

(2017/ 2018)

Rae'd AL-Natoor

A large graphic with the text "I" in a bold, black, sans-serif font, followed by a large red heart, and the word "ENGLISH" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The entire graphic is centered on the page.

Comparative Adjectives

مقارنه الصفات

درجات المقارنه باللغة الانجليزيه تقسم الى ثلاثه اقسام :

1-الدرجه الثابته : positive degree

وتستخدم عند الحديث عن صفة مشتركة بين شيء و شيء او شخص وشخص (وتعني بالضبط او مثل).



Noun (subject) + verb + **(not) as / adjective / as** + noun (object).

Jordan is **as small as** Lebanon.

Ali runs **as quickly as** Rashed.



not asas عند النفي وتعني ليس مثل

Adel isn't **as thin as** his friend.

Amman **isn't as big as** London.

2-درجة المقارنة.

في اللغة الانجليزيه كلمات تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل late /small /tall/short / big / /long.....

وهناك كلمات تتكون من مقطعين او اكثر مثل: careful /beautiful/ dangerous /attractive / interesting

*عند المقارنه بين شيء و شيء او شخص وشخص والصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد فاننا نضيف **er** الى الصفة (او **r** اذا كانت الصفة منتهية ب **e** ثم نضع بعدها **than** .

Noun (subject) + verb + **adjective /er + than** + noun (object).

مثل .

1.Rashed is **shorter than** Ibrahim. (**short**)

2- Ibrahim is **taller than** Rashed . (**tall**)

My house is than hers.

(**large**)

This box is than that one.

(**small**)

Your horse runsthan Jim's horse.

(**fast**)

عند المقارنه بين شيء و شيء او شخص وشخص والصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع فاننا نضع **more** ث أو **less** ثم الصفة كما هي ثم **than**

Noun (subject) + verb + **more / less adjective + than** + noun (object).

1.Marry is **more beautiful than** Julia. (**beautiful**) 2. Julia is **less beautiful than** Marry. (**beautiful**)

3.Arwa is **more careful than** Hind.(**careful**) 4. Fahed is **more attractive than** Khalil. (**attractive**).

Noun (subject) + verb + **the /adjective /est + plural.**

تستخدم عند مقارنه شيء او شخص مع اكثر من شخص او شيء.

strong (the strongest)

أ - صفة ذات مقطع واحد نضيف اليها **est.** مثل: short – shortest **دون than.**

e.g.: 1- Doa'a is **the tallest** in the class. 2- Aqaba is **the cleanest** city in Jordan.

ب- صفة ذات مقطعين او اكثر فنضع قبلها **the most** وتبقى الصفة كما هي: **dangerous (the most dangerous)**

Sara is **the most intelligent** in the class. (intelligent).

Saleem is **the most attractive** in his family. (attractive).

صفة ذات مقطع واحد **One syllable**

adjective	comparative	superlative
tall	taller than	the tallest
fat	fatter than	the fattest
big	bigger than	the biggest
sad	sadder than	the saddest
happy	happier than	the happiest
big	bigger than	the biggest
hot	hotter than	the hottest

Irregular adverbs and adjectives

adjectiveالصفة	comparativeالمقارنه	superlativeالتفضيل
well	better than	the best
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	less than	the least
much	more than	the most
many	more than	the most
rare	less than	the least
far	further than	the furthest

صفات ذات اكثر من مقطع. **Two or more than one syllable.**

adjectiveالصفة	comparativeالمقارنة	superlativeالتفضيل
important	more/ less <u>important</u> than	the most <u>important</u> the least <u>important</u>
expensive	more/less <u>expensive</u> than	the most <u>expensive</u> the least <u>expensive</u>

Note : (less) is the opposite of (more).

the least is the oppsite of the most.

ملاحظه: من الممكن عكس الشقين لتحصل على نفس المعنى. وذلك باستخدام **less** بدلا من **more** أو باستخدام **not as** **as**

Rewrite the following sentences by using 'less' 'not as as or 'least' without changing the meaning.

1. The mango is sweeter than the apple. The apple **isn't as sweet as** the mango.
2. Iron is more useful than copper. Copper **is less useful than** iron.
3. Gold is more precious than silver. Silver **isn't as precious as** gold.
4. This is the most useless of my gadgets. This **is the least useful** of my gadgets.
5. Platinum is one of the rarest minerals. Platinum **is one of the least common** minerals.
6. The wild-apple is the sourest of all fruits. All other fruits **are less sour than** the wild apple.
7. You are uglier than the baby. The baby **isn't as ugly as** you.
8. I have got more energy than I used to have. I **used to have less energy than I have** got now.
تنبيه
9. This exam is **better than** the previous one. (good)
- This exam is not **as good as** the previous one. (good)
- This exam is the **best** I have ever heard. (good)

Fill in the space with : (than / as / more / most)

- You are younger your friend.
- This garden is beautiful than that .
- This dress isn't amazing as that one.
- Tell me who is the Intelligent in the class.

Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form

- 1-My brother has aroom than me. (tidy)
- 2-Australia isthan England. (big)
- 3-I'm..... now than yesterday. (good)
- 4-She's gotmoney than you, but she doesn't care. (little)
- 5-He thinks Chinese islanguage in the world. (difficult)
- 6-Valencia playedthan Real Madrid yesterday. (bad)
- 7-Cats are not..... as dogs. (intelligent)
- 8-Show merestaurant downtown. (good)

UNIT 6

Quantifiers to make comparisons

We can use (more/less ... than) (n't as ... as) and (the most/least) to compare adjectives and adverbs.

Examples:

- Which subjects are the most popular, and which are the least popular?
- Is Maths as popular as Science?
- Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or less interesting?
- Mahmoud works as hard as his brother.
- I can't run as fast as you.

We use as much/as many to compare quantities and numbers.

Examples:

- There are not as many people in our class as in yours.
- I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.
- We can also use as as adverbially.

Examples:

- I don't like running as much as I like swimming.
- We practise our English as often as possible.

Remember:

This room is as big as that one. = الصفه لاتتغير compare two things/ person.

Rae'd is not as tall as Waleed.

Less is the opposite word of more.



-BMW is more expensive than Opel.

Opel

Or

Opel.....

Opel.....

Both Ali and Sameer speak English fluently.

Sameer.....

Rae'd doesn't run as fast as Omar.

Omar

I come to school later than my friend Hashim.

My friend Hashim

I think football sport. (exciting).



Re-write the following sentences so that the new one is a similar meaning to the one before it.

Maths is not as **easy** as English.

English

English

BMW is faster than Diwoo.

Diwoo

Diwoo

Elephants are not as **dangerous** as lions.

Lions

Lions

Jordanian children can leave school one year later than English children.

English children

English children

Rahaf speaks more fluently than her husband.

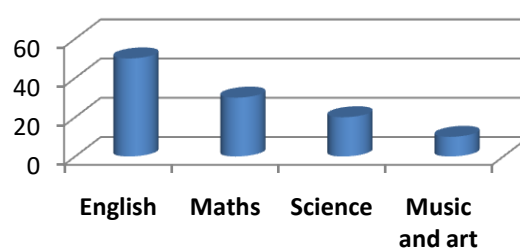
Rahaf's husband

Rahaf's husband

SB P.35

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

as much as / less / more / not as many / the least / the most / as popular as .



1. English is studied subject.
2. studied subjects are Music and Art.
3. There are students studying Science as Maths.
4. Maths is popular than Science, butpopular than English.
5. Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.
6. Neither Maths nor Science are English.

WB, P. 31) Use the words and phrases in the box to complete the following sentences.

compulsory education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

earlier - later - less - longer - the most - the least

- Portuguese and Turkish children havecompulsory schooling.
- Portuguese children have to go to school for.....than children in Japan.
- In Jordan, children start school a year..... than English children.
- Japanese and Jordanian children have..... compulsory schooling.
- Jordanian children can leave school one year..... than English children.

Activity book p (32)

5. Recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box.

subject	number of application in 2014 CE	change since 2013 CE
Business studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Engineering	141,100	+11%
Law	108,130	-1%
Physics	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+3%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

**as popular as - as much as - least popular - more people - less popular than
more popular - not as many - the fastest - the most popular**

- Business Studies issubject.
- People applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- Physics isn't..... Biology.
- Law is.....than Medicine and Dentistry.
- growing subject is Computer Science.
- Engineering is Visual Arts.
- 11%.....applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- The..... subject on the list is Computer Science.

country	school days
Finland	150 days
America	187 days
England	187 days
Jordan	199 days
South Korea	223 days
Japan	243 days
Indonesia	220 days

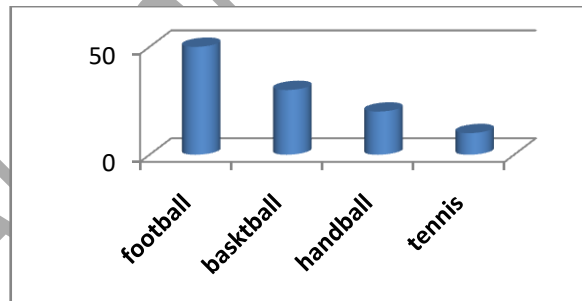
1. Students in Finland America and England were spending..... at school.
2. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend..... time studying in the world.
- 3..... school days are in Finland.
4. Students in Japan attend school days America and Jordan.
5. Students in Indonesia attend school days Japan.
6. school days are in Japan.
7. In Jordan students attend school Indonesia.
8. The school days in Finland isn't as Jordan.

B-GUIDED WRITING

(4points)

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences **comparing** and **contrasting** about the most popular sport in the world.

فكر حاول جرب



B-GUIDED WRITING

(2016)وزاري

(4points)

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

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5- 16
Jordan	6-16
Turkey	6-18
Japan	6-15

(2016)وزاري

Niether maths nor science are as popular as English.

English.....

English.....

(2017)وزاري

Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

English children

English children

(2017)وزاري

Studying Physics in Britain isn't as popular as studying Biology.

Studying Biology

Studying Biology

(2018)وزاري

The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones .

The ordinary newspapers

Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
educate يتعلم	Education	educational	educationally
succeed ينجح	Success	successful	successfully
achieve ينجز/يحقق	achievement	achievable	
organize ينظم	organization	organized	
develop يطور	development	developed	
circulate يوزع/ينتقل	Circulation	circulated	
dehydrate يجف	dehydration	dehydrated	
advise ينصح	advice	advised	
revise يراجع	Revision	revised	
concentrate يركز	concentration	concentrating	
qualify يؤهل	qualification	qualified	
recommend يوصي	recommendation	recommended	
	youth شباب	young	
	awareness الوعي	aware	
experience يختبر	experience	experienced	
dominate يسيطر	dominance	dominant	dominantly
depend يعتمد	dependence	dependent	dependently
repeat يكرر	Repetition	repeated	repeatedly
correct يصحح	Correction	correct	correctly
memorise يتذكر	Memory	memorable	
	nutrients مواد غذائية nutrition تغذية	nutritious	
		Particular	Particularly
compete ينافس	competition	competitive	
know يعرف	knowledge		
	idea	ideal	ideally
create ينشئ	creation	creative	creatively
teach يعلم	teaching	teaching	
economise يقتصد	economy	economic	economically
criticize ينتقد	critic	critical	critically
	fluencyطلاقة	fluent	fluently

I love
derivation

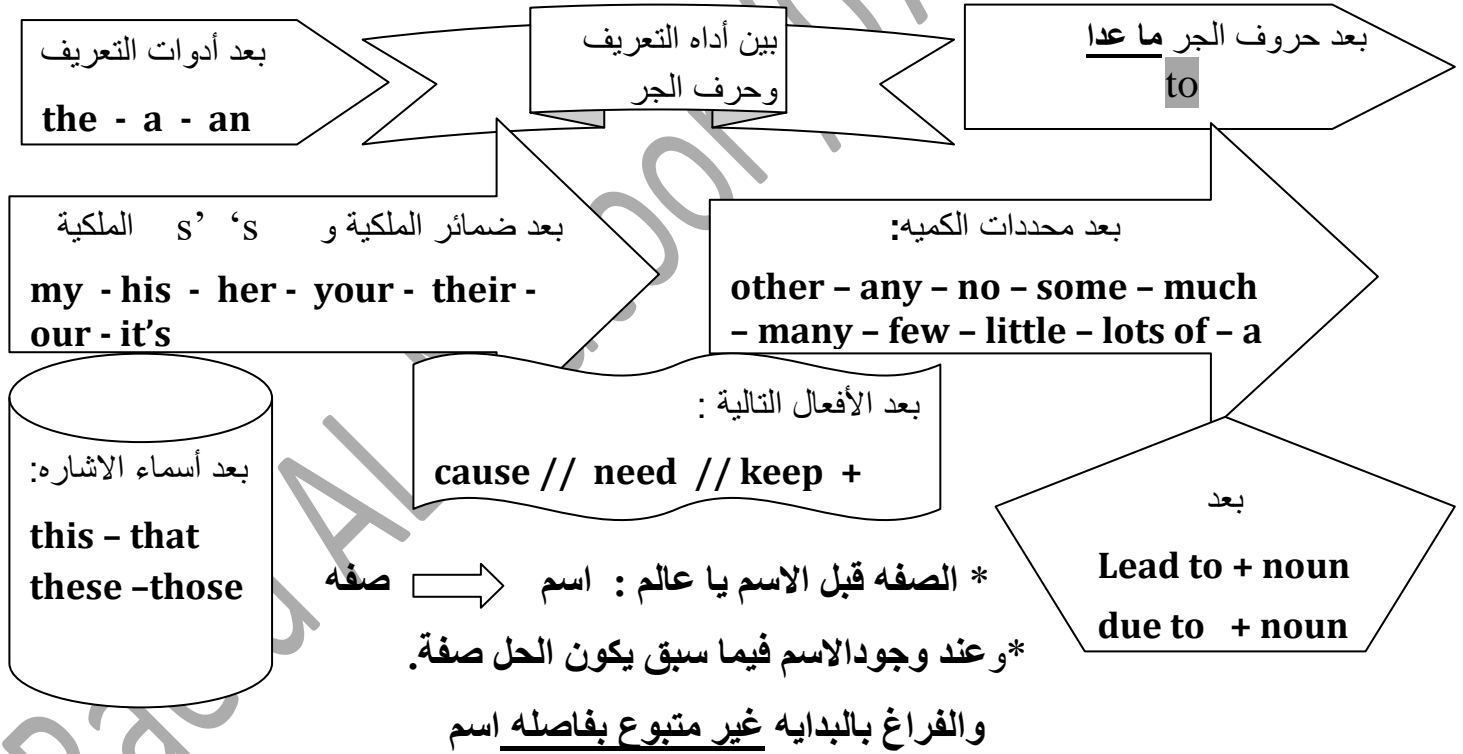
الاسم Noun

المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الاسم:

tion, ion, ity, ment, ence, ency, gy, ing, ist, er, ness, y, cy.

الكلمات المطلوبة :

التعليم	منظمه	الدورة الدموية	الجفاف	التركيز
education	organisation	circulation	dehydration	concentration
المؤهلات	التوصيات	السمعة/شهرة	تصحيح	خلق/إبداع
qualification	recommendation	repetition	correction	creation
مواد غذائية	التغذية	منافسة/مسابقه	مراجعته	
nutrients//nutrition	competition	revision		
الانجازات	التطوير	الخبرة	السيطرة/الهيمنة	اعتماد/اتكال
achievement	development	experience	dominance	dependence
النجاح	نصيحة	الشباب	الوعي	ذاكره
success	advice	youth	awareness	memory
التعليم	الاقتصاد	نقد	طلاقة	فكره
teaching	economy	critic	fluency	idea



- 1.....occurs when your body does not have as much water and fluids as it should. (dehydrate)
- 2.People should do their best to **keep** in the world. (peaceful)
- 3.We must do something to stop **the** of the Ozone layer, or we will all get harmed. (destroy)
- 4.The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great **natural**..... (beautiful)
- 5.You should listen to **my** (advise)
6. Omar'sis getting better. (heathy)
- 7.The players were exhausted, so there was a **little**in the stadium. (encourage)

الصفة Adjective

المقاطع التي تنتهي بها الصفة:

al - ful - able - ed - ing - ant - ent - ous - tive - ic -

الكلمات المطلوبة :

تعليمي	انتقادي	ناجح	يمكن انجازه	بارز/جدير بالذكر	مغذ
educational	critical	successful	achievable	memorable	nutritious
محدد/مخصص	تركز	صحيح	منافس	مثالي	مبدع
particular	concentrating	correct	competitive	ideal	creative
تعليمي	اقتصادي	بطلاقه	مدرک/واع	مسيطر	تابع
teaching	economic	fluent	young	aware	dominant
منظم	مطور	محاط	مجفف	نصح	منقح
organised	developed	circulated	dehydrated	advised	revised
مؤهل	موصى به	متمرس	معاد		
qualified	recommended	experienced	repeated		

بعد افعال **be**

is - am - are - was - were

بعد محددات الصفات:

too - very - so - extremely - quite

الصفة تسبق الاسم يا عالم

اسم → صفة

بين صيغ المقارنه والتفضيل:

be + adj + than
more // less + adj + than
the most // the least + adj +
as + adj + as

بعد الافعال التاليه:

find - found // become - became
// feel - felt // Look - looked //
seem // get - got // remain

1. You should **be** when you drive a car. (**carefully**)
2. Raneen is **quite** (**intelligence**)
3. Aseel is **as** **as** her housband. (**attract**)
4. Rain is an **source** of water. (**importance**)
5. The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of **great** **beauty** . (**nature**)

الظرف Adverb

المقطع التي تنتهي بها الظرف:

ly

الكلمات المطلوبة :

تعليميا	بشكل انتقادي	بنجاح	تحديدا	بشكل صحيح	مثالي
educationally	- critically	- successfully	- particularly	- correctly	- ideally
بإبداع	اقتصاديا	بطلاقة	بسيطره	تابع	تكرار
creatively	- economically	- fluently	- dominantly	- dependently	repeatedly

في نهاية الجملة العادية:

Sub + verb + object + adverb

الظرف يسبق الصفه

Verb to be + adverb + adjective

بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي:

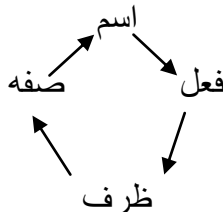
-فعل رئيسي-----adverb-----فعل مساعد

I have efficiently finished my project.

الفراغ بالبدايه متبوعا بفاصله

1.adver.....1

يحيى الذكاء



1. Our heating system is very old andinefficient. (extreme)
2., young respect old people. (tradition)
3. The operation **was**..... carried out. (success)
4. Baha'a drove his car..... (dangerous)

الفعل verb

المقاطع التي ينتهي بها الفعل :

ate - en - ed - ise- ize - ify

الكلمات المطلوبة :

يسيطر	ينشئ	يركز	يجفف	يوزع/ينتقل	يتعلم
dominate -	create -	concentrate -	dehydrate -	circulate -	educate -
يقتصد	يتذكر	ينظم	ينتقد	ينصح	يراجع
economise	memorise -	organise -	criticize -	advise -	revise -
يصحح	يعيد/يكرر	يؤهل	يوصي	ينجح	يعتمد
correct -	repeat -	qualify -	recommend -	succeed -	depend -
يختبر	يطور	ينجز	يعلم	يعرف	ينافس
experience -	develop -	achieve -	teach -	know -	compete -

بعد

do - does - did

بعد to

بعد ال

can -could //shall - should //
will -would //may- might //
must//had to

بعد الظروف التكرارية

Usually - always - sometimes - often
- generally

بعد التالي

help - make - let - would rather - had better - who
which . (((**subject+ really + verb**)))

I love

بعد الفاعل
او ضمائر
الفاعل

derivation

1. Qusai hopes **to**in the exam. (**success**)
2. Teachers **usually provide** their students with all kinds of knowledge.
3. Our king **Abed Allah****our countries**. (**improvement**)

Activity book p 31

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good..... (educate)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success)
3. Congratulations! Not many people..... such high marks. (achievement)
4. My father works for an.....that helps to protect the environment. (organize)
5. It's amazing to watch the..... of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Activity book p36

Complete the table with the correct form of the words. Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun
circulate	circulation
	dehydration
Advise	
	revision
concentrate	

1. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please?
2. Before an exam, you musteverything you've learnt.
3. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of.....
4. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....
5. How quickly does blood..... round the body?

Activity book p44

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct(qualify)
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a.....
(recommend)
3. Congratulations on a very..... business deal. (succeed)
4. We should always be ready to listen to good..... (advise)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his (young)
6. It's important to have an..... of different countries' customs. (aware)

Student's book p53

Copy and complete this table then, choose the correct form of the corresponding words in the table to complete the sentences.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
		experienced
	dominance	
Depend		
Repeat		
	correction	

1. Have you had any..... of learning another language?
2. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?
3. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past.....on the experience you had while you were learning it.

Activity book p 61

Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line. (10 marks)

In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1)..... **particular** important among young people , because of the (2)..... **compete** job market. It is important to give young people the (3)..... **know** so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then,(4)..... **ideal** generate jobs for others.

(5)..... **organise** have been set up to guide young people through the process of business (6)..... **create**. There are training courses and programmes to support this case. Universities in the region have started (7)..... **teach** Entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large (8)..... **business** now support young entrepreneurs.

The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own (9)..... **economy** future. In the Middle East, it is a (10) **critic** learning experience for young people.

Revision p79

Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The graduation ceremony was a very.....occasion for everyone.

(memory / memorising / memorable)

2. Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats.

(nutrients / nutritious / nutrition)

وزاری

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4points)

(W.2016)

1. Kareem is a..... journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualification)

2. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat food as well. (nutrients)

(S.2016)

1. Services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.

(dominant)

2. khaled is a veryand updatable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position. (competence)

(W.2017)

1. language is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (proficient)

2. my grandfather often tells us about what he did in his (young)

(S.2017)

1. Olives which are grown in the world , have been cultivated for over 6,000 uears. (extend)

2. It is important to have an of different countries' customs. (aware)

(w.2018)

1. Maha shwos great..... for her new job as a laywer in the court.

(enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically)

2. Our national team is now wellfor the second round of the competition.

(qualify , qualification , qualified)

3. With children ,it is important tothe right balance between love and dicipline.

(achieve , achieved , achievable)

Unit 7

Indirect Questions

What Are Indirect Questions?



Direct questions are the “normal” questions that we can ask to friends, family members, and people who we know well.

Example of a direct question:

“Where’s the bathroom?”

Indirect questions are a little more formal and polite. We use them when talking to a person we don’t know very well, or in professional situations, and their form is a little different.

Example of an indirect question:

“Could you tell me where the bathroom is?”

Forms of indirect questions

We can begin impersonal questions with

Could you tell me?

Do you know?

Do you mind telling me?

Could you explain?

The structure is then the same as in reported questions. Unlike reported questions, the sentence ends with a question mark.

Yes/No questions are introduced with if or whether.

Do you know **if/whether** there’s a postbox near here, please?

Other questions are introduced with what, who, why, when, where, how, etc.

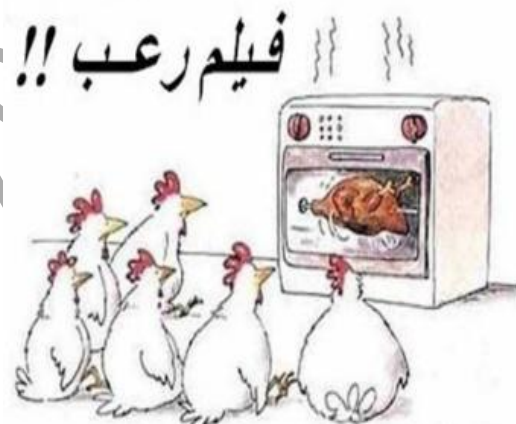
Could you tell me what the time is, please?

Do you know who that man is?

Do you mind **telling** me why the train is late?

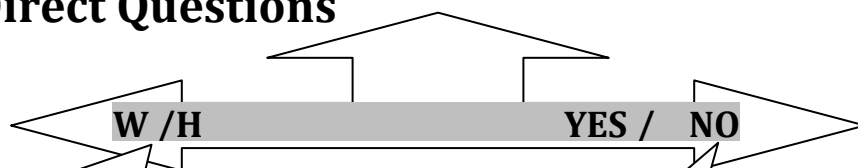
Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?



Direct Questions

There are two types of questions



هو كل سؤال يبدأ اما ب

W او H

What, Who, Why, When, Where, How, etc.

ويكون جواب السؤال بجملة.

ملاحظه: صيغه السؤال تنتهي لحظه الوصول الى الفعل المساعد

هو كل سؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد

be// do //have //modals

ويكون جواب السؤال اما بنعم او لا

Where do you live? **I live I Amman.**

How many kids do you have?

How old are you?

Which is your favorite book, History or Maths?

Do you speak Italy? **No, I don't.**

Have you ever been to Canada?

Is Barcelona your favourite team?

Will she come to visit me?

Indirect questions

We use indirect questions to make our requests or questions more polite.

There are many forms to begin indirect questions such as:

Could you tell me ?

Can you tell me ?

Do you know ?

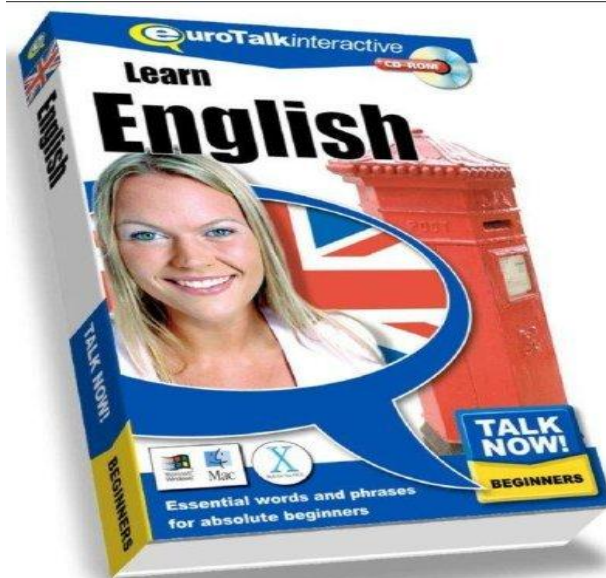
Have you any idea ?

Would you **mind telling** me..... ?

Do you **mind telling** me..... ?

I would like to know..... ?

I wonder if you could explain..... ?



W // H questions

e.g.:

(direct question)

How old are you?

خطوات الحل

يتم وضع احد اشكال الاسئله الغير مباشره من قبل واضع السؤال . Can you tell me

نضع صيغه السؤال كما هي لكن بحرف صغير **how old** (ويمكن ان تتكون صيغه السؤال من اكثر من كلمه وتنتهي صيغه السؤال لحظه الوصول الى الفعل المساعد).

نعمل اقلاب بين الفاعل والفعل المساعد. you

نضع الفعل المساعد كما هو دون تغيير. are

نكمل السؤال ونضع؟ في اخر السؤال.

الحل يصبح كالتالي

(indirect question)

Can you tell me **how old you are?**

When **will** she start her new job?

Do you mind telling me..... ?

إذا احتوى السؤال بنوعيه على do/does/did كفعل مساعد فقط وليس رئيسي.

تحذير
هام وعاجل

قبل التحويل	بعد التحويل
do	تحذف ويبقى الفعل كما هو دون اي تغيير على الفعل
does	تحذف ونضيف الى الفعل المضارع s /es
Did	تحذف ونحول الفعل الى الماضي v2

Where **does** she live?

Do you mind telling me where she **lives**?

How much time **do** we need to get a visa?

Do you mind telling me how much time we **need** to get a visa?

How **did** you come here?

Could you tell me how you **came** here?

Direct Question	Indirect Question
1. Why is he unhappy?	Can you tell me
2. When is the restaurant closing?	Could you tell me
3. Why was he late for the meeting?	Do you know.....
4. What were you doing at 3pm?	Can you tell me
5. Where does Lucy live?	Have you any idea
6. How long has she been living here?	I would like to know
7. Why had she quit her job before she moved here?	Would you telling me
8. When will she start her new job?	Could you tell me
9. How long had she been living here when she met you?	Can you tell me
10. When did she start her new job?	Do you mind telling me
11. When is it going to rain?	Could you explain
12. What time will Lisa be meeting the boss?	Could you tell me
13. When will he have finished the report?	Could you tell me
14. How long will he have been studying French when he retires?	Could you tell me
15. What should we do now?	Could you tell me

Yes/ No Questions

e.g.:

(Direct question)



Is it possible to raise your voice?

خطوات الحل :

يتم وضع أحد أشكال الاسئلة الغير مباشره من قبل واضع السؤال .

Can you tell me // Do you mindetc.



نضع if او whether من عند دار ابونا بحرف صغير يا محترم .
نعمل اقلاب بين الفاعل والفعل المساعد. الفاعل في الجملة هو it يا ابو راس دونم.

نضع الفعل المساعد كما هو دون تغيير. is

نكمل السؤال ونضع؟ في اخر السؤال.؟ مش تنسى يا ابو فيس بوووك.

الحل يصبح كالتالي

Do you mind **if** it is possible to raise your voice?

كمان مثال لعيونك يا

Were you watching TV at 3pm?

Could you tell me ?

الاجابه

Could you tell me **if you were** watching TV at 3pm?



Will he start his new project next week?

Do you mind telling me?

الحل

Can you tell me **if he will** start his new project next week?

What is the time, please?

Could you tell me what the time is, please?

Who is that man?

Do you know who that man is?

Why is the train late?

Do you mind telling me why the train is late?

Where is the nearest bank, please?

Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

How did you solve the puzzle?

Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?

Is there a postbox near here, please?

Do you know if/whether there's a postbox near here, please?

Direct Question	Indirect Question
1-Is he Spanish?	Can you tell me?
2-Is the restaurant closing now?	Do you mind telling?
3-Was he late for the meeting?	Could you tell me?
4-Were you watching TV at 3pm?	Can you tell me?
5-Has Lucy been to Mexico?	Do you know.....?
6-Has she been living here long?	Can you tell me?
7-Had she found this job when she moved here?	Could you tell me?
8-Had she been living here long when she met you?	Do you know?
9-Will she start her new job next week?	Can you tell me if?
10-Is it going to rain later?	Could you tell me.....?
11-Will Lisa be meeting the boss later?	Do you mind telling me?
12-Will he have finished the report by tonight?	Could you tell me if.....?
13-Will he have been studying French for twenty years when he retires?	Can you tell me if.....?
14-Should we start now?	Do you mind telling me?

STOP!

تذكر السؤال الذى يحتوى على **do / does / did** تحذف
انظر الى هذه الأمثلة

Direct Question	Indirect Question
Where does David live?	Can you tell me where David lives ?
Why did Amanda call John yesterday?	Can you tell me why Amanda called John yesterday?
Direct Question	Indirect Question
Does David live in London?	Can you tell me if David lives in London?
Did Amanda call John yesterday?	Can you tell me if Amanda called John yesterday?

Where is the station?

Could you tell me where the station **is**? ~~NOT: Could you tell me where is the station?~~

5. Re-write these direct questions as indirect questions.

1 Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me

2 How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Do you know

3 Is it possible to improve your memory?

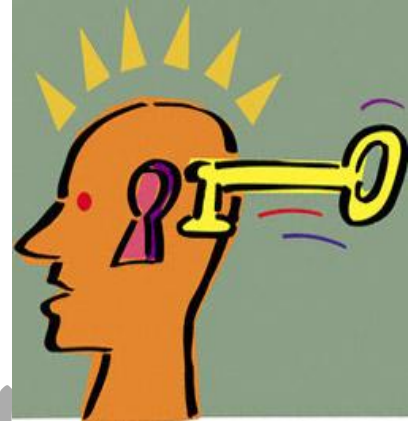
Do you know

4 What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

Do you mind telling me

5 What should I do on the day before the exam?

Could you explain



4. Complete the questions with words from the box. Activity book p 35

how - how much - if - when - where -whether - who - why

1. Do you knowwe can take water into the exam?

2. Could you tell me..... this book costs, please?

3. Do you know..... I've passed my exam or not?

4. Do you mind telling me..... the library is?

5. Could you explain..... I can solve this Maths problem?

6. Could you possibly tell me..... the Arabic teacher is?

7. Do you know..... we'll know our results?

8. Do you mind explainingthe sky sometimes looks red?



5. Complete the following indirect questions. Activity book p (36)

1. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind.....?

2. Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind.....

3. How can I relax?

Do you explain.....?

4. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

..... **you know**.....?

5. Please tell me where you found that information.

..... **mind**.....?

6. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

..... **whether**.....?

6. Re-arrange the words to make indirect questions.

1. if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .

.....

2. needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager / ?

.....

3. should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?

.....

4. mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?

.....

5. know / in / would / you / the / happen / whether / to / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / better / evening / ?

.....

Complete the following indirect questions.

Could you explain the best way to revise? I wonder.....?
How much sleep does teenager need? Do you know.....?
How much revision should I do? Could you tell me.....?
Can you give me a glass of water? Do you mind.....?
Is exercise better in the morning or in the evening? Do you know.....?

الاجابه

Could you tell me..... ايمكنك ان تخبرني

Do you know..... هل تعرف

Would you happen to know..... هل تعرف

yes // No questions هذه الاسئلة لا تستخدم قبل اسئلة

Would you mind + ing..... الديك مانع ان تخبرني / هل تسمح بان تخبرني

Could you explain why // how..... هل يمكن ان توضح



وزاري

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

Could you tell me

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

Do you know

3. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you know

4. Does the bell ring at eight or half past ten?

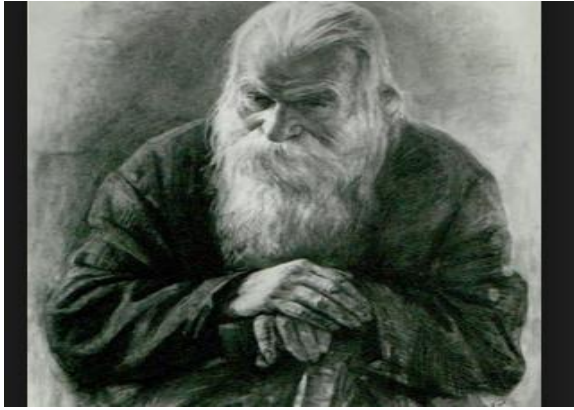
Do you know

5. "What can't we bring onto the plane"?

Could you tell me

Unit 7

The impersonal passive



ابو فتحي رجل طاعن بالسن , ما حد بيعرف قديش عمره لكن.....
It is said that he is 120 years old.

Or

He is said to be 120 years old.

كلا الجملتين تعنى :يقال بأن (ابو فتحي) عمره 120 سنه .

The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

تحويل هذ النوع من الجمل يتم بطريقتين

We can use the impersonal passive with **say, think, believe and claim.**

الطريقه الاولى باستخدام احدى التالى بالبدايه :

It is said that.....

It used to be thought that= It is believed that

It is claimed that.....

مثال (1)

They **say** that dolphins are highly intelligent.

خطوات الحل:

نضع (المناسب) It (be) فى البدايه 2- يتم اتباعها ب said وذلك لان الفعل هو say .

3- نكمل الجمله من عند (المتحدث عنه) الى اخر الجمله. الحل يصبح كالتالى:

It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

مثال (2)

They **think** that the earth was flat.

It **is believed** that the earth was flat.

او

It **used to be thought** that the earth was flat.

Teachers have **proved** that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

It is claimed /believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

The impersonal passive can also be formed with the object + infinitive.

الطريقة الثانية

1- نضع المفعول به في البدايه 2- ثم was / were/ is/am/are حسب الفعل.

3- ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي (الموجود قبل that) 4- base + to + تكمله الجملة.

They **believe** that the story is true.

The story is believed to be true.

People **know** that he is talented.

He is known to be talented.

They **say** that dolphins are highly intelligent.

Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.



Passive Voice

Informal /personal passive	Formal / impersonal passive
They say that	It is said that.....
They say x	X is/are said to base.....
They / people think	It is thought that // it used to be thought that
They / people think that x	X is / are thought to base
They claim that	It is claimed that.....
They claim x	X is claimed to base
People know that	It is known that
People know that x	X is known to base
Expert have proved that	It has been//claimed// believed// proved that
Expert have proved that x	X has/ have been proved to base.....
They / people believed	It is believed that
They / people believed that x	X is / are believed to base

e.g.:

People know that apples are good for kids.

الطريقة الاولى

It is known that apples are good for kids.

الطريقة الثانية

Apples are known to **be** good for kids.

Activity book p 36

7. Re-write the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1. They say that fish is good for the brain.

It

Fish

2. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

Student's book P53

Grammar the impersonal passive.

Re-write the following sentences by using an active form.

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

People claim that

2- It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

They believe that

Student's book P53

Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences.

1. People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

It is thought that

.....

2. They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

It is said that

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease. (W.2016)

Eating almonds

2. Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several disease. (S.2016)

People believe that.....

3. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success. (W. 2017)

It

4. experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach. (S. 2017)

Eating fresh vegetables.....

5. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning english well. (W. 2018)

English clubs

مراجعة خفيفة

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and writes it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1-Can you suggest a better way for to pass the exam?

Do you mind

2-What should I do on the day of the exam?

Could you tell me

3- Where is the post office, please?

Do you know

4- They claim that money makes us happy.

Money

5- Everyone knows that Messi is the best player.

Messi

6- People think that children are afraid of darkness.

Children

7. Hashim never comes early to his work.

Hasim

8. Enlish and Maths are the most difficult subjects.

Enlish



TAG QUESTIONS



We use question tags to check or query (uncertain) information?

. We add a negative question tag to a positive statement, and a positive question tag to a negative statement.

القاعدة العامة : الفعل المساعد في الجملة يتم تحويله (من مثبت الى منفي ومن منفي الى مثبت "+ضمير الفاعل) .

Form



1- Positive statement → **You are** Rahaf, → question tag negative **aren't you?**

He is from Germany, **isn't he?**

2- Negative statement **He isn't** Rashed → question tag positive → **He isn't** Rashed, **is he?**

Negative sentence: **He isn't** from Germany, **is he?**

You've got a car, **haven't you?**

We convert **is/isn't are/aren't was/wasn't were/weren't do/don't, does/doesn't did/didn't etc.**

The meeting **is** next Wednesday, **isn't it?**

It **isn't** raining tomorrow, **is it?**

They are coming,.....?

It wasn't last Wednesday,.....?

They were Algerian,.....?

They've had their lunch,?

You've read this book,.....? haven't you

You haven't read this book,.....? have you

She does speak English,.....? doesn't she

She doesn't speak English,.....? does she

You're tired,.....? aren't you

You're not tired,.....? are you

+ You live in Spain, don't you?

- You don't live in Spain, do you?

In the **Present and Past Simple** of other verbs, we use **verb to do in** the question tags.

التصريف الاول v1	don't
التصريف الاول المزيد ب v1 + s/ es	doesn't
التصريف الثاني v2	didn't

You **don't speak** English,.....?

do you

You **speak** English,.....?

don't you

He **lives** in Wadi Musa,.....?

doesn't he

You **didn't meet** him,.....?

did you

You **woke** up lately,.....?

didn't you

She **made** a cake,.....?

didn't she

They play football on Sundays,?

don't they

She plays football on Sundays,?

doesn't she

They played football on Sundays,?

didn't they

Hardly /ever/ rarely/ nobody/ Never = don't / doesn't / didn't (negative)

He **never** goes out with his dog = He **doesn't** go out with his dog, **does he?**

كفعل رئيسي: If have is a main verb in the sentence

We **have** a car, **don't we?**

She **has** a nice hair, **doesn't she?**

I have to get up early, **don't I?**

She has to quit fatty food , **doesn't she?**

They had to get up early, **didn't they?**

يعنى فعل مساعد وتتبع ب التصريف الثالث للفعل But If have is an auxiliary verb

We **haven't got** a car, **have we?**

She **has forgotten** the meeting, **hasn't she?**

Question tag with modals.

With modal verbs, we use the same modal in the question tag.

نستخدم نفس المودلز

They **should** help,.....?

shouldn't they

We **can't** walk away,.....?

can we

They **could** go,.....?

couldn't they

You **won't** forget,.....?

will you

He **might** play tomorrow,.....?

mightn't he

We **mustn't** be late,.....?

must we

We **must** be at home at 8 pm, **mustn't we?**

Use **will** with **imperatives** (Simple Present).

Positive: **Open** the window, **will** not (**won't**) **you?**

Negative : **Don't** open your books, **will** **you?**

Never raise your voice, **will** **you?**

We use **shall** after **let's = let us // let me.**

With **let's** we use **shall we** as the question tag.

With **let me** we use **shall I** as the question tag.

e.g

Let's take the next bus, **shall we?**

Let me help you with your homework, **shall I ?**

Let's go home now,.....?

Let me do that ,?

We can rephrase questions starting **Shall I.....?** to use a question tag. This makes it more emphatic.

e.g. Shall I help you with your homework?

يتم تحويل **will** الى **shall** فقط وبدون نفى. I/we اذا كان الفاعل

I'll help you with your homework, **shall I?**

We will invite Sara to the party , **shall we?**

But

She will come tonight, **won't she?**

Fadia and Ali will leave the country, **won't they?**



I am late, aren't I? I am not asking myself, am I

EXCECISE ما تفش !!!!!!!!!!!

She is collecting stickers, ?	isn't she
We often watch TV in the afternoon,?	don't we
You have cleaned your bike,?	haven't you
Faten and Majid don't like maths,?	do they
Ali played handball yesterday,?	didn't he
They are going home from school,?	aren't they
Rana didn't do her homework last Monday,?	did she
He could have bought a new car,?	couldn't he
Rae'd will come tonight,?	won't he

Question tags // full answer

Lubna doesn't speak English, does she? No, she doesn't. // Yes ,she does.

You can pass the exam, can't you? Yes, I // you can. No I // she can't.

Exercise SB p 61

6 Match the sentences from the recording and the question tags. Listen and check.

- 1- You did English at university last year,..... ?
- 2 -You don't understand what gender-neutral means,.....?
- 3- I'll tell you what I understand by the term,.....?
- 4-That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,?
- 5- I have to start my essay,?

8 Write the question tags.

- 1 You can't help me with this,?
- 2 She wasn't there yesterday,?
- 3 We should try to help,?
- 4 You haven't got a pen I can borrow,?
- 5 Your mother comes from Madaba,?
- 6 They sold their house,?
- 7 You'll phone me later,?
- 8 It doesn't rain here,?



Activity book p (43)

10. Complete the following question tags. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. You live in Zarqa,you? | 2. They can't hear,they? |
| 3. It's funny, it? | 4. He has to go , he? |
| 5. She went home, she? | 6. I haven't won, I? |
| 7. You won't be late, you? | 8. He wasn't very well,he? |

وزاري W. 2016

1. I have to quit fatty food,?
2. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good,?
3. Let's walk along the beach,?

S. 2016

- 4 Saleem and his brother spoke french in the conference, they? (**do**)

وزاري W. 2017

1. Kids musn't eat too much chocolate,?
2. Children have had their lunch,?
3. Let's fight against poverty,?

W. 2017

The keywordthe student to answer the question, won't it? (**help**)

W. 2018

The english alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, ?
(**does it** , **doesn't it** , **didn't it** , **did it**)

المبنى للمجهول Passive Voice

• القاعدة العامة:

Active Voice		
Sub	Verb	Object
Passive Voice		
المفعول به Object	Suitable Verb to be is ,am ,are ,was , were ,being ,been, be لاتنسى يا قلبي يا حبيبي القاعدة لا تتأثر بالنفي	التصريف الثالث P.P(v3)

تنبيه الى المفعول به هل هو مفرد ام جمع (الفاعل ليس له علاقة)

*القاعدة الأولى: المضارع البسيط .

V1 //V1+ s/ es	مثبت	is / am / are + v3
No one \ Nobody + V.1 +s don't - doesn't + V.base	في حالة النفي	isn't / am not / aren't + v3

1. Hanadi cleans the bedroom every day.

The bedroom.....

2. She answers the questions correctly.

The questions

3. We **don't** collect European coins.

European coins.....

4. She **doesn't** read the newspaper on Fridays.

The newspaper.....

5. No one cleans the flat.

The flat.....

6. Nobody sends us messages.

We.....

V 2 (past simple)	القاعدة الثانية
No one \ Nobody + V.2 Didn't + V. base	was / were + v3 wasn't / weren't + v3 في حالة النفي

1. We **visited** Petra last Friday.

Petra

2. They **asked** the girls to re-arrange the books.

The girls

3. My father **bought** some tea last night.

Some tea

4. The government **planted** some trees in our town last month.

Some trees

5. He **invited** Layla last week.

Layla

6. They **prepared** the lesson yesterday.

The lesson

7. Nobody encouraged you to drive so quickly.

You

8. We didn't meet the manager yesterday.

The manager

القاعدة الثالثة: المضارع التام + الماضي التام . Present perfect + Past perfect.

إذا احتوت الجملة على v.3
has \ have +
haven't / hasn't

have // has + been + v3
haven't / hasn't + been + v3

إذا احتوت الجملة على v.3
had +
hadn't + v3

had + been+ v3
hadn't + been + v3

1. Anwar has summarized the story in one sentence.

The story

2. The secretary had given Adnan some letters.

Adnan

3. They hadn't discussed the problem with the teacher.

The problem

4. Maram hasn't phoned Hani.

Hani

5. They have planted a tree beside the mosque.

A tree

6. My father has provided all the personal expenses.

All the personal expenses

7. I had discussed the idea with my parents.

The idea

القاعدة الرابعة: المضارع المستمر + الماضي المستمر . Present continuous + Past continuous

5. إذا احتوت الجملة على
is / am / are + ing
5. إذا احتوت الجملة على
isn't / am not / aren't + ing

is -am -are + being + v3
isn't - am not - aren't + being+ v3

6. إذا احتوت الجملة على
was / were + ing
6. إذا احتوت الجملة على
wasn't / weren't + ing

was // were + being + v3
wasn't // weren't + being + v3

1. He is writing letters now.

Letters

2. Huda is helping me in my school homework.

I

3. They are cleaning the garden now.

The garden

4. I am studying the idea right now.

The idea



5. The headmaster and the teachers **are discussing** the school rules.

The school rules

6. I was cleaning the walls when they came in.

The walls

7. The boys were playing a game.

A game

8. They were cleaning the garden.

The garden

9. Dina wasn't painting some pictures.

Some pictures

10. No one was studying the idea yesterday morning.

The idea

11. The headmaster and the teachers were discussing the school rules.

The school rules

***القاعدة الخامسة:**

إذا احتوت الجملة على أحد أفعال المودلز التالية + فعل مجرد

Will // would // can // could // shall / should

Modals + **be** + **v3**

//may // might // must //

have -has to + infinitive

have / has to + **be** + v3

be going to + infinitive

is / am / are + going to + **be** + v3

1. She **will** help the poor.

The poor

2. We **must** obey the law.

The law

3. I will call you tonight.

You

4. Fatima will answer the questions.

The questions

5. My brother could move that rock easily.

That rock

6. Ahmed might phone the police.

The police

7. They **have to** finish the project on time.

The project

8. I **have to** learn these poems by heart.

These poems.....

9. They **have to** prepare the food so quickly.

The food

10. He **has to** sell these books.

These books.....

11. Hani **has to** help the poor man.

The poor man.....

12. I **have to** count the books.

The books.....

13. I **am going to** revise some subjects tomorrow.

Some subjects

14. They are going to hold the meeting in Amman.

The meeting

15. She is going to phone the manager.

The manager

16. I am going to re-arrange the books.

The books.....

17. He is going to study the idea well.

The idea.....

***القاعدة السادسة:**

Modals + have + v3

إذا احتوت الجملة على

Modals + have + been + v3

1. I **may have sold** the old car.

The old car.....

2. They **should have sent** the letter.

The letter.

3. We **might have built** a new school in our city.

A new school

Change the following into passive voice.

1. My neighbour has painted the doors white.

The doors

2. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.

Constantinople

3. Mecca receives millions of Muslims for Al-Haj every year.

Millions of Muslims

4. Some employers may not allow women to remain in the work force.

Women

5. Students did not write the answers in ink.

The answers

6. Some engineers are going to update the whole project for improvement purposes.

The whole project

7. No one has rejected the new plan.

The new plan

8. Birds build nests on high places

Nests

9. They are going to hold the next year's congress in San Francisco

The next year's congress

10. Mum had prepared delicious food before we came back.

Delicious food

11. Mary answered the question carefully.

The question

12. Laila is peeling the potatoes.

The potatoes

13. The teacher will correct the exam papers on time.

The exam papers

14. Rami bought a new car last June.

A new car

15. Someone has stolen the side mirrors.

The side mirrors

16. The students have rejected the new proposals.

The new proposals

17. My parents provide all personal expenses.

All personal expenses

18. Someone had already broken the window.

The window

19. Dalal is painting some pictures.

Some pictures

20. Peter has painted the pictures for the second time.

The pictures

21. The students were writing a new composition.

A new composition



Correct the verbs between brackets

صعب عليك

حاول.....شغل مخك.

1. This programme by millions of people last month. (**watch**)

2. Paper from cloth 2000 years ago by Chinese. (**make**)

3. Hundreds of people in accidents every year by drivers. (**kill**)

4. London by thousands of tourists every year. (**visit**)

5. My car last week. (**repair**)

6. The film ten years ago. (**make**)

7. The original building down in 1965. (**pull**)

8. Fiat by a group of Italian businessmen in 1899. (**start**)

9. All meetings in the afternoons last month. (**hold**)

10. Our journey must carefully before we go. (**plan**)

11. Traffic regulations must by drivers as well as pedestrians. (**obey**)

12. A driver might be by the police. (**stop**)

13. A traffic accident must be to the police. (**report**)

5 Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jordanian sign language, or *lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia* (LIU), is the sign language that (**use**) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (**relate**) to other sign language in the Middle East, but none of these (**research**) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language (**publish**) in 2004 CE. By publishing this book, it (**hope**) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (**carry out**). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (**do**).

الاجابة

- 1- is used 2- is related 3- have/ has been researched 4- was published 5- was phoned
6 - had been carried out 7 - is being done

11. Re-write the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1. People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

Spanish

2. My mother taught me to read.

I was

3. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

Fifty years ago, smartphones

4. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

Our exams

5. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

Some books

وزاری

- A new vocational school has recently in my area. (**build**)
- Mr Tareq will a more responsible post by the manager. (**offer**)

وزاری 3م

- Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (**translate**)

- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money

وزاری 4م 2017

Our final science project has as the best project. (**be , choose**)

وزاری 4م 2018

Sign language in the 16th century. (**invent**)

وزاری 3م 2018

The ruins by thousands of tourists every day. (**view**)

Talking about wishes

Wish and If only



القاعدة العامة

Form: Sub + wish /es + one tense back.

أ- نحول الفعل من مضارع الى الماضي ب- او من الماضي الى had + v3
ومن المثبت الى المنفي ومن المنفي الى المثبت.

S+ wish + S+ V. 2 // had + v3 = expresses regret

Talking about the present

real

(*I have* so much homework)

(*you live* so far away)

(*I don't know* what to do)

(*I didn't study* hard at high school).

I am not rich.

She isn't intelligent.

unreal

If only I didn't have so much homework.

I wish you didn't live so far away.

I wish I knew what to do.

I wish I had studied hard at high school.

I wish I were rich.

She wishes she were intelligent.

Talking about the past

Both *wish* and *if only* are followed by the *past perfect tense* (had + v3) when we talk about past regrets.

I didn't study harder.

I ate all that chocolate.

I didn't know you were coming.

I wish I had studied harder

I wish I hadn't eaten all that chocolate.

If only I had known you were coming.



ضمائر الوصل تحذف من الجملة **who/which/that**

العبارات (كلمات) التي تشير الى الندم تحذف بشقها الكامل **annoy /regret/ a pity /sorry/.....**

Exercise:

I **regret** I don't obey my parents.

I **wish**

I can't quit my job.

If **only**

It annoys me you don't respect your partner.

I **wish**

Sami can't come to the party.

I **wish**

I regret I don't study hard.

I **wish**

I always criticize people who talk a lot.

I **wish**

I complain about the neighbours **who** have dogs at home.

I **wish**

I would like to travel to Egypt.

I **wish**

I regret I don't recommend you.

Lubna wishes

I'm bothered because you always make troubles.

I **wish**

It annoys me you read aloud.

I **wish**

I'm bothered because Salma calls me at night.

I **wish**

I can't understand these strange symbols.

I **wish**

I don't listen to local news.

I **wish**

I complain about the colleagues who don't respect others.

I **wish**

I criticize Samar because she is careless.

I **wish**

I'm not old enough to go to university.

I **wish**

I didn't bring my laptop.

I **wish**



QUESTION:

A- I wish I taught you physics. B- I wish I could help you. C- I wish you wouldn't do it again.

In which sentence does the speaker express....?

1- annoyance / criticism: 2- regret: 3- inability:

أسئلة الوزارة السابقة.

1. I read slowly and would like to read more quickly. ► 2011 (W)

I wish

2. I don't have an email. ► 2012 (S)

I wish

3. I wish I any challenging experience in my life. (**have**) ► 2014 (S)

4. I don't have many friends. ► 2013 (W)

I wish

I didn't do much work for my exam.

I wish

I bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.

I wish I

We didn't catch the earlier bus.

If only

I am not tall.

Zaid wishes

We aren't young.

If only

was // were ----- hadn't been . wasn't // weren't had been

I regret I was late.

I wish I late.

I regret I told you about the problem.

If only I

I forgot to call you.

I wish I hadn't to call you.

I miss the bus.

I wish I earlier. (**come**)

I missed the bus.

I wish Iearlier . (**come**)

I cant drive because I am too young.

I wish I (**be**) older.

S B p 65

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Ali did not pass his exams. **If only he** harder last year. (**study**)

2 Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China.

He wishes hea cultural awareness course. (**do**)

3 It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. **If only it**cooler. (**be**)

4 I feel ill. **I wish I** so many sweets! (**not, eat**)

Grammar : Unreal past forms for present wishes

4 Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

1 Ziad is not very good at basketball. **He wishes he**taller! (**is / were / was**)

2 I can't do this exercise. **I wish I**it.

(**understood / understand / understanding**)

3 Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. **If only he**Chinese. (**speak / spoke / had spoken**)

4 Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. **If only it** larger oil reserves.

(**has / had / had had**)

Grammar Activity book p (45)

5. Complete the sentences with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

had (+ 2) - hadn't - if - only - wish

1. I couldn't understand anything. **If** only I'd studied Chinese!

2. Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. **I wish I**listened to him.

3. II'd known more about the company. **If**I'd done some research!

4. I am very hungry! **I wish I** eaten before I went to the conference.

5. I regret the deal now. **I wish we** done it.

6. Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only he hadn't forgotten to do it.

2. I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish I earlier.

3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. **If only she**..... a map.

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

I wish I.....

5. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only they better.

Use the prompts and write sentences with *I wish* and *If only*. The first one is done

1. I'm cold. **(bring a coat)**

If only I'd brought a coat. = I wish I'd brought a coat.

2. We're late. **(get up earlier)**

3. I feel ill. **(not eat so many sweets)**

4. Fadi has lost his wallet. **(be more careful)**

5. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. **(be able to come)**

6. I've broken my watch. **(not drop it)**



8. Re-write the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Samira regrets being angry at breakfast time. **(only)**

2. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. **(I)**

3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. **(wishes)**

4. I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. **(if)**

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts.

be older / have a camera with me / live in a big house
/ not have a headache / not be so far away / like the same things

1. Our is very small.

If only we lived in a big house.

2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

He wishes he.....

3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish we.....

4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I.....

5. My cousins don't live near here.

I wish they.....

6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I.....

وزاری

1. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

2. I regret living abroad for a long time. (wish)

3. I regret speaking aloud in my class. (wish)

(s, 2017)

4. Mohamoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry. (wish)

(w, 2018)

I always have to get home early, I wish my parents Me stay out later.

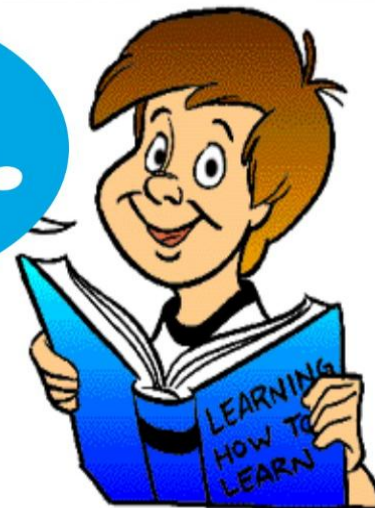
(let , won't let , would let , will let)

If clause (conditional clause) If = when

Type zero: We use the **zero conditional** to talk about things **that are always true**.

If clause	Main clause
<i>Simple present</i>	<i>Simple present</i>
speak \ speaks (don't / doesn't speak)	speak \ speaks (don't / doesn't speak)

1. If water **boils**, it **turns** to steam.
2. If you **throw** a stone into water, it **sinks**.
3. If you mix red and yellow, you get orange.
4. When you heat cheese, it(melt)
5. When it....., the grass gets wet.(rain)
6. Plantsif they don't get enough water.(die)



If you heat ice, it melts.

طريقة السؤال: على شكل صحح فعل كما في الأمثلة أعلاه - أو إعادة كتابة الجملة كالتالي: -

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

If you

Mix red and blue to get purple. (**get**)

If you.....

Freeze water to make it a solid. (**becomes**)

If you

Make zero conditionals (with out modals)

1. (not / water / the flowers / die)

If

2. (my husband / cook / he / burn the food)

If

3. (Mona / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke)

If

4. (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock)

If

We use **zero conditional** when the result of the condition is always true(like a scientific fact.)

If = when

Type One

	If clause	Main clause
الإثبات	simple present v1 / s -es	can //will// shall// may//must // ought to+ base
النفي	don't / doesn't + base	Modals +not + base

1. If theyme, I'll finish my work earlier. (**help**)
2. He will miss the bus if heup late. (**get**)
3. If wea compass, we will get lost easily. (**not , bring**)
4. If you get up late, youlate for school. (**be**)
5. Youfat. If you eat too much chocolate. (**get**)
6. If Omar....., he will miss the train (**not, hurry**)
7. If youswimming every day, you will be healthy. (**go**)
8. If we.....hard, we can pass the final exam . (**study**)
9. He.....to their birthday party if they invite him. (**go**)
10. If Nabeel.....early, he can get the job. (**come**)
11. If it.....tomorrow, we can't go shopping. (**rain**)
12. If they.....me, I can't do it well. (**not \ help**)
13. He.....the questions if he does not prepare very well. (**not \ answer**)
14. If we.....smoking, we'll face many health problems. (**not \ stop**)
15. If I.....my homework carefully, my teacher will get angry. (**not ,do**)

Type Two:

We use type two to talk about things that are impossible to happen. Or giving advice		
If clause	Main clause	
Simple past //didn't + base	would//should//could// might//had to // ought to (not) + base	

- 1.If theyme, I would finish my work earlier. (**help**)
2. He would miss the bus if heup late. (**get**)
3. If wea compass, we would get lost easily. (**not , bring**)
4. If you got up late, youlate for school. (**be**)
5. Youfat if you ate too much chocolate. (**get**)
6. If Omar....., he would miss the train (**not, hurry**)
7. If youswimming every day, you would be healthy. (**go**)
8. If we.....hard, we could pass the final exam . (**study**)
9. He.....to their birthday party if they invited him. (**go**)
10. If Nabeel.....early, he could get the job. (**come**)
11. If it.....heavily, we couldn't go shopping. (**rain**)
12. If they.....me, I couldn't do it well. (**not \ help**)
13. He.....the questions if he didn't prepare very well. (**not \ answer**)
14. If we.....smoking, we'd face many health problems. (**not \ stop**)
15. If I.....my homework carefully, my teacher would get angry. (**not \ do**)

Giving advice using if

I think you **should take** your medicine on time.

If were you, I would take medicine on time.

I think you should prepare well for your final exams.

If I were you, I would prepare well for my final exam.

I think you should go to bed earlier.

If I were you, I would go to bed earlier.

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

If I were you, I would send a text message.



Exercise

1. I think you should phone the police. (**would**)

.....

2. I think you should study more. (**would**)

.....

3. I think you should go to the doctor. (**if**)

.....

4. I think you shouldn't play with those wires.

If

5. I think you **shouldn't** climb that high mountain alone. (**would**)

*I **wouldn't** climb that mountain **if** I were you.*

6. I think you shouldn't do that. (**would**)

.....

7. I think you should not talk to them . (**if**)

.....

Exercise

A- Correct the verb between brackets.

1. If I free after school, I will go to the library for revision. (**be**)

2. If the weather is fine this Sunday, I hiking with my friends. (**go**)

3. If I my friend cheat in the exam, I would report the case to the teacher. (**see**)

4. If I got an extra hand, I my mother to do the housework. (**help**)

5. If I missed the bus, Ilate for school. (**be**)

6. I could not do it well if theyme. (**not \ help**)

7. If they made mistakes, Ithem. (**punish**)

8. If youa high grade, you could attend the university. (**get**)

9. If we had time, we the museum. (**visit**)

10. I'd be happier if Iin the country. (**live**)

11. If you breathe a word to of this anyone, Iyou. (**kill**)

12. If wethere, we'd buy all that food. (**be**)

13. I'd go to the market, if Ienough time. (**have**)

14. If theyhardworking, they'll get a good result. (**be**)

15. If she read the advertisement, shefor the job. (**apply**)

16. If this car cost too much money, Iit. (**not \ buy**)



Type Three (probable) مهم جدا

If clause	main clause
had / hadn't v3	could -couldn't // might -mightn't // would - wouldn't // should- shouldn't + have + v3

- 1.If it....., you would have gotten wet. (rain)
- 2.Youwet **if** it had rained. (get)
- 3.You would haveyour exam **if** you had worked harder.(pass)
- 4.If youharder, you would have passed your exam.(study)
- 5.I would have believed you **if** youto me before. (not, lie)
- 6.If you hadn't **lied** to me before, I you. (believe)

Conditional Sentences Type I, II, III

- 1.It silly **if** we tried to walk there. (be)
- 2.I the film only **if** the reviews are good. (watch)
- 3.She.....me to the station **if** her car hadn't broken down. (take)
- 4.If it yesterday, we would have gone sailing. (not, rain)
- 5.....youafter their dog again **if** they go on holiday this year? (look)
6. If you, he won't help you. (not, ask)
- 7.Would you mind **if** I your mobile? (use)
- 8.I the mail **if** it had contained a virus. (not , opened)
- 9.Even **if** I a wet-suit, I wouldn't go scuba-diving. (have)
- 10.Would you havethat strict **if** you had known the truth? (be)

6 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. **Unless** you have a language degree, you **do / will** not be able to become an interpreter.
- 2 .If you get an interview for a job, you **needed / will need** to show that you have good listening skills.
3. If you are successful, it **is / will be** a secure and rewarding job.
- 4 You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people **understand / understood** everything you translate.

Speaking:

7 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 I will enjoy my job **provided that** I interesting colleagues. (**have**)
- 2 I think I will be successful **as long as** I hard. (**work**)
- 3 **Even if** I travel a lot, I will still Time to speak to my friends. (**make**)
- 4 I will not work abroad **unless** itthe only option. (**be**)
- 5 **If** I get the job I want, I very happy . (**be**)

2 Listen to the radio programme again and complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

you could if I were you why don't you

- 1 Before you find a full-time job,.....consider doing voluntary work?
- 2 , I'd find out about training courses.
- 3 As you have a Geology degree,.....do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Speaking

3 Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

- 1 **A:** I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: study English at university?
- 2 **A:** I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You..... do a Chinese course online.
- 3 **A:** I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B:....., I would ask the teacher.

4 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen and check.

- 1- I..... (**have got**) the job if I.....(**have**) some experience.
- 2- If you..... (**do**) the course, you..... (**have**) enough experience to apply for the job.

5 Complete each sentence with your own ideas, using the third conditional.

1. **If** there had been email in the 1960s,
2. **If** people had had mobile phones in the past,
3. **If** people had known about global warming in the past,

Grammar

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. **When** you at the station next Saturday, wethere to meet you. (arrive/be)
2. Nasser..... out with us tomorrow **unless** he..... help his father. (come/have to)
3. I.....you with your homework, **as long as** you.....me with mine! (help/help)
4. **Provided that** it....., we..... a picnic next week. (not rain/ have)
5. **If** you.....the prize, how..... you.....the money? (win/spend)
6. **Even if** Omar.....his driving test this afternoon, he.....his own car. (pass/not have)

Activity book p (50)

5. Circle the correct word in italics, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. **When / unless** youwater to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
2. You will not pass your exams **as long as / unless** you..... hard. (study)
3. **If / Unless** you.....the plants, they will die. (not ,water)
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends **when / provided that** you.....school? (finish)
5. Your new computer will last a long time **as long as / even if** you..... careful with it. (be)

6. Join the sentence beginnings 1-5 with their endings a-e, using the words in bold.

1. During Ramadan, we eat	if when even if unless provided that	a. it's closed
2. I'll phone you		b. we're tired.
3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday		c. it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4. I will take the job offer		d. the sun sets.
5. We have to go to school,		e. I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

11. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts.

1. Our house is very small. **If only** we lived in a big house. **Or** I wish we lived in a big house .

2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

He wishes he.....

3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish we.....

4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I.....

5. My cousins don't live near here.

I wish they.....

6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I.....

7. Tick the correct sentences. Re-write the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you.

even if - if - unless - when

1. Ice cream melts when it gets warm.

2. We need umbrellas unless it rains. (*False*) We need umbrellas when it rains.

3. The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay. ().....

4. Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match. ()

5. **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. ()

6. Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold. ()

7. We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired. ()

الإجابة

3- The teacher will be pleased **if** I write a good essay.

6- Babies are usually happy **unless** they're hungry or cold.

7-We should always be polite **if** we feel tired.

8. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the zero or first conditional.

1. **When** I get home from school, I usually

2. **Unless** we're given a lot of homework tonight,.....

3. **If** there's something I don't understand, I usually

4. **Even if** I'm tired tonight,.....

5. **As long as** I have enough money,.....

6. **Provided that** my parents agree,.....

Activity book p (52)

12. Re-write the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)

2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

3- You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

4- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

5- You should do a lot of research. (would)

13. Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. (مهم جدا)

1- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

2- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

3- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

4- You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might, not)

5- I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and writes it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. I eat too much fat. I should lose my weight. (if)

2. I think you **shouldn't** climb that high mountain alone. (would)

3. I think you should study hard for the exam.

1.Sami didn't apply immediately for the scholar ship,so he didn't get it. (**if / could**)

2.Saleem left his wallet at home,so he wasn't to able to purchase his necessary items. (**could**)

3.I studied really hard before the final exams.I achieved the first rank in my class. (**might/ not**)

4.Marwan worked really hard the day before the exam.he got top marks. (**if /might not**)

5. If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (**recycle**)

6.Plants die if they enough sunlight. (**not,get**)

7. Rawan always takes her mobile when she (**go out**)

8. the company didn't know your phone number,so they weren't able to contact you. (**if/ might**)

(w. 2018)

Ali will be upset, if you him to your party. (**not , invite**)

During Ramadan .Muslims eatthe sun sets.

(**as long as , unless , when , if**)

5. Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d. **مراجعہ من الكتاب**

1. If Huda..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam.

a wasn't **b** hadn't been **c** hasn't been **d** hadn't

2. I haven't got as much homework my brother.

a so **b** than **c** as **d** like

3. I couldn't climb Mount Everest..... someone carried my equipment for me!

a even if **b** as long as **c** provided that **d** when

4. That's a great idea. How did you come..... it?

a up with **b** up to **c** up in **d** on with

6 –Re-write the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. I wish I'd done more revision. (only)

2. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)

3. The police are investigating the cause of the accident. (look)

7. Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them.

1. Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind..... ?

2. They say that fish is good for the brain.

Fish.....

3. You shouldn't worry so much.

If I.....

4. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least.....

8. Circle the correct word from each pair of words to complete the sentences.

1. That exam wasn't very difficult, **wasn't** / **was** it?

2. If my father had gone to university, he **can** / **could** have been a teacher.

3. Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents **haven't** / **hadn't** encouraged him.

4. Which words did you need to look **up** / **over** in a dictionary?

5. Jaber looked **even** / **as** if he slept very well.

9. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

further - later - least - less - longer - much

1. My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts..... on her plate than I do.

2. I'm tired today because I went to bed..... than usual last night.

3. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the..... interesting story I've ever read.

4. The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little.....

ملف الحفظ

Activity book p (34)

Phrasal Verbs idiom with (body)

get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been bothering(worrying) you// tell someone your problem	بيث حزنه//يشكى همومه ان تقول ما يقلقك
get cold feet	lose your confidence at the last time.//To feel nervous before a big event.	عدم الاستمرار بسبب الخوف /الشعور بالقلق قبل حدث مهم //فقدان الثقة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops. //To do something without plan.	القيام بشيء دون تخطيط سرعه التعامل مع موقف معين
<u>keep your chin up</u>	to remain cheerful in difficult situation. Try to be cheerful.// an expression of encouragement.	ان تبقى سعيدا وقت الازمات
have a head for figures	To have a natural ability for maths and numbers.	الحساب بالعقل
shake hands [with someone]	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
put my back into	to put a lot of effort into something.	يبدل كل ما بوسعه//يجتهد

get it off your chest - get cold feet - play it by ear - keep your chin up -have a head for figures - put my back into

Complete the sentences with the following body idioms.

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... at the last minute.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

وزاري

Even if things have been difficult for you, always everything will be normal soon.

I have to to pass the final exams.

- 2018وزاري

I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to keep your chin up .

Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one.

Study **the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

Thanks for listening to me complain about my boss. I just needed to **get something off my chest**.

There is a missing word in the above sentence. **Re-write the sentence, including the missing word.**

My sister didn't get feet until she put her wedding gown on.

There is a missing word in the above sentence. **Re-write the sentence, including the missing word.**

B. Replace the body idiom with the suitable meaning. Write the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Re-write the following sentence by using the suitable colour idiom.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean in the following sentences?

A: What are you going to do when you arrive to London?

B: I don't have any plans, so I'm just going to **play it by ear**. When I get there I will make some decisions.

I was planning to divorce my husband, but I **kept my chin up** and kept trying to make it work. Now we are happily married.

Mom: I need to **get something off my chest**. I hate your new boyfriend!

Daughter: But I love him!

I'm not sure how to do this assignment, but if we **put our heads together**, I think we might be able to figure it out.

Mike wanted to give the speech at the conference, but he got **cold feet** at the last second, and was unable to speak.

Last semester Adnan failed in the exam, this semester he has to put his effort to pass the exam.

Collocation	meaning
do exercise يتدرب/ يتمرّن	keep fit
do a subject يدرس	study
draw up a timetable يعدّ جدول مواعيد	write a schedule
make a start يبدأ من جديد	begin
make a difference يحدث الفرق /يؤثر	change something
take a break يأخذ استراحة	relax

انسّخهم واحفظهم يا قلبي بخط جميل وشاعري

do exercise			keep fit
	study	do a subject	
draw up a timetable			write a schedule
	begin	make a start	
take a break			change something
	relax	take a break	

3. Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences.

- If you want to lose weight, you shouldevery day.
- The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
- If you send money to charity, you will..... to a lot of lives.
- You look tired. Why don't you.....?
- I need to organise my time better. I think I'll.....

Who is the best player in the world?

Of course Messi, because he always makes the difference in the score.

What does the underlined collocation mean in the following sentences?

وزاري 2018

Replace the underlined missed collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.

If you send money to charity, you will do exercise to a lot of lives.

Collocation activity book p 44

make a mistake	يرتكب الاخطاء
ask questions	يسال اسئلة
shake hands	يسلم / يرحب
earn respect	يكسب الاحترام
join a company	ينضم لشركة
cause offence	يسبب جريمة
make a small talk.	يدرش

	يرتكب الاخطاء

املا الجدول يا أسد

make	a mistake	Shake	a mistake
ask	questions	ask	questions
Shake	hands	make	hands
earn	respect	join	respect
join	company	make a small	a company
cause	offence	earn	offence
make	a small talk.	cause	talk.

1. Complete the **collocations** with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

ask - cause - do - earn - join - make (+2) - shake

1.a mistake 2. questions 3.hands 4. respect
 5.a company 6.offence 7. small talk

Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise.

- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to.....
- If you are polite, you won't..... or upset anybody.
- Before the serious discussion starts, we always..... ; it's often about the weather!
- Nasser has applied to.....thewhere his father works.
- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
- After the talk, there will be a chance for you to about anything you don't understand.
- By working hard, you will..... the of your boss.

Phrasal Verb

come about	happen or take place	
come up with	produce something (an idea), think of	
look into	to investigate	
leave [someone or something] out	to not include (something or someone)	
stand out [from the crowd]	to be much better than other similar people or things	
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	
eat out	eat away from home, especially in a restaurant	
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment// not be blamed for	
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	
point [something] out	to show something to someone by pointing at it.	
didn't spend my childhood	grow up	
carry out	do some research	
stand out (from the crowd)	To be much better than other similar people or things.	

Replace **the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verbs from the box.**

carry out - come about - come up with - get away with - grow up - leave out - look at - look into - point out .

- 1- Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened.
- 2- I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
- 3- I was born in a small village, but I **didn't spend my childhood** there.
- 4- This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
- 5- Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it **happen**?
- 6- I need to **do some research** before I start my project.
- 7- Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed for** it.
- 8- **You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

It is not usually this careless; the government should carry out to deal with careless drivers.

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the suitable meaning. **Write the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

I wish scientists would come up a way to prevent flu!

There is a missing word in the above sentence. **Re-write the sentence, including the missing word.**

Phrasal verbs student's book p 59

5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. If necessary, use a pronoun (it/them/me). Consider whether the two parts of the verb can be separated or not.

look into - come up with - come about - point out - get away with - carry out - leave out,

- 1 As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates to..... a short task.
- 2 Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He.....
- 3 Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age.....
- 4 I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've..... some ideas.
- 5 I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I make this cake, but as I haven't got any today, I'm going to.....
- 6 Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to.....immediately.

A- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

The meeting of ministers came about after their president had made his plan to pass the crisis.

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the suitable meaning. **Write the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

point [something] out	to show something to someone by pointing at it// to make clear يوضح // يبين // يستخرج الاخطاء
point at	يشير الى
carry out	do some research
look into	to investigate يحقق // يتقصى الحقيقة/يبحث عن الحقيقة
look at	ينظر الى
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment// not be blamed for يفلت من العقاب
leave out	omit //to not include (something or someone) يستثني
come about	happen or take place يحدث
come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged // think of يبتكر // يخترع // يجد حلا
find out	discover // appear يكشف
speed up	hurry يسرع

2. Circle the correct phrasal verb.

1. Can you **point at** / **point out** my mistakes when I speak, please?
2. The police will **look at** / **look into** the incident.
3. Adnan was late for the meeting, but he **came up with** / **got away with** it.
4. The results of the experiment which we **carried out** / **left out** yesterday were very interesting.
5. I hope I can **come up with** / **come about** a way of solving this puzzle.

2017 وزارى

It is necessary to **do** some research before I start my graduation project.

Replace the underlined verb with the suitable phrasal verb.

come about - find it out - leave it out - look into - point it out - speed up - come up

1. Ahmad should **hurry** or he'll be late. Ahmad should or he'll belate.
2. I **thought** of a great idea while I was swimming. Iof a great idea while I was swimming.
3. That's amazing news! How did you **discover** it? That's amazing news! How did youit?
4. That information is important. Don't **omit** it. That information is important. Don'tit.
5. We'll drive past my old house. I'llto you.
6. It's a mystery how the mistake **happened**. It's a mystery how the mistake

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

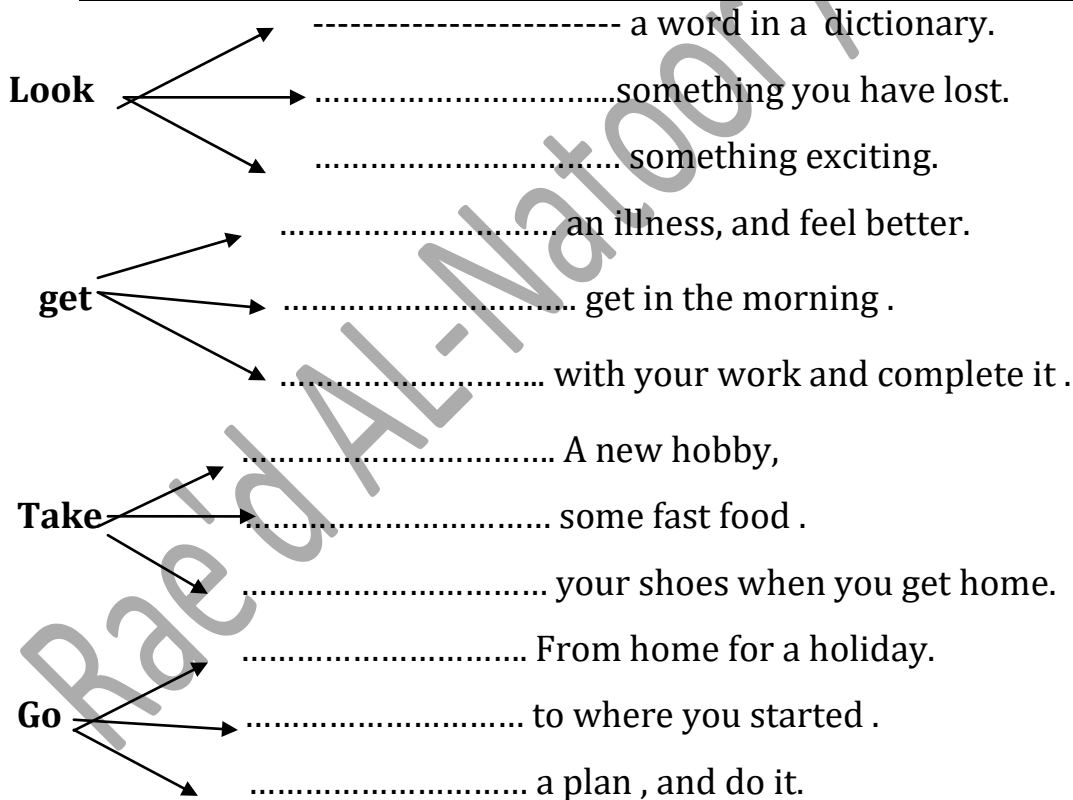
Ahmad should **speed up** or he'll be late.

Replace the **underlined phrasal verb** with the suitable meaning.

Activity book p 41
Words followed by preposition (7)

Look up	يتفحص / يبحث عن معلومة
Look for	يبحث عن مفقودات
Look forward to	يتطلع بشوق // ينتظر
Get over	يتجاوز محنة/مشكلة
Get up	يستيقظ
Get on	يستمر بالعمل دون انقطاع
Take up	يبدأ / يجد
Take away	تستخدم للطلبات السريعة
Take off	ينزع // يتخلص من
Go away	يذهب بعيدا
Go back	يعود / يرجع
Go ahead with	يستمر / يكمل

ahead with - away +2 - back - for - forward to - off - on - over - up +3



Examples:

- 1-Saleem always comes late, despite the fact that he wakes early.
- 2- Everyone changes over time, so he needs to take hobby which is suitable for his age.

Activity book p 49

Words followed by preposition

work as	يعمل كـ
decide on	يقرر ان
translate into	يترجم الى
talk a bout	يتحدث عن
ask a bout	يسأل عن
good as	جيد بـ

انسخ يا حبيبي وأحفظ

	يعمل كـ
	يقرر ان
	يترجم الى
	يتحدث عن
	يسأل عن
	جيد بـ

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed.

about (+ 2) - as - at - in - into - on

1. Would you like to work..... a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic.....English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk..... the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us..... our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good.....drawing and painting.

وزاري 2018

We need to decidea place to meet.

(into , about , on , at)

Activity book p (47)
The expressions p 47

package holiday	an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	رحله شامله السعر والإقامة والطعام (حزمه واحده)
sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	فن البيع أو التسويق (التيكيت بالبيع)
target market	people who are identified as possible customers	زبانن لسلعه معينه
age group	a set of people of similar age	جيل
department store	a large shop that sells many different types of things	مول /سوبرماركت

package holiday	
sales pitch	
target market	
age group	
department store	

Find the expressions 1–5 in the text, then match them with their meanings.

- a- people who are identified as possible customers. ()
- b- a set of people of similar age. ()
- c -a large shop that sells many different types of things.()
- d- a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product.()
- e- an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food). ().

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

Nowadays many companies are offering amazing value on **package holidays** because of tourism depression.

What does the underlined expression mean?

My dad belongs to the same group of people who was born in 1940.

There is a missing word in the above sentence. **Re-write the sentence, including the missing word.**

Student's book p 60

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ natural words
mankind البَشَر	humans البَشَرِيه
post man ساعي البريد	postal worker عامل البريد
stewards/stewardess مضيفه	flight attendants مضيفة الطيران
He /she	they هم
his/her	their لهم
police man/police woman شرطي	officer ضابط شرطي
chairman رئيس	chair person المدير المسؤول رئيس
seaman بحار	sailor بحار
spaceman رجل فضاء	an astronaut رائد فضاء
businessman/businesswoman	business person رجل اعمال
salesman/saleslady	sales assistance /sales person موظف المبيعات
headmaster/headmistress	head teacher مدير مدرسة

3 Choose the best options to complete the sentences.

- 1 For centuries, **mankind** has / **humans** have preserved culture through storytelling.
- 2 A **postman** / **postal worker** delivers your post.
- 3 During the flight, **the flight attendants** / **stewards and stewardesses** will serve you drinks.
- 4 At the book fair, everybody was buying **their** / **his** favourite books.
- 5 If you need to report a crime, speak to a **police woman** / **officer**.

Answers

وِزَارِي

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

A **postman** delivers your post.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

Functional language

Giving advice

If I were you I would.

You should/ not

Why don't you

The main recommendation // reason is

Have you thought about

Showing result explain the consequence

There fore // as a result of // consequently // because of

Showing cause explain the reason

Lead to // due to // because //why // since // as

Vocabulary

2016 وزارت

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences

Look up , earn , keep your chin up , complosory , look into

1. Even if things have been difficult for you,always, everything will be normal soon.
2. In jordan , pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, while basic education is free and
3. You can the respect of your colleagues through your hard work and honesty.
4. Bayan promised her boss that she would the matter anf find out what had gone wrong.

2016

makes a difference , track record , play it by ear , pensions , dietry

1. many large companies provide To their employee when they retire.
2. Huda's indicates the she has the needed experience for the required job.
3. scientific evidence shows that somesupplements are beneficial for health.
4. Taha's organised participation in the seminar and activate everyone there.

2017

dehydration , contradictory , keen , interpreter , tuition

1. Yousef's sense of observation allowed him to notice that his keys were not where he had left them.
2. It is important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid
3. The new courses will give the begginers personal in all types of outdoor photography.
4. Zaid justified the mainpoints between the two sides in the debate.

2017

lifelong , draw up , recall , cause offence , conflict

1. Meeting new people and developing friendships a round the world are some benefits of studying abroad.
2. Polit children don't
3. Students need to a revision timetable to organise their time better.
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is a

2018

rewarding , dialects , recall , gross demonistic product , developed nation

1. Spoken and sign languages have different and registers in every country.
2. Tourism is one of Jordan's biggest contributors to
3. The main feature of a is that it is socially and economically advanced.
4. Doing volunteer work can be a veryexperience for every one.

GUIDED WRITING



Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **reasons that make you energetic**. Use appropriate liking words .

reasons that make you energetic
-practice exercise regularly.
- avoid all kind of drinks which have caffeine at night.
- eat fruit and vegetable.
-go to sleep early.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **The disadvantages of deforestation** . Use appropriate liking words .

- raise the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- destroy habitats of many animals and plants.
- increase rates of soil erosion.
- affect the water cycle.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The benefits of mosaics
- give us information about the way people lived at the time
- tell us about old kings
- illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the information in the table below then write **two** sentences about '**The positives and negatives use of the Internet**'. Use the appropriate linking words .

Positives	Negatives
work with foreign colleagues. visit global libraries. buy products online.	watch unwanted advertise. waste too much time. prevent us to communicate face to face.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Ways of losing your weight

- you should drink 8 to 10 glasses of water.
- you should do exercises.
- you should use certain types vegetarian nutrition.
- you should reduce the amount of calories you eat.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The causes of Desertification

- Farmers overgraze animals.
- Farmers cut down the trees.
- Farmers overcultivate their lands.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Why do people leave their home country?
find a better life. escape from poverty learn about other culture.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

<u>How to save Forests?</u>
-avoid building residential areas. -build parks for visitors. -reduce cutting down trees. -ban the criminals who cut trees.

.....

.....

.....

Read the information below, and then write **two** sentences about “How to sleep the night before the exam”?

- forget all about the exam
 - do light exercise
 - have some milk
 - go to bed early
-
-
-
-

What can people do to wake up early?

- go to sleep early.
- avoid all kind of drinks which have caffeine at night.
- drink milk.

What should people do to become successful in life?

- study very hard at school to join university.
- choose a good career that suits your ability and desire.
- have good manners.
- build excellent relations with others.

What did Mr. Salameh do to become a famous mountaineer?

- train very hard for a long time.
- reach a very high level of fitness.
- climb all seven of the world's highest mountains.

Using public transport	
arguments for	economic, less traffic jams
arguments against	inconvenient ,consume time

Biography:

Haider Jalal

Place /date of birth : Haifa / 1935.

Place /date of death : Amman/ 2002

Profession : poetry .

Achievements : awarded many prizes.

Guided writing

My favourite career

- rewarding
- stable

- interesting
- challenging

studying in a space school

- In the morning - a mixture of small-class
 - tutorials short break
- In the afternoon - go to the space lap
 - introduced to different space situations

Arabic: simple spelling, difficult grammar
Chinese: simple grammar, difficult pronunciation

Disadvantages of having many cars on roads

- make accidents
- cause traffic jams
- consume much energy

Advantages/ benefits of e-learning

- organise class work
- get information quickly
- save time and effort

Learning a foreign language

- do studies and research
- do business
- communicate easily
- recognise other cultures

Electric cars

- highly efficient
- environment-friendly
- have impractical batteries
- require charging stations and special equipment

- 1 **Name:**
- 2 **Contact details**
- 3 **Work experience**
- 4 **Qualifications and training**
- 5 **Skills and achievements**
- 6 **Personal attributes**
- 7 **Reference**

GUIDED WRITING:

(W.2016)

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying a broad.

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

B-GUIDED WRITING

(S.2016)

(4points)

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

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5- 16
Jordan	6-16
Turkey	6-18
Japan	6-15

(W.2017)

Why people should read more books...

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

(S.2017)

Benefits of doing an iternship.....

- developing professional skills.
- increasing self- confidence in the workplace.
- having personal growth experience.
- improving personal relaionships.

(W.2018)

What one can do in a free time.....

- visiting cultural locations.
- exercising and playing a sport.
- going shopping.
- spending time with a friends.

Editing Writing

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

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

This was **becuase** it was found the secondary school students in to **usa** and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school; year of 187 days. The **tybikal** Jordanian school year is long than this.

however, none of these are nearly as longer as the school year in **kountries** like Japan and **south** Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school numpers 243 days.

Speaking a foreign **languaje**, it is **claiming**, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. **learning** new vocabulary and **gramar** rules provides the brain with beneficial "exercise", which improves memory.

it is believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making **skils**. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle **diferences** in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made.

Yes I wish I **have** researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in **china**, you need to earn their **respekt**. Chinese **busines** people will always ask about a **company**'s success in the past.

a few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer. This was because it was **find** that **sekondary** school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an **averaje** school year of 187 days.

Prominent scientists and **engineers** are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades their Maths and **science** exams. When they leave school, they would be well-placed to take any number of different carear paths.

وزاری

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

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

Mr Khalid who is a career advisor believe that Biology and Chemistry are the most important subjects for those who want to go on to study Distisry at university. Maths is not as important. but it is complusory and he would strongly recommend that they work harder on this subject because they cannot drop it.

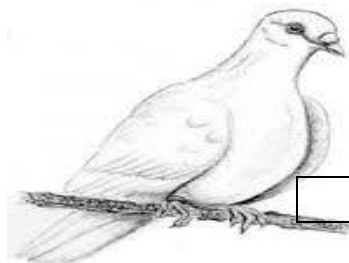
Language competence is becoming increasengly important for anyone who wants to travel or work abroad for a large global company. Remember .career direction is never too late to be studied or change. Studying is a lifelong activity – you'r never too old to start!

(S.2017)

All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education in Jordan. Pre-school and kindergarten education is obtional, follow by ten years of free, copmulsary education . For higher education, students enter university . either for academic or vocational courses.

(W.2018)

Nutrision is very important , you should eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can . It was essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.



Free writing

FREE WRITING

An essay // an article / paragraph.

Title



- 1- Introduction
- 2- Argument for /against (for and against).
- 3- Conclusion (your point of view)¹

*How do you think your **education** will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words.

* **Write a paragraph answering this question. Give some tips and good reasons to persuade your classmates to take your advice. Write about 80 words.**

'I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam. Do you mind giving me some advice, please?'

مواضيع مفيدة

اسم الموضوع بحرف كبير

We all agree that اسم الموضوع play/s a vital role in our life.

In this essay // article I am going to talk about the of اسم الموضوع.

There are many of اسم الموضوع such as....., and.....

From what I have mentioned above we conclude that اسم الموضوع play/s a vital role in our life.

مواضيع ضارة

اسم الموضوع

There is no doubt that اسم الموضوع stand/s an obstacle in our progress.

In this essay // article I am going to talk about the of اسم الموضوع.

There are many of اسم الموضوع such as....., and.....

From what I have mentioned above we conclude that اسم الموضوع stand/s an obstacle in our progress.

مواضيع مفيدة وضارة

(advantages /disadvantages / positive and negative //double edges)

We all agree that اسم الموضوع play/s a vital role in our life. **On** the other hand, there is no doubt that اسم الموضوع stand/s an obstacle in our progress.

In this essay / article I am going to talk about

There are many of اسم الموضوع such as.....
and....., where as There are many of اسم الموضوع such
as....., and.....

From what I have mentioned above we conclude that اسم الموضوع has/ have double edges.

Writing SB /P 63

A magazine has announced a competition for its readers. To win, you should write a story of about 200 words with the title 'Something worth having'.

Writing Activity book p (43)

. Some people used to use a foreign language rather than their own language to communicate with each other. **Write an article** about the advantages and disadvantages of this phenomenon.

Writing Activity book p (43)

. You are going **to write an article** about the experience of learning a language for your school newspaper. Do some research. Interview three people who study two or more languages and make notes.

- What languages do they study?
- Where are the languages spoken? (e.g. in Italy, in Algeria)
- Who teaches them? (e.g. a school teacher, a tutor, a parent)
- Which one is the hardest? Why?
- Which one do they think is the most useful? Why?

13. Now write your article. Use your interviewees' recounts to construct an article for your school newspaper. Remember to write an interesting introduction and draw some conclusions. Write about 200 words.

Writing Activity book p (55)

. Choose four words from the box and write a short paragraph about education in Jordan.

come about - come up with - compulsory - concentration - optional - stable - tuition

Choose or invent a product. Note down its good and bad qualities. Write a paragraph of 100 words about it, ending with your opinion.

Writing S B P /73 :

Write about 80 words to describe your ideal job. Say how you will feel if you get it.

My ideal job

Writing SB P/49

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe **life in a Jordanian secondary school** so that they will know what to expect. Write about 200 words. ***Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list, or use your own topics.***

family life - school subject - school rules - behaviour - values -
a typical school day - after-school activities - free-time activities .

Activity book p (34)

Write **a blog post about your early memories of school.** Compare it with your experience of school in recent years

عنوان البلوغ
ابداء بطرح اسئله عن الموضوع ؟ لدى بعض الافكار مثل
لكنى احتاج الى مساعدتك.....
بدايه , انا اريد ان اساعد الناس , لكن اسم التخصص لا يلانمنى لان
.....
ماذا تريد ان تدرس - I would love to hear from you
ثانيا انا احب ان ادرس التخصص الذى يعجبني (اذكر الاسباب)
اطلب مساعدة القراء ? So, can you help me with my decision

sample persuasive letter / email

Look at the **sample persuasive** letter on page 78 of the Activity Book. Describe the structure, matching the guidelines with the content of the letter. **Write a short paragraph to describe the problem and proposed solution, and then make a plan of the letter.**

Greeting →

Introduction →

Body →

Request →

Sign o →

Dear Mr/Mrs

I am writing

However, there are wider effects

In addition to this,

Therefore,

I hope you will

Yours sincerely.

Rashed

Writing/SB/47

Imagine that you have just joined a **space school**. Write an **email** to your friend telling him or her what it is like to study there. Write about 80 words. (your name is Rae'd // your friend is Jamal)

Writing S B P/ 65

Write an **informal letter to a friend about some of your wishes and regrets**. Write about 100 words. Choose or invent a product. Note down its good and bad qualities. Ending with your opinion.

To الاسم

كيف الحال , اتمنى انك بخير , كيف
العائلة , كيف الدراسة

Subject:

.....
.....

Best wishes /see you soon /looking forward to
hearing from you.

Sample review of (a hotel /place)

Writing SB P/69

Write a review of a hotel or restaurant that you have been to. (Paris Hotel, Amman)

(The majestic restaurant, London)

اسم المكان

Introduction /give a general report.

Body /اذكر الايجابيات والسلبيات

Conclusion: summarise and recommend .

Paris Hotel , Amman

I recently stayed at this hotel for a few nights during..... it is مدح المكان but the service لم تكن جيدة كما توقعت

Since I arrived شخص ما جاء لتقديم الخدمة مباشرة قوبلت بالترحاب الشديد من المدير, بالفعل لقد استمتعت بكل ليلة قضيتها هناك لقد كان الكادر /الطاقم يعمل طوال الساعة لراحة الزبون .

I would very much like to visit (المكان) التي يقع بها اسم المدينة التي
I recommend this.....

A covering letter (application)

Dear Mr. Mrs. الاسم المستعار

I am writing to apply for the job of at الاسم . You will see my curriculum vitae that I have الشهادة ,as well as خبره في نفس المجال

I am now looking for a new challenge as (الوظيفة المتوقعة) to achieve my dream to be one of your stuff .

تحدث عن نفسك بشكل عام

Please contact me for a reference. I look forward to hearing from you regarding with my application

Your sincerely

الاسم

5 You have seen an advertisement for a job that you would like to do. Decide what job the advertisement is for. Write a curriculum vitae and a covering letter. Follow the models in exercise 3.

Name : Farah Madi

Address: 104 Gardens Street ,Amman

Education : Degree in اسم التخصص (سنة التخرج) //

Work experience : موقعها / اسم المؤسسة/ الشركة

Skills and achievement :voluntary work for;

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambition worker.

Reference: (full name)work mate at (اسم المؤسسة), Amman

Write an open letter in response to the question from a magazine below. You should refer to the listed topics and use phrasal verbs correctly. Write about 80 words.

I'm going to live and study in Jordan for a year. I'm going to stay with a host family. Could you tell me a bit about living in Jordan?

**food - shopping - eating out - language - meeting people
school rules - public transport - money - travel - sightseeing.**

Frame your open letter with advice structures, and back them up with your own experiences.

Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. If I were [coming to Jordan for the first time], I would ... My main recommendation is that you ...

Writing Activity book p (38)

12. You are going to **write a formal letter** to a university of your choice. You are applying for a course at university and you **need to persuade the university that you are the best candidate.** Discuss these points with a partner:

- what you want to study
- why you want to study your chosen course
- how you are suitable (include grades)
- relevant interests
- how you are suitable for university life

Plan your letter. Make notes.

1. Introduction: say who you are and what course you are applying for.
2. Talk about the subject and your interest in it.
3. Talk about the activities that you do outside school, and say how they are relevant.

Now write your letter. Remember to write clearly and show confidence. Write 150–200 words.

To whom it may concern.

.....
.....

I look forward to hearing from you about the text stage of my application .

Yours faithfully.

Writing Activity book p (47)

12. Imagine you work for a travel company that specialises in package holidays in Jordan. **First, design your package holiday**, which should include a variety of locations. How much does it cost? Why is it the best holiday on the market?

Writing Activity book p (52)

14- You are going to write a guide for students who will start Grade 12 next year. Make sure you tell them what they should do to be successful, and what it would be a good idea for them to do. Add any useful advice you can think of.

Writing/SB/45

How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words.

Writing SB P/51

Write a paragraph answering this question. Give some tips and good reasons to persuade your classmates to take your advice. Write about 80 words.

'I often find it difficult to fall asleep the night before an exam. Do you mind giving me some advice, please?'

Writing SB P/55

Write a persuasive letter to convince students at your school to study a subject of your choice at university. Write between 100 and 120 words.

Writing skills: Using pronouns

We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas. A pronoun refers to things, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know – as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! He said, 'It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and it is unlikely to retain the information as well.

The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake.'

Writing skills: Giving advice

You can frame your open letter with advice structures, and back them up with your own experiences.

Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it.

If I were [coming to Jordan for the first time], I would ...

My main recommendation is that you ...

Writing SB /P 61.

Read the rest of the recount on page 79 of the Activity Book again. Put the paragraphs in the correct order. Then fill in the gaps with your own ideas.

Writing SB P/67

Choose or invent a product. Note down its good and bad qualities. Write a paragraph of 100 words about it, ending with your opinion.

Writing S B. P/75:

11 Write 100 words about Mrs Jammal. Summarise what she says about her first job and why she decided to change careers.

Writing S B P/ 77

5 You have seen an advertisement for a job that you would like to do. Decide what job the advertisement is for. Write a curriculum vitae and a covering letter. Follow the models in exercise 3.

Academic skills : formal letter writing

When you write a formal letter, remember to lay it out correctly.

. Lay the letter out correctly with a clear greeting line and sign – off line . Make sure you begin and end the letter appropriately.

. Use formal language; avoid contractions. Use modal verbs. Write short and clear paragraphs. Check your spelling and punctuation so that you give a good impression.

Writing strategies

Writing a curriculum vitae

- A clear, well-laid-out CV is important. Make sure there is adequate line space and that your headings are in **bold**.
- Use simple, clear language.
- Focus on your achievements, both educational and extra-curricular.
- Make sure that you have included all relevant information for the application.
- Proofread your CV to make sure there are no mistakes.



2016 وزاری

1. Write a blog post for your school's website about health and fitness for busy people.

2. Tourism has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. Write a three – paragraph report about the importance of tourism on the Jordanian economy and mention the best ways to attract tourists to visit Jordan. Mention the benefits, support with example.

2016

1. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a business abroad. Write an article about the risks that people may face in doing business abroad, suggesting solutions to manage these risks.

2. You receive the news that your town council is cancelling a bus route that you, your family and friends use regularly. Write a letter to the town council to persuade them not to cancel it. Explain why this will have negative effects on the whole town.

(your name is Wesam . your address is P.O.Box 1646.Amman ,Jordan)

2017

1. A blog post for your school's website about the best practices for losing weight. Compare these practices with some practices in the past which were proved to be less effective.

2. Teaching is a science that requires a lot of education, responsibility and understanding between the teachers and the students to be most effective. Write an article discussing the importance of teaching. Mention its advantages and advise your friends to choose it as a future career.

S . 2017

- 1.** A letter to yourself with the intention that you 'll be reading this again at the end of the school year . Think about your goals , where your head is now, and where you hope to be in ten months.
- 2.** Being responsible is a key to children's success both in school and in the larger world when they grow up . Write an article suggesting tips for teaching kids responsibility and saying why it is so important to teach children to be responsible.

W . 2018

- 1.** A few decades ago ,many families had half a dozen or more children . Nowadays , more and more families are choosing to have three or four children . Are small families better than large ones? Why or why not ? Write an article expressing your opinion and support it with specific reasons.
- 2.** Computers become a tool in education for even yougest children . Do you believe that computers have a value in education or not ? Write aletter to your friend convencing him/ her of your opinion.