommendations توصيات

factors عوامل

الكتابة Writing

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 water.
- * irrigate plants.
- * generate electricity.

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.

**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.

إجابة مقترحة: Suggested answer:

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 اجابتك (علامة كاملة)!

كيف نكتب جملتين في سؤال الكتابة الموجهة ؟
خطوات الكتابة

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 جيداً : 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 ؟

سائد دهيمش

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) ؟

مقالة: **Essay**

تقرير: **Report**

مقالة: **article**

بريد الكتروني: **email**

قسم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:

Title العنوان

Introduction المقدمة

Main part (جسم الموضوع) الجزء 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 الموجهة.
مسا عدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

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

نموذج جامد للكتابة 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 aboutالموضوع.

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 someof اسم الموضوعsuch 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 الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.



A person who studies and works. شخص يدرس ويعمل

Amer is a student in Irbid secondary school. He is sixteen years old. He has apart-time job in a supermarket. He is a cashier. He works for eight hours a day after he finishes school. He earns money, which he needs to help his family.

The problem he face is that he gets tired every day after he finishes his work. He doesn't have enough time to do his homework. He gets lower marks in his exams. He find it difficult to combine between job and school. He usually studies at work. He missed his friends and the school activities.

Amer wants to work as a doctor in the future. He works because he needs the money at the moment. Most of his money goes to his family but he uses some to buy clothes and CDs. I think that he is success. It is work gives him self respect.

Responsibilities at home. المسؤوليات في المنزل

Every person in this world has lots of responsibilities to do and I am one of them. For example I have to look after my little sister and help my younger sister with her homework. I also have to give my father the shopping list and I have to do lots of homework. Some times I have to help my mother with cooking and shopping but I don't have to wash the dishes or to clean the garden. In my opinion I think it's good to have responsibilities because this will help me in future when I have my own houses and kids. I don't always fulfill my responsibilities because I sometime have lots of homework to do. When this happens my mother shouts at me.

My second language. لغتي الثانية

Like most Jordanian schoolchildren, I started to learn English when I was 8 years old. English is very important in order to have a good career, and it enables us to communicate with foreign people and to know about their cultures. In a word it is a world language.

I used many sources to learn English during my studying in the school, now in the college, or self studying in my free time. Most of the time I hear English spoken in my English classes at college, use computer to learn English, I read books, stories, news paper and magazines. Sometimes I watch English films and programs on TV.

In my opinion, English is quite difficult, but it becomes easy and wonderful when we always practice and speak with somebody who knows English. Anyway, I am learning it at college as a main language for all subjects.



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)

de641b8

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

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



Language functions:

وظائف لغوية

| | |
|---|---|
| Disagreement: عدم الموافقة | I don't agree..... I disagree..... You are wrong..... That's not true..... Not necessarily/ really..... Maybe, but..... I completely disagree..... I'm afraid I can't agree with you... I'm afraid you are wrong..... |
| Agreement: الموافقة | I agree..... You're right..... That's true/a good idea... You may be right.... I totally agree..... |
| Opinions: الرأي | In my opinion/view In fact I believe that..... I think that..... Personally, I think that..... It seems to me that ... |
| Recommendations / advice تقديم نصيحة | I suggest that..... It would (also) help if people..... It would be better if I suggest that..... It would be a good idea to.... |
| arguments : تقديم إثباتات / حجج | the main point..... argument for / against..... another point..... |
| suggestions : اقتراحات | I think we should..... Why don't we.....? How about.....+ing... I'm not so sure. I would.... |
| Remembering & forgetting : التذكر والنسيان | I'll never forget I'll remember Forever |
| possibilities : الإمكانيات | We are concerned that may / might / could represent... Perhaps this will mean that .. In all likelihood... |
| Comparing : المقارنة | more than less than |



| | |
|--|--|
| Contrasting : التناقض | Whereas , In comparison with , |
| Praise : المديح |Outstandingso. he is great! He/she is an incredibly gifted- Their achievement are outstanding- Perhaps one of the greatest minds |
| Making Complaints: تقديم شكاوى | I'm sorry to have to say this but... I'm sorry to bother you, but... Maybe you forgot to... I think you might have forgotten to... Excuse me if I'm out of line, but... There may have been a misunderstanding about... Don't get me wrong, but I think we should... |
| Offering Help تقديم مساعدة | May/can I help you? ... Are you looking for something?... Would you like some help?..... Do you need some help?.... What can I do for you today?... |
| Asking for Information طلب معلومات | Could you tell me...? Do you know...? Do you happen to know...? I'd like to know.. Could you find out...? I'm interested in... |
| Giving Warnings إعطاء تحذيرات | Don't push so hard on that toy, or you might / will break it! Watch out! Be careful! Work hard otherwise you'll fail your exam |
| Greetings: تحيات | Hello , Hi, good morning, you're welcome ..Congratulations See you later,thank you , excuses me..... |
| Persuasion الإقناع | Can I persuade you to oh, Come on please.? |
| Giving Clarification إعطاء توضيحات | Let me explain! The , for example..., |
| Surprise مفاجأة | Oh, really? are you sure ? I'm surprised |
| Explaining a choices توضيح خيارات | I'd take the..... because ... We really need the..... to (+ verb) |
| Pleasure متعة/ سرور | I feel great how marvelous! I am really delighted..... |
| Apology اعتذار | I'm really sorry.... forgive me I do apologize... I don't know what to say |
| Asking for direction السؤال عن الاتجاهات | Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to ... (place), please? Which way is the ... (place), please? Could you tell me where ... is, please? |
| Interrupting politely مقاطعة الحديث بأدب | Could I just say something? May I interrupt? |



Language functions

....., etc.

الوظائف

..... اللغوية

B. Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

2011 الدورة الشتوية/4

A: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

B: Yes, you're right.

Which sentence indicates agreement?

2011 الدورة الصيفية/4

A: I believe that Bayan deserves this award because she worked hard.

B: I agree.

Which sentence indicates giving recommendations?

2012 الدورة الشتوية/4

A: Arar's achievements in poetry are outstanding.

B: I agree.

Which sentence indicates praise ?

A: I think that there should be new restrictions on traffic in our city.

B: I agree with you.

Q. 1: Which sentence expresses an opinion?

A: I will never forget my visit to Petra last year.

B: Really, I think it is a beautiful city.

Q. 2: Which sentences indicates remembering a past event?

A: I think Lareen is very clever student.

B: she might arrive late.

Q. 3: Which sentence expresses the possibility?

A: I believe that Karim Said an incredibly gifted person.

B: I agree.

Q. 4: Which sentence indicates expressing praise?

a The city is much noisier than the countryside.

b The city is noisy, whereas the countryside is quiet.

Q. 5: Which sentence indicates contrasting ideas?

A: I think that university students should put on uniform.

B: I don't agree.

Q. 6: Which sentence indicates disagreement?

A: I'd take the white shirt because it fits with my new suit.

B: Yes, you're right.

Q. 7: Which sentence indicates explaining a choice?

A: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

B: Yes, you're right.



Q. 8: Which sentence indicates opinion?

A- Where is the car?

B- I don't remember where I put it.

Q. 9: Which sentence indicates forgetting something?

A. Excuse me, can I use your Ipad , please ?

B. I think I can't.

Q. 10: Which sentence has a polite request?

A: Personally, I think that students should make use of every chance they have to speak English.

B: I'm afraid you are wrong, you have to reconsider the whole issue.

Q. 11: Which sentence indicates an opinion?

A: Could you tell me what's your new Facebook page name ?

B: Could you tell me where is the bookshop, please?

Q. 12: Which sentence expresses asking for information?

A - Would you like to join us tomorrow ?

B - You should come to school early .

Q. 13: Which sentence indicates giving inviting ?

A - I prefer coffee , whereas my brother like tea .

B - farming is less profitable than it used to be .

Q. 14: Which sentence indicates giving contrasting ?

1. **Mazen:** I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person. ► 2011 (W)

Ahmad: -----

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

2. **Muna:** I have got a bad toothache. What should I do? ► 2012 (S)

Maha: -----

Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows giving advice.

3. **Nadia:** It may rain today and I need to go out. ► 2013 (W)

Bayan: -----

Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows giving advice.

4. **Maha:** What would you take for a desert trip? ► 2013 (S)

Najwa: -----

Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows a choice.

5. **Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents an argument.** ► 2014 (W; L.3)

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore, governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed: -----

6. **Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows agreeing .** ► 2014 (W; L.4)

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

Adnan: -----

ANSWERS:

OPEN ANSWERS

1. Yes, you're right.

2. The best way is to go to the dentist.

3. Don't forget to take an umbrella in case it rains.

4. I'd take a blanket because the desert is very cold at night.

5. I disagree; I think that governments should build subways instead of forcing people to use public transport.

(OR ANY RELEVANT ANSWER)

6. Yes, I agree



UNIT ONE

Essay: USING COMPUTERS

المقالة: استخدام الحاسوب

KEY WORDS:

Demand: Require

Launched: Started

Scheme: Plan / project

Purchase: Buy

Embrace: Taken happily

Communicate: Exchange words

Suffers: Bear the pain

Properly: Suitably

Leisure: Free time

Pronoun Reference

Computers: them line 4

People: their L6

People: their /they line 7/8/10/11/

Some jobs and many leisure activities: them L 12

USING COMPUTERS

Today, more and more people in Jordan are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase **them** more easily. Many people are using computers for all sorts of things - writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Jordan has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers

1. According to paragraph one; computers can be used for many activities. Write down two of them.
2. According to paragraph one, people use computers for different purposes. Write down two of them.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the government encouraged Jordanians to buy computers?



In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on **their** computers that **they** see less of **their** friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people.

4. According to paragraph two, computer games have two bad effects on children. Write them down?

5. According to paragraph two, what is the main disadvantage of spending much time on computers?

Another result of people spending too much time at **their** computers is that **their** health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do **their** jobs properly.

6. According to paragraph three, sitting for long periods of time on computers can have many disadvantages. Write down two of them.

7. According to the text, the writer thinks Sitting for long periods of time on computers can affect health. Is he justified? Explain

There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without **them**, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

8. According to the text, the writer thinks that computers are meant to stay. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.

سائد دهيمش



WRITING A REPLY

An e-mail

قضية Issues: subject of concern

ندرة / شح Scarcity: insufficient supply

عوائق Hurdles: barriers

حفظ Preservation: protection

باستمرار Perpetually: continually

غير متكافئ Unprecedented: having no equivalent/ extraordinary

يشجع Prompted: encouraged

ريفي rural : outside city

يقيّد curtail : limit/shorten / restrict

من يفوز خلال Prevail: win through / overcome

Dear ...

One of the most important **issues** in the twenty-first century is a **scarcity** of fresh water. A lack of water presents major **hurdles** to human development. Aside from fulfilling our need to drink, fresh water also plays a central role in agricultural production.

Water **preservation** is a major global challenge. Greater development and a **perpetually** increasing population have led to **unprecedented** demands on all of our resources, which Jordan to support new **prompted** has **This** has in turn led to an increased water shortage. water conservation programs, which improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in **rural** areas. This includes empowering local cooperatives in the implementation of their knowledge to help improve lives through the conservation of water.

Ultimately, we need to **curtail** the unwarranted consumption of water if we are to **prevail** over the challenges facing Jordan today. Do you have any suggestion about how average Jordanians can contribute to cutting back on water? Please let me know your ideas.

Many thanks

Dr Abdulhameed

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- Quote a sentence from the text which shows that the writer gives a suggestion to solve water problem?
- 2- According to the writer, what is threatening human beings in the 21st century?
- 3- Mention two usages to water according to the text?
4. According to the writer what caused the extraordinary demands on water?
5. What does the high demand of water lead to?
6. How did Jordan deal with water shortage?
7. Conservation programs were helpful in two aspects .what are they?
8. What was the writer suggestion to overcome water shortage?
9. What does the underlined pronoun" This" refer to:

Answers:**USING COMPUTERS page 23**

1. at home, at school or at work. 2, writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. 3. .
- Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase them more easily. 4. may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people 5. they see less of their friends and family. 6. can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. 7. Yes, because this can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. 8. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much on computers

سائد دهيمش