

become يصبح	became	become
begin يبدأ	began	begun
burn يحرق	burnt	burnt
choose يختار	chose	chosen
come يأتي	came	come
deal يتعامل	dealt	dealt
drink يشرب	drank	drunk
drive يسوق	drove	driven
eat يأكل	ate	eaten
fall يسقط	fell	fallen
feed يطعم	fed	fed
feel يشعر	felt	felt
fight يقاتل	fought	fought
find يجد	found	found
fly يطير	flew	flown
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive يسامح	forgave	forgiven
get يحصل	got	got
give يعطي	gave	given
grow ينمو	grew	grown
hold يمسك	held	held
hurt يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep يحفظ	kept	kept
lead يقود	led	led
leave يغادر	left	left
lend يعير	lent	lent
light يضيئ	lit	lit
lose يخسر	lost	lost
make يصنع	made	made
mean يعني	meant	meant
meet يقابل	met	met
ride يركب	rode	ridden
run يركض	ran	run
see يرى	saw	seen
sell يبيع	sold	sold
set يضع	set	set
shrink يتقلص	shrank	shrunk
shut يغلق	shut	shut
sing يغني	sang	sung
sit يجلس	sat	sat
sleep ينام	slept	slept
smell يشم	smelt	smelt
Speak يتكلم	Spoke	spoken
spend يمضي	spent	spent
spread ينتشر	spread	spread
stand يقف	stood	stood
swim يسبح	swam	swum
take يأخذ	took	taken
win يفوز	won	won
break يكسر	broke	broke

Be

(Base) V1 المجرد	V2 الماضي البسيط	(P.P) V3 الماضي التام
write	wrote	written
read	read	read
do	did	done
have	had	had
is/are/am	was/were	Been
know	knew	known

(Base) V1	V2	(P.P) V3
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
hit	hit	hit
cost	cost	cost
let	let	let
(Base) V1	V2	(P.P) V3
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught
bring	brought	brought
think	thought	thought
(Base) V1	V2	(P.P) V3
keep	kept	kept
tell	told	told
say	said	said
send	sent	sent
lose	lost	lost



### Grammar:

#### Unit 1:

- Tenses = past forms + present forms + Will Vs. Going to
- Passive = present simple / past simple / present perfect
- Reported Speech- (statements)
- If clauses – Conditionals: (Zero + First + Second)
- Causative : (V2)
- Modals.

#### Unit 2: Used to VS. Be used to + Past perfect Continuous

#### Unit 3: Future Continuous + Future Perfect

#### Unit 4: Relative pronouns + Cleft sentences

#### Unit 5: Articles + American vs. British

## ● Tenses

## 1. Present Simple: المضارع البسيط

**KEYS:** often always usually sometimes every(each).../never (now/these days = عام) as a habit/fact daily/monthly/weekly... scarcely seldom rarely ... ظروف التكرار...  
(If... The sun/The Earth /Water/the brain/Geography/ الصلاة...مواعيد ثابتة.....) (at... ساعة) ثابتة

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

- True in the present.

- Always true. ←

- Fixed events in the future.

- A routine in the present.

حقائق علمية ومواعيد ثابتة وجمل الشرط

**Be:** is /are/am

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

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

3. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 p.m. (arrive)

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

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

**Passive :**

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

## 2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

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

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

-At the moment of speaking.

-Temporary. مؤقت

- repeatedly in the present + \_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_ بين فراغين

-The future, where something has been planned.

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

**STATIVE VERBS:** like, love, see, have, know, think, be .....

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

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

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend on Thursday. (meet)

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

5. Marah is at university. She \_\_\_\_\_ Biology. (study)

## 3. Present perfect: المضارع التام

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ Abdullah since 2014 CE. (know)

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

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

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

**Passive :**

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

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

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

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

**Unfinished actions.**

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

1. I've \_\_\_\_\_ the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be , paint)
2. They're out of breath. They have \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time. (be , run)
3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ at the university for three years. (be , study)

**5. Simple Past:** الماضي البسيط

**KEYS:** Yesterday in (1998) ago last + time ancient previous (V2+thus+V2)  
in the past (when he was a child when they were 13 when I was younger) .....

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

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

V2 → ed /ied / d  
شاذ

1. After we had finished our dinner, we \_\_\_\_\_ into the garden. (go)
2. I wasn't surprised that he \_\_\_\_\_ asleep at the wheel of his car. He had driven nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break. (fall)
3. She always \_\_\_\_\_ me in the past. (confuse)
4. Kamal \_\_\_\_\_ French when he was a child. (not , study)

**Passive:**

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

**6. Past Continuous:** الماضي المستمر

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

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

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

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

أحداث متقاطعة :  
حدث قصير V2 قطع حدث كان مستمرا

1. Yesterday at 8 P.M. I \_\_\_\_\_. (watch)
2. The boy fell down while he \_\_\_\_\_. (run)
3. I was reading a newspaper when the program \_\_\_\_\_. (begin)
4. I was writing an email when my laptop \_\_\_\_\_ itself off. (switch)

## 7. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

**KEYS:**  $V_2$  + (**After because by** + مؤشر واضح في الماضي) +  $had + V_3$

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

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

S. + had + V3

S. + had + not + V3

Had + S. + V3...?

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

1. By 1977, the government \_\_\_\_\_ two hospitals. (build)

2. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she \_\_\_\_\_. (pass)

3. By the end of 2011, my young sister \_\_\_\_\_ from the university. (graduate)

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine before I went to bed. (have)

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

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

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

S. + had + been + Ving.

S. + had + not + been + Ving.

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

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

1. Fiona had \_\_\_\_\_ sleepless nights and feeling very nervous. (be, have)

2. Everything was wet. It had \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. (be, rain)

3. Suleiman had an accident because he \_\_\_\_\_ for more than fourteen hours. (be, drive)

4. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (be, cook)



1. They have \_\_\_\_\_ basketball **since** 2013 CE. (**be, play**) نمط وزارتي (مساعدة)

..... been Ving. : الحل في دفتر الاجابة

2. **For** several weeks, Hind's parents **had** \_\_\_\_\_ a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. (**be, plan**)

3. My mother **lost** her purse yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (**be, shop**)

## 9. Future [ Will ]:

**KEYS:** think hope maybe possible perhaps probably  
 next... likely later soon today tonight today tomorrow in the future  
 forever the following I'm sure ...

S. + will + Base

S. + won't + Base

Will + S. + Base...?

- Predicting without evidence.

- Spontaneous decisions. ← [ ] قرارات سريعة بدون تخطيط او مجرد تنبؤ

1. If you need help to find a job, I \_\_\_\_\_ you. (help)

2. Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She \_\_\_\_\_ finished very **soon**. (be)

3. Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ your school friends when you go to university? (miss)

4. Salam hopes that her sister \_\_\_\_\_ there on time tonight. (be)

5. Probably, Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ the club next week. (not , attend)

عندما تتحدث الجملة عن :

promise , help , offers , requests ,  
threat , refusal = **will**

## 10. Future [ Going to ]:

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

S. + Be + going to + Base

S. + Be + not + going to + Base

Be + S. + going to + Base..?

-Future plans.

-Predictions with evidence. ← [ ]

تخطيط أو تنبؤ مع دليل

1. Fatima has decided to stay at home tonight, she \_\_\_\_\_ for her English exam. (study)

2. He rides that motorbike much too fast.

He is \_\_\_\_\_ an accident. (have)

3. Sara intends to visit Italy next year.

She is \_\_\_\_\_

4. The man doesn't intend to sell his car.

The man is \_\_\_\_\_

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ this **afternoon**. Look! It's cloudy.(rain)شرح لأزمة المستقبل **Future** بنمطية الوزارة:-مساعدة وزارية S. + will ..... (**have** , ..... ) بين الأقواس = will have + V3S. + will ..... (**be** , ..... ) مساعدة = will be + Ving100. Next month, we \_\_\_\_\_ in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! (**have** , **live**)101. **When** the summer **is** over, he **will** \_\_\_\_\_ everything he learned last year. (**forget**)

تخطيط للمستقبل (المؤشر/ الدليل الزمني when مع المضارع البسيط)

.....

**11. Future Continuous:** المستقبل المستمر**KEYS:** This time... **At** ... a.m./p.m. (During ...and...) (Between...and...)**In** ten years' time In an hour (I don't../I can't../Please!../Can I.. After? مؤشر على المستقبل

S + will + be + Ving

S + won't + be + Ving

**Will** + S. + be + Ving...?**- A continuous action in the future.**

مستمر في المستقبل

1. What will we \_\_\_\_\_ in ten years' time?(do)

2. **Don't** phone me at seven. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my family. (have)

3. Next Monday, I \_\_\_\_\_ in my new job. (be , work)

4. I can't call my dad right now. He \_\_\_\_\_ the plane.

It takes off **in** an hour. (be , board)5. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ in two years' time?  
(you , do)**12. Future perfect:****KEYS:** (**By** + V1 المضارع البسيط (مؤشر مستقبل) **for**) (when, before ,after ,so , because...+ V1

S + will + have + V3

S + won't + have + V3

**Will** + S. + have + V3...?**- completed by a particular time in the future.** حدث سـ يكتمل في وقت محدد1. If they go to the movies on Saturday, she will \_\_\_\_\_  
four movies this week. (see)2. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it by  
then. (finish)3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ all your homework by 8 o'clock?  
(have , do)4. Twenty minutes from now, the workers will \_\_\_\_\_  
the bridge. (complete)

## تطبيقات على النمط الوزاري

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

Passive → والمفعول به Active → انتبه على الفاعل .... عند حل جمل تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

S. V. O.

1. He **plays** basketball every Sunday.Basketball **is played** every Sunday by him.2. The thief ..... last night **by** the police.

(is arrested , was arrested , arrested )

3. In the past, most letters ..... by hand, but these days they are usually **typed**.

(wrote / were written / are written)

## ● Tenses ( Active & Passive + If )

**Correct the verbs between brackets. (6 points)**

1. .... you .....the film **last night**? (**enjoy**)
2. .... you ..... watching the film **yet**? (**finish**)
3. I ..... the house **when** she called **suddenly**. (**clean**)
4. Jane **will**..... (do) all the work **before** Liza **starts**.
5. **Will** it **still**..... this evening? (**be , snow**)
6. **Before** Huda went to the library, she ..... her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)
7. By the end of this school year, Mrs Nelson **will have taught** twenty years.
8. Next Monday, I will ..... in my new job. (**work**)
9. Will you .....all your homework by eight o'clock? (**do**)
10. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will ..... at Queen Alia International Airport. (**arrive**)
11. Will you ..... us at the library this afternoon? (**meet**)
12. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I..... (**finish**) it by then.
13. Experts say that one day soon we ..... Smartphones to our skin! (**attach**)
14. This time next month, they will ..... for their final exams. (**be , prepare**)
15. I had to go on a diet because I had ..... too much sugar. (**be , eat**)
16. Amer slept deeply last night after he ..... five hundred kilometers without a break. (**walk**)
17. How nice to sit down! I've..... for three hours non-stop. (**be, walk**)
18. Suzan has ..... about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (**be, think**)
19. A new vocational school has ..... recently in my area. (**build**)
20. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ..... (**produce**)
21. **Now**, about one billion smartphones ..... around the world each year. (**sell**)  
(is/are + V3) في جملة المبني للمجهول تشير للمضارع البسيط /**usually/These days/Now**
22. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ since 5 p.m. **Answer: has been studying**
23. Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.  
While \_\_\_\_\_
24. Ali checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)  
Ali had \_\_\_\_\_
25. Nobody has beaten me at the chess.  
I \_\_\_\_\_  
I \_\_\_\_\_
26. The students didn't write the answers in inks.  
The answers \_\_\_\_\_
27. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
B: No, it looks as if it is going \_\_\_\_\_ down. (**fall**)
28. When the summer is over, he **will**\_\_\_\_\_ (forget) everything he learned last year.
29. John will \_\_\_\_\_ (have) plenty of time to prepare when the guest arrive.
30. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ them yet, so I'm still having difficulty. (**Used, wear**)

## ● If clauses:

<b>If : Zero</b>	→	Present Simple	,	Present Simple .
<b>First</b>	→	Present Simple	,	will + <b>Base</b> .
<b>Second</b>	→	Past Simple	,	would + <b>Base</b> .

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

- If Farida \_\_\_\_\_ computer games all day, she won't have time to study. (play)
- If she \_\_\_\_\_ to see us, we will go to the zoo. (come)
- The grass gets wet if it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
- Would you mind if I \_\_\_\_\_ the window? (open)
- You freeze water, it \_\_\_\_\_ a solid. (become)
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ it, nobody would do it. (not, do)
- If Nour \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, she **writes** to her parents every week. (have)
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ hard, He **will pass** the exams. (study)
- If I **were** you, I \_\_\_\_\_ their invitation. (accept)
- If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice, we will go for a walk. (be)
- If you forget the book, I \_\_\_\_\_ you. (hit)
- If I had more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ another language. (learn)
- If Ali had his own computer, he \_\_\_\_\_ to use his friend's computer. (not, need)
- I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_
- Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- If you play computer games all day, you ..... time to study. (**not, have**)
- If you spoke louder, your classmates..... you. (**understand**)
- The bus is late. If it ..... soon, we will get a taxi. (**not, arrive**)

## ● Reported Speech:

← Past Present Future  
الكلام المنقول: هو الرجوع في الزمن للوراء بأجراء التغييرات وفقا للجدول التالية:

Subject		Object		Possessive	
<b>I</b>	→ <b>he / she</b>	<b>me</b>	→ <b>him / her</b>	<b>my</b>	→ <b>his / her</b>
<b>you</b>	→ <b>he / she / they</b>	<b>you</b>	→ <b>him / her / them</b>	<b>your</b>	→ <b>his / her / their</b>
<b>we</b>	→ <b>they</b>	<b>us</b>	→ <b>them</b>	<b>our</b>	→ <b>their</b>
Time and place expressions \ demonstratives					
<b>today</b>	<b>that day</b>	<b>ago</b>	<b>before</b>		
<b>next x</b>	<b>the x after</b>	<b>this</b>	<b>that</b>		
<b>last x</b>	<b>the x before</b>	<b>these</b>	<b>those</b>		
<b>yesterday</b>	<b>the day before</b>	<b>tomorrow</b>	<b>the day after</b>		
<b>here</b>	<b>there</b>	<b>now</b>	<b>then</b>		
<b>tonight</b>	<b>that night</b>	<b>at this moment</b>	<b>at that moment</b>		

V1( s, es) / مجرد →	V2
had	had had
had+ v3	had + v3
don't / doesn't + inf.	didn't + Inf.
has \ have	had
is\ are\ am	was \ were
verb 2	had + v3
didn't + v1	hadn't + v3
was \ were	had been
will	would
can	could
may	might
have to / has to	had to
must	had to
shall	should
Could لا تتغير	could

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

He said that \_\_\_\_\_  
شرح توضيحي للجملة السابقة في نهاية الدرس المكثف

2. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He told me that \_\_\_\_\_

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

Samir told \_\_\_\_\_

4. "I will give you the exam results tomorrow."

The teacher said that \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Tala was working on her application all evening."

She said that \_\_\_\_\_

6. "Extracting shale oil is not very expensive."

The experts informed that \_\_\_\_\_

7. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."

The government announced that \_\_\_\_\_

8. "Nuclear plants can provide some of the country's power needs."

They said that \_\_\_\_\_

9. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."

The government announced that \_\_\_\_\_

10. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said that \_\_\_\_\_

11. "My favourite subject this year is English."

Hussein told me that \_\_\_\_\_

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

Noor said that \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

Huda told me \_\_\_\_\_  
اذا وجدت الظروف الزمنية مثل Yesterday, tomorrow..... في بداية الجملة \_\_\_ عليك تحويلها ونقلها لآخر الجملة

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

The students said \_\_\_\_\_

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

The manager said that \_\_\_\_\_

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

Rami said that \_\_\_\_\_

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

Tareq said that \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Present Simple</b> I'm a teacher.	<b>Past Simple</b> He said he was a teacher.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm having lunch with my parents.	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said she was having lunch with her parents.
<b>Present Perfect Simple</b> I've been to France three times.	<b>Past Perfect Simple</b> He said he had been
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> I've been working very hard.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> He said he had been
<b>Past Simple</b> I bought a new car.	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said he had bought a new car.
<b>Past Continuous</b> It was raining earlier.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> She said it had been raining earlier.
<b>Past Perfect</b> The play had started when I arrived.	<b>Past Perfect</b> NO CHANGE POSSIBLE
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> I'd already been living in London for five years.	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> NO CHANGE POSSIBLE

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

Samira said that .....

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

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

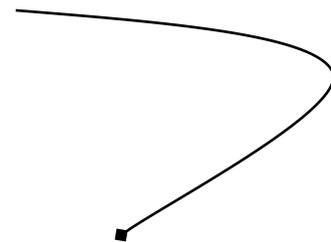
"I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals"

He promised that \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

شرح مبسط للقاعدة



لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

Report the following quote into indirect speech.

(6 points)

Professor: "I've looked at the results of your work this year and you'll be pleased to know that I'm recommending you for a scholarship next year."

The professor told me that \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## ● Causative:

القاعدة السببية تشبه المبني للمجهول (Passive) وفيها يتم طلب خدمة من شخص اخر.  
الزمن المطلوب هو الماضي البسيط V2 لتصبح had

**Subject + Have/Get + Object + V3**

it them

1. I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I .....

I (~~asked someone to~~) fix my computer.

شرح توضيحي :

**I had my computer fixed**

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

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

3. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had ----- delivered. (it , them , him)

4. Maher didn't edit the article. He had it \_\_\_\_\_. (edit)

## ● Modals:

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

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

You ..... switch off the screen.

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

**not allowed to: mustn't**

2. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You \_\_\_\_\_

**recommendation / advice: should**

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

3. I think you should send a text message.

If \_\_\_\_\_

**perhaps / possible: might**

4. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. ☛

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

## ● Used to / Be Used to:

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

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

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

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

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

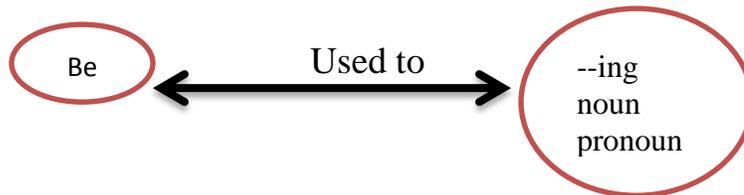
To describe **past habits** or past states that have now changed:

+ (S. + used to + Inf.)

? Did + S + use to + Inf. + ..... ?

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

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



1. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.  
I **am** used to **getting up** early to study now.

2. We've lived in the city a long time, so we ..... the traffic.  
(used to , were used to , are used to)

3. I ..... like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.  
(was used to , am used to , used to)

4. We needed warm clothes when we went to London.

We .....the cold weather.

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

5. Correct the mistake in the following sentence.

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

.....

6. Complete the sentence using the verb between brackets.

Are you ..... in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months. (used / live)

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

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

.....

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

I .....

9. Our grandmother is..... us stories at bedtime. (used, tell)

## ● Cleft Sentences:

Function: To emphasise certain pieces of information

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time when ...

The place where ...

The way in which ...

What ...

It ...

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

is  
was

الطريقة العامة

It + Be + **focus** + that + .....

What I would like to do + ..... + Be + **Focus**

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

**The person** .....

**It** .....

**The thing** .....

2. I would like to go to London next year.

**What** .....

3. Omar spends all his money on books.

**It** .....

4. Most students do the examinations in January.

**January** .....

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

**The place** .....

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

He has written many books, but **it** \_\_\_\_\_

## ● Relative Clauses:

جمل وصل محددة  
Defining  
Essential information  
No commas

جمل وصل غير محددة  
Non-defining  
Extra information  
Has commas

### ضمائر الوصل

**Who** : مع الفاعل العاقل → + verb  
**Whom**: مع المفعول به العاقل → + noun  
**That** : للعاقل وغير العاقل.  
**Where**: للمكان  
**N. + Whose + N.** : تستعمل للملكية (العاقل/غير العاقل)  
**When**: للزمان  
**Which**: لغير العاقل → + noun or verb  
**Why** : تستخدم للتعريف بالسبب.

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

✓The pen ..... is on the desk is new.  
**whom that where who**

- \*The lady **who** is wearing a blue dress is my aunt.
- \*The man **whom** your father met is my brother.
- \*The horse **which** kicked Ahmad yesterday belongs to me.
- \*The woman **whose** hair is blond is from Russia.
- \*The school **where** I studied grade nine has been demolished.
- \*The year **when** I was born was 1987.
- \*The reason **why** she was angry was unknown.

1. The children,..... are not from our school, shouted in the street.  
**who , whose , that**
2. Thank you very much for your e-mail..... was very interesting.  
**where , who , which**
3. The man, .....his father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.  
**whom , whose , who**
4. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the U.K.  
 London, \_\_\_\_\_.

انتبه لجملة الكتاب قد تاتي في سؤال تصحيح الاخطاء \_\_ that \_\_ لاتستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة (يعني بين الفواصل)

- ~~The film, that stars Tom Carter, is released on Friday.~~

عندما يكون الفاعل مختلف في الجملة الرئيسية وكذلك في جملة الوصل المحددة - نحذف الضمير  
 اما اذا كان الفاعل نفسه فلا يمكن حذفه

- **The student** whom you saw in Oxford is my neighbour.
- The bike **that** she borrowed belongs to me.
- ✓The driver **who** took you to school is from York.

who , where , why , which , when , whom , whose , what

1. A mathematician is **someone** ..... works with numbers.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are **subjects** ..... are studied by mathematicians.
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned **word** ..... means 'doctor'.
4. A chemist is a **person** ..... works in a laboratory.
5. The stars and planets are **things** ..... astronomers study.
6. The **person** ..... is believed to be responsible for the design of the **tower**, ..... was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah.
7. It was the month of **Ramadan** ..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
8. .... I would like to do next year is go to London.
9. What did you do with the **money** ..... your mother lent you?
10. The **man**, ..... father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- 11 . She could beat adults in memory games ..... involved numbers .  
( **where , when , which** )
- 12 . He is now a PhD student in India ..... he is doing high level research .  
( **when , whose , where** )
- 13 . This is the bank ..... was rubbed yesterday .  
( **where , which , who** )
- 14 . The man ..... rubbed the bank was very dangerous .  
( **whom , which , who** )
- 15 . The hospital ..... My brother works is very high .  
( **where , which , whom** )

## ● Articles: a / an / the / X

# a

# an

قبل الاسم المفرد, المعدود, النكرة. ☺ قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف **ع** نستخدم **an**  
 an apple , an elephant, an organization ..... a cat , a teacher , a hero , a student ,  
 an hour , a university .....

There is ---- beautiful bird at the tree.                      He is wearing ---- uniform.  
 مع أسماء المهن:

(an) optician , (an) engineer , (a) doctor , (a) teacher , (an) accountant  
 She is ---- nurse.                      He is ----- engineer.

عند ذكر شيء / شخص لأول مرة  
 We saw ---- elephant at the zoo.                      ----- Policeman stopped me in my car.  
 مع شيء / شخص لكنه غير مميز نكرة

To write **a** letter, I need **a** piece of paper, **a** pen, and **an** envelope.  
 مع الأعداد التي تعني 1 one/single

**a** hundred, **a** thousand, **a** million                      I gave him ---- hundred JD.  
 مع عبارات الكميات.. عبارة تبدأ ب **a** و تنتهي ب **of**

A box of, **a** slice of, **a** pair of, **a** page of, **a** tin of, **a** dozen of....  
 (one thousand, not two, three or four )                      I gave her a thousand JD.

# The

مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة والجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة  
The book, the books, the tea..... ----- cake in the bakery look delicious.  
تستخدم للتخصيص وليس للتعميم/ والتخصيص يكون بوضع حروف جر بعد الاسم أو ضمائر وصل.  
----- car **which** I bought is expensive. ----- book **on** the shelf is mine.

عند ذكر الاسم النكرة مرة ثانية

We saw an **elephant** in the zoo. ----- **elephant** was big.

The + adj + **est** مع صيغة التفضيل.

The + most/least + adj

She is ----- **best** teacher

She was ----- **tallest** girl in Amman.

He bought----- **most expensive** clothes in the shop.

مع الأسماء الفريدة من نوعها.

The sun, The moon, The earth, The sky, The holy Quran ,the king , the queen .

You can hurt your eyes if you look at ----- *sun*.

مع أسماء الدول التي تشكل اتحاد.

**The** United States, **The** united Arab emirates, **the** united kingdom.

\*مع أسماء الأنهار, البحار, المحيطات.

The Nile, the Amazon, the Volga, the Thames, The Mississippi.

The Dead Sea, the Red Sea, the Black Sea. The Mediterranean

The Atlantic ocean, the pacific ocean, the Indian ocean.

مع مجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال.

The Himalayas, The Alps, The Indies, The Atlas.

The Philippines, The Canary islands, The West Indies.

# Zero X /-

----- milk is good for you.

للتعميم وليس للتخصيص.

----- Crete is an island in the Mediterranean.

مع اسم الجزيرة لوحدها

Amman, Jordan, India.

It has borders with ----- *Canada*.

مع أسماء المدن و الدول

Mount Everest

----- *Toubkal* is the highest mountain in Africa.

مع اسم الجبل لوحده

Africa, Asia, North America, Europe.

China is in \_\_\_\_\_ *Asia*.

مع أسماء القارات

قبل اللغات, , البلدات, الشلالات أسماء الشوارع.....

**Languages, continents, lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.**

-----*Niagara Falls* separates Canada from the USA.

----- *language* spoken in----- *Jordan* is----- *Arabic*.

1. The Amman International Theatre Festival is held annually in ..... April.

2. I'm very interested in ..... history, in particular ..... history of ..... Jordan.

3. Many international stars and famous people from **a** Hollywood attend

انتبه اذا اعطاك في تصحيح الاخطاء **Rewrite** فليك اعادة كتابة الجملة كاملة مع التصحيح ووضع خط تحت الكلمة الصحيحة واكثر

4. Toubkal is ..... highest mountain in Africa.

a. the

b. a

b. an

c. X

## Questions ?

- 1..... **Crete** is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. .... **United States** has borders with us.
3. I like ..... **Canada** and..... **Mexico**.
- 4 ..... **Toubakal** is the highest mountain in ..... **North Africa**.
5. I climbed ..... **Atlas Mountains**.
6. a. What does your father do?    b. He's ..... **accountant**.
7. Dose he work in ..... **Office**?
8. I wrote ..... **email** to one of my friend this morning.
9. At ..... **weekend** I wrote a letter.
10. I can't remember ..... **last letter** I wrote.
11. Have you got .... **pen** I could borrow,?
12. Do you need ... **sheet** of paper?
13. Do you have ..... **envelope** ?
14. We shook hands with ..... **king** .
15. If I'm writing to ..... **friend**, I prefer letters.
- 16.) I can't remember ..... **last normal letter** I wrote.
17. I'm .....**accountant**.
18. Traditional letters are .....**most polite** way of contacting clients.
19. We've been writing to each other for .....**year**.
- 20 Fawzia's father is ..... **teacher**.
21. He's .....**best teacher** in ..... school.
22. I've just sent ..... **text** message to .....**friend** in Athens.
23. It took me less than ..... **minute** to write.
24. .... **best** thing about sending text messages is very quickly.
25. There is.....**beautiful bird** in that tree.
26. He is wearing ..... **uniform**.
27. She is .....**optician** .
28. We saw.....**elephant** in the zoo.
29. ....**policeman** stopped me in my car.
30. I gave him .....**hundred JD**.
31. .... **car which** I bought is expensive.
32. We saw an **elephant** in the zoo. .... **elephant** was big.
33. He bought..... **most expensive** clothes in the shop.
34. You can hurt your eyes if you look at ..... **sun**.
35. Did you see ..... **king** on TV last night?
36. I went to study in .....**United States**.
37. I swam in .....**Mediterranean** .
38. I climbed ..... **Himalayas**.
39. When I leave school, I want to be ..... **language teacher**.
40. I got ..... **letter** from my brother in Jordan this morning.
41. Have you got ..... **photograph** of your father?
42. If .....**phone** rings, I'll answer it.

43. ....**best** way to contact him is to ring his mobile phone.  
 44. .... **first** mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar.  
 45. I swam in ..... **Amazon** .

**MODAL ANSWERS:**

- 1.x 2. the 3. x 4.x 5. 6. 7. an 8. an 9. the 10. the 11. a 12. a 13. an 14. the 15. a 16. the 17. an 18. the 19. a 20. a 21. the/the 22. a/a 23. a 24. the 25. a 26. a 27. an 28. an 29. a 30. a 31. the 32. the 33. the 34. the 35. the 36. the 37. the 38. the 39. a 40. a 41. the 42. the 43. the 44. the 45. the

## أفكار دوائية

1. Jerusalem is ----- capital city of Palestine.  
 (an , x , the )
2. The School has changed since I was a student. We ----- school uniform and I didn't like that very much.  
 (used to wear , used to wearing , are used to wearing)
3. I ..... stories very quickly when I was young.  
 (used to write , are used to writing , used to writing)
4. He ..... money to the poor these days.  
 (was used to giving , is used to giving , used to give)
5. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ..... .  
 (will rain , is going to rain , is raining , rains )
6. Is Salma ..... to going to school early?  
 (used , use , not used)
7. There ----- be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.  
 (was used to , used to , is used to)
8. What does the prefix **semi--** mean?  
 (half , again , anti)
9. Which one of the following words is the British?  
 (fiber , jeweler , paediatric , conservatory )
10. Aqaba is next to the Red Sea ----- people often go there for their holidays.  
 ( the , X , an )
11. What new activities ----- now that you did not do in the past?  
 ( are you used to doing , are you used to do , aren't you used to doing )
12. My students, ----- are all adults, are learning English to get better jobs.  
 (who , which , where )
13. Huda told me that she ----- all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.  
 (had bought , buy , has bought )
14. Which one of the following describes predictions without evidence?  
**It will be a nice day tomorrow.**  
**Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain soon.**  
**She always hated me in the past.**
15. If I have enough time, I ----- to my parents every week.  
 wrote , will write , write

16. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.

**operational / operate / operations**

17. When do you..... to receive your test results?

**expect / expectancy / expectantly**

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

**were used to / use to / used to**

19. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.

**will live / will be living / will have lived**

21. A: I've decided to repaint this room. B: Oh, have you? What colour ..... it?

**(are you going to paint , you are going to paint , will you paint)**

22. If you need to contact me next week, we'll ..... at a hotel in Aqaba.

**(stay , be staying , have stayed)**

23. Excuse me, is there ----- chemist's near here?

**a. an b. the c. - d. a**

24 In three years' time, my brother ----- graduated from university.

**a. has b. will have c. is going to d. will**

25. Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.

**a. 're going to b. 'll be c. 're going d. will have**

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

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

27. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I have / had been looking forward to it since last year.

**(had , have , has)**

28. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?

B: I ..... tea, please.

**(will have am going to have am having)**

## # Correct the underlined mistakes

- The children will be eating all the cake before their mother comes.
- The fire will have destroyed the whole building before the firemen arrived.
- People didn't go to Jupiter before the 22<sup>nd</sup> century.
- He has not been attending the school for last Monday.
- Mary had a little lamb which fleece was as white as snow.
- He used to telling a tale that sounds true.
- They never fail whose die for a great cause.
- The train will leave when you arrive.
- When I leave school, I want to be an language teacher.
- Additionally, they will have built a special ten floor outpatients' building, with the education centre where will include teaching rooms and a library.

## Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out the blue.

There is a word missing in the above colour idiom. Rewrite the sentence, including the missing word. ....

Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

What is **the function of using present simple** in the above sentence?  
.....

**Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

What is the function of **using therefore** in the above sentence? \*  
.....

**Mark:** Leo already colored his painting.

**Bruce:** .....

How would Bruce say the above sentence in British English?

“People were aware of the importance of working with nature”.

Find the word in the above sentence that pronounced as / ..... / by using IPA.  
.....

## TEST YOURSELF

المستوى السهل (Easy)

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

**If** .....

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

3. Somebody has found my missing watch. (**been**)

**My** .....

المستوى المتوسط (Mid)

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

**After Khadija** .....

5. Her mum is a musician. She has lost her car keys. (**who**)

**Her mum,** .....

6. Jerusalem is a huge city. It's the capital of Palestine. (**Suitable relative pronoun**)

**Jerusalem,** .....

المستوى الصعب (Hard)

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

One of the many things .....

8. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

**The truth** .....

9. Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.

**While** .....

10. People ..... smartphones since they ..... in the early 2000s. (**use** / **invent**)

11. The man robbed the bank. He was very dangerous. (**Join Non-defining relative pronoun**)  
.....

## مقتطفات أدبية - هاااام جداً للحفظ (سؤال + جواب)

Rhetorical Devices - البلاغةSimile التشبيه

Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans

Treatment and medicines will taste **as** delicious **as** real food.

Metaphor المجاز / الاستعارة

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية **rush** **swing** **fresh** قصيدة لازلت اذكر

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

Personification تجسيد لصفة كائن حي

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

**All the World's a stage**

entrances = Birth exits = Death oblivion = Forgetters

Q1. What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech?

↓ (the infant) ↓ childhood ↓ (the soldier) ↓ (the justice) ↓ (age)  
**First** babyhood the schoolboy early adulthood late adulthood **(Second)** babyhood

Q2. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers? **Cannon** : standing in front of guns

Q3. How do we convey the images of a boy and a soldier?

**The schoolboy**: innocent and clean with his "shinning morning face",

**The soldier**: aggressive and gets angry who is 'bearded like the pard'.

Q4. What is the image that the poet has created of the old man?

**thin** and **stays indoors** / 'slipped' : refers to footwear

Q5. What is the old man wearing?

Spectacles and a bag for carrying money

**'Pantaloons'** = old man

Q6. What does his voice sound like? **high** again like a child's.

Q7. How do his clothes fit him? His legs have grown thinner, so his trousers **do not fit well**.

Q8. Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech? **Sans** = 'without'

**Q9. 'seeking the bubble reputation':**

he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless)

Q10. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

**fat** from eating too much / **hard** eyes / a **neat** beard / knows lots of wise **sayings**.

**round belly**

**severe**

**formal cut**

**saws**

Q11. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?

**A 'part'** = is a role in a play.

Q12. How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?

They are **both like young children** – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.

Q13. What does the playwright mean by the line, 'this strange eventful history'?

He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

Q14. Which **simile** does the playwright use .....

'creeping like snail' = meaning going very slowly.  VS. 

'bearded like the pard' Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

**Q15. What does the playwright mean by the line, 'this strange eventful history'?**

Life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

**Q16. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?**

**The 'last scene':** the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

## I remember I remember

Q1. What is Swallow? A kind of bird.

Q2. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in? It slowly got brighter and brighter.

Q3. How do the word wing and the phrase flew in feathers help us to work out the meaning of swallows? Wings and feathers are both things that birds have to fly.

Q4. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day ?

Childhood (past) → full of life / happy / innocent(ignorance).

But now/adult (old) → he is ill and unhappy(sad).

Q5. What do the summer pools in the poem symbolise for?

The fever on my brow! = so ill.

enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, past happy

Q6. What was the poet ignorant about? The size of the world.

# Fire tress: He used to think that the tops of the fir trees must touch the sky.

Q7. The poet expresses amazement that a tree is still living, many years after it was planted.

How trees can live so long, whereas people come and go.

Q8. What do the poet's views of our relationship with nature tell us about?

from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin)

Q9. Why has the author lost his youthful joy and optimism?

He is getting towards the end of his life and worried about what will happen after his death.

Q10. Which period was the poet closer to heaven? When he was a child.

# farther off from heav'n now

He is an adult now and has lost the 'childish ignorance'

### Personification

The little window where the sun / Came peeping in at morn

I often wish the night/ had done my breath away.

My spirit flew in feathers then

Summer pools could hardly cool / the fever on my brow.

## The old man and the Sea

 Santiago (fisherman): determined / strong

Manolin: a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

The dreams: relate to the theme of strength. Marlin (a very big fish refers to the strength).

Theme: relationship between humans and nature

- Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.
- Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.
- Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.

**Determination / strength(lions , Fish) / suffering and pain (with nature)**

Q1. Quote the information that tells that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?

**He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.**

Q2. When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. What evidence is there that he is correct?

**It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.**

Q3. Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself?

He doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.

Q4. How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character?

Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn.

Q5. What is the reason for the tourists 'misunderstanding about what the skeleton was?

The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks.

However, the tourists only understood 'shark 'and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

(1) “ .. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all. As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa...”

**Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself?**

(2) “.. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along...”

**1- How can we know that Marline was a strong fish?**

**2- Find a word that means 'a curved object on which to hang something'.**

(3) **Read the following quotation from *All the world's stages* by William Shakespeare, and then in answer the questions that follow.**

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school....

**a. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?**

**b. The poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?**

(4) Read the following verses from *I remember, I remember* and then answer the questions that follow

The roses, red and white,  
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,  
Those flowers made of light!  
The lilacs where the robin built,  
And where my brother set  
The laburnum on his birthday,—  
The tree is living yet!"

The poet expresses amazement that a tree is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

(5) Read the following lines from *The old man and the sea*, then answer the questions that follow:

"As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa."

a. What does the underlined word mean?

b. According to Santiago's dream, what do lions signify/symbolise for?

(6) The fir trees dark and high;  
I used to think their slender tops  
Were close against the sky:  
It was a childish ignorance,

What was the poet ignorant about when he was a child?

Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,  
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
And whistles in his sound,

1. Describe the image that the playwright has created of the old man.

2. What stage of a human's life is, according to the speech?

1The house where I was born,

2The little window where the sun

3Came peeping in at morn;

4He never came a wink too soon,

5Nor brought too long a day,

6But now, I often wish the night

7Had borne my breath away!

1. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun?

2. Quote the line which shows that the poet was happy?

## GUIDED WRITING

**The site:** Al-Aqsa Mosque also known the farthest Mosque.

**Current situations:** the Old City of Jerusalem.

**History:** the third holiest site in Islam.

**Architecture:** silver-domed mosque sits, along with the Dome of the Rock, seventeen gates, four minarets.



**Name:** Ali Bin Nafi'

**Date:** (born- died) Iraq, 789 CE - Spain, 857 CE.

**Occupation:** gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.

**Achievements:** established the first music school in the world.  
the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

**Name:** Jabir ibn Hayyan

**Date of Birth:** 722 CE.

**Date of Death:** 815 CE.

**Occupation:** Famous chemist.

**Achievements:** The founder of chemistry and built a set of scales.

## Biography: السيرة الغيرية

...الاسم.... **who was born in** .....تاريخ الولادة..... **in** ...مكان الولادة..... , **he/she was a**  
.....الشهرة/المهنة..... **and his / her** .....الانجازات..... **are** .....1 انجاز..... **as well**  
**as**.....2 انجاز..... . **Also, he/she died in** .....تاريخ الوفاة.....

	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you small and light	Expensive noisy

### إذا كان الموضوع على شكل سلبيات وإيجابيات .

\_\_\_\_ (العنوان) has / have many advantages **such as** \_\_\_\_ (الإيجابية 1) and \_\_\_\_ (الإيجابية 2), **too**.  
**On the other hand**, \_\_\_\_ (العنوان) has / have many disadvantages **such as** \_\_\_\_ (السلبية 1)  
as well as \_\_\_\_ (السلبية 2) .

**OR**

----- has /have both of ----- and ----- .

----- is / are -----, **whereas/but** ----- is / are----- .

### Why people should read more books?

- to develop verbal abilities
- to increase focus and concentration
- to refresh memory
- to improve imagination skills.

### Necessities to be a qualified person

- computer skills
- modern languages
- communication skills
- hobbies
- experiences

Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about how to communicate effectively. Use the appropriate linking words.

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

---



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استخدم النموذج التالي عندما يبدأ العنوان بالسؤال How....?

There are many ways-----; First, -----ing. Secondly-----ing, then-----ing. Finally, -----ing.

Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about how to be an ideal student in your school.

- respecting your teachers and classmates.
- keeping your class clean.
- doing your homework.
- paying attention when your teacher is talking.

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Notes: استخدم مهاراتك في الكتابة

Such as  Ving  
S. + V.

Being + adjectives

## أفكار الكتابة الحرة + التفكير الناقد \_ الاقتراحات : العنوان \_\_\_\_\_

The following subject that **I intend to write** about is considered one of the most important matters to talk about **in details** because it has strong relation and effect with our life. **In fact**, no one can deny that \_\_\_\_\_ ما يتكلم عنه المقال \_\_\_\_\_.

There are many examples of \_\_\_\_\_ الموضوع \_\_\_\_\_.

**First, I** \_\_\_\_\_

**Next, I** \_\_\_\_\_

**Then, I** \_\_\_\_\_

**Finally**, we should do every possible effort to raise the awareness about

\_\_\_\_\_ ما يتكلم عنه المقال \_\_\_\_\_ and I hope I've given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

### Critical Thinking: سؤال التفكير الناقد (2 points)

اكتب جملتين من وجهة نظرك \_\_ لا يتم التصحيح على الاخطاء الاملائية أو القواعدية { اكتب وابدع }

From my point of view, there are some ..... such as **Ving** ..... as well as **Ving**

.....

### Suggest: سؤال الاقتراح (3 points)

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

1. Using social media to .....
2. Increasing the awareness of people about .....
3. Learning new experience ....
4. Sharing information ....
5. Having friends

### Introduction مهم لسؤال الوظيفة اللغوية

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

### Reporting information

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

### Conclusion/Recommendations

It appears that ... / This results in ... / 2017 ■ It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...

### FREE WRITING: (7 points)

1. **Describe Jordan in the next century.** What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like?

2. **The Internet of things is a double-edged-weapon.** Write a discursive essay.

3. Write an essay about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed anymore?

4. Write a report about the following quotation "Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries."

5. Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below.

'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.'

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

There is also a silk screen printing workshop, Here, unique, hand-painted wall hangings, cushions and other soft furnishings were produced. These are superb examples of this highly-detailed Jordanian handikraft.

It's true that, in the future, robots will be doing more and more jobs in hospitals. In the USA, the UK and Australia, hospitals were using robots to interact with patients after they've had operations, collect drags from the hospital pharmacy. and even visit patients in the ward when the doctor is not available.

We're all aware of the importance of being hialthy. We know that we need to eat well and take regular exercise. However, how often do we stop and thinks about how much energy we waste by being ungrny.

The Internet is a fantastic tool if it is used correctly. However, there is dangers that people should know about. Today, Im talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT – or Information and Communication Tekhnology. He advices young people about how to stay safe on the Internet.

**4 spelling mistakes****2 punctuation mistakes****1 grammar mistake**

Al-Kindi was a phyzician, philosopher, mathematician, chemis, musician and astronomer – a true polymath? He make ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields; but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geomitry that has made him most famous.

**✓ Editing: سؤال تحرير الأخطاء 4 points**

الأخطاء الإملائية (كلمات الـ Glossary فقط) من الكتاب حرفياً ... وغالباً ماتكون:

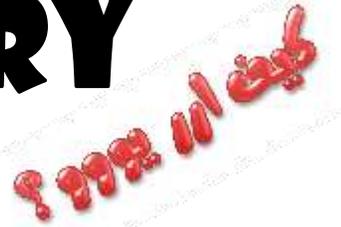
. → ,      , → .      o → u      u → o      a → e      e → a      ? → .      . → ?  
i → e      e → i      c → k      k → c      ; → ,      l → ll      p → b      .....

Read the online travel guide about Jordan. **Find four examples of American English spelling.** You only have to look at Jordan's beautiful mountains to see where the country's sand bottle artists get their inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles. These 'paintings without a brush' need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.



# VOCABULARY

## READING



### Reading Comprehension:

النصوص المقترحة  
وفقاً للترتيب لـ  
شتوية 2018

KHCC -- Unit 3 \*

In the future -- Unit 3

Health in Jordan -- Unit 2

Arts in Jordan -- Unit 5

Adeeb – Unit 3

“From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished.”

ازدهرت الحضارة الإسلامية المُشرقة في المنطقة المُمتدة من الهند إلى إسبانيا.

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilisation it was at that time.

“Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.”

حين يُعشق الطب تُعشق الإنسانية.

It means those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.

من يَتَمَتَّع بالصحة يَحْدُوهُ الأمل، ومن يَحْدُوهُ الأمل لا يَنْقُصُهُ أيُّ شيء / يَمْتَلِكُ كلَّ شيء 2017 .

“Painting is poetry that is seen rather than felt, and poetry is painting that is felt rather than seen.”

الرَّسْمُ شِعْرٌ يُرَى ولا يُسْمَعُ، والشَّعْرُ رَسْمٌ يُسْمَعُ ولا يُرَى.

## مقتارات # مفردات مهمة VOCABULARY

<b>blog</b>	an online diary	
<b>calculation</b>	a way of using numbers = (arithmetic)	
<b>identity fraud</b>	illegal actions	
<b>PC</b>	personal computer	
<b>post</b>	to put a message on the Internet	
<b>rely on</b>	trust in sth.	
<b>tablet computer</b>	a mobile computer	
<b>WWW</b>	Internet	
<b>ailment</b>	illness	
<b>coma</b>	unconscious	
<b>commitment</b>	a promise to do something	
<b>bounce back</b>	to start to be successful again	
<b>cope with</b>	handle a situation	
<b>decline</b>	to decrease in quantity	
<b>dementia</b>	a mental illness	
<b>drug</b>	medicine	
<b>expansion</b>	the act of making something bigger.	
<b>focus on</b>	to direct your attention at something specific.	
<b>healthcare</b>	treatment of illness	
<b>herbal remedy</b>	mixture of a plant used to prevent	
<b>limb</b>	body part	
<b>malaria</b>	a dangerous disease (transmitted by mosquitoes).	
<b>migraine</b>	a very bad headache.	
<b>mortality</b>	The rate of death	
<b>MRI</b>	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
<b>obese</b>	extremely fat	
<b>septical</b>	having doubts	
<b>setback</b>	a problem that stops progress	
<b>strenuous</b>	using a lot of effort.	
<b>symptom</b>	signs of illness.	
<b>viable</b>	effective	
<b>ward</b>	a room in a hospital	
<b>equipment</b>	tools / machines	
<b>fund</b>	pay for.	
<b>helmet</b>	a protective head covering	
<b>inspire</b>	motivate	
<b>tiny</b>	very small.	
<b>waterproof</b>	something that keeps water out.	
<b>medical trials</b>	special tests	
<b>pills</b>	Tablets	
<b>breathhtaking</b>	wonderful / awe-inspiring.	
<b>composition</b>	a piece of music	
<b>craftsman</b>	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft	
<b>criticize</b>	judge with disapproval / evaluate / analyse	
<b>founder</b>	the person who starts something new.	
<b>geometry</b>	the branch of mathematics	

<b>ground-breaking</b>	new / innovative.	
<b>irrigate</b>	supply land with water.	
<b>lifelike</b>	very similar to	
<b>laboratory</b>	a room for scientific experiments.	
<b>megaproject</b>	a very large project.	
<b>outweigh</b>	more important.	
<b>polymath</b>	someone has a lot of knowledge .	
<b>restore</b>	to repair a building	
<b>showcase</b>	to exhibit / display.	
<b>Sustainability</b>	continue forever.	
<b>talent</b>	special ability.	
<b>textiles</b>	types of cloth	
<b>underline</b>	to emphasise / highlight.	
<b>fine</b>	good enough.	
<b>transparent</b>	clear enough to see through.	
<b>turquoise</b>	a sea green colour.	
<b>handicrafts</b>	beautiful objects made by hand	
<b>gallery</b>	a place where art is shown	
<b>sculpture</b>	a solid piece of art	
<b>ceramics</b>	art made from clay	
<b>heritage</b>	traditional culture	
<b>desalination</b>	removing salt from sea water	

## جداول مهمة (للحفظ)

## COLOUR IDIOMS

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

## SYNONYMS

<b>artificial</b>	<b>prosthetic</b>
<b>apparatus</b>	<b>equipment</b>
<b>fund</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>
<b>arithmetic</b>	<b>calculations</b>

## COLLOCATIONS

<b>catch</b>	<b>someone's attention</b>
<b>get</b>	<b>an idea</b>
<b>take</b>	<b>an interest in ..</b>
<b>spend</b>	<b>time</b>
<b>attend</b>	<b>a course</b>

## COLLOCATIONS

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

## PHRASAL VERBS ARABIC

know <b>about</b>	يَعْرِفُ عَنْ
connect <b>with</b>	يَنْصِلُ مَعَ
turn <b>on</b>	يَشغَلُ
give <b>out</b>	يَعْرِفُ
fill <b>in</b>	يُعْطِي مَعْلُومَات
take place	يَحْدُثُ
wake up	يَسْتَيْقِظُ
settle down	يَسْتَقِرُّ
meet up	يَقَابِلُ
look around	يَنْجُولُ
get started	يَبْدَأُ

**Mathematician:**

arithmetic/calculations/geometry

**Medical matters:**

disabilities/symptoms/allergies

**People:**

astronomer/polymath/physicist

**The arts:**

gallery/textiles/ceramics

BRITISH	AMERICAN
-re	-er
-our	-or
-ogue	-og
-mme	-m
-ise/yse	-ize/yze
-ise	-ice
-ll	-l
(ae)/(oe)	(e)
flat	apartment
sweets	candy
conservatoire	conservatory
biscuit	cookie
chemist's	drugstore
lift	elevator
just	already
autumn	fall
holiday	vacation
petrol	gas
goodness	gosh
trousers	pants
head teacher	school principal
boot	trunk
have a look	take a look
have a shower	take a shower
pavement	sidewalk
rubbish	trash/garbage

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

## فروقات بين البريطانية والأمريكية

Have you ever been.....?	Did you go ... yet?
have got/ has got...	have/ has...
PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
Have you seen that .....?	Did you see that..?
I've never stood .....	I never stood/ I didn't stand
I have had my breakfast	I had my breakfast
to have a break/ (break)	for recess/ (recess)
verb 3: got	verb 3: gotten

## Difference in meaning?

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

## نمط أسئلة القطعة :

**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.

• من النقطة إلى النقطة •

**What does the underlined word “.....” mean?**

**Or find the word that means ..... E - E**

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد الكلمة ذات المعنى المطلوب في النص أو العكس

**Mention / write down....**

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

هنالك العديد من..... أذكرهم أو اذكر اثنين- ثلاثة- أربعة من .... /عدّد .....

**What does the underlined “word” ... refer to?**

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط في الفقرة.

**تطبيقات ( مهمة جدا ) بنمطية أسئلة الوزارة :**

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

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

**Model Answers:** الاجابة النموذجية

1. Irbid. 2. The King Hussein Cancer Centre. 3. radiotherapy. 4. Amman
5. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

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

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

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

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

1. Mention two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

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

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

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

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

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

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

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

2. What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

3. Quote the sentence which tells that being positive is healthier.

4. Find a linking word that indicates opposition?

5. Lately, scientists have found that there is a strong link between happiness and health condition. Is this right? Justifying your answer?

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi. Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

1. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.
2. What does the underlined pronoun “**their**” refer to?

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called ‘70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art’.

1. Quote the sentence that shows that the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts hosted an exhibition five years ago.
2. The collection of the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts includes many works of art. Write down four of these works.

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. ‘My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,’ he says. ‘My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child. He is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. ‘These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!

1. Adnan says that a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
2. Why does the underlined word “**their**” refer to?

## تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2016 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6 According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

1. According to the report, Jordan's healthy population growth has many advantages. Write down two advantages.
2. Find a word that means “**the rate of deaths**”.
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the open heart surgery has been done in Amman for a long time.
4. Many factors have made Jordanian community healthier. Mention four factors.
5. What does the underlined word ‘its’ refer to?
6. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population? Suggest three solutions.
7. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's health facilities? In two sentences, write down your point of view.

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

1. The writer suggests different kinds of limbs, write down two of them.
2. Find a word that “**describes an object that is manufactured by humans**”.
3. What does the underlined word “**They**” refer to?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that communication with patients in a coma would be possible in the future.
5. There are two main side effects of the other forms of cancer treatment. Write down them.
6. The writer states that some diseases growth in the body, often causing death. Think of this statement; Suggest three ways to help patients stopping the disease at early age.
7. Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?  
**“Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.”**  
 Yes, I agree, because those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.
8. “A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly”. How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.
9. The writer states that some diseases growth in the body, often causing death. Think of this statement; suggest three ways to help patients stopping the disease at their early age.

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

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

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

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

1. The Sheikh has sponsored Adeeb's tour for two reasons. Write down these reasons.
2. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention. Write down this invention.
3. Adeeb has invented several devices. Write down two of these devices.
4. What does the suffix -proof mean in the text?
5. Some people encourage the skilled young people for different reasons. **Mention** three of these reasons according to your point of view.
6. What does the underlined pronoun "**who**" refer to?
7. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings languages, and so on.

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

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

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

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

**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)**

**benefit, farms, footprint, free friendly, neutral,  
Pedestrian, power, renewable, waste**

- 1 In hot countries, solar.....is an important source of energy.
- 2 'Green' projects are environmentally .....
- 3 Wind..... are an example of .....energy.
- 4 If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero.....
- 5 We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon.....
- 6 If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-.....
- 7 A place where no cars are allowed is a car-.....zone, and it is.....friendly.

**polymath, transparent, prosthetic, ailments, transport, arthritis**

1. Some .....can be treated effectively with homoeopathy remedies.
2. The word.....means: someone who has a lot of knowledge about different subjects.
3. You cannot treat .....by using the complementary medicine.
4. Electric, driverless cars will be used as public.....in Masdar City.

**websites, floppy disk, programmes, whiteboard, Internet**

Many classrooms now use a (1) .....as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show (2) ..... on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the (3) ..... to show educational (4) ....., play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

**obesity, viable, cope with, strenuous, complementary, alien**

- 1- A diet that is high in fat can lead to \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- His doctor advised him not to take any \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.
- 3- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is \_\_\_\_\_

**irrigated , dementia , fountain pen , ailments , fine arts**

1. My grandparents gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Elderly people often suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ , which is difficult to treat .

**a bit blue, urban planning, radiotherapy, digestive, see red**

The need for more effective (1)..... is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

When you (2)....., your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and (3)..... problems.

In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up (4)..... machines.

**Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.**

1. Watch people acting a story at -----.

**a theatre / an installation / an installation**

2. Admire ----- but don't break them!

**textiles / ceramics / handicrafts**

Look at beautiful pieces of art at-----.

**a play / gallery / theatres**

Look at----- that has been set up in a public space.

**an installation / a theatre / ceramics**

Look at and touch ----- that have been sewn together.

**textiles / handicrafts / ceramics**

**Fill in the gaps.**

**artificial , limbs , prosthetic , appendage**

Scientists have successfully invented a ..... hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar .....arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic.....

**legacy . irrigation . fertile , irrigate**

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully \_\_\_\_\_ and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The \_\_\_\_\_ systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's \_\_\_\_\_ to the world has been great.

**DERIVATIONS**

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
access	access	accessible	accessibly
-	allergy	allergic	-
append	appendage	-	-
-	arthritis	arthritic	-
-	artifice	artificial	artificially
-	algebra	algebraic	-
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
-	archaeology	archaeological	archeologically
believe	belief	believable	
break	-	breaking	-
-	ceramics	ceramic	-
calculate	calculation	calculated	-
-	culture	cultural	culturally
-	cancer	cancerous	-
commit	commitment	committed	-
complement	complementary	-	-
-	convention	conventional	conventionally
-	-	contemporary	contemporarily
compose	composition	-	-
criticise	critic/criticism	critical	critically
collect	collection	collective	collectively
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	conclusively
create	-	created	
demonstrate	demonstration	-	-
desalinate	desalination	desalinated	-
discover	discovery/discoveries	discovered	-
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnosed	
expand	expansion	-	-
expect	expectancy	expected	expectantly
educate	education	educational	educationally
focus	focus	focused	-
furnish	furnishings	-	-
-	geometry	geometric	geometrically
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	-
invent	invention	inventive	inventively
influence	influence	influential	influentially
immunise	immunisation	immune	-
implant	implant	implanted	-
inherit	inheritance	-	-
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	-
install	installation	-	-

irrigate	irrigation	-	-
inflect	inflection	inflective	-
intend	intention	intended	-
-	medicine	medical	medically
-	majority	major	-
-	mortality / mortal	mortal	mortally
-	mathematician/mathematics	mathematical	-
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	-
operate	operation	operational	operationally
-	obesity	obese	-
-	optimism / optimist	optimistic	-
-	option	optional	-
-	paediatrics/ paediatrician	paediatric	-
practise	practitioner	practical	practically
publicise	publicity	-	-
	pedestrian	pedestrian	-
philosophise	philosopher/philosophy	philosophical	-
qualify	qualification	-	-
originate	origin	original	originally
-	remedy	remedial	-
rely	-	reliable	-
produce	product/production	productive	productively
repute	reputation	-	-
restore	restoration	-	-
revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	-
scan	scanner	-	-
	sceptic/scepticism	sceptical	-
sponsor	sponsor	sponsored	-
prescribe	prescription	prescriptive	prescriptively
-	surgeon/surgery	surgical	surgically
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	-
succeed	success	successful	successfully
translate	translation/translator	-	-
	tradition	traditional	traditionally
vary	variation	variable	-
-	viability	viable	-
visualise	vision	visual	visually
weave	weaving/weaver	woven	-
-	nine	ninth	

يعتمد حل هذا السؤال (ويكون عادة! الفرع الاول من السؤال الوزاري الثاني) على حفظ المفردات بالاضافة لقواعد الاشتقاق! حاول ترجمة السؤال ولا تتسرع:



90%:

ADV. → ADJ. → N. → V.

0786665752



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مكتف المستوى الثالث

استخدم المهارة في حل سؤال الاشتقاق  
وفقا لتركيب الجملة العادية في اللغة: S. + V. + O. ومحاولة ترجمة الجملة مثلا:-

يلحق الصفة اسم

ويتبع الاسم (فاعل) فعل

ويأتي بعد الفعل اسم (م. به)

غالبا مفتاح الحل **قبل** أو بعد **الفراغ** مباشرة ....



**archaeology translation invention**

- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this text from French into Arabic?
- We really need \_\_\_\_\_ ways to solve the increasing problem of traffic inside Amman.

Amazing ..... **MEDICINE** advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific ..... **DISCOVER** Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a ..... **PRESCRIBE** but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight ..... **INFECT** and diseases on their own, too.

There is a particular Bedouin style of ..... (weave) that buyers find very ..... (attraction).

1. Children usually enjoy ....., never mind if it is of any use.  
(**create , creative , creation**)
2. They used to have to consult a private .....who was likely not to have a medical degree.  
(**practise, practitioner , practical**)
3. The combination is hard to ..... at first.  
(**harmonise , harmonious , harmony**)
4. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the .....century.  
(**nine , ninth , ninthly**)
5. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century.  
(**origin , originate , original**)
6. My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.  
(**inherit , inheritance inherent**)
7. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!  
(**collect , collection , collective , collectively**)
8. The .....of oil made some countries rich.  
(**discover , discovery , discovered**)
9. Al-Kindi is a true polymath, working in all kinds of..... and scientific fields. (create)
10. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was ..... (contemporarily)
11. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century? (influence)
12. Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous ..... textbook ever . ( medicine )
13. The ..... of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. ( influential )
14. Look at an ..... that has been set up in a public space. ( install )
15. Heritage is the ..... culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs. ( tradition )
16. There is a good gallery for ..... art across the street. ( contemporise )
17. King Hussein was a ..... world figure in the twentieth century. ( majority )

18. Photography and painting are two examples of the ..... arts. ( visual )  
 19. Art, music and literature are all part of our ..... life. ( culture )  
 20. What is the most useful ..... for human beings ? ( inventive )  
 21. Those trees usually ..... a lot of quantities of fruit every year . ( production )  
 22. Some types of soil are more ..... than others . ( produce )  
 23. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in..... science .( medicine )  
 24. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ..... (discover)

## Derivations

### NOUN

- adj. + \_\_\_\_\_.
- adj. + adj. + \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ + V. + O.
- S. + V. + \_\_\_\_\_
- a, an , the ..... + \_\_\_\_\_
- the + adj. + \_\_\_\_\_
- on, from, with, of,.....+ \_\_\_\_\_.
- my, your, our, their, his, her, its/ s' , 's + \_\_\_\_\_
- called, defined as, like, as... + \_\_\_\_\_
- this, that, these, those... + \_\_\_\_\_
- N. + N.

### ADJECTIVE

- \_\_\_\_\_ + N.
- get/feel/look/find.... + \_\_\_\_\_.
- is/are/ am/ was/ were/ being...+ \_\_\_\_\_
- is/was... + (Ly) + \_\_\_\_\_.
- so/more/very/too/... + \_\_\_\_\_.
- more/less ... than/ as ... as /the most, the least ../the.....est + \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ + adv.

### ADVERB

- ..... ,+ \_\_\_\_\_
- (Helping) V1+ \_\_\_\_\_ + V2 (Main)
- S. + V. + O. + \_\_\_\_\_.
- S. + \_\_\_\_\_ + V. + O.
- is/was/am/were.... + \_\_\_\_\_ + adj

### VERB

- (to) / (not to) + \_\_\_\_\_.
- must/will/can/may/shall/going to/have to...+ \_\_\_\_\_.
- S. + \_\_\_\_\_ + O.
- do, does, don't, doesn't, didn't + \_\_\_\_\_.
- let, make, help + O. + \_\_\_\_\_.
- who, which, that ...+ \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_! +.....
- Don't + \_\_\_\_\_ .. 2018 ..