

2017

2017

المراجعة النهائية

التي تضمن للطالب حل جميع الأسئلة الوزارية
بإذن الله

English Language

المستوى الثالث

Guided Writing	الكتابة المقيدة	(4 points)
Editing	التحرير	(4 points)
Free Writing	الكتابة الحرة	(7 points)
Function	الوظيفة اللغوية	(2 points)
AE - BE	بريطاني - أمريكي	(4 points)
Correct the verbs	صحح الأفعال	(6 points)
Complete items	أكمل	(6 points)
Phrasal verbs	الأفعال الظرفية	(3 points)
Collocations	المتلازمات	(2 points)
Colour idiom	مصطلحات الألوان	(2 points)
IPA / Phonetic	الصوتيات	-----
Derivation	الاشتقاقات	(4 points)
Literature	الأدب	(3 points)
طريقة التعامل وحل جميع أسئلة القطعة		(20 points)

إعداد

أ. عرفات حسين القرعة

0797788645

2017

2017

تابعوني على صفحة: مركز واكاديمية البشائر

النمط الأول ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان جمع مثل (benefits)

The advantages of mobiles

- call friends.
- watch movies.
- entertain our time.
- look for information.

طريقة الحل

There are many العنوان like 1-ing ..., 2-ing ... and 3-ing Also, 4-ing ... is another S العنوان بدون

النمط الثالث ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان كلمة سؤال مثل (what)

1. What → things 2. how → ways 3. why → reasons

What to do in your free time?

- visit relatives.
- do shopping.
- watch movies.
- play cards.

طريقة الحل

There are many (1,2,3) العنوان like 1-ing ..., 2-ing ... and 3-ing Also, 4-ing ... is another (1,2,3) S العنوان بدون

النمط الثاني ويتميز أن الكلمة الأولى بالعنوان مفرد مثل (country)

The Country people

- sleep early.
- live in small houses.
- be innocent.
- have a simple life.

طريقة الحل

There are many features of العنوان like 1-ing ..., 2-ing ... and 3-ing Also, 4-ing ... is another feature of العنوان .

النمط الرابع ويتميز أنه مقارنة

Football

Chess

- sociable game.
- very attractive.
- individual.
- very boring.

طريقة الحل

النقطة الأولى is / are الاسم الثاني but النقطة الأولى is / are الاسم الأول
النقطة الثانية is / are الاسم الثاني ,while النقطة الثانية is / are الاسم الأول

Guided Writing

الكتابة المقيدة

النمط الخامس ويتميز أنه كتابة سيرة ذاتية (C V)

- **Name:** Fatima al-Fihri
- **Born:** Morocco ,807 CE
- **Death:** Morocco ,880 CE
- **Position:** business woman
- **Interests:** building University, very ambitious

طريقة الحل

her
اسم العمل as well as his
ميلاد who was born in
she
وفاة Also, he died in
الكلمة الاخيرة are ... 1. and 2.

النمط السادس ويتميز بالكتابة عن مكان ما

- **Name:** Roman Theatre أ. عرفات حسين القرعة
- **Location:** Centre of Amman 0797788645
- **Date of construction:** beginning of fourth century
- **Purpose of building:** to protect from enemies
- **Description of the building:** big stage, nice stairs

طريقة الحل

الموقع is located in and the date of construction is
التاريخ in as well as the purpose of building is
الهدف
Finally, its الكلمة الأخيرة are 1 and 2

النمط السابع ويتميز بالكتابة عن جداول أرقام (statistics)

The time we spend

school	6 – 9 hours
sleep	8 – 10 hours
studying	3 – 4 hours
other things	2 – 4 hours

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النمط الثامن مقارنة مع أو ضد لنفس الشيء

Football

Arguments for	Interesting, very sociable
Arguments against	Very difficult, making troubles

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Guided Writing

جميع الأمتلة الوزارية التي جاءت على موضوع

Guided Writing (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words.

- **Name:** Mahmoud Darwish
- **Date (born and died):** 1942 – 2008
- **Profession:** Poet and author
- **Achievements:** Leaves of Olives and wingless Birds

الحل

Ways to faster creativity in children

- create a creative atmosphere.
- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.
- encourage children to read for pleasure.
- give children the opportunity to disagree with you.

الحل

- **Name:** Qasr Bashir
- **Location:** Jordanian desert
- **Date of construction:** beginning of the 4th century.
- **Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders
- **Description of the building:** huge towers, 23 rooms

الحل

Ways to faster creativity in children

- create a creative atmosphere.
- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.
- encourage children to read for pleasure.
- give children the opportunity to disagree with you.

الحل

Write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad

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

الحل

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Ways to foster creativity in children

- create a creative atmosphere.
- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.
- encourage children to read for pleasure.
- give children the opportunity to disagree with you.

الحل

Why people should read more books ...

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

الحل

أهم الكلمات المطلوب حفظها كتابةً (Editing) (التحرير)

access	دخول	security settings	اعدادات الأمان	Bionic	هندسة الكترولنيات
blog	مدونة	smartphone	هاتف ذكي	bounce back	يسترد الثقة
calculation	حساب	Social media	تواصل اجتماعي	Cancerous	سرطاني
computer chip	شريحة كمبيوتر	tablet computer	الكمبيوتر اللمسي	career	وظيفة
email exchange	تبادل ايميلات	user	المستخدم	coma	غيبوبة
filter	فلتر	Web-building program	بناء برنامج على النت	Commitment	التزام
floppy disk	قرص مرن	White board	اللوح الأبيض	complementary medicine	طب تكميلي
Information communication technology	معلومات تواصل التكنولوجيا	world wide web	الشبكة العالمية الواسعة	Conventional	تقليدي
identity fraud	سرقة البيانات الشخصية	Acupuncture	الوخز بالأبر	cope with	يتعامل مع
personal computer	الكمبيوتر الشخصي	Ailment	مرض	Cross	يقطع
post	يرسل	Allergy	حساسية	Decline	يقلل
privacy settings	إعدادات الأمان	Antibody	جسم مضاد	Dementia	هبل
Program	برنامج	Apparatus	جهاز	Drug	دواء
programme	برنامج	Appendage	طرف صناعي	Expansion	توسعة
rely on	يعتمد على	Arthritis	التهاب مفاصل	feel blue	حزن
Satellite navigation system	الابحار عبر الأقمار الصناعية	Artificial	صناعي	focus on	يركز على
Sponsor	داعم	Camera obscura	كاميرا مظلمة	Geometry	هندسة
Strenuous	عنيف	carbon-neutral	خالى الكربون	Glassblowing	نفخ الزجاج
Stroke	سكتة قلبية	Ceramics	سيراميك	Grid	أرضي
Symptom	إشارة	Composition	تأليف	Ground-breaking	زلزلة الأرض
Viable	فعال	Conservatory	معهد موسيقي	Hanging	علاقة
Ward	جناح	Craftsman	حرفي	Inheritance	ميراث
white elephant	مباتي بلا أهمية	Criticize	ينتقد	Inoculation	تطعيم
Algebra	الجبر	Demonstration	شرح	Installation	معرض
Arithmetic	حساب	Desalination	تحلية الماء	Irrigate	يروي
artificially-created	موجود صناعيا	fountain pen	قلم تعبئة	Lifelike	مشابه
Breathtaking	رائع	Furnishings	أثاث	Mathematician	رياضيات
out of the blue	غير متوقع	Red handed	متلبس بالجرم	Sustainability	استدامة
Outpatient	عيادة خارجية	Reputation	سمعة	Textiles	نصوص
Paediatric	أطفال	Scanner	ماسح	Translation	ترجمة
Pill	حبة دواء	Sceptical	شكاك	Underline	تحته خط

Prosthetic	صناعي	Setback	التنكيس	visual arts	فنون بصرية
Publicise	يصبح عاما	side effect	أثر جانبي	Outweigh	يصبح أهم
have the green light	يوافق	medical trial	تجربة طبية	Pedestrian	مشاة
Healthcare	رعاية صحية	Migraine	شقيقة	Performing arts	أداء وفنون
herbal remedy	العلاج بالأعشاب	Mortality	المواليد	Philosopher	فيلسوف
Homoeopathy	طب بديل	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	صورة رنين مغناطيسي	Physician	فيزيائي
Immunization	تطعيم	Obese	سمين	Polymath	موسوعة
Implant	عملية زراعة	Optimistic	تفاؤل	Qualify	نوعية
life expectancy	توقع حياة	Option	خيار	Restore	يعيد تخزين
Limb	طرف	Mega project	مشروع عملاق	Revolutionise	يطور
Malaria	ملاريا	musical harmony	مقطوعة موسيقية	Outweigh	يصبح أهم
Showcase	عرض حالة	zero-waste	منتج بلا قمامة	Radiotherapy	العلاج بالإشعاع
Raise	يحضر	Sand artist	فنان رمال	Windmill	طاحونة هوائية
Silk	حرير	Windmills	طاحونة	Appreciation	تقدير
Wooden	خشبي	Algebra	الجبر	Ongoing	استمرار
Toys	ألعاب	Soap	صابون	Translation	ترجمة
Wall	جدار	Crystal	كريستال	Educate	يعلم
Hangings	تعليق	Glasses	زجاج	Collect	يجمع
Fine art	فنون جميلة	Cheques	شيكات	Major	رئيسي
Growth	نمو	Carpets	سجاد	Contemporary	معاصر
Effect	أثر	Education	تعليم	Cultural	ثقافي
Transport	نقل	Career	مهنة	Exhibition	معرض
Footprint	بصمة	Home	منزل	Gallery	معرض
Waste	قمامة / بقايا	friends	أصدقاء	Heritage	تراث
Planning	تخطيط	family	عائلة	Sculpture	نحات
Coffee	قهوة	Healthcare	رعاية صحية	Handicrafts	حرف
Chess	شطرنج	Physicist	فيزيائي	Waste	بقايا
Flying	يطير	Disabilities	إعاقات	Renewable	متجدد
Clock	ساعة	Astronomer	راند فضاء	Power	طاقة
Pedestrian	مشاه	Farms	مزارع	Produce	ينتج
Neutral	متعادل	Benefit	فائدة	Children	أطفال
Friendly	ودود	Scales	ميزان	Teenagers	مراهقين
Free	حر	laboratory	مختبر	Healthier	صحي
Problems	مشاكل	Relax	مرتاح	choice	اختيار
suffer	يعاني	better	أفضل	alien	غريب

A. EDITING (4 points)

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

1. During that decade. scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer ship were developed.

1. 2. 3. 4.

2. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a bloj (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. He can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contripute to the website; so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

1. 2. 3. 4.

3. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients when were offered the choice between a herpal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia: arthritis and migrainez chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

1. 2. 3. 4.

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

1. 2. 3. 4.

5. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres has been built, as well as 188 dintal clinics, In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

1. 2. 3. 4.

6. The boy caught Sheikh hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetik limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special intirest 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.

1. 2. 3. 4.

7. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, when 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

1. 2. 3. 4.

8. 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. He suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible.

1. 2. 3. 4.

9. 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.

1. 2. 3. 4.

10. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

1. 2. 3. 4.

11. By 2017 they would have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments; including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

1. 2. 3. 4.

12. Ali was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition; He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

1. 2. 3. 4.

13. 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,

1. 2. 3. 4.

essay article report طريقة للكتابة

اسم الموضوع

In our life, there are many essential topics to discuss or talk about but the topic that I am going to explain is very important to our community. No one can deny the importance of (اسم الموضوع) in many fields so in this piece of writing I will consider some relevant points.

كتابة ٢ - ٣ أسطر عن الموضوع الرئيسي

Finally, I think that we should co-operate together and take this subject into our consideration. In fact, no words can express all the relevant aspects but we must give (اسم الموضوع) our deep attention.

essay article report طريقة للكتابة

اسم الموضوع

Firstly, in this (essay) (article) (report) , I intend to discuss some (advantages) (reasons) (disadvantages) (results) of (اسم الموضوع).

On the first hand, I think that we should write about about (اسم الموضوع) from its different sides to focus the spot of light on its causes and effects.

In my opinion, no one can deny the important role that (اسم الموضوع) plays on our lives and also it has a great influence on our society.

At the end, I would like to say that I hope I had given some beneficial and good information about (اسم الموضوع) suggesting useful ideas but we should take it into consideration to find the best effective solutions to it.

Free Writing

المقالة : Essay

In this essay, I intend to look at one of the most important subject that has a great role in our lives, I mean (اسم الموضوع) so I will discuss some of arguments for and against this issue.

First of all, I will deeply look at the arguments in favor of (اسم الموضوع) such as; it has some beneficial effects on people's lives as well as (نقطة إيجابية).

On the other hand, the main points that go with the arguments against (اسم الموضوع) are this subject needs a lot of information to study and (نقطة سلبية).

Finally, in my opinion, I think that we should share our ideas together in order to find good items that have specific role to this important issue.

رسالة الى صديق A letter to friend

Dear friend

Hi, how are you? How do you do? I am extremely sorry because I haven't written for you for a while. I hope from the deepest part of my heart that you, your family and friends are all ok.

Anyway, I am writing for you this important letter with its nice words to tell you about an essential thing or subject I mean (اسم الموضوع).

كتابة سطرين عن الموضوع

Finally, I have to finish my writing now because I have a lot of things to do by now. Write back and see you soon.

Best wishes

توقيعك

اسمك بالرسالة

تقرير Report

The aim that goes behind writing this important report is to examine and make sure about (اسم الموضوع) والتقارير

There are several positive things of this subject such as:

- It has got a great role on people's life.
- It also has a kind of development on the economic situation.
- نقطة إيجابية

On the other hand, I find these things disappointing

- There is a lack of knowledge to develop this subject.
- نقطة سلبية

To sum up, I suggest that we should share our ideas together in order to focus our efforts in (اسم التقرير) and pay attention to it.

Function الوظيفة اللغوية

(3 points)

1. Expressing Opposition الإعتراض	1. On one hand 2. Despite 3. Contrary 4. However	- On the other hand - In spite - Conversely - Whereas - although
2. Consequence النتيجة	- Consequently - Therefore	- As a consequence - In this way - As a result - So
3. Addition الإضافة	1. In addition 2. Furthermore	- One reason for this - Likewise. Also / moreover - as well as - and
4. Simile التشابه	1. like	- as
5. Recommendation التوصية	1. Recommend 2. Appear	- Result - The best course of
6. Reporting Information تقرير المعلومات	1. There are more than	- رقم Number
7. Introduction التقديم	1. The aim of this 2. Examine	- In this report - One reason for this
8. Used to	1. Past habit	
9. Am/is/are + Used to	1. Customary / familiar action in present.	
10. Will + V1	1. Predicting without evidence	2. Spontaneous decision
11. am / is / are going to + V1	1. Predicting with evidence.	2. Future Plan.
12. Will be + V-ing	1. Continuous action in the future	
13. Will have + V.3	1. Action will be completed by specific time in the future	
14. V2 / didn't + V1	1. Action started and finished in the past	
15. Was / were + V1 -ing	1. Continuous action in the past	
16. Had + v.3	1. Action finished before another one in the past	
17. Had been + V1-ing	1. Continuous action before another on in the past	
18. Have / has been + V1-ing	1. Something began in past and continuous in present	
19. Have / has + V.3	1. Experience up to present	
20. Am / is / are + V1-ing	1. Continuous action at the moment	
21. Am / is / are + always + ing	1. Criticism	2. Repeated
22. the	1. Something the reader knows	
23. A - An	1. Mention countable noun for the first time	
24. Who – where – It was	1. Emphasise certain pieces of information	
25. V1-s / V1	1. true in present	2. Routine
26. metaphor	1. The world will be at your fingertips	
27. Onomatopoeia	1. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology	
28. Personification	1. our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep	

أمثلة على ال Function جميعها

1. **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.

What is the function of using in this way in the above?

.....

2. **However**, social medial is time consuming.

.....

3. **The aim of this report** is to examine the following points.

.....

4. **The number of** patients has declined rapidly.

.....

5. **It appears** that old men will taste as delicious as real food.

.....

6. Treatment and medicine will taste **as** delicious as real food.

.....

7. **On the one hand**, I think learning foreign language is good for all.

.....

8. Arafat finished the game. **Likewise**, he helped us.

.....

9. Please, slow, I **am used to** walking so fast.

.....

10. Arafat **used to** go swimming every morning.

.....

11. I **will be living** in Karak.

.....

12. It **is going to take** a long time together better.

.....

13. Arafat **will leave** early.

.....

14. By 2020, we **will have graduated** from ZPU.

.....

15. A mathematician is someone **who** works with number.

.....

16. Arafat **is always getting** up late.

.....

American English

British English

American English

British English

American English

British English

AE

BE

(spelling)

AE

BE

الإملاء

- Dialog **حوار** dialogue
- Catalog **كانالوج** catalogue
- Favorite **مفضل** Favourite
- Color **لون** Colour
- Harbor **ميناء** harbour
- Neighbor **جيران** Neighbour
- Labor **عامل** Labour
- Traveling **يسافر** travelling
- Modeling **نموذج** modelling
- Canceled **يلغي** cancelled
- Jeweler **جوهري** jeweller
- Marvelous **رائع** marvellous

- realize **يدرك** realise
- authorize **يفوض** authorise
- specialize **ينخصص** specialise
- normalize **يصبح طبيعياً** normalise
- paralyze **يشل** paralyse
- practice (V) **يمارس** practise (V)
- practice (N) **ممارسة** practice (N)
- Program **برنامج** programme
- Program **برنامج** program
- center **مركز** centre
- theater **مسرح** theatre
- Liter **لتر** litre
- Archeology **علم الآثار** Archaeology
- homeopathy **الطب البديل** homoeopathy

الفروقات بالكلمات

AE

المعنى باللغة العربية

BE

- pants **بنطال** trousers
- Drugstore **صيدلية** chemist
- school principal **مدير مدرسة** head teacher
- Break **إسراحة** recess
- Vacation **إجازة** holiday
- Trash / garbage **قمامة** rubbish
- Sidewalk **رصيف** pavement
- Fall **خريف** Autumn

AE

المعنى باللغة العربية

BE

- gosh **يا إلهي** goodness
- gas **بنزول** petrol
- Apartment **شقة** flat
- candy / cookie **بسكويت** biscuit
- candy **حلو** sweet
- Conservatory **معهد موسيقى** conservatoire
- trunk **غطاء صندوق السيارة** boot
- Elevator **مصعد** lift

الفروقات بالقواعد

1) AE BE

Take - look - shower - Break - rest	Have - look - shower - Break - rest
--	--

- a. * We will have a rest five hours.
↳
- b. * I will have a shower.
↳

2) AE BE

V2	Have Has	+ V.3
----	-------------	-------

- a. * I played many games.
↳
- b. * We have seen the textile.
↳

3) AE BE

Didn't + V1	Haven't Hasen't	+ V.3
-------------	--------------------	-------

- a. * I haven't done my homework.
↳
- b. * Arafat hasn't made any mistake.
↳

4) AE BE

Did + S + V1 ?	Have Has	+ S + V.3 ?
----------------	-------------	-------------

- a. * Have you made any thing?
↳
- a. * Did you fix that car?
↳

5) AE BE

Have got	↔	Have
Has got	↔	Has

- a. * Arafat has got a nice car.
↳
- a. * I have brown eyes.
↳

6) AE BE

Gotten	↔	Got
--------	---	-----

- a. * I had gotten that box.
↳

امثلة على جميع المسائل

1. * Did you see that harbor?
↳
2. * I just had my break.
↳
3. * I would like to have a shower in my flat.
↳
4. * Have you seen lift in this archaeological building?
↳
5. * I will take some candy during the vacation.
↳
6. * I have a recess to the city centre.
↳
7. * Goodness, you have got that.
↳

هاتان الجملتان نحفظ تحويلهما غيبا

Have you even been to France?
↳ Did you go to France yet?

To have a break?
↳ For a recess?

Correct the verbs تصحيح الأفعال

(6 points)

- 1 **Will have + V.3** → **By + مستقبل** | **By the time + V1** | **For + مستقبل**
 future perfect مستقبل تام | By tomorrow | by the time I go | For a year
- 2 **Will be + V1-ing** → **At + ساعة + مستقبل** | **This time + مستقبل** | **between + مستقبل** | **in + وقت + رقم + time**
 future continuous مستقبل مستمر | at 4:00 tomorrow | This time next week | Between tomorrow and next Friday | in two hour's time
- 3 **Will + V1** → **tomorrow - next - soon - in the future** | **probable - perhaps - maybe - hope - think**
 future simple مستقبل بسيط
- 4 **(am-is-are) going to + V1** → **tomorrow - next - soon - in the future** | **arrange - decide - prepare - plan - intend**
 مستقبل مع تخطيط

أمثلة متنوعة

- Adeeb _____ a course in four week's time. (*attend*)
- I think I _____ school friends in the future. (*miss*)
- By the time we get the station, train _____ (*go*)
- This time next year, the students _____ for exams. (*make*)

- 5 **V2 أو didn't + V1** → **yesterday - last - ago - thus - that time - in ancient - حرف جر + زمن ماضي**
 simple past ماضي بسيط
- 6 **Was- were + V1-ing** → **was were + V-ing , V.2** | **At + ساعة + ماضي** | **This time + ماضي**
 past continuous ماضي مستمر | while - as when | at 3:00 last week | This time yesterday
- 7 **had + V.3** → **had + V.3 , V.2** | **by + زمن ماضي**
 past perfect ماضي تام | After - because before - by the time - as soon as | by 2011
- 8 **had been + V1-ing** → **(While - after - before - by the time) + (be + V)** | **all + زمن ماضي**
 past perfect contiguous ماضي تام مستمر

أمثلة متنوعة

- While I _____ a movie, I saw Ali. (*watch*)
- Because Arafat looked tired, he _____ hard for an hour. (*be - work*)
- By the time, the bus arrived, we _____ for an hour. (*wait*)
- Arafat _____ the story ten hours ago. (*nor - read*)
- Arafat felt nervous because he _____ never _____ in the Dead sea. (*swim*)
- After Tala _____ letters, she slept. (*be - write*)

أمثلة متنوعة على جميع القواعد من 1 - 8

- By 2020, I _____ from university. (*graduate*)
- What will _____ you _____ at 4:00 tomorrow. (*be - do*)
- After Muna _____ her room, I arrived. (*clean*)
- It _____ probably _____ heavily. (*rain*)
- Muna passed the exam because she _____ hard for it. (*study*)
- While Arafat _____ a party, I saw him. (*make*)
- By the time, I arrived, I _____ a movie. (*watch*)
- This time tomorrow, you _____ your school friends. (*miss*)
- It is probable that this market _____ in the future. (*expand*)
- By 2010, scientists _____ tablet computer (*not - produce*)
- By the end of 2010, companies _____ more smartphone. (*be-sell*)
- People _____ types of computers before they invented tablets. (*invent*)
- I _____ all last two hours. (*be - run*)
- In just few hours, he _____ the plane. (*be - board*)
- By the end of this year, we _____ for ten years. (*live*)
- Arafat _____ in the house ten days ago. (*not - be*)

9 **have has + V.3** هذه الكلمات قبلها (have – has) وبعدها (V.3) ever – never – already – just – lately – recently – finally | هذه الكلمات تكون موجودة بأي مكان بالجملة up to now – up to present – So – several – yet – since – for – at last

present perfect تام مضارع

10 **am Is + V.1-ing are** إذا بدأت الجملة بـ now – still – this – these – today - tonight | at the moment – at the time being. – at present | V1! / Don't + V1!

present continuous مستمر مضارع

11 **have has been + V1 – ing** since for + still now | all + وقت and all day | (be-V)

present perfect continuous تام مستمر مضارع

12 **V1 – s / V1 – es / V1 – ies** / **don't + V1 / doesn't + V1** → هذه الكلمات قبلها الفاعل وبعدها V1 always usually sometimes often never hardly every + وقت once + وقت on + يوم Fact حقيقة habit عادة Schedule مواعيد
 every + وقت + ly twice + وقت
 وقت + times a رقم

simple present مضارع بسيط

أمثلة متنوعة

- Lana always _____ in English class. (*laugh*)
- I _____ recently _____ a new car. (*buy*)
- I am exhausted, I have _____ all day. (*be – work*)
- Now a days, we _____ a new plan. (*make*)
- Arafat _____ his project yet. (*not – prepare*)

القواعد التالية قد تأتي بسؤال Correct the verbs

1 used to / didn't use to → الحل → V1	7 am / is / are used to → الحل → V1-ing
2 said / told / asked → الحل → V2	8 necessary → الحل → must + V1
3 not necessary → الحل → doesn't have to + V1 / don't have to + V1	9 advice → الحل → should + V1
4 not allowed → الحل → mustn't + V1	10 likely / probably / possibly → الحل → might + V1
5 stop → الحل → V1 - ing	11 hope-want-plan-decide / afford - intend → الحل → to + V1
6 have / has / had + كلمة → الحل → V3	12 If had + V.3 , would have + V.3 V2 / were / didn't + V1 , would + V1 V1-s / (am, is, are) / (don't, doesn't) , will + V1

أمثلة متنوعة على القواعد

- Lana used _____ late in the past. (*come*)
- Arafat is _____ to the radio. (*use – listen*)
- If you invited me, I _____ you. (*see*)
- It is necessary that you _____ well. (*study*)
- We stop _____ fat. (*eat*)
- I will have my computer _____ (*fix*)
- I plan _____ many places. (*visit*)
- If it _____ here, I will leave. (*not-rain*)

them-they-it-its ← الضمير الذي يعود عليها بالجملة الثانية ← الربط باستخدام where - when (c)

* yesterday was very hot. I saw many friends in it. (when)

* I still remember these place. Sara lived her child hood in them. (when)

my-his-her-our-there- your ← الضمير الذي يعود عليها بالجملة الثانية ← الربط باستخدام whose (d)

* Arafat has a nice car. His friend took it. (whose)

* The girl left late. Her father punished her. (whose)

What الربط باستخدام (e)

الجملة → البداية to + V1 الزمن

الحل → What الباقي الزمن (is - was) البداية to do

البداية باقي الجملة الزمن
* I would like to swim in the Dead Sea next week.
What _____

* Arafat wanted to leave the school early to see Sara yesterday.
What _____

10) it → is that بقية الجملة
 → was (الأول) الاسم المحدد who

* I stopped working at 11:00 pm.
It was _____

* Jabir invented ink last century.
It was _____

* He has written any books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written any books it _____

Passive voice

المبني للمجهول "الكلمة المتكررة"

1- modals have + V.3

↳ modals have been + V.3

* We must have supported the boys.

The boys _____

2- modals be V1-ing

↳ modals be being + V.3

* Arafat can be writing many stories

Many stories _____

3- modals + V1

↳ modals + be + V.3

* I can't finish the game soon.

The game _____

4- have – has / had V.3

↳ have – has / had been V.3

* Arafat has taken many books..

Many books _____

5- am – is – are / was – were V1-ing

↳ am – is – are / was – were being V.3

* Arafat is explaining a new lesson.

A new lesson _____

6- do – does / did V1

↳ am – is – are / was – were + V.3

* I didn't make any noise.

Any noise _____

* Does Arafat clean his room?

_____ his room _____?

6- V1- V1-s / V2

↳ am – is – are / was – were V.3

* Lama takes three dinars daily.

Three dinars _____

* I fixed my computer.

My computer _____

Reported Speech الكلام المنقول

asked – told – said (س كيف نميزه؟) (٢)
" " "

- 1) - I → he - she 2) - we → they
- my → his - her - our → their
- me → him - her - us → them
- myself → himself - herself - ourselves → themselves

* "I will go to my favourite place".

Sara said that

* we blamed us about that.

Sara said that

- 3) - you → مخاطب he - she - they - we - I
- your → مخاطب his - her - their - our - my
- you → مخاطب him - her - them - us - me

* you can do these things, Ali.

Lana said that

* your friend is very happy.

Omar told Rasha that

* I saw you yesterday.

Arafat told Sara that

- 4) - V1 → V2 - am - is → was
- do - does → did - are → were
- have - has → had - can → could
- will → would - shall → should
- may → might - must → had to
- V2 → had V.3 - played → had played
- am - is → was } → Had been
- are → were }
- Didn't + V1 → Hadn't + V.3
- had + V.3 → كما هي
- had → Had had

* I don't love my flat.

Lana said that

* We can make our party good.

Girls said that

* You must leave early with me.

Lana told Arafat

* I had bad times.

Sara said

- 5) - this → that - ago → before
- these → those - at the moment → at that moment
- today → that day - tomorrow → the day after
- tonight → that night - yesterday → the day before
- now → then - next month → the month after
- here → there - since month → the month before last

1. This year, I will see my best friend here.

Arafat said that

2. Bromass is an energy and it must be very important next years.

The scholars said that

3. My children are spending their time in playing This game so I may tell them to stop it because It has bad effects.

Arafat said that

4. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.

He said

5. If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

He said

6. On social media, you should only connect to peole you know well.

He said

7. Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety

He said

8. Arafat is studying Arabic now.

Laila asked

9. You have told us these stories before.

Boys asked Sara

10. "You will make the party next week?"

Arafat asked Lama

11. Muna doesn't study well daily?

I asked

12. You are going tomorrow?

Laila asked Muna

13. Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it to night. I think I am going to need some help.

Farida said

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

Arafat said

الموتيات Phonetic

International phonetic Alphabet (IPA) وتسمى

• على الطالب معرفة كتابة الكلمات الآتية:

1. angry → /æŋgrɪ/ 2. Calm → /kɑ:m/ 3. School → /sku:l/
4. exercise → /eksəsaɪz/ 5. Technology → /teknolədʒɪ/ 6. Importance → /ɪm'pɔ:təns/
7. audience → /'ɔ:diəns/ 8. Carrying → /kəriɪŋ/ 9. Healthy → /heθi/

• على الطالب حفظ المقاطع والأحرف التالية:

- th ت → θ - sh ش → ʃ - y ي → j
- th ذ → ð - sh ش → ʃ - j جيمه → dʒ

• على الطالب معرفة كتابة الأحرف العلة التالية:

- I → fit – give – middle - i: → been – dream – medium
- æ → And – back – ran - a: → bath – car – half
- e → best – egg – deaf - ɜ: → birthday – world – girl

Q) Write the following words in IPA.

1. carrying / / 2. Technology / /

Q) What do the following words phonetic transcription mean?

1. /kɑ:m / 2. /sku:l /

Articles الأدوات

A - An - the - x

لا نستخدم أي أداة (x) بالحالات التالية:

● تاريخ 2010 x	● أشهر July x	● الأيام Monday x
● بلد Palestine x	● مدينة Amman x	● اللغة Arabic x
● الشوارع oxford street x	● القارات Europe x	● جبل منفرد Everest x
● جزيرة منفردة cyprus x	● اسم جمع عاج lions x	● بحيرة Geneva lake x
● الألعاب الرياضية tennis x	● وسائل النقل plane x	● وجبات طعام lunch x
● الإلقاب Dr x	● الفصول winter x	● الأوقات down x
	● أسماء الأشخاص Arafat x	● اسم غير معدود عاج chocolate x

نستخدم الأدوات (an / a) بالحالات التالية:

● لهما شروط أساسية مثل : ← (١) اسم مفرد (٢) معدود (٣) عاج (٤) له يذكر سابقاً

مثال: • a book • a water

الفرق بين a و an

a ← مفرد ← معدود ← عاج ← له يذكر سابقاً ← يبدأ بساكن (ليس علة)

an ← مفرد ← معدود ← عاج ← له يذكر سابقاً ← يبدأ بعلة a-e-o-i-u

ملاحظة حرف u :

إذا كان بداية الجملة ويلفظ (j) يعتبر علة an umbrella .

إذا كان بداية الجملة ويلفظ (يو) يعتبر ساكن a unit .

استخدام an / a :

● اسم يذكر لأول مرة a nice picture / a car ● الوظائف an engineer / a doctor

● النحدث عن اسم مفرد I ate an apple ● مع النركبية (الوقت + a times رقم) Ten times a week

● نسنعمل a مع أسماء الجموع مثل:

● مجموعة group / نشكيلة variety / حزمة bunch / قطع herd / حزمة bundle / مجموعة pack / سلسلة Series

اسم of اسم الجموع a مثال : I saw a herd of cows

ما هي حالات استخدام the:

(١) التحدث عن اسم معروف للمتكلم أو المستمع ويكون الاسم معروف بالحالات التالية:

١. اسم + wh ← **the** the man who
٢. حرف جر + اسم ← **the** the apples under
٣. ضمير + اسم ← **the** the girl I
٤. اسم إنذكر مرة أخرى ← **The** I have a box. The box is red

(٢) اسم فريد من نوعه ← **the** the sun / the earth / the only اسم

(٣) بحار (seas) ← **the** the Mediterranean

(٤) أنهار (rivers) ← **the** the Nile

(٥) مجموعة جزر (group of Islands) ← **the** the Balearic Islands

(٦) السلاسل الجبلية (mountain ranges) ← **the** the Rocky mountains

(٧) الدول التي نذكرها • **kingdom** مملكة ← **the** the Hashemite kingdom

• **states** ولايات ← **the** the United States of America

• **Republic** جمهورية ← **the** the Republic of Iraq

• **emirates** إمارات ← **the** the Arab Emirates

(٨) صيغة التفضيل:

١. اسم + صفة طويلة + **the most** ← **the** the most interesting movie

٢. اسم + صفة قصيرة + **est** ← **the** the shortest story

(٩) **the best** الأفضل / **the worst** الأسوأ

(١٠) مع التراكيب الزمنية **in the morning** / **in the evening** / **in the afternoon**

(١١) مع الجهات **south** جنوب / **north** شمال / **east** شرق / **west** غرب بشرط أن تتبع بـ **of**
the north of Palestine.

(١٢) مع الأدوات الموسيقية **the piano** / **the guitar** / **the oud** (العزف play)

(١٣) مع **the mosque** المسجد / **the cinema** السينما / **the theater** المسرح

(١٤) **the radio** لكن watch x television

(١٥) التكلم عن مجموعة الناس (صفة the) **the young are** / **the rich**

(١٦) أجزاء البيت **the kitchen** / **the bathroom** / **the garden** / **the living room** / **the dining room**

S.B P:35 EX6) Complete the text with a, an, the or – (zero article).

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

Answers:

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. the | 2. the | 3. --- | 4. --- | 5. the |
| 6. an | 7. --- | 8. --- | 9. --- | 10. --- |
| 11. the | 12. --- | 13. the | 14. a | |

A.B P:24 EX4) Complete the sentences with a ,an ,the .

1. _____ Amman is _____ capital of Jordan.
2. It is one of _____ oldest cities in _____ world.
3. _____ Petra is in _____ south of Jordan. It is _____ important archaeological site.
4. It was _____ important city until _____ huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. _____ Aqaba is next to _____ Red Sea; _____ people often go there for their holidays.
6. I'm very interested in _____ history, in particular _____ history of _____ Jordan.

Answers:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. --- , the , --- | 2. the , the | 3. --- , the , an |
| 4. an , a | 5. --- , the , --- | 6. --- , the , --- |

A.B P:25 EX5) Read and correct the dialogues. Add a, an or the where necessary.

1. A: I'm reading really good book.
B: Oh, what's title?
2. A: Do you ever go to art galleries?
B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.
3. A: Where are Pontic Mountains?
B: They're in Turkey.
4. A: is there art museum in Amman?
B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.
5. A: Do you like music?
B: Yes, I do/. I play piano, actually.

Answers:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A: a really B: what's the title? | 2. B: a big | 3. A: the Pontic |
| 4. A: an art B: the national | 5. B: the piano | |

Derivation الإشتاقات

على الطالب معرفة وحفظ اشتقاق الكلمات التالية

nine	→	ninth	1
medicine	→	medical	
influence	→	influential	
archeology	→	archeological	
inherit	→	inheritance	2
invent	→	invention	
discover	→	discovery	
collect	→	collection	
install	→	installation	
prescribe	→	prescription	
infect	→	infection	
diagnose	→	diagnosis	
believe	→	belief	
conclude	→	conclusion	
weave	→	waving	
surgery	→	surgeon	3
calculate	→	calculation	4
rely	→	reliable	
allergy	→	allergic	
append	→	appendage	
cancer	→	cancerous	
complement	→	complementary	
expand	→	expansion	
focus	→	focused	
remedy	→	remedial	
obese	→	obesity	
optimistic	→	optimism / optimist	
option	→	optional	
pediatrics	→	paediatrics / paediatrician	
prosthetic	→	prosthetics	
publicise	→	publicity	
repute	→	reputation	
scepticism	→	sceptical / sceptic	5
sponsor	→	responsored	
viable	→	viability	
algebra	→	algebraic	
ceramic	→	ceramics	
compose	→	composition	
demonstrate	→	demonstration	
desalinate	→	desalination	
furnish	→	furnishings	
blow	→	blowing	
hang	→	hanging	
irrigate	→	irrigation	
qualify	→	qualification	
art	→	artist	
restore	→	restoration	
mathematical	→	mathematics / mathematician	

V	N	Adj	
-----	tradition	traditional	6
-----	origin	original	
educate	education	educational	
translate	translation	translated	
appreciate	appreciation	appreciated	
intend	intention	intended	
succeed	success	successful	
produce	production	productive	
attract	attraction	attractive	
create	creation	creative / created	
operate	operation	operational	
expect	expectancy	expectant	
-----	convention	conventional	7
-----	mortality	mortal	
-----	geometry	geometric	
-----	artifice	artificial	
criticise	criticism	critical	
practise	practitioner	practical	
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	
philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	
revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	
vary	variation	variable	
revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	
immunise	immunisation	immune	



أهم قواعد الاشتقاقات

Adv مقطع الظرف → ly | V مقطع الفعل → ise – ize – ide – ify – ate – en

Adj مقطع الصفة → ed – ing – ic – ish – ive – ible – able – ar – ary – al – ent – ant – ful – less – ous

N مقطع الاسم → ion – er – or – ure – ance – ence – dom – ship – hood – ment – th – ity – ist – age – ism

Adv أماكن الظرف → 1. ly , أو _____ , • , we chose the players. (productive)

2. ly adj • I am interested. (successful)

3. S ly V1 | V2 • Arafat starts the lesson (practical)

V أماكن الفعل → 1. to v • you have to your work. (reliable)

2. ly V₁ لكن V ✓1 • I don't my friend. (critic)

3. make-let-help كلمة • I help Arafat things. (production)

Adj أماكن الصفة → 1. N adj • We found place. (tradition)

2. very – too – so Adj • Girls were very (attract)

3. ly adj • Arafat was highly (creatively)

4. N be adj • Sara is in treatment. (education)

5. as adj as أو more-less adj than • Arafat is more than Sara. (philosopher)

6. the least – most Adj • You are the most one. (attract)

N أماكن الاسم → 1. N of N • The of answers. (intend)

2. N 's N • Arafat was highly (operate)

3. Adj N • Arafat is facing areal (translate)

4. حرف جر N • I am Interested in (irrigate)

5. my-his-her-your-our-their-its N • There are ten (collect)

6. رقم N • We must get rid of any (believe)

7. each-every-some-all-little-many-any N • My is very obvious. (sceptic)

8. an-a-the N • There is a in the class. (create)

9. this – these – that – those N • This is very good. (produce)

أمثلة الكتاب المدرسي على موضوع الاشتقاقات

1. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil. (produce)

2. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks. (medicine)

3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the _____ century. (nine)

4. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather. (inherit)

5. Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century. (origin)

6. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever? (invent)

7. Al-Kindi made an important mathematical _____. (discover)

8. Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

9. People who had survived a serious _____ were interviewed. (diagnose)

10. The _____ of the study was to find solutions. (intend)

11. Amazing _____ advances are constantly taking place. (medicine)

12. Experts appreciated the scientific _____ which Adeeb revealed. (discover)

13. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a _____. (prescribe)

14. Our immune system can fight _____ on its own. (infect)

15. They had used different treatments, such as _____, radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. (surgeon)

16. I have a great _____ that you will pass the exam. (believe)

17. What I did would be _____ if you helped me. (succeed)

18. This survey has a limited _____, but it shows positive attitude. (conclude)

19. By this, local people are brining back an ancient _____. (traditional)

20. This has proved to be _____ beneficial to the community. (extreme)

21. An _____ was set up a few years ago. (organise)

22. The project had originally been _____ for older women. (intend)

23. The center offers _____ courses to students who need help. (train)

Adj N V Adv Adj N

ملاحظة

اسم صفة ظرف فعل اسم صفة

أهم المفردات المطلوبة بالمستوى الثالث

Phrasal Verbs الأفعال الضرفية

1. **Rely on:** have trust or confidence in something. يعتمد على
2. **Cope with:** deal successfully with / handle a situation. يتعامل مع
3. **Focus on:** direct attention or effort at something. يركز على
4. **bounce back:** start to be successful again after difficult time. يسترد الثقة
5. **Raise a question:** bring up a problem – cast doubt on something. يسأل – يستفسر

Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

1. **green light:** give permission. يعطي إذن
2. **Feel a bit blue:** feel sad يحزن
3. **See red :** be angry يغضب
4. **White elephant:** useless possession / Something that has cost a lot money but has no useful purpose. ملكية غير مفيدة
5. **Out of the blue:** unexpectedly – apparently from nowhere. غير متوقع
6. **Red handed:** act of doing something wrong. متلبس بالجرم المشهود

Collocations معرفة معاني المتلازمات

Catch attention ينتبه
Get an idea. يحصل على فكرة
Take an interest يأخذ اهتمام
Spend time يقضي وقت
Attend a course يحضر دورة

Signs of illness أعراض
Urban planning التخطيط للمدن
Negative effect تأثير سلبي
Biological waste مخلفات حيوية
Carbon foot print بصمة كربون
Economic growth نمو اقتصادي

Synonyms مترادفات

Limb : appendage طرف

Artificial : prosthetic صناعي

Sponsor : fund يدعم

Apparatus : equipment جهاز

المقارنة ما بين هذه الكلمات في الوحدة الأولى

1. To share ideas نتشارك بالأفكار

To give your ideas to another person or to a group

2. to create to a website انشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت

To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.

3. to research information البحث عن معلومات

To use a variety of resources to find the information you need

4. to monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث

You know what is having and you are following the developments.

5. to give a talk to people إلقاء محاضرة للناس

You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it. (formal)

6. to show photos عرض الصور

You show people photos that you have in person.

نقارن بالأفكار compare ideas

where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

المساهمة في موقع على الانترنت contribute to a website

offer your writing and work to the website

تقديم معلومات present information

to give the results of your research in a presentation

معرفة ما يحدث find out what is happening

you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.

يتحدث للناس talk to people

an informal discussion (in formal)

ارسال الصور send photos

you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

Proof

ضد

against

عرفات حسين القرعة

0797788645

I remember, I remember, أنا أتذكر أنا أتذكر
 ولدته فيه أنا الذي المنزل
 The house where I was born, المنزل الذي ولدته فيه
 النافذة الصغيرة
 The little window where the sun نخلس النظر
 Came peeping in at morn; Personification
 لي نائي لحظة قريباً
 He never came a wink too soon, لي
 Nor brought too long a day, ولم نشرق طويلاً
 But now, I often wish the night لكن الآن أنا دائماً أتمنى أن الليل
 Had borne my breath away! يأخذ نفسي بعيداً Personification

I remember, I remember, أنا أتذكر أنا أتذكر
 The roses, red and white, الورود الحمراء والبيضاء
 The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, البنفسجية وورود كؤوس الزنبق
 Those flowers made of light! هذه الأزهار النورانية Metaphor
 The lilacs where the robin built, وزهرات اليلك حيث طائر الحناء بنى عشه
 And where my brother set حيث زرع أخي شجرة
 The laburnum on his birthday, يوم عيد ميلاده
 The tree is living yet! الشجرة ما زالت كما هي حتى الآن

I remember, I remember, أنا أتذكر أنا أتذكر
 Where I was used to **swing**, حيث كنت معناداً أن أتأرجح
 And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh** simile
 To **swallows** on the wing; مراعياً أجنحة طيور السنونو onomatopoeia
 My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then, وروحي طارت بأجنحة Personification
 That is so **heavy** now, لكنها الآن ثقيلة
 And summer pools could hardly cool وبرك الصيف قلما ما تبرد Personification
 The **fever** on my brow! الحمى التي تمرني أجماني

I remember, I remember, أنا أتذكر أنا أتذكر
 The fir trees dark and high; شجر النوب داكنة عالية
 I used to think their slender tops كنت أظن قممها نحيلة
 Were close against the sky: قريبة معانقة السماء
 It was a childish ignorance, كانت تلك لحظات جهل الطفولة
 But now 'tis little joy لكنها الآن فرحة بسيطة
 To know I'm farther off from heav'n أعرفت أنني بعيداً بعيداً عن السماء
 Than when I was a boy. أكثر مما كنت طفلاً

Q1) rhetorical device of - Rhetorical device of
 البلاغية الازدادة
 sun spirit pool breath
 الشخصيف personification
 rush swing fresh
 المحاكاة الصوتية Onomatopoeia

Q2) farther from heaven → جهل الطفولة فقه
 lost childish ignorance

Q3) sun peeping in → بشرق ببطء
 slowly got brighter

Q4) how wings and feathers help to meaning of swallow?
 كيف أن الأجنحة والريش نساءه لمعرفة معنى طائر السنونو
 - wings and feathers are things birds have

Q5) contrast memories: ذكريات مناقضة
 past الماضي
 Present حالياً
 - happy سعيد
 - enjoy يستمتع
 - not ill ليس مريض
 - optimism متفائل
 - youthful شاب
 - not hoppy غير سعيد
 - not enjoy لا يستمتع
 - ill مريض
 - lost optimism غير متفائل
 - not youthful ليس شاب

Q6) children ignorance → المالم حجج
 size of the world

Q7) Poet amazed or admired with nature
 الشاعر مندهش بالطيبة مفرج
 1) roses white
 2) birds robin
 3) trees laburnum
 roses swallows
 violets fir
 lily-cups

title → All the World's a Stage كل العالم هو مسرح

Poet → William Shakespeare

Boyhood stage

مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة

All the world's a stage, كل العالم هو مسرح
And all the men and women merely players; وكل الرجال والنساء فقط ممثلون metaphor
They have their exits and their entrances, لهج مدخلهم ومخارجهم metaphor
And one man in his time plays many parts, والرجل بزمنه يقوم بعدة ادوار
... At first, the infant, في البداية كهولود صغير

Childhood stage

مرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. مبرضته onomatopoeia
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel ثم يصبح ابن المدرسة الحامل لحقيبه
And shining morning face, creeping like snail ووجهه البريء اللامع يزحف كالقوقعة simile
Unwillingly to school ... بلا رغبة إلى المدرسة

Early adulthood stage

مرحلة الرجولة المبكرة

Then a soldier, ثم يصبح جندياً
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard مليء بوعود غريبة ملتحياً بلحية كالنمر
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, غيور على الشرف مفاجئ وسريع في القتال
Seeking the bubble reputation باحثاً على سمعة وهمجية metaphor
Even in the cannon's mouth. حتى لو كانت من فم المدفع

Middle age stage

مرحلة وسط العمر

And then the justice, ثم يصبح حكيماً ببطن كبير
In fair round belly with good capon lined, مليء بكثير من اللحوم
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, وبعينين نملثهما المساواة وبلحية رسمية
Full of wise saws and modern instances; مليئاً بالحكمة والأمثال الحكيمة
And so he **plays his part**. وهكذا يقوم بدوره

Old age stage

مرحلة نهاية العمر

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons, كرجل عجوز بحدائه الداخلي
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; والنظارات على أنفه وحقيبة على جانبه
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide لحفظ ماله والعالم أوسع وأوسع
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, من ساقه المنكمشة وصوته الرجولي الكبير
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes يعود مرة أخرى عالياً onomatopoeia
And whistles in his sound. كصوت طفل صغير onomatopoeia

Last seen of all

المشهد الأخير للجميع

Last scene of all, المشهد الأخير للجميع
That ends this strange eventful history, الذي ينهي ذلك التاريخ المليء بالأحداث
Is second childishness and mere oblivion, هي طفولة ثانية ومجرد نسيان
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. بلا أسنان. بلا عيون. بلا لسان. وبلا. وأي شيء

Q1) الجندي سلاح المدفع
- weapon soldier → cannon

Q2) بدون بدون
- sans → without

Q3) الرجل العجوز يرتدي
- old man → wearing → - slipper - pantaloons
- spectacles - bag

Q4) نهاية الحياة نهاية المسرحية المشهد الأخير
- last scene (end of play) → end of life

Q5) مرحلة آخر أول الشخص يصف
- describe person in first and last stage → young children

Q6) تاريخ أحداث غريبة
- strange eventful history → life with lots of things happen in it.

Q7) - School boy go to school → creeping

Q6) The Stages المراحل

- baby hood (infant) الطفولة	<u>mewling - puking</u>
- school boy (children) طفل المدرسة	<u>whining-creeping-shining. innocent - calm</u>
- soldier (adulthood) الجندي	<u>bearded like pard, quick. strong</u>
- justice (middle aged) الحكمة	<u>formal bearded-wise- severe eating a lot,</u>
- old age (second baby hood) العمر المتأخر	<u>lean-shrunk-slipper - pantaloons- childish</u>

Q7) - Middle age is the most positive
Person is a judge and full of wise saying and well fed good manner and appearance

الرجل العجوز والبحر The Old Man and the Sea

By Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more **productive** partner.

سانتياغو صياد عجوز من كوبا. لكنه منذ (٨٤) يوماً لم يصطد أي سمكة. صديقه صياد شاب اسمه مانولين. يساعده باحضار قاربه الفارغ كل يوم. مانولين شريك لسانتياغو في الصيد منذ سنين. سانتياغو علمه كل شيء حول الصيد منذ كان مانولين ولدًا صغيراً عمره (٥ سنوات) (الآن والد الشاب مانولين) يريدان منه أن يصطاد الأسماك مع شريك يكسب الكثير.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. 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.

في الصباح التالي يغادر سانتياغو مبكراً ويبحر بعيداً في البحر محاولاً تجريب حظّه مرة أخرى. أخيراً هو يشعر بأن الطمع على إحدى صنارته ويمتدّه بأنه أسماكٌ بسمكة كبيرة ربما سمكة نسمك المارلين. هي سمكة قوية لكنها لا تظهر على سطح الماء. بدلاً من ذلك تسبح السمكة بعيداً سادبة الرجل العجوز وقاربه.

This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

هذا يستمر حتى نفيب الشمس وأخيراً لا يستطيع سانتياغو أن يرى البر إطلاقاً

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.

وعندما يأتي الليل يربط سانتياغو خيط الصيد حول نفسه ويضع يده اليسرى على الحبل لتوقظه إذا ظهرت سمكة المارلين على السطح مرة أخرى. وسريماً يفرق العجوز بالنوم حالماً بذلك الأسود التي كان يراها عندما كان طفلاً يعيش في أفريقيا.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand.

The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.

سانتياغو يصدو بالليل عندما يشعر أن سمكة المارلين نشد الخيط من يده. سمكة المارلين تقفز من الماء وسانتياغو يجب عليه أن يمسك بالخيط بكل ما أوتي من قوة حتى ينجب سحبه إلى البحر.

When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

عندما رأى سانتياجو السمكة أخيراً، اندهش بحجمها وبعد صراع طويل وصعب تمكن سانتياجو بسحبها قريبة من القارب وقتلها.

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a **harpoon** and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly injured himself.

سانتياجو يربط جسد سمكة المارلين بقاربه ويسعد للابحار والعودة إلى البيت. وقبل أن يصل إلى البر نهاجمه عدة أسماك قرش هو يقتل إحداها بالرمح وأخرى بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب أسماك قرش أخرى وعلى سانتياجو أن يهزمها ويصدها بهراوة. فيصيب نفسه بجروح سيئة.

When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

عندما يصل إلى الميناء والجميع نائمون يصل إلى البيت ينهار على سريره من شدة التعب ويسقط بالنوم.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin **reassures** Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

في الصباح التالي يجد مونتالين المعجوز في كوخه على نلك الجراح التي أصابت الرجل المعجوز. مانولين يؤكد لسانتياجو بأن السمكة العظيمة لم تهزمه وأنهما سيصطادان معاً مرة أخرى. يقول له بأن الرجل المعجوز ما يزال يمتلك الكثير ليعلمه إياه.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long.

بعد الظهيرة بعض السائحين يشاهدون الهيكل العظمي لسمكة المارلين. ويسألون النادل ما هو. محاولاً شرح ما حدث للمارلين فيقول النادل أنها سمكة قرش. السائحون لا يفهمونه ويظنون أنه هيكل قرش لا يدركون أنها سمكة مارلين بالفعل. أكبر سمكة تم اصطيادها في القرية بطول أكثر من خمسة أمتار.

Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

في هذه الأوقات سانتياجو نائم ومرة أخرى يخلع بالأسود الذي شاهدها في إفريقيا عندما كان شاباً صغيراً.

Q1) على الطالب حفظ الكلمات التالية ومعناها باللغة الإنجليزية:

1. **Harpoon** رمح a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick?
2. **Club** هراوة a heavy object used for hitting?
3. **Drag** يسحب to pull something heavy behind you?
4. **Productive** منتج someone who is successful or who earns you money?
5. **Assume** يفترض to believe something without questioning it?
6. **Reassure** يضمن to say something positive to someone who is worried about something?
7. **Hook** صنارة a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?
8. **Surface** يطفو to come to the top of the ocean or earth?

Q2) Evidence Santiago is optimistic and determined → try his luck despite not catch fish

Q3) Evidence fish is big → drag the boat and old man

Q4) Santiago tied himself line → not lose the fish

Q5) Manolin encourage → fish together – a lot of things to learn – big fish not beat you.

Q6) tourists misunderstand waiter → they speak different language

Q7) Theme of story → strength (Santiago – lions – fish)

Q8) Mandolin's parent stop Manolin fishing with Santiago → agree because they are poor and need money

Q9) importance of dreams → remember his youth to deal easily with the problems at sea.

Q10) - Manolin → caring – kind – thoughtful – loyal

- Santiago → optimistic – determined

- fish + lions → strong

* طريقة للتعامل مع أسئلة القطعة *

1) Write / mention two of ^{اذكر} ^{اكتب} الجواب: يحتوي على أكثر من شيئين أو نقطتين

2) Write / mention these two ^{اذكر} ^{اكتب} الجواب: فقط شيئين أو نقطتين

* للإجابة على السؤال الأول والثاني يجب أن تحتوي الإجابة على: _____ and _____
or _____
but _____
as well as _____

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ * يمكن الإجابة على شكل نقاط

* يمكن الإجابة على شكل جملتين بدون تغيير أي شيء على الإجابة الموجودة في النص الأصلي

* هذه مجموعة من الكلمات تساعد في فهم جميع أسئلة القطع:

advantages	ايجابيات	types	أنواع	differences	فروقات	failures	فشل
benefits	فوائد	kinds	أنواع	variables	اختلافات	examples	أمثلة
disadvantages	سلبيات	sorts	أنواع	facilities	تسهيلات	instances	أمثلة
steps	خطوات	features	مميزات	aims	أهداف	Procedures	إجراءات
reasons	أسباب	qualities	مميزات	targets	أهداف	Factors	عوامل
causes	أسباب	characteristics	خصائص	purposes	أهداف	troubles	مشاكل
results	نتائج	aspects	مظاهر	goals	أهداف	uses	استخدامات
consequences	نتائج	rules	قوانين	solutions	حلول	importance	أهمية
effects	آثار	roles	أدوار	activities	نشاطات	advices	نصائح
ways	طرق	difficulties	صعوبات	forms	أشكال	dangers	مخاطر
methods	طرق	changes	تغييرات	achievements	إنجازات	problems	مشاكل
arrangements	ترتيبات	borders	حدود	points	نقاط	marks	علامات
ideas	أفكار	restrictions	محددات	needs	احتياجات	signs	رموز
limits	محددات	things	أشياء	orders	طلبات	invention	اختراعات
discoverers	اختراعات	options	اختيارات	successes	نجاحات	critics	انتقادات
variations	اختلافات	suggestions	اقتراحات	symbols	رموز	subjects	مواضيع
mothers		resources	مصادر	indicators	مؤشرات	prospects	احتمالات
circumstances	ظروف	conditions	ظروف	possibilities	إمكانيات	similarities	تشابهات
places	أماكن	point of views	وجهات نظر	thoughts	اعتقادات	judges	أحكام
connections	روابط	connectors	روابط	themes	أهداف	equipment	معدات
tools	أدوات	actions	أحداث	opinions	آراء	some	بعض
certain	محدد	specific	محدد	faces	أوجه	encounter	يواجه
meet	يواجه	solve	يحل	requirements	متطلبات	function	وظيفة

3) - Quote the sentence that shows "عبرة" _____

- Write down the sentence that indicates "عبرة" _____

* يطلب منا السؤال أن نقتبس الجملة المحددة بعد الكلمات states / means / explains / indicates / shows يعرض / يشير / يوضح / يعني / يبين

* يكون حل هذا السؤال بأن تكتب جملة من النص تحمل نفس المعنى للجملة التي بالسؤال من النقطة إلى النقطة.

* نحدد الجملة المطلوبة بعد الكلمات التالية الموجودة بالسؤال states / means / explains / indicates / shows

Quote the sentence that indicates "Internet is very important" هذه هي الجملة التي نبحت عنها بالنص أو عن معناها

4) What does the underlined word - pronoun - phrase refer to? يطلب من السؤال معرفة الكلمة التي تحتها خط لمن تعود

he - his - him	→	مفرد عاقل مذكر Arafat	she - her - hers	→	مفرد عاقل مؤنث Muna
it - its	→	مفرد غير عاقل car - school	they - them - their	→	جمع (عاقل - غير عاقل) boys - trees
this - that	→	تعود إلى جملة أو شبه جملة	who - where - which	→	على الأغلب تعود على الكلمة التي قبلها ولكن ليس دائما

5) What does the underlined word phrase idiom phrasal verb mean? يطلب السؤال معرفة معنى الكلمة E - E وهي تعتمد على حفظ الكلمات

التفكير الناقد Critical Thinking

1) وجهة نظر

2) اقترح ٣

3) إلى أي درجة توافق

صيغة السؤال

وجهة نظر point of view

- Internet is very important in our daily life. *Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.*

طريقة الحل:

- In my point of view, I think that "عبرة" and that is true because جملة من عندك فكرتها من النص. Also, I can say that جملة من عندك

اقترح ٣ suggest three

صيغة السؤال

- Mobiles play an essential role on people's life. *Suggest three advantages of mobiles in students' class.*

طريقة الحل:

The three (three) كلام بعد are that من عندك , من عندك and من عندك