

Active: S. + V. + O.

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

S. V. O.

- He **plays** basketball every Sunday.
Basketball **is played** every Sunday by him.
- The thief last night **by** the police.
(**is arrested** , **was arrested** , **arrested**)
- In the past, most letters ----- by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
(**wrote / were written / are written**)
- The fire **will have destroyed** ~~the whole building~~ before the firemen arrive.
The Whole building _____ **by** _____.

Tense الزمن	Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
Future Simple	S + will + Base + O be going to + Base + O	O + will + be + V3 be going to + be + V3
Future perfect	S + will have + V3 + O	O + will have (been) + V3
Future continuous	S + will be + Ving + O	O + will be (being) + V3
Simple present	S + (V1) + O	O + is , are + V3
Simple past	S + (V2) + O	O + was , were + V3
Present continuous	S + (am, is , are) + Ving + O	O + is , are + (being) + V3
Past continuous	S + (was , were) + Ving + O	O + was, were + (being) + V3
Present perfect	S + (have , has) + V3 + O	O + have /has + (been)+ V3
Past perfect	S + (had) + v3 + O	O + had+ (been) + V3

- All the cake will _____ by the children before their mother comes. (**have, eat**)
- All our debts will _____ before we leave this city by us. (**have, pay back**)
- The road must _____ now. (**be, not, cross**)
- The dinner was being _____ at 7 o'clock. (**cook**)
- Derek will _____ by Mr. Black. (**inform**)
- This picture _____ painted by El Greco. (**Be**)
- The old school was being _____. (**knock down**)
- Has the light _____ (**switch on**)
- Bicycles may be _____ the schoolyard. (**leave in**)
- Was the house _____ by Salma yesterday?
cleaned , **cleans** , **clean**
- Our teacher **has already marked** our exams, and now someone **is checking** them. ✨
Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.
انتبه عند اعادة كتابة جملة المبني للمجهول قد تحتوي على فعلين (جملة من الكتاب المدرسي)

16. Some books that..... 200 years ago have just been discovered. (**write**)
17. A new vocational school has recently in my area. (**build**)
18. Mr. Tareq will a more responsible post by the manager. (**offer**)
19. Our final science project has as the best project. (**be, choose**)
20. Jordanian Sign Language, or Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia (LIU), is the sign language that in Jordan. (**use**)
21. Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language _____ (**do**).
22. The USA and the West planted Israel in the Arabian land.
Israel _____
23. Many tourists have visited the Sphinx.
The Sphinx _____
24. Samar will finish the homework by 4:00 PM.
The homework _____
25. Sarah is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.
A beautiful dinner _____
26. At 9:00 PM tonight, Reham will be washing the dishes.
The dishes _____
27. They will have completed the project before the deadline.
The project _____
28. My mother would always make the cakes.
The cakes _____

Impersonal passive

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

Active: S. + say/think/believe/claim... + that + O. + V.

Impersonal: O. + Be + said/thought/claimed/believed... + to... Base

(It + Be + V3) + that + O. + V.

1- People thought that they moved to UK.

It _____

They _____

2- We believe that Mohammad can beat illness.

It _____

Mohammad _____

3- It has been thought that he will be alive.

He.....

4- It was found that the student was guilty.

The student.....

5- She is claimed to be the landlord.

People

6- The thief is claimed to be a boy.

The police

7. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.

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

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



Impersonal Passive



Active: ارجاع الجملة لحالتها الأصلية

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

People

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

Police

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

They

نقوم بارجاع المفعول به لمكانه الطبيعي بعد that

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

11. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It

Exercise

12. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

People

الطريقة العكسية نميزها بوجود الفاعل في البداية (people غير موجودة في جملة الأصل)

13. Mr Brown is believed to own a lot of land in the north.

People believe that

انتبه للفاعل اذا كان مفرداً نضع لنهاية الفعل s/es/ies في زمن المضارع البسيط

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

Eating almonds.....?

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

People believe that.....

16. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. ■ 2017

It.....

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

Education.....

■ QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS

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

- The kitten isthan the puppy. (**cute**)
- The first comedian was the of all. (**funny**)
- Old teachers are _____ than new teachers. (**crabby**)
- My sister sang _____ than Amanda did. (**beautifully**)
- Yesterday was _____ day of the year so far. (**cold**)
- She's _____ person I know. (**lucky**)
- People in India were ----- consumers in the world.
(**the most green , the greenest , more greener**)
- What is----- mistake you have ever made?
(**the bigger , bigger , the biggest**)

Rewrite the following sentences.

- In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.
In a basketball match there aren't _____
- Patrick drinks more than his brother.
Patrick's brother _____
- Climbing is a more dangerous sport than swimming.
Swimming is not _____
- Amman is more peaceful than Milan.
Milan _____
- Fatima's new flat isn't as nice as her old one.
Fatima's new flat is _____
- The cheapest thing in the shop is Chips. 🍟
The least _____
- Sandy does not study as diligently as she did in the past.
Sandy _____
- His father is the most capable man in the office.
He is _____
- No one else in the team plays better than he does. (**best**)
He plays _____
- Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight. (**difficult**)
Losing weight is _____

19. Maths is the most studied subject.

Chemistry and Computer _____

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

Students like doing Maths _____

21. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.

English _____

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

English children _____

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

Making notes in lectures _____

24. Hybrid cars are more economic than fuel cars.

Fuel cars aren't _____ اذا كانت الجملة منفية نستخدم as.....as

25. My watch is less attractive than yours.

My watch _____

26. Ziad is not very good at basketball.

He wishes he were -----!

a. tall b. taller c. more taller d. taller than

27. Football is more popular than Basketball.

Basketball

28. People claim that education will change our behaviour.

Education

■ Phrasal Verbs:

1. I'll look up **the train times** online. فعل مركب يمكن فصله

I'll look them up online.

2. We'll look into **your complaints**. فعل مركب لا يمكن فصله

We'll look into them.

3. I don't think the robbers will get away it with.
(mistake) في خطأ

4. That information is important. Don't omit it. ✨
That information is important. Don't leave it out.
(Replace) استبدل

الإفعال التي يمكن فصلها:

carry out
find out
leave out
look up
look over
point out
take back
take up
take off
take away.



Indirect questions ?

To ask politely.

Could you tell me?

Do you know....?

Do you mind Ving me?

Could you explain....?

I wonder if

Wh.. / if + S.+V. ...?

القاعدة تشبه تماما الكلام المنقول ولكننا نستخدم علامة السؤال؟

الاسئلة نوعان (قصيرة Yes/NO... & طويلة Wh/How...):

- Yes / No questions are introduced with **if / whether**.
- other questions are introduced with **what, who, why, when, where, how....**, etc.

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

Could you possibly explain.....?

2- Will you open the door?

Do you mind.....?

3- Can you carry this bag for me?

Do you mind.....?

4- What kind of music does your sister like?

Could you tell me.....?

5- What time does the garage open?

Do you know

6- How much do two tickets cost?

Have you any idea.....?

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

Would you mind telling me.....?

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

Do you know.....?

9- Did Amanda call John yesterday?

Can you tell me

10- Please help me to plan my revision?

Do you mind.....?

11- How can I relax?

Could you explain.....?

12- Please tell me where you found that information?

Do you mind.....?

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

Do you know

14- Do you mind explaining why the sky sometimes looks red?

Why

15- Who is the Arabic teacher?

Could you possibly tell me.....?

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

Could you explain.....?

17. How did you draw up this timetable?

Could?

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

Could you tell me.....?

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

Do you know.....?

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

Do you know.....?

وجود **or** في الجملة يحتم علينا استخدام **whether** بدلا من **if** - للتخيير

21. Does the exam start at ten **or** half past ten?

Do you know.....?

22. Could you explain the best way to revise? *☉

I wonder

بوجود **I wonder** نستخدم نقطة بدلا من علامة السؤال



23-?

ارجاع الجملة للأصل مقترح

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

Question tags ?

To check information.

منفي - مثبت +

S. + V1(s, es)....., doesn't/ don't.....?

S. + V2 (ed)....., didn't.....?

1. He pressed the seeds into the soil with his thumb, he? (do)
2. She delivered a splendid performance, she? (do)
3. They are studying the situation, they?
4. She speaks English well, she?
5. They recognized him instantly, they?
6. The singer kept the audience enthralled with his magical performance, he?
7. She didn't budge, she?
8. It is the only thing that can save the city, it?
9. I showed him my ticket, I?
10. Few students rarely do their homework,.....?
11. We'll help our teacher,.....?
12. The meeting is next Wednesday,.....?
13. I'll help you tomorrow,.....?
14. The books you bought yesterday are useful,.....?
15. He might play tomorrow,?
16. They've had their lunch,.....?
17. Let's go home now,.....?
18. They sold their house,?

19. No one can know the truth,.....?
20. The guests left three minutes ago,.....?
21. Open that window, it is very hot here,.....?
22. Salmah has been to Rome many times,.....?
23. I have to be here at 7:30 P.M.,.....?
24. He eats too much, doesn't?
25. He often late, doesn't he? (come)
26. Everybody is ready to help the government,-----?
(isn't it , aren't they , are they)
27. The owner of our favourite restaurants has made no offers so far, -----?
(hasn't he , hadn't he , hasn't it)
28. She's called many times,.....?
29. I have to quit fatty food,?
30. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good,?
31. Let's walk along the beach,?
32. Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference,.....they? (do)
33. Kids mustn't eat too much chocolate,.....?
34. Children have had their lunch,.....?
35. Let's fight against poverty,.....? ■2017
36. Shall I help you with your homework? ●*
I'll help you with your homework,?
الوظيفة اللغوية لهذه الجملة (طلب مساعدة) لتكون more emphatic
37. Your mother comes from Madaba,?
38. You'll phone me later,?

الكلمات التالية تنفي الجملة ضمناً وبذلك يكون السؤال الذيلي مثبت + :

never, no, none, rarely, barely , seldom , hardly , scarcely.....,etc.

everything/ nothing/anything = **it**

everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody = **they**

نستخدم **it** → this/ that

بينما **they** → these / those

إذا جاء الفعل **am** مثبتاً يكون السؤال الذيلي **aren't I?**

أما إذا جاء منفيًا **I am not** فيكون **am I?**

مع جمل الأمر يكون السؤال الذيلي **will / won't you?**

Wish / If only

Impossible to happen → →

Regrets → →

Present = **V2** / didn't+inf. → he/she/it/I = were.Past = **had+V3** / hadn't+V3

1. The doctor advised me not to eat so many sweets.
I wish.....
2. I regret didn't get up earlier.
If only.....
3. I couldn't understand anything. I wish I French. (Study)
4. I don't have much money. I wish I a rich man . (Be)
5. I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.
I wish.....
6. I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets! (not eat)
7. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.
I.....
8. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger.
If.....
9. Ali is not good at PlayStation games. If only he.....
10. I regret not going to the stadium with my friends. (**wish**)
.....
11. I don't know the answer.
..... (**wish**)
12. We aren't old enough.
If only
13. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday.
If only it cooler. (**be**)
قراءة الجملة كاملة والانتباه للجزء الموجود بعد الفراغ (استخدم فقط المطلوب بين الاقواس)
14. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil.
If only it _____ larger oil reserves.
a. has b. have c. had d. had had
15. Ziad is not very good at basketball.
He wishes he _____ taller!
a. is b. were c. was d. had been
16. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. ☘
I wish _____ listened to him.
17. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.
If only she _____ a map. (الترجمة) تعتمد على المعنى
18. Our team didn't play **very well** yesterday.
If only _____ . Very well → better

Answer: If only they had played better.

الجملة التالية تتكون من جزئين - الحل يكون على جزء التمني فقط وحذف الآخر من الحل !

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

I wish I _____.

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

20. I am very hungry! (eat)

I wish I _____ before I went to the conference.

نصيحة ندم

✓ **Feelings** (regret, advice: [should have+V3], ill, hungry, sad, late, cold, lost, etc.) = had + V3

يمكننا استخدام الكلمات في الجدول بنفس طريقة **If** ولكن هناك اختلاف في المعنى.

provided that	شريطة ان
as long as	طالما (اذا)
even if	حتى لو
unless	إذا لم = if not

Zero Conditional Always happens.	If + S. + V1 -----, S. + V1 -----.
First Conditional Future outcomes.	If + S. + V1 ----, S. + will Base -----.
Third Conditional Imagine past situations.	If +S. + had+v3 ----, S. + (would/might/could) +have+v3 . +, - → -, + +, + → -, - -, - → +, +

1. If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you..... to show real enthusiasm for the industry. (**will need** , **would need** , **would have needed**)
2. If you **don't have** a language degree, you **will not be able to become** an interpreter.
Unless
3. If the teacher tired, he could have come with us. (not, be)
4. Because the book is too expensive, I won't buy it.
Provided that.....
5. I didn't sleep better the night before the exam, so I didn't concentrate better.
If I
6. You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**).
.....
7. Unless it rains, we will have a picnic. ☀
If.....

8. You introduced her to me some months ago, that's why we became friends. (could ,not)
.....
9. Even if it, we will have a tour next month. (snow)
10. You ought to get some work experience. (don't)
11. You should do a lot of research. (would)
12. I didn't see Salma at the party. I wanted to speak to him about his vacation.
..... (If, might/not)
13. You introduced her to me some months ago, that's why we became friends.
..... (If, would/ not)
14. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. ■
..... (could)
15. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. ■
..... (might /not)
16. Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam. He got top marks. ■
..... (if / might not)
17. Plants die if they enough sunlight. (not, get) ■
18. If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away,
it is zero waste. (recycle) ■
19. If it we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain) ■
20. The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) ■
- x
21. I'll buy the book if it isn't too expensive. *
I'll buy the book unless it's expensive.
جملة Unless = if +not تفيد النفي .. عن اعادة الكتابة يجب حذف النفي واحيانا يكون بـ nobody or never
22. If you **don't have** a language degree, you **will not be able to become** an interpreter.
Unless
23. If you are successful, it a secure and rewarding job.
a. is b. are c. will be d. would be
24. Your new computer will last a long time you are careful with it.
a. if b. as long as c. unless d. when
25. Water turns to ice **if** the temperature below zero. (fall)
26. If I were not in debt, I my job. (quit)
27. Even if Omar his driving test this afternoon, he
won't have his own car. (pass)
28. If you (do) the course, you (would / have) enough
experience to apply for the job.
29. Provided that it we a picnic next week. (not rain / have)

30. During Ramadan, we eat if the sun sets.

31. We need umbrellas unless it rains.

اعد كتابة الجمل بشكل صحيح [Rewrite] :



32. You ought to get some work experience.

_____ (don't)

33. You shouldn't look too casual.

_____ (If)

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

Unless

#Sa'ed Duhaimesh 2018 / Grammar مهم جدا

1. Laila regrets didn't go to school when she was young.

She wishes.....

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

A difficult experience

3. Do I have to add some herbs to the soup? (Advice)

Do you mind

4. I won't enjoy the film if you aren't with me. (First type)

Unless you.....

5. We got lost last night because we forgot the map. (Third Type)

.....

6. Arabic in Jordan.

(speak , was spoken , spoke)

7. A form of sign language by de l'Epée.

(developed , was developed , developing) *

8. Are they going to visit Turkey next Sunday?

Do you know

9. I don't have a phone, so I can't type any messages.

..... (wish)

10. We will have a tour next month unless it-----.

(snow , snows , doesn't snow)

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

(established , been established , establishes)

12. Khaled is not good at chess. He wishes he ----- smarter!

(were , wasn't , weren't)

13. If only I ----- English better when I was younger.

(learn , learned , had learned)

14. Do you mind ----- me in the homework?

(help , helped , helping)

EDITING

When I went back in the summer, I was in the selas department, My job was to follow up wep enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients. I enjoy it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity, if I hadn't done the work experience first.

Spelling mistakes: 1.
2.

Grammar mistake:

Punctuation mistake:

Biology and Chemistry are the most important subjects if you want to go on to study Dentistry at university, Maths is not as important, but it is compulsory and I would strongly recommend that you work harder on this subject because you cannot drop it.

Edit the following text. There are three grammar mistakes, one spelling mistake and one punctuation mistake. Find and correct them.

It is believe that when you learn a forein language, it helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in the conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books, or magazines also helps.

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaseutical company, As can be see from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry.

x	✓	x	✓
selas	sales	university, Maths	university. Maths
department, My	department. My	compulsury	compulsory
wep	web	believe	believed
enjoy	enjoyed	forein	foreign
opportunity, if	opportunity if	as much you can	as much as you can
pharmaseutical	pharmaceutical	books, or magazines	books or magazines
company, As can	company. As can	encloused	enclosed
		see	seen

GUIDED WRITING

عليك ان تكتب جملتين منفصلتين او فقرة تتكون من عبارتين.
في حال طلب منك كتابة سيرة غيرية biography يجب كتابة فقرة واحدة من عبارتين.

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----- .

	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you small and light	Expensive noisy

Read the information below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting the following activities.

Online classes	face-to-face classes
Discussion boards. Group projects.	Open discussions. Small group work.



Read the information below, and then in your Answer Booklet, write two sentences using the given notes about Nihad Ali. Use the appropriate linking words.

Address	124 Suwaylih, Amman
Education	Certificate in English (2009 CE)
Work experience	Teacher of English
Interests	playing football , swimming

استنبط الفكرة المناسبة

..... who lives in..... and he/ she is a

Also, he/she likes

Read the information below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities.

Subject	applications in 2014 CE
Business Studies	280,240
Visual Arts	244,620
Biology	231,720



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.

Why people should read more books?

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

Notes: استخدم مهاراتك في الكتابة

Such as → Ving
→ S. + V.

Being + adjectives

أفكار الكتابة الحرة + التفكير الناقد _ الاقتراحات :

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...

Writing 2018 كتابة مقترحة

1. Your friend in Egypt has asked you to help with a project about art and artists in Jordan. In your notebook, write a report of about 120 words telling him or her about the country's artistic and cultural heritage.
2. The network that runs your favorite television show has suddenly decided to cancel it. Write a letter convincing the station to continue running the show.
3. Write a letter to tell a person from a distant planet or from another era what pollution is. Make that person understand what causes it and why it is bad.
4. A few decades ago, many families had half a dozen or more children. Nowadays, more and more families are choosing to have only one or two children. Are smaller families better than larger ones? Why or why not? State your position and support it with specific reasons and examples.

أسئلة الوزارة المتحركة

READING

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 او من الفاصلة الى النقطة او احيانا بين فاصلتين.

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

Or find the word that means

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص او العكس.

Mention / write down....

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

هنالك العديد من أذكرها او اذكر اثنتين من / عدد

What does the underlined "word" ... refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة.

كلمات متكررة في اسئلة النص

text نص	pronoun ضمير	suggest اقترح	ways طرق
paragraph فقرة	refer يعود	mention عدد	mean يعني
word كلمة	sentence جملة	according حسب	factors عوامل
find ابحث/ جد	underlined تحته خط	following التالي	examples امثلة
quote اقتبس	write down اكتب	describe يوصف	show يظهر
indicate/tell يدل	justify يبرر	causes/ results نتائج	steps خطوات
What? ما	How? كيف	qualities/ features صفات	
Why? لماذا	How Tall? كم طول	view/opinion رأي	
Who/? من	How Far? كم تبعد	benefits/advantages/pluses/ good things/aims/goals فوائد	
When? متى	How Much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية		
Where? أين	How Many? (Countable) كم العدد		
Whose? لمن	How High? كم ارتفاع		
Which? أي	How Long? (غير عاقل) كم طول		
	How Long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول		
	How Often? كم مرة		
	How Old? كم العمر		

التفكير الناقد ! Critical Thinking:

A. المطلوب Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think because and

تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is 5 my reply. I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.

At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying. Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

Question Number one (17 points)

- 1- Mention the main cause that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
- 2- What encouraged Fatima to choose her career as interpreter?
- 3- The writer mentioned several requirements for becoming an interpreter. What are they?
- 4- Fatima mentioned that her job as an interpreter is very responsible. Why?
- 5- Quote the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
- 6- Find a word in the text which means 'related to a particular region or area'.
- 7- Headphones are important in Fatimah`s job. Why?
- 8- What is the effect of bad translation?
- 9- The writer states that while being able to connect people together through language is rewarding, there is some challenges interpreter may face while on job. Suggest three strategies to help interpreter and make him able to overcome the problem of interpretation.
- 10- Interpretation could play an important role in developing the tourist sector. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Text A

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

Text B

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

Questions

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

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think; asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, John broke the vase; Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how **their** speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum.

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

A. Question Number one (17 points)

1. How did the English speaker understand the event when he said 'John broke the vase'?
2. Quote the sentence which shows that sociologists have been interested in finding out the relationships between language, thoughts and culture for a long time.
3. What does the underlined pronoun '**their**' refer to?
4. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means "**completed**".
5. How did the speaker of English, Spanish and Japanese recall the video they had seen?
- 6- When people communicate with each other, they don't usually speak in the same way. Suggest three factors that affect our way of speaking.
- 7- The culture of the speaker influences his language, thought and the way of speaking. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

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

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

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

Question Number One: (17 points)

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

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

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

Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

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

I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

Questions

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

Answers:**تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول**

- 1- Many students have emailed her about her work because they want to know what it would be like to do her job.
- 2- a. she has always been fond of languages / b. her father worked in many different countries when she was young and they usually travelled with him/
c. At school she was very good at English.
- 3- a language degree/ a postgraduate qualification/ good listening skills / a clear speaking voice/ thinking quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time.
- 4- It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate
- 5- "you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate."
- 6- Regional
- 7- When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through them (headphones).
- 8- it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.
- 9- Free...
- 10- Free...

Text A + B

- 1- Before 1998 CE
 - 2- They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
 - 3- (1). the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%) (2). tuition fees have been introduced.
 - 4- Carry out.
 - 5- this = an average school year of 187 days
 - 6- "this includes optional after-school tuition and activities."
 - 7- Free (Open Answer)
-
- 1- English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible
 - 2- "Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years."
 - 3- Spanish or Japanese speakers
 - 4- carried out
 - 5- The English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.
 - 6- Free... 7- Free...

-
- 1- Grow up
 - 2- Arabic and German
 - 3- "I had never studied Arabic formally."
 - 4- delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, students in Jordan.
 - 5- Free...
 - 6- To put a lot of effort into something
 - 7- Arabic
 - 8- "I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world."
 - 9- Free...
 - 10- Free...
 - 11- Showing cause.

- 1- the age group or income.
- 2- similar products on the market / Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?
- 3- A. Planning your presentation carefully/ B, having a list of the main points.
- 4- Don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).
- 5- To describe regrets in the past.
- 6- Customers
- 7- 1. Keep your presentation short and simple/2. Start with some friendly comments/ 3. Remember to speak slowly and clearly.
- 8- Free...

Literature Spot (3 points)

Read the following extract from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, and then answer the question that follows:

"The earth was green, the sky was blue:

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

What do you think the colours 'green / blue / white' symbolise?

Read the following extract from the story *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

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

Find two examples of literary devices.

Read the following lines from *A green cornfield*, then answer the questions that follow:

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

- Find out two examples of Alliteration from the stanza above.
- There are two listeners for the skylark's songs, what are they?
- Why might the skylark's mate listen longer than the poet?

"The earth was green, the sky was blue:

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

- 1) What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem
- 2) What is Skylark?

Read the following extract from *Around the world in eighty days*, then answer the questions that follow:

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

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

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

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

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

"Where are we?" asked Sir Francis.

"At the hamlet of Kholby".

"Do we stop here?"

"Certainly. The railway isn't finished.

How does the word hamlet suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How did Mr Fogg encourage the guide to work harder?

Answers : Literature Spot

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

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

1. Swift/slid
2. The poet + female skylark
3. She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I. This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

1. a b a b
2. it is a kind of bird

1. Enclosed / Palings
2. 4 people - Fogg/Francis/Passepartout/ Parsee

- 1- Because it's a small village.
- 2- At the hamlet of Kholby.

- 1- The railway isn't finished.

- 1- He was confident and calm.
- 2- A ship powered by steam.

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

promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal

do, got cold feet, nutrition, make, speed up

1. To keep fit and healthy, you need to get good.....and moderate exercise.
2. The fact that I now follow a clear plan will.....a big difference.
3. The new actor.....when he stepped on the stage; he forgot his lines.
4. Farmers use fertilizers in order to.....the growth of crops and plants.

Take off, vocational, go ahead with, agreement, interpreter

- 1- I give the translation through the headphones to other people at the meeting, so I decided to work as an
- 2- your shoes when you get home.
- 3- Jordan signed a free trade with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE.
- 4- To be successful..... a plan, and do it.

seminars, proficiency, postgraduate, internship, optional

1. You can choose to do an..... at a company before settling on a certain career.
2. If you keep working hard to improve your English, you will reach a level..... in a few years.
3. Keen university students who are doing their first degree can go on to study.....degrees.
4. In many schools, studying a foreign language is, but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.
5. Most university teaching is done in groups, called....., in which all students discuss the subject freely.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. nutrition | 2. make | 3. got cold feet | 4. speed up |
| 1. interpreter | 2. Take off | 3. agreement | 4. go ahead with |
| 1. internship | 2. proficiency | 3 postgraduate | 4. Optional |
| | | | 5. seminars |

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

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender neutral words.

Last night, forest's fires were extinguished by firemen.

If you need to report a crime, speak to a policewoman.

Our headmistress told her students to pay fees by the end of June.

1. Every firefighter
2. Police officer
3. Head teacher

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- The climber was sick due to lack of oxygen.
- We had to stop our movement because it was very stormy.
What is the function of using due to/because in the above sentences?
- I can only conclude that you knew you were doing something wrong because you have not come up with any satisfactory explanation for your behaviour.
What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?
- Thank you for listening to me. I have just needed to get this my chest.
There is a missing word in the above body idiom, rewrite the sentence including the missing word?
- Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He got it away with.
- Ahmad has a serious injury, so they decided to leave out him of the team.
The underlined expressions in the above sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.
- I have a bad memory that sometimes I can blame the names of my friends.
Replace the underlined word with the correct one.
- I've worked for different **academic** institutes.
How many syllables does the word \academic\ have?
- He should know – as he has taken so many of them in his life! He said, 'It is not a good idea to study late at night.'
What do the underlined items refer to?

due to + because= showing cause
come up with = think of
get this off my chest -

he got away with it.
so they decided to leave him out of the team.

recall

Syllables = 4

He / many of them = linking ideas

Rewrite the underlined words correctly.

1. If there had been emails in the 1960s, people will have stopped writing letters.
.....

2. It has been claim to be a perfect student at school.
.....

Answer the question that follows.

I wish I had researched about American culture.

What is the function of the above sentence?
.....

Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving Advice, and then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: _____?

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

B: _____ study English at university?

A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: _____, I would ask the teacher.

Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving reason, and then write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A: We couldn't go to the stadium to watch the match.

B:

I don't have plans for tomorrow. I'll just **play it by ear**.

What does the body idiom mean in the above sentence?

had been 2. have

has been proved (x) is = ✓ be
describing a regret in the past.

B. Free...

Why don't you? / If I were you,
to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.

ابدأ بأي كلمة مثل because or due to

الوظائف اللغوية Functions			
Showing <u>cause</u>	Showing <u>result</u>	To link ideas	Giving <u>Advice</u>
because because of as since due to	therefore so as a result because of that consequently	he them This It that	Why don't you...? You could..... Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. If I were....., I would ... My main recommendation is that you ...

اشتقاقات تمارين الكتاب (مهم)

فعل Verb	اسم Noun	صفة Adjective
experience	experience	experienced
dominate	dominance	dominant
depend	dependence	dependent
repeat	repetition	repeated
correct	correction	correct
	youth	young
	awareness	aware
circulate	circulation	
dehydrate	dehydration	
advise	advice	
revise	revision	
concentrate	concentration	
succeed	success	successful
educate	education	educational
organise	organisation	organised
develop	development	developed
achieve	achievement	achievable

V	N	ADJ	ADV
	academy	academic	academically
	agriculture	agricultural	
manage	management	managerial	
circulate	circulation		
concentrate	concentration		
	contradiction	Contradictory	
dehydrate	dehydration	Dehydrated	
diet	diet	dietary	
	economics	economical	economically
	fluency	fluent	fluently
immerse	immersion		
enrol	enrolment		
	linguistics/linguist	linguistic	
market	marketing/market		
memorise	memory	memorable	
	multilingualism	multilingual	

	nutrients/nutrition	nutritious	
	Pharmacy	pharmaceutical	
pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	
	proficiency	proficient	
	Psychology	psychological	
qualify	qualifications	qualified	
simulate	simulator/simulation		
	Sociology	sociological	
tutor	tutor	tutorial	
undertake	undertaking		
utter	utterance		
	vocation	vocational	
agree	agreement		
	corporation	corporate	
	dialect	dialectal	
domesticate	domesticity	domestic	
dominate	dominance	dominant	
evolve	evolution	evolutionary	
export	exportation/export		
extend		extensive	extensively
extract	extraction		
fertilise	fertiliser/fertilisation	fertile	
import	Import/importation	imported	
intend	intention	intentional	
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable	
adapt	adaptation	adaptable	
	ambition	ambitious	
attribute	attribute/attribution		
	competence	competent	
	conscience	conscientious	
enclose		enclosed	
	enthusiasm	enthusiastic	
intern	Internship/intern		
interpret	Interpreter/interpretation		
refer	reference		
	region	regional	
reward	reward	rewarding	
secure	security	secure	
survey	survey/surveyor		
volunteer	volunteer	voluntary	

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

90%: ADV. → ADJ. → N. → V.

استخدم المهارة في حل سؤال الاشتقاق

وفقاً لتركيب الجملة العادية في اللغة: S. + V. + O. ومحاولة ترجمة الجملة مثلاً:-

يلحق الصفة اسم ويتبع الاسم (فاعل) فعل ويأتي بعد الفعل اسم (م. به)

غالباً مفتاح الحل قبل أو بعد الفراغ مباشرة



Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

1. The graduation ceremony was a very----- occasion for everyone.
(memory / memorise / memorable)
2. Nuts contain useful----- such as oils and fats.
(nutrients / nutrition / nutritious)
3. We should raise ----- of the possible dangers of the new technology in computer.
(aware / awareness / warning)
4. There are a few -----schools in Jordan which train students some for practical jobs.
(vocation / vocational / vocationally)
5. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very ----- person.
(responsibility / responsibility / responsible)
6. Before an exam, you must ----- everything you've learnt.
(revision / revise / revised)
7. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- (dehydrate / dehydration)
8. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a_____
(recommend / recommendation / recommended)
9. Students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other ----- nations. (development / develop / developed)
10. Congratulations! Not many people _____ such high marks.
(achievement / achieve / achieved)
11. I have just read a ----- of a book by a Japanese author.
(translate , translation , translated)
12. Facebook's accounts have to be _____ by their users. (security)
13. If you work hard, I'm sure you will _____. (success)
14. Salma has done her best to be _____ in Spanish. (fluently)
15. It's amazing to watch the _____ of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
16. The Gross _____ Product has risen to 75% in 2016. (domesticity)
17. Ali is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners. (interpretation)
18. The physical activity will increase your blood _____. (circulate)
19. I'm confused. Could you give me some _____, please? (advise)
20. The English teacher has many _____ in Literature Spot. (achieve)

Derivations' rules قواعد الاشتقاق

ADJECTIVES:

- ... ____ + N.
- get/feel/find.... + ____.
- is/are/ am/ was/ were/ be.....+ ____
- is/were... + (Ly) + ____.
- so/more/very... + ____.
- more/less... than/ as ... as /the most, the least ...+ ____
- ____+ adv.

NOUNS:

- 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.

VERBS:

- (to) / (not to) + ____.
- must/will.... + ____.
- S. + ____+ O.
- do, does, don't, doesn't, didn't + ____.
- let, make, help + O. + ____.
- who, which, that ...+ ____.
- ____! +.....
- Don't + ____

ADVERBS:

- ,+ ____
- (Helping) V1 + ____+ V2 (Main) بين فعلين
- S. + V. + O. + ____.
- S. + ____ + V. + O.
- is/was.... + ____ + adj

Suffixes (Endings)

ADJ.

- ful
- able/ ible
- ing
- ed*
- al
- ent/ant
- ory/ary
- ish
- ic
- ive
- ian
- less
- ous

N.

- ment
- ance/ence
- dom
- ee
- er/or
- hood
- ism/ist
- ity/ry
- al
- ness
- ship
- sion/ssion/xion
- tion
- th
- age
- ability
- ing

V.

- ate
- en
- ify
- ise/ize
- ed (V2)

ADV.

- ly/ ally

academy (n) academic (adj) academically (adv)	اكاديمي	agreement (n) agree (v)	اتفاقية
agriculture (n) agricultural (adj)	زراعي	be able to answer detailed questions	قدرة الاجابة على الاسئلة التفصيلية
astrophysics (n)	فيزياء فلكية	blame (v+n)	يلوم
manage (v) business management managerial (adj)	ادارة اعمال	corporate (adj) corporation (n)	مؤسسي شركة
advise (v) career advisor/ advice	نصيحة مستشار وظيفي	cryptophasia (n)	محاكاة خاصة بالتوانم
circulate (v) circulation (n)	دورة دموية دوران الهواء	dialect (n) dialectal (adj)	لهجة
colloquial (adj)	عامية	do a deal (v)	يعقد صفقة
compulsory (adj)	اجباري (الزامي)	domestic (adj) domesticate (v) domesticity (n)	محلي
concentrate (v) concentration (n)	تركيز	dominate (v) dominance (n) dominant (adj)	يسيطر (هيمنة)
contradict (v) contradiction (n) contradictory (adj)	تناقض	evolve (v) evolution (n) evolutionary (adj)	يتطور تدريجيا
degree (n)	شهادة درجة علمية	export (n) export (v) exportation (n)	صادرات
dehydrate (v) dehydration (n) dehydrated (adj)	جفاف	extensively (adv) extensive(adj) extend (v)	بصورة واسعة ممتد
developed nation (n)	امة متقدمة	extraction (n) extract (v)	استخراج
diet (n) +(v) dietary (adj)	حمية (نظام غذائي)	fertiliser (n) fertilise (v) fertilisation (n) fertile (adj)	سماد
diploma (n)	دبلوم	first language (n) mother tongue (n)	اللغة الام (الاولى)
drop [a course] (v)	اسقاط	give a business card	اعطاء بطاقة اعمال
economics (n) economical (adj) economically (adv)	اقتصادي	goods (n)	بضائع
engineering (n) engineer (v+n)	هندسة	gross domestic product (n)	الناتج المحلي الاجمالي
enrol (v) enrolment (n)	تسجيل	import (v+n) importation (n) imported (adj)	يستورد (الواردات)

fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	بطلاقة	intentional (adj) intend (v) intention (n)	نية (بقصد)
immerse (v) immersion (n)	ينهمك بـ (يستغرق في)	knitwear (n)	ملابس صوفية
lifelong (adj)	مدى الحياة	machinery (n)	الآلات
linguistics (n) linguist (n) linguistic (adj)	علم اللغة	make small talk	تمهيد للكلام
marketing (n) market (v+n)	تسويق	mineral (n+ adj)	معدنية
master's degree (n)	درجة الماجستير	negotiate (v) negotiation (n) negotiable (adj)	تفاوض
memory (n) memorise (v) memorable (adj)	ذاكرة	pharmaceuticals pharmaceutical	شركات ادوية
multilingual (adj) multilingualism (n)	تعدد اللغات	pop (v)	يفرقع
multitask (v)	تعدد المهام	punish (v)	يعاقب
nutrition (n) nutritious (adj)	تغذية	recall (v)	يستذكر
online distance learning	التعلم عن بعد	register (n)	الصيغة اللغوية
pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical (adj)	صيدلية علم الادوية والطب	replicate (v+n)	يستنسخ/ يكرر
PhD (n)	شهادة الدكتوراة	reserve (v+n)	مخزون
pioneering (adj) pioneer (v+n)	راند	sales pitch (n)	ترويج تقديم عرض
postgraduate (n)	دراسات عليا	shake hands (v)	يصافح
private university (n)	جامعة خاصة	spill (v + n)	يسكب (يريق)
proficiency (n) proficient (adj)	ماهر (اتقان)	tell a joke (v)	يخبر نكتة ☺
psychology (n) psychological (adj)	علم النفس	track record (n)	سجل اداء
public university (n)	جامعة حكومية	adaptable (adj) adapt (v) adaptation (n)	متأقلم
qualifications (n) qualify (v) qualified (adj)	مؤهلات علمية	ambitious (adj) ambition (n)	طموح
simulate (v) simulator (n) simulation (n)	جهاز محاكاة	attribute (n) attribute (v) attribution (n)	خصلة
sociology (n) sociological (adj)	علم الاجتماع	competent (adj) competence (n)	كفو

taylor-made (adj)	مجهز خصيصا	conscientious conscience (n)	مواظب (منجز)
tuition (n)	تدريس بـ مجموعات صغيرة	curriculum vitae	سيرة ذاتية
tutorial (n) tutor (v+n)	مدرس خاص	enclosed (adj) enclose (v)	مرفق
undergraduate (n)	جامعي (غير منخرج)	enthusiastic (adj) enthusiasm (n)	متحمس
undertake (v) undertaking (n)	القيام بـ	fond of (adj)	مغرم بـ
utterance (n) utter (v)	كلام (ينطق)	full-time (adj)	دوام كامل
vocational (adj) vocation (n)	مهنة	headphones (n)	سماعات رأس
secure (adj) +(v) security (n)	امن	intern (n) +(v) internship (n)	متمرن
seminar (n)	ندوة	interpreter (n) interpret (v) interpretation (n)	مترجم فوري
surveyor (n) survey (v + n)	مساح اراضي	keen (adj)	متحمس
voluntary (adj) volunteer (n + v)	تطوعي	reference (n) refer (v)	شخص معرف (كمرجع)
work experience (n)	خبرة عمل	regional (adj) region (n)	اقليمي
rewarding (adj) reward (v + n)	مكافئ		

سائد دهيمش