



+ ANSWERS

ENGLISH

المراجعة النهائية



المستوى 3

شامل لقواعد الكتاب ... شرح للقطع المقترحة ... امتحانات وزارية + مقترحة ..

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Saed Dhaimesh

تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الأول

مقترح

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

He still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass. Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.

A. Question Number one (20 points)

- Adnan says that a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be for two reasons. Write down these two reasons. (4 points)
- Find a word that means "clear enough to see through" (2 points)
- Quote the sentence which shows that Adnan still follows the traditional ways for glassblowing. (2 points)
- What is copper used for in the production of glass? (2 points)
- Why does the underlined word "it" refer to? (2 points)
- Is it good to wait for luck or must you make your own success. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)
- Glassblowing is one of the traditional crafts locally that is threatened by getting abandoned. Suggest two ways that could maintain this craft. (3 Points)

أسئلة الوزارة المتكررة

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 أو من الفاصلة إلى النقطة أو أحيانا 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 أو العكس.

Mention / write down....

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

هنالك العديد من أذكرها أو اذكر اثنتين من / عدد

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

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة.

كلمات متكررة في أسئلة 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 Why? لماذا Who/? من When? متى Where? أين Whose? لمن Which? أي	How? كيف How Tall? كم طول How Far? كم تبعد How Much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية How Many? (Countable) كم العدد How High? كم ارتفاع How Long? كم طول (غير عاقل) How Long? (الفترة الزمنية) كم طول (الفترة الزمنية) How Often? كم مرة How Old? كم العمر	qualities/ features صفات view/opinion رأي benefits/advantages/pluses/ good things/aims/goals فوائد	

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.

قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think because and

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

A. Question Number one (20 points)

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. Find a 'synonym' in the text.
3. What does the underlined colour idiom mean?
4. Quote the sentence which tells that being positive is healthier.
5. Find a linking word that indicates opposition?

B. Critical Thinking!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

مقترح

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

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

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

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

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

Text A

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

Text B

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

Question Number one (15 points)

1. The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do? (3 points)
2. What does 'KHCC' stand for? (2 points)
3. Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located? (4 points)
4. Why does the hospital need to expand? (4 points)
5. Find a word in the text that means 'a form of energy to treat disease, especially cancer'? (2 points)
1. "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly". How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.
2. The writer states that some diseases growth in the body, often causing death. Think of this statement; suggest three ways to help patients stopping the disease at their early age.

LITERATURE SPOT (3 POINTS)

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

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

a. What does the underlined word mean?

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

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

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

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

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

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school....

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

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

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

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

2- Find a word that means 'a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line'.

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

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

تطبيق على السؤال الوزاري الثاني

Question Number Two: (15 points)

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

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

1. They used to have to consult a privatewho was likely not to have a medical degree. (**practise**)
2. Caroline has the coffee. (**decline**)
3. Children usually enjoy, never mind if it is of any use. (**create**)
4. The combination is hard to at first. (**harmonize**)
5. Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury. (**nine**)
6. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century. (**origin**)
7. My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather. (**inherit**)
8. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds! (**collect**)
9. They can.....decorate our flat. (**attractive**)
10. Theof oil made some countries rich. (**discover**)

Amazing (11)..... **MEDICINE** advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (12)..... **DISCOVER** Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (13)....., **PRESCRIBE** but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (14)..... **INFECT** and diseases on their own, too.

15. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an manner in the TV. (**attract**)
16. Markets have different types of food which are prepared from animal products. (**artificial**)
17. The system must be linked with requirements of social and economic development for any country. (**education**)
18. Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (**repute**)
19. He is a true polymath, working in all kinds of and scientific fields. (create)
20. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (contemporise)
21. Were you by anybody when you were starting your career? (influence)
22. Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous textbook ever. (medicine)
23. The of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. (influential)
24. Look at an that has been set up in a public space. (install)
25. Heritage is the culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs. (tradition)
26. There is a good gallery for art across the street. (contemporise)
27. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century. (majority)
28. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts. (visual)
29. Art, music and literature are all part of our life. (culture)
30. What is the most useful for human beings? (inventive)
31. Those trees usually a lot of quantities of fruit every year. (production)
32. Some types of soil are more than others. (produce)
33. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in science. (medicine)
34. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (discover)

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

There is a particular Bedouin style of (36) (weave) that buyers find very (37) (attraction).

archaeology translation invention

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

تدريب

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

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

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

polymath, transparent, prosthetic, ailments, transport, arthritis

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

websites, floppy disk, programmes, whiteboard, Internet

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

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

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

irrigated , dementia , fountain pen , ailments , fine arts

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

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

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

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

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

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

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

There is a word missing in the above sentence. Rewrite the sentence, including the missing word. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

.....

The sofa **will tell** you when to get some exercise.

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

.....

Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

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

.....

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

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

.....

Mark: Leo already colored his painting.

Bruce:

How would Bruce say the above sentence in British English?

مهم جداً Correct the underlined mistakes

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

ملخص لتسهيل الحفظ - TENSES

Tense	Keywords		rule
Present Simple	often	always	S. + V(s/es/ies)مفرد....
	sometimes	hardly	
	usually	occasionally	S. + V1...جمع
	normally	repeatedly	
	regularly	generally	S. + doesn't/don't + Base...
	frequently	rarely	
	every/never	as a habit	Does/Do + S. + Base...?
	seldom	as a fact	
Present continuous	now	hurry up	S. + is/are/am + Ving
	at present	look	
	.. moment	listen	S. + is/are/am + not + Ving
	nowadays	still	
	be quite	this month	Is/Are/Am + S. + Ving..?
	be careful	these days	
Present Perfect	since	just	S. + has/ have + V3
	for	never	
	just	recently	has /have not +V3
	yet	lately	
	already	so far	Has/Have + S. + V3?
	ever	... times	
	lately	only	
Present Perfect Continuous	for...now	all + time	S. + has/have + been + Ving
	since...now	How Long?	S. + has/have + not + been + Ving
Simple Past	yesterday	then	S. + V2 +...
	in 1999	ago	
	past	last + ...	S. + didn't + Base.
	finally	ancient	
	previous	once ...	Did + S. + Base?
Past Continuous	At this time last...		S. + was/were + Ving
	Yesterday at while/as/just as when		S. + was/were not+Ving Was/Were + S. + Ving?

Past Perfect	after	As soon as	Had + V3
	before	by the time...	
	by ...	when	had not + V3
	because	then	
	until	already	Had + S. + V3?
	never	later	
Past perfect continuous	How long?	Before	S. + had + been + Ving.
	because	after	S. + had not been + Ving.
			Had + S. + been + Ving?
Will	tomorrow	I think	S. + will + Base
	Next.....	I hope	
	Maybe	Probably	S. + won't + Base
	later, soon,	Possible	
	today	Perhaps	Will + S. + Base...?
	tonight ,	I am sure	
Going to	in the future	the following,	
	plan	because	S. + Be + going to + Base
	evidence	conclude	
	proof	deduce	S. + Be not + going to + Base
	intend	arrange	
	tomorrow	Next...	Be + S + going to + Base..?
Future Continuous	tonight	today	
	This time next year		S + will + be + V-ing
	Tonight <u>at</u> 6 PM		
	Tomorrow at this time		S + will not + be + V-ing
	During July and August		
	<u>In</u> ten years' time		Will + S + be + V-ing...?
Future perfect	In an hour		
	<u>By</u> 2018 CE		S + will + have + V3
	By the time + V1 =		
	By then		S + will not + have + V3
	Future time + for مدة		
	When/before/after/so because.....+ v1		Will + S + have + V3...?

WILL / GOING TO:

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: I (watch) the news.
3. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it (rain).
6. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour (you / paint) it?
7. A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
B: Good heavens! I call the fire-brigade immediately.
8. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it (fall) down.
11. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?
B: I (have) tea, please.

Complete these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it _____
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.
He _____ **since 5 p.m.**
Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.
While _____

Causative**Sub. + (have/get) + Obj. + V3**

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room. (have)
.....
2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence. (have)
.....
3. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it (buy)
4. We didn't want to cook so we had a pizza (deliver)
5. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them (deliver)
6. I asked someone to fix my computer (had).
.....

Reported Speech

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	You → him / her / me	your → his / her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

Time and place expressions \ demonstratives			
today	that day	ago	before
yesterday	the previous day	this	that
tomorrow	the following day	that	that
last week	the week before	these	those
next week	the week after	those	those
here	there	now	then
tonight	that night	at this moment	at that moment

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

He said that _____

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

He told me that _____

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

Samir told _____

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

The teacher said _____

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

She said _____

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

The experts informed that _____

7. "Thermal power strategy is being discussed."

The government announced that _____

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

They said that _____

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

The government announced that _____

Passive

1- Once a week, Salma cleans the house.

The house _____

2- The USA and the West planted Israel in the Arabian land.

Israel _____

3- Many tourists have visited the Sphinx.

The Sphinx _____

4- Qais had repaired many cars before he received his mechanic's license.

5- Samar will finish the homework by 4:00 PM.

The homework _____

6- My father used to pay the gas bills.

7- My mother would always make the cakes.

8- The road must now. (be, not, cross)

9- The dinner was being at 7 o'clock. (cook)

10- Derek will by Mr. Black. (inform)

11- Has the light? (switch on)

12- Bicycles may be the schoolyard. (leave in)

If clauses

1. If you _____ computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)

2. If she _____ to see us, we will go to the zoo. (come)

3. The grass gets wet if it _____ (rain).

4. Would you mind if I _____ the window? (open)

5. You freeze water, it _____ a solid. (become)

6. If I _____ it, nobody would do it. (not, do)

7. If I _____ enough time, I **write** to my parents every week. (have)

8. If he _____ hard, He **will pass** the exams. (study)

9. If I **were** you, I _____ their invitation. (accept)

10. If the weather _____ nice, we will go for a walk. (be)

11. If you forget the book, I _____ you. (hit)

12. If I had more time, I _____ another language. (learn)

13. If Ali had his own computer, he _____ to use his friend's computer. (not, need)

14. I think you should send a text message. (would)

If _____

15. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If _____

Mix – Grammar

1. Perhaps Sami's phone is lost. (**might**)
Sami's phone _____
3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)
I _____
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)
You _____
5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)
You _____
6. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)
If _____
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammad had _____

السؤال الوزاري الثالث

Question Number Three (12 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets.

(6 points)

- 1- youyet? (**finish**)
- 2- Did youthe film last night? (**enjoy**)
- 3- They basketball since 2010. (**be, play**)
- 4- They will have been working all day so I (**cook**)
- 5- I the house when she called. (**clean**)
- 6- Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (**go**)
- 7- Where have you been? I for ages. (**wait**)
- 8- Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (**tell**)
- 9- Will it stillthis evening? (**snow**)
- 10- Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)
11. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not..... (**wear**) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.
12. Next month, we (**live**) in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
13. Next Monday, I (**work**) in my new job.
14. you(**do**) all your homework by eight o'clock?

15. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight (arrive) at Queen Alia International Airport.
16. you (meet) us at the library this afternoon?
17. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I..... (finish) it by then.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (18) (say) that the world only (19)..... (need) two or three computers. He (20)..... (be) wrong! Since then, there (21)..... (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (22)..... (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (23)..... (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (24)..... (wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (25)..... (attach) them to our skin!

Used to

1. School has changed since I was a student. We (use, wear) school uniform and I didn't like that very much.
2. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am

- 1-I (write) stories very quickly when I was young.
- 2-He (give) money to the poor.
- 3-Salma (go) to school early.
- 4-Salma is to going to school early.

B. Rewrite a new sentence keeping the same meaning.

(6 points)

1. Sarah prepared herself well, and then she went to the party. (after)

Sarah

2. It was January. I did the first Tawjihi exam. (that)

It was

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

The place

It was

The museum

4. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me

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

Tareq said

6. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me

7. Ibn Sina wrote *Al-Qanoon* in medicine.

It was

8. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

The truth

9. Mohammad prepared well, and then the competition started.

Before

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

If

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

Noor said that

12. Her mum is a musician. She has lost her car keys.

Her mum,

13. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the U.K.

London,

14. The children shouted in the street, they are not from our school. (**who**,....)

15. Thank you very much for your e-mail. It was very interesting. (**which**)

16. The man, his father is a professor, forgot his umbrella. (**whose**)

اختارات # مفردات مهمة VOCABULARY

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

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

جداول مهمة (للحفظ)

COLOUR IDIOMS	
red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong.
see red	To be angry.
white elephant	A useless possession.
feel blue	To feel sad.
have the green light	Permission.
out of the blue	Apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly.

SYNONYMS	
artificial	prosthetic
apparatus	equipment
fund	Sponsor
arithmetic	calculations

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

COLLOCATIONS	
catch	someone's attention
get	an idea
take	an interest in ..
spend	time
attend	a course

BRITISH	AMERICAN
-re	-er
-our	-or
-ogue	-og
-mme	-m
-ise/yse	-ize/yze
-ise	-ice
-ll	-l
(ae)/(oe)	(e)
flat	apartment
sweets	candy
conservatoire	conservatory
biscuit	cookie
chemist's	drugstore
lift	elevator
just	already
autumn	fall
holiday	vacation
petrol	gas
goodness	gosh
trousers	pants
head teacher	school principal
boot	trunk
have a look/shower	take a look/ shower
pavement	sidewalk
rubbish	trash/garbage
verb 3: got	verb 3: gotten
break	recess

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

PHRASAL VERBS	ARABIC
know about	يَعْرِفُ عَنْ
connect with	يَتَّصِلُ مَعَ
turn on	يَشْغُلُ
give out	يُعْرِفُ
fill in	يُعْطِي مَعْلُومَاتٍ
take place	يَحْدُثُ
wake up	يَسْتَيْقِظُ
settle down	يَسْتَقِرُّ
meet up	يَقَابِلُ
look around	يَتَجَوَّلُ
get started	يَبْدَأُ

Have you ever been.....?	Did you go ... yet?
have got/ has got...	have/ has...
I've got a sister.	I have a sister.
Have you got a brother?	Do you have a brother?
PRESENT PERFECT	SIMPLE PAST
Have you seen that?	Did you see that..?
I have never stood a.....	I never stood a.....
I have had my breakfast	I had my breakfast
Have you seen that film yet?	Did you see that film yet?
Have a Break	For recess

DERIVATIONS

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
access	access	accessible	accessibly
-	allergy	allergic	-
append	appendage	-	-
-	arthritis	arthritic	-
-	artifice	artificial	artificially
-	algebra	algebraic	-
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
-	archeology	archeological	archeologically
blog	blog	-	-
blow	blowing	-	-
break	breaking	-	-
believe	belief	believable	believably
-	ceramics	ceramic	-
calculate	calculation	calculated	-
-	culture	cultural	culturally
-	cancer	cancerous	-
commit	commitment	committed	-
complement	complementary	complementary	-
-	convention	conventional	conventionally
compose	composition	-	-
criticise	critic/ criticism	critical	critically
collect	collection	collective	collectively
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	conclusively
create	creation	creative	creatively
decline	decline	-	-
demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative/demonstrable	demonstrably
desalinate	desalination	desalinated	-
discover	discovery	discovered	-
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnosed	-
email	email	-	-
expand	expansion	-	-
expect	expectancy	expected	expectantly
educate	education	educational	educationally
filter	filter	-	-
focus	focus	focused	-
furnish	furnishings	-	-
-	geometry	geometric	geometrically
hang	hanging	-	-
harmonise	harmony	harmonious	-
invent	invention	inventive	inventively
influence	influence	influential	influentially
immunise	immunisation	immune	-
implant	implant	implanted	-
inherit	inheritance	inherent	inherently

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

Question Number Five (15 points)

A. EDITING (4 points)

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

Presenter: Welcome to the Science and Technology Conference! Our speaker today is Professor Wilkins. He will talk about robots and how the medical sciences will be using them in the future.

Professor: Thank you. As I'm sure you are aware, technology is rapidly changing the way medical science is being used. We already use robots in lots of different areas of medicine. I know a lot of you in the audience are nurses. You might be wondering, will I still be working as a nurse in ten years' time, or will a robot be doing my job.

ibn Rushd was an famous Islamic poliymath who was born in Cordoba, al-Andalus, in a twelfth century. during his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space becuase scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honor of his great contributions to astronomy.

سائد دهيمش

GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

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

- like to do challenging experiences .
- have strong determination to achieve their goals .
- survive in difficult situations .

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

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

Suggested Answers:

Adventurous people have some special qualities such as they like to do challenging experiences and they have strong determination to achieve their goals. In addition, they can survive in difficult situations.

To be able to communicate effectively you should follow some advice such as you should listen carefully to others and build on others' ideas. In addition, you should pay attention to non-verbal cues, for example facial expressions as well as you should think before responding to others.

Name: Ali Bin Nafi'

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

Occupation: gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.

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

Name: Jabir ibn Hayyan

Date of Birth: 722 CE.

Date of Death: 815 CE.

Occupation: Famous chemist.

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

Suggested Answers:

Ali ibn Nafi' was born in Iraq in 789 CE and died in Spain in 857 CE. He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad. Also, he established the first music school in the world and was the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Jabir Ibn Hayyan was born in 722 CE and died in 815 CE. He was a famous chemist. Also, he was the founder of chemistry and built a set of scales.

Or

Biography: السيرة الغيرية:

..... who was born in was a and his / her
are as well as..... Also, he/she died in

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

- respect your teachers and classmates.
- keep your class clean.
- do your homework.
- pay attention when your teacher is talking.

Purposes of building dams...

Save water.
 Irrigate plants.
 Generate electricity.

Suggested Answers:

There are many purposes of building dams for example; saving water, irrigating plants and generating electricity.

Read the information below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting the qualities of mobile.

Mobile	good qualities	bad qualities
	small, light	noisy, dangerous

..... has /have both of and

..... is / are, whereas/but is / are.....

How to send the same email to several people?

Type your email.

Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.

Press send to many.



There are many ways to send the same email to several people; **First**, typing your email. **Then** selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. **Finally**, pressing send to many.

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 a
as well as he/she likes

Phones	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you, small and light	Expensive, noisy
Landline	long conversations, cheap	Large, heavy

..... (1) has / have many advantages such as..... (2) ing and (3) ing , too.
On the other hand , (1) has / have many disadvantages such as (4) ing and (5) ing , too .

ساند دهميش

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

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of building: huge towers, 23 rooms.

FREE WRITING: (7 points)

1. Modern technology is known to be very useful these days. Write an essay about the way you and your family utilize modern technology. You can consider the following: transportation, education and housing.
2. Write an essay about the importance of being archaeological sites in our country, Jordan.
3. Write a report describing some of the most important medical changes that have affected people's lives recently.

مقترح**استخدام الحاسوب. USING COMPUTERS.**

Today, more and more people in Jordan are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase them more easily. Many people are using computers for all sorts of things - writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Jordan has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers. In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on their computers that they see less of their friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people. Another result of people spending too much time at their computers is that their health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do their jobs properly. 13 There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

Advantages and disadvantages of the internet.

Using the internet offers you many advantages. All of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. On-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is also popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation. However, the internet has several disadvantages. With so much information available, finding what you want can take hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive and they make downloading slow and boring. There is also too much advertising instead of real information. To sum up, the internet obviously has good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved.

~ اِبْتَسِمِ .. لَيْسَ بِ الزَّرُورَةِ فَرِحًا
وَإِنَّمَا ثِقَةٌ وَتَفَاؤُلًا بِ أَنَّ اللَّهَ لَنْ يُخَيِّبَ ظَنَّكَ الْجَمِيلَ أَبَدًا

موسوعة الأزمنة Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. They _____ in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun _____ at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun _____ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I _____ this secret to anyone. (not, tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane _____ off. (take)
7. I was tired yesterday because I _____ well the night before (not sleep).
8. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation. (listen)
9. When I left the house this morning, it _____. (already, rain)
10. I think Bob _____ for London this very moment. (leave)
11. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take)
12. I _____ my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
13. This _____ an easy quiz so far (be).
14. They _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
15. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
16. He _____ by herself since her divorce (live)
17. I was angry that I _____ such a stupid mistake (make).
18. I predict that by 2020, man _____ on Mars (land)
19. He _____ his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
20. Our daughter _____ from the university yet (graduate).
21. They _____ any Christmas cards last year (not send)
22. She _____ to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
23. They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
24. Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting (happen).
25. My parents _____ in New York two weeks from today (be).

26. I _____ two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
27. Unfortunately, our team _____ any games last year. (not win)
28. Rose ----- recently ----- learning English. (start)
30. I ----- that movie three times so far. (watch)
31. I think I ----- him once before. (meet)
32. There ----- an accident. A car has knocked a man over. (be)
33. The population ----- already----- to another residential area. (moved)
34. People ----- to Mars yet. (not travel)
35. ----- Rose ----- the book yet? (read)
36. Nobody ----- ever ----- that mountain. (climb)
37. A: ----- there ever ----- a war in the United States? (be)
38. B: Yes, there ----- a war in the United States as far as I know. (be)
39. Somebody ----- the shop window. (break)
40. Rose and I -----never ----- by train. (travel)
41. Mary looks exhausted. She ----- a lot of work today.(do)
42. We----- only one English exam this month.(take)
43. The government --- many schools and hospitals in the last few years. (build)
44. Oh! I ----- my wallet.(lose)
45. My father----- back home.(just ,come)
46. I ----- my leg - which means I can't go skiing this year. (break)
47. I----- my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.(pass)
48. The police ----- witnesses three times this week. (interview)
49. Mary looks tired. She has ----- all night.(work)
50. Natalia looks happy. She ----- just ----- to her parents.(write)
51. Mary looks ill again. She ----- her medicine recently.(not take)
52. Rose and Mary look out of breath. They ----- for the bus.(run)
53. Farida looks bit thin. She ----- very much.(not eat)
54. Mary is doing badly at school. She ----- her homework.(not do)
55. The kids are very good today. They----- quietly for two hours.(play)

56. The river's going to flood. It----- continually for two weeks.(rain)
57. You looked amused have you ----- a comedy? (watch)
58. The plane for London----- off. (take)
59. Mother ----- the gold ring in the drawer already.(hide)
60. Have you ever ----- such an amusing story?(hear)
61. It's nice to see you again. We----- each other for a long time. (not see)
62. How long have you----- English? (learn)
63. He----- English for two days. (be, study)
64. I ----- this much fun since I was a kid. (have/not)
65. Mary can't walk, she----- her leg. (break)
66. Suzan already.....English, she can speak it fluently. (learn)
67. Things ----- just ----- a great deal in New York. (change)
68. The temperature is only 12 today, I think it ----- down. (fall)
69. My niece ----- recently ----- from the university. (graduate)
70. I ----- in Baghdad for 8 years. (live)
71. I _____ up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____
long and I _____ up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
72. By 9 o'clock we _____ (cook) dinner.
73. At midnight we _____ (sleep).
74. This time next week we _____ (sit) at the beach.
75. They _____ (eat) by then.
76. Rashid _____ (finish) his homework by the time his mother gets home.
77. My father _____ (read) the newspaper at 8 a.m. tomorrow.
78. Fred _____ (not/ return) from his holiday by Monday.
79. At nine I _____ (watch) the news.
80. The sun _____ (not/ rise) by 4 o'clock.
81. _____ you _____ (eat) at six?
82. _____ you _____ (do) the washing up by six o'clock?
83. They _____ (dance) all night.

84. He _____ (not/ play) all afternoon.
85. The robbers _____ (take) all the money by the time anyone arrives.
86. My brother _____ (play) with his friends from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. tomorrow.
87. We _____ (practise) the game during this week.
88. I _____ (not/ work) all day.
89. She _____ (got) ready by the time they leave the house.
90. Laura _____ (clean) out the apartment before she gives back the key.
91. By the time we get to Chicago this evening, we _____ (drive) more than four hundred miles. We are going to be exhausted.
92. When Sarah goes on vacation next month, she _____ (study) German for over two years. She should be able to communicate fairly well while she is in Austria.
93. I have not traveled much yet; however, I _____ (visit) the Grand Canyon and San Francisco by the time I leave the United States.
94. By the time you finish studying the verb tense tutorial, you _____ (master) all twelve tenses including their passive forms.
95. In June, my grandmother and grandfather _____ (be) married for fifty years.
96. Come over to my house around 9 o'clock. By then, I _____ (complete) my history essay and we can go see a movie.
97. I came to England six months ago. I started my economics course three months ago. When I return to Australia, I _____ (study) for nine months and I _____ (be) in England for exactly one year.
98. Next month, we _____ in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
99. _____ you _____ all your homework by eight o'clock? (have, do)
100. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll _____ it by then. (finish)

Articles

a

an

قبل الاسم المفرد، المعدود، النكرة. ☺ قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف **an** نستخدم **an** apple , an elephant , an engineer , an organization....

a doctor, a cat , a teacher , a hero , a student

There is ----- beautiful bird in that tree.

He is wearing ----- uniform.

مع أسماء المهن:

(an) optician , (an) engineer , (a) doctor , (a) teacher , (an) accountant

She is ----- nurse.

He is ----- engineer.

عند ذكر شيء / شخص لأول مرة

We saw ----- elephant in the zoo.

----- Policeman stopped me in my car.

مع شيء / شخص لكنه غير مميز نكرة

To write **a** letter, I need **a** piece of paper, **a** pen, and **an** envelope.

مع الأعداد التي تعني 1 one/single

a hundred, **a** thousand, **a** million

I gave him ----- hundred JD.

مع عبارات الكميات.. عبارة تبدأ بـ **a** وتنتهي بـ **of**

A box of, **a** slice of, **a** pair of, **a** page of, **a** tin of, **a** dozen of....

(one thousand, not two, three or four)

I gave her a thousand JD.

مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة والجمع والأسماء غير المعدودة

The book, the books, the tea.....

----- cake in the bakery look delicious.

تستخدم للتخصيص وليس للتعميم/ والتخصيص يكون بوضع حروف جر بعد الاسم أو ضمائر وصل.

----- car **which** I bought is expensive.

----- book **on** the shelf is mine.

عند ذكر الاسم النكرة مرة ثانية

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

The + adj + est مع صيغة التفضيل.

The + most/least + adj

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

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

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

مع الأسماء الفريدة من نوعها.

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

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

مع أسماء الدول التي تشكل اتحاد.

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

*مع أسماء الأنهار، البحار، المحيطات.

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

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

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

مع مجموعات الجزر وسلاسل الجبال.

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

The Philippines, The Canary islands, The West Indies.

Zero X /-

----- milk is good for you.

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

Amman, Jordan, India.

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

Mount Everest

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

Africa, Asia, North America, Europe.

China is in _____ *Asia*.

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

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

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

للتعميم وليس للتخصيص.

مع اسم الجزيرة لوحدها

مع أسماء المدن و الدول

مع اسم الجبل لوحده

مع أسماء القارات

قبل اللغات , البلدان , الشلالات

EXTRA ?

- 1..... **Crete** is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
2. **United States** has borders with us.
3. I like **Canada** and..... **Mexico**.
- 4 **Toubakal** is the highest mountain in **North Africa**.
5. I climbed **Atlas Mountains**.
6. a. What does your father do?
- b. He's **accountant**.
7. Dose he work in **Office**?
8. I wrote email to one of my friend this morning.
9. At **weekend** I wrote a letter.
10. I can't remember **last letter** I wrote.
11. Have you got **pen** I could borrow,?
12. Do you need ... **sheet** of paper?
13. Do you have **envelope** ?
14. We shook hands with **king** .
15. If I'm writing to **friend**, I prefer letters.
- 16.) I can't remember **last normal letter** I wrote.
17. I'm **accountant**.
18. Traditional letters are **most polite** way of contacting clients.
19. We've been writing to each other for **year**.
- 20 Fawzia's father is **teacher**.
21. He's **best teacher** in school.
22. I've just sent **text** message to **friend** in Athens.
23. It took me less than **minute** to write.
24. **best** thing about sending text messages is very quickly.

25. There is.....**beautiful bird** in that tree.
26. He is wearing **uniform**.
27. She is**optician** .
28. We saw.....**elephant** in the zoo.
29.**policeman** stopped me in my car.
30. I gave him**hundred JD**.
31. **car which** I bought is expensive.
32. We saw an **elephant** in the zoo. **elephant** was big.
33. He bought..... **most expensive** clothes in the shop.
34. You can hurt your eyes if you look at **sun**.
35. Did you see **king** on TV last night?
36. I went to study in**United States**.
37. I swam in**Mediterranean** .
38. I climbed **Himalayas**.
39. When I leave school, I want to be **language teacher**.
40. I got **letter** from my brother in Jordan this morning.
41. Have you got **photograph** of your father?
42. If**phone** rings, I'll answer it.
43.**best** way to contact him is to ring his mobile phone.
44. **first** mobile phone I bought cost over a hundred dinar.
45. I swam in **Amazon** .

MODAL ANSWERS:

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

Find out the mistakes and correct them.

1. I like blue T-shirt over there better than a red one.
2. Their car does 150 miles a hour.
3. Where's an USB drive I lent you last week?
4. Do you still live in the Bristol?
5. Is your mother working in the old office building?
6. Carol's father works as a electrician.
7. The tomatoes are 99 pence an kilo.
8. What do you usually have for the breakfast?
9. Ben has an terrible headache.
10. After this tour you have a whole afternoon free to explore the city.

ANSWERS:

1-the/the 2-an 3-the 4-x 5-an 6-an 7-a 8-x 9-a 10-the

irregular verbs list

(قائمة الأفعال غير المنتظمة)

is/are/am	was, were	been	يكون
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
blow	blew	blown	نهب
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
come	came	come	يأتي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
get	got	got	يحصل
give	gave	given	يعطي
have	had	had	يملك
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
hold	held	held	يمسك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
lay	laid	laid	يضع
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
lend	lent	lent	يستلف
lie	lay	lain	يرقد
mean	meant	meant	يعنى
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read	read	read	يقرأ
ring	rang	rung	يرن
run	ran	run	يجرى
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
shake	shook	shaken	يهز
show	showed	shown	يعرض
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	يأخذ
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
tell	told	told	يخبر
wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ
win	won	won	يفوز
weave	wove	woven	ينسج

bend	bent	Bent	ينحني
become	became	Become	يصبح
bite	bit	Bitten	يعض
break	broke	Broken	يكسر
build	built	Built	يبني
choose	chose	Chosen	يختار
cost	cost	Cost	يكلف
deal	dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
do	did	Done	يفعل
dream	dreamt	Dreamt	يحلم
drive	drove	Driven	يقود
fall	fell	fallen	يقع
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
know	knew	known	يعرف
lead	led	led	يقود
leave	left	left	يرحل
let	let	let	يدع
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
meet	met	met	يقابل
prove	proved	proved/proven	يبرهن
put	put	put	يضع
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يشرق
say	said	said	يقول
seek	sought	sought	يبحث
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
shine	shone	shone	تشرق
sing	sang	sung	يغنى
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
stand	stood	stood	يقف
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
think	thought	thought	يفكر
tear	tore	torn	يدمع
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
write	wrote	written	يكتب

DERIVATIONS

NOUN

- After adjectives:

Rule: adj. + N.

- Either a subject or an object of a sentence:

Rule: N. + V. + O. / S. + V. + N.

- After all determiners:

a, an, the, one, two, ..., first, ..., 4th, 9th, 77th ...

Rule: the/a, ..., + N.

- After prepositions:

on, of, with, in, at, to, for, from, under, beside,

Rule: prep. + N.

- After possessive adjectives:

my, your, our, their, his, her, its/ s' , 's

Rule: his, s' ... + N.

- After:

as, like + N.

- After demonstrative:

this, that, these, those + N.

- A compound noun:

N. + N

Adjective

- Before nouns:

Rule: adj. + N.

- After some verbs:

get / become / feel / smell / taste / appear

Rule: get/feel, ..., + adj.

- Be as Main Verb: is/are/ am/ was/ were/ be

Rule: is/were, ..., + (Ly) + adj.

- After: so, too, very, quite, fairly, further, more

Rule: so/more, ..., + adj.

- After Adverbs:

more than/ as .. as /the most, the least

Rule: the least, ..., + adj.

Adverb

adv.....,

Rule: V1 (Helping) + ... adv...+ V2 (Main)

Rule: S. + V. + O. + adv.

- Between the subject and the verb.

Rule: S. + adv. + V. + O.

Verb

- After to : بمعنى لكي أو أن

Rule: (to) / (not to) + Base.

- After Modals: can, could, might, must, should, would...

Rule: must/will, ..., + Base.

- After verbs 'To do'

Rule: do, does, don't, doesn't, didn't + Base.

- After some verbs

Let, make, help, would rather, had better

Rule: let, make, help + O. + Base.

- After relative pronouns

Rule who, which, that ...+ V.

- At the beginning of a sentence as (Imperative):

Rule: Base, +.....

Don't + Base ...

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