التَّمام في اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الثالث و تشمل :

Grammar

Collocations

Texts - question

Derivation

في كتَاب
التوجيهي

Idioms

Phrasal verbs

Guided writing

Free writing
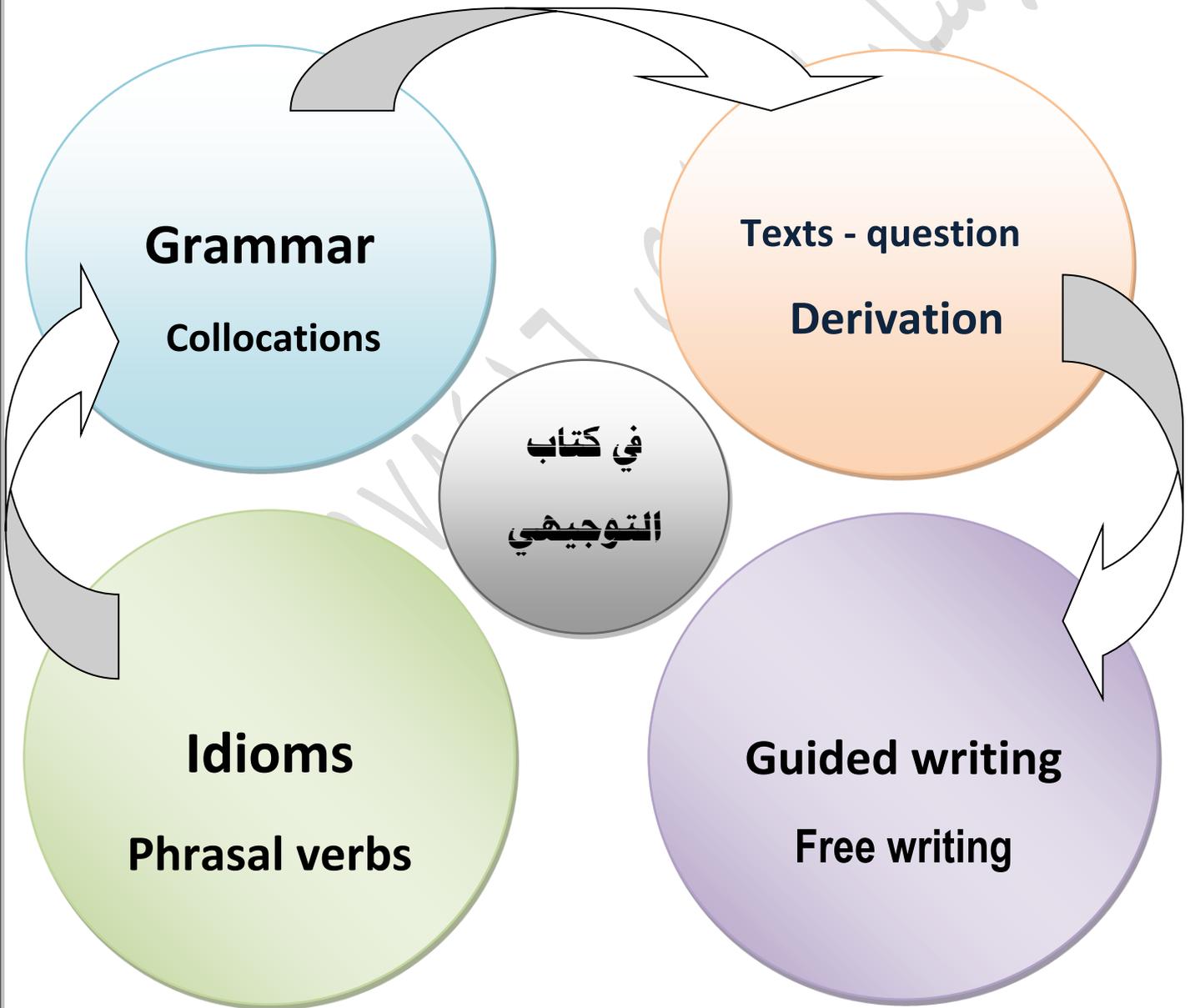
Some important word that will be found in the questions of the text and will help you to find the answer .

بعض الكلمات الهامة التي تكون موجودة بأسئلة القطعة و التي تساعدك على ايجاد الحل بسرعة

الكلمة	المعنى	الكلمة	المعنى
Reasons	اسباب	Equipments	ادوات
Results	نتائج	Diseases	امراض
Ways	طرق	Risks	مخاطر
Aspects	جوانب	Choices	خيارات
Impacts	تأثيرات	Ideas	افكار
Things	اشياء	Evidences	دلائل
Inventions	اختراعات	Countries	بلدان
tools	ادوات	features	مميزات
Qualifications	مميزات	Actions	احداث / نشاطات
examples	امثلة	activities	نشاطات
advantages	فوائد	Effects	تأثيرات
Benefits	فوائد	Disadvantages	مضار
Side effects	آثار جانبية	Illnesses	امراض
Complaints	امراض	Critics	نقد
Types	انواع	Kinds	انواع
changes	تغييرات	problems	مشاكل
usings	استخدامات	parts	اقسام / اجزاء
characteristics	مميزات	factors	عوامل / اسباب
sources	مصادر	procedures	اجراءات
purposes	اهداف	forms	اشكال
aims	اهداف	causes	اسباب

✓ ارجو الانتباه الى الكلمات السابقة .
✓ الانتباه الى التعداد لأن اغلب الاجوبة تكون تعداد لذلك الكلمات السابقة تكون بصيغة الجمع و التعداد غالبا ما يكون بالفواصل و الكلمات التالية :

and	As well as
Or	In addition
also	as

✓ الانتباه في التعداد الى ما هو مطلوب بالسؤال (حيث يطلب منك غالبا اثنان او ثلاثة او اربعة اشياء من التعداد فقط .)
✓ ركز على : (including / such as / so / like / show / from) في القطعة لحل السؤال لأنها تدل غالبا على تعداد بعدها .

Unit 1

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed
in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day. What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Questions :

1. There is a problem with the first generation of computers . write it down .
2. There is a problem with the first computer program . write it down .
3. There is a reason of believing that people have been using types of computers for thousands of years . write down this reason .
4. There are many invention that were invented between 1962 - 1983 . write them down .
5. The british scientist Tim Burners Lee has done an achievement . write it down
6. Many new inventions that appeared after 2007 . write them down .
7. The the underlined pronoun *their* refers to……………
8. According to the writer many aspects of everyday life will depend on a computer program in the future . write them down .

Read the following text

Young people love learning, but **they** like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classroom.

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes , play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablet is ideal for pair in group work.

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary). Either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website, so for examples they can post work, photos and messages.

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

We all like to send emails, don't we? Emails exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For examples, scientist or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited

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

Questions :

1. The way of presenting information has two characteristics make young people love learning, write down two characteristics.
2. teachers can use internet in front of the class to show many things.write three of them .
3. There are many tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms. Write down two of these tasks.
4. What is blog?
5. Email exchange has many results . write them down .

6. most young people communicate through social media in many ways , mention two of ways
7. Qoute the sentence which indicates to the teachers can display websites on board in front of the class.
8. what does the underlined words *other - who - them* refers to…………………
9. many ways that students use social media in their studies at home. write them down

CRITICAL THINKING:
1. Using internet is very effective way for education . in two sentences write down your point of view .

_____

Read the following text

What is the 'Internet of Things'?
Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that – **it** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for examples, your TV automatically downloads your favorite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the ' internet of things'. And there's a lot more to come.

An easy life!
In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For examples, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.

A frightening future
Many people are excited about the 'internet of things'. For **them**, a dream is coming true. **They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare.*.*

Answer the questions :
1. computer are communicating with each other nowadays, write two examples about this communication.
2. There is a result of billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet
3. Qoute the sentence which indicates to the fridge can add the items which you need to the list.
4. According to many people The dream could easily become a nightmare for many reasons . write them down .

Get moving!

A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

It's good for you

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more *strenuous* exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Answer the questions :

1- There is a factors of the increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese .write them down .
2- There are many effects of the technology on our life . write down these effects
3- There are two examples of moderate exercises write them down .
4- Many things happen when we build muscles . write them down .
5- Health experts give their advice for many kinds of ages . write down these kinds of ages
6- There are many suggestion examples to do exercises . write down them .

<u>**V.1 \ V.1+s**</u> <u>**Don't + V.1**</u> <u>**Doesn't + V1**</u>	usually\ always\ often\ sometimes, rarely\ seldom\ occasionally, (every day, month,…)\ (a day , a week,), (daily, weekly, …)\ from time to time, (at 10 p.m.),
<u>**Is , am , are + V.ing**</u> <u>**Isn't / am not / aren't**</u>	now\ right now\ at the moment\ at this time\ these days \ Look! \ Be careful! \ Listen! \ wait !
<u>**Have , has + V.3**</u> <u>**Hasn't / haven't**</u>	already, yet, just, since, for, , recently, ever, so far, eventually
<u>**Have / has + been + V.ing**</u> <u>**Haven't / hasn't**</u>	all day\ all night\ all morning\ all evening\ all the time\ for\ since\ for (five) years now
<u>**Had + been + V.ing**</u> <u>**Hadn't**</u>	S + **V.2** + O + . + S + had been V.ing + O +**Since , for + time**
<u>**V.2**</u> <u>**Didn't + V.1**</u>	Yesterday \ last (week, month,…etc)\ ago \ in the past \ in (1991)
<u>**Was , were + V.ing**</u> <u>**Weren't / wasn't**</u>	*(V.2 + **while** (**as**) + (was / were + v-ing) * (was / were + v-ing + **when** + V.2) * **at this time** yesterday\last
<u>**Had + V.3**</u> <u>**Hadn't**</u>	(**by** + the end of last year \ yesterday \ 1990) <u>**before**</u>\ <u>**after**</u>\ <u>**by the time**</u> \ <u>**as**</u> \ <u>**because**</u> \ <u>**before**</u>)
<u>**Will + V.0**</u> <u>**Won't**</u>	**perhaps , maybe , probably , likely, I think , I hope** Tomorrow \ next (week)\ tonight \ today \ in the future \ forever… etc.
<u>**Is / am / are + going to + V.0**</u> <u>**Isn't / am not / aren't**</u>	**plan , because , intend , arrange,** tomorrow \ next (week)\ tonight \ today \ in the future \ forever … etc.
<u>**Will + be + V.ing**</u> <u>**Won't**</u>	**this time** + (tomorrow) \ (thirty minutes from now) \ (later in …)\ (in June)\(in five years' time)\ (on Friday afternoon), etc..
<u>**Will + have + V.3**</u> <u>**Won't**</u>	**By**/ **in** + (2025 CE) \ (By the time + V.1) , (Three hours from now)\ (by five o'clock) \ (by then), … etc.

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. They took their baby to the doctor because she………………all night.
   (cry - cried - **had cried** - will cry)
2. It is probably that the Bank ……………….new branches in the future.
   (open - opened - had opened - **will open**)
3. By the year 2000s, people ……………….radios in different sizes.
   (buy - bought **had bought** - were buying)
4. The pilot ……………….all the flight system before he landed.
   (check - checked - **had checked** - was checking)
5. the manager intends he ……………….the employees new benefits.
   (grant - granted - had granted - **is going to grant**)
6. This time tomorrow, we ……………….to work an hour later .
   (go - will go - **will be going** - had gone)
7. . By the end of this year, we……………….here for ten years.
   (live - lived - will live - **will have lived**)
8. Where have you been? I ……………………………….. for ages.
   (wait - am waiting - **have waited** - will wait)
9. Before she went to the library, Huda …………. her mother to prepare lunch.
   (help - helped - **had helped** - will help)
10. We had the computer ……………………. because it had stopped working.
    (repair - **repaired** - repairing)
11. There ……………….. a technological revolution since 1943 CE.
    (be - **has been** - will be - are being)
12. Hind ………………. very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
    (work - worked - **had worked** - will work)
13. I …………………….. tennis at school every day.
    (am not playing - **don't play** - won't play – haven't played)
14. She ………………….. ..... tennis every day.
    (isn't play - won't play - **doesn't play** - haven't played)
15. The train …………………………. at 8 am every morning.
    (leave - left - is leaving - **leaves**)
16. I ……………………… on the phone right now.
    (talk - talked - **am talking** - had talked)
17. What …………… you …………… right now?
    (did \ do - **are \ doing** - have \ done - will \ do)
18. I……………………… anything now.
    (don't do - **am not doing** - hasn't done - didn't do)
19. Look! The sun ………………………
    (rise - will rise - **is rising** - have rised).
20. The children ……………….. already ……………… the sandcastle on the beach.
    (build - are / building - **have / built** - built)
21. Our neighbour ……………………. recently ……….…………… to Aqaba.
    (move - moved - are / moving - **has / moved**)

22. The child has ………………all night.

(**been sleeping** - being sleep - are sleep - were sleep)

23. Children often……………… computers better than their parents.

(**use** - are using - used - uses)

24. If you ………………computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

(will play – **play** - played - are playing)

25. I want to …………a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / buying one at the moment.

(**get** - getting - am getting - got)

26. Look at the black sky! It's……………… soon!

(raining - **going to rain** - rains - rain)

27. I'm ………………from Ajloun, but I'm staying in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

(**coming** - come - came - will come)

28. Nadia has………………. her homework for two hours!

(**been doing** - does - did - do)

29. She……………… finished very soon.

(**is** - will be - was - been)

30. If Ali………… his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.

(**had** - has - had had - have)

31. I ………………an email when my laptop switched itself off.

(**was writing** - wrote - have written - write)

32. I ………………go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.

(**used to** - am used to - use - uses)

33. There…………… be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

(**didn't use to** - wasn't used to - aren't used to - use)

34. I think television………………. be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.

(**used to** - is used to - used - use)

35. Most Jordanians………………. the hot weather that we have in summer.

(**are used to** - used to - used - use)

36. There………………. be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

(was used to - **used to** - used - use)

37. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she……………… playing it.

(**is now used to** - now used to - used - use)

38. I ………….. understand English, but now I do.

(**didn't use to** - am used to - use - uses)

39. My family and I ………… go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

(**used to** - are used to - used - use)

40. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you ………doing much exercise.

(didn't use to - **aren't used** to - used - use)

41. When I was young, I ……… go fishing with my dad every weekend.

(**used to** - is used to - used - use)

42. Many old computers ……………. by some offices and banks at present .

    (**are used** - use - used - have used)

43. When do you ………….. to receive your test results?

    (**expect** - expectancy - expectantly)

44. When we were younger, we ……………live in a village.

    (**used to** - are used to - used - use)

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

    (will live - will be living - **will have lived** - live)

46. My grandparents didn't……..…….. send emails when they were my age.

    (used to - is used to - used - **use to**)

47. Rashed ……..……..go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

    (**used to** - is used to - used - use)

48. We always go to the market across the street, so we…….… eating fresh vegetables.

    (used to - **are used to** - used - use)

49. Please slow down. I …………..walking so fast!

    (**am not use to** - is used to - didn't use to - use)

50. When you were younger, did you …………..play in the park?

    (**used to** - is used to - used - use)

51. I …………. go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.

    (**used to** - am used to - used - use)

52. When I was a student, I ………….. work very hard.

    (**used to** - is used to - used - use)

53. Are you………… living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

    (using to - use to - **used to** - use)

54. When I was a child, my grandmother ………make cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

    (**used to** - is used to - used - use)

55. In three years' time, my brother…………… graduated from university.

    (has - **will have** - is going to - will)

56. Soon we …………..packing for our holiday.

    ('re going to - **'ll be** - 're going - will have)

57. Where did they………… to school?

    (used to going - **used to go** - use to go - use going)

58. Does your brother intend he ………………….the army next year?

    (joins - joined - **is going to join** - has joined)

59. I've lived here for ten years now so I'm used to …………………… in the city.

    (drive - drone - will drive - **driving**)

60. They took their baby to the doctor because she………………………… all night.

    (cry - cried - **has cried** - will cry)

61. By the end of 2020 , people …………..on smart phones' applications than other PCs.

    (rely - relied - will rely - **will have relied**)

62. By the year 1950, technology ………………enough for inventors

    (develop - **had developed** - will develop - is developing)

63. My father passed the driving test a month ago. He is not used to …….in traffic jams.

    (drive - driven - **driving** - drove)

64. the manager intends he ………………the employees new benefits.

    (grant - is going to grant - granted - grants)

65. This time tomorrow, we ………………to work an hour later .

    (go - will be going - have gone - are going)

66. I intend …………. Medicine at university.

    (to study - study - studying)

67. I hope ……….. an engineer one day.

    (to be - be - being)

68. You always avoid ………… me after school .

    (to meet   - meet   - meeting)

69. I plan ………….. abroad when I leave school.

    (go - to go - going)

70. 1 Are you pretending .. ……..shopping tomorrow?

    (go - to go - going)

Conditional (If clause)

✓ **If + Subject   + (V.1 / V.1+ s) , S + will / won't + V.0**

If I study **hard , I** will pass **the exam .**

✓ **If + Subject   +   V.2   ,   S + would (wouldn't) + V.0**

If I studied **hard , I** would pass **the exam .**

✓ **If + Subject   + (had +V3) , S +   would + have + V3**

If I had studied **hard , I** would have passed **the exam .**

Causative

❖ **S + (helping verb) + Have / had / having + O (noun / pronoun) + V.3**

Examples :
1. My father had our house **painted** three weeks ago . **(paint)**
2. My friend didn't repair his computer himself .
3. My friend **had his computer repaired** .
4. Amal didn't buy her own car. She had it -----------------. **(buy)**
5. Ahmad isn't writing the report. He is having it --------------. **(write)**
6. We didn't plant the trees in our garden ourselves.
   We .... ……………….

THE PASSIVE VOICE
المبنى للمجهول

ملاحظة : (ما يميز المجهول هو ان المفعول به موجود ببداية الحل)

١- نحذف الفاعل من الجملة

٢- اذا كان لدينا فعل مساعد بالجملة نضعه (منزله) مع مراعاة الجمع و المفرد حسب المفعول به ز

٣- ندخل (Be) الى الجملة حسب تصريف الفعل كالتالي

V.1 \V.1+s = is \ am \ are	V.2 = was \ were	V.3 = been
After modals V.0 = be	V.ing = being	

٤- نحول الفعل الرئيسي دائما الى(V.3)

Example: **to keep**

TENSE / VERB FORM	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple present	Keeps	**is kept**
Present continuous	is keeping	**is being kept**
Simple past	Kept	**was kept**
Past continuous	was keeping	**was being kept**
Present perfect	have kept	**have been kept**
Past perfect	had kept	**had been kept**
Future	will keep	**will be kept**
Conditional present	would keep	**would be kept**
Conditional past	would have kept	**would have been kept**

Example sentences:

Active: **I _keep_** the butter in the fridge.
Passive : The butter **_is kept_** in the fridge.

Active: They **_stole_** the painting.
Passive : The painting **_was stolen_**.

Active: They **_are repairing_** the road.
Passive : The road **_is being repaired_**.

Active : Shakespeare **_wrote_** Hamlet.
Passive : Hamlet **_was written_** by Shakespeare.

Active : A dog **_bit_** him.
Passive : He **_was bitten_** by a dog.

1-The technicians fitted **the halls** with special lights.
The halls …………………………………………………

2- The technicians made **the halls** wider than the rest of the tunnels.
The halls……………………………………………………

3- The governments completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel.
The original Mont Blanc Tunnel ……………………………..

4- The technicians designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.
The tunnel………………………………………………………..

5- The fire killed thirty-nine people in the tunnel when a lorry caught fire.
Thirty-nine people………………………………………………

6- The lorry started the fire when it crashed into the tunnel.
The fire ……………………………………………………………

7- It was more than two days before the fire fighters put out the fire.
The fire ……………………………………………………………

8- People saw smoke coming out the forest.
Smoke ………………………………………………………………..

9- The government should give compensation to people who were moved.
Compensation……………………………………………………

10 - The government could not start working on the dam.
Working on the dam ……………………………………………

11- Ships could still use the river .
The river …………………………………………………………..

ملاحظة :

الكلمة التى قبل المفعول به هى الفعل الرئيسى و اذا لم يكن قبل الفعل الرئيسى فعل مساعد فانه كاملا يكون الفاعل

ما يميز المجهول بسؤال صحح الفعل هو اما ان الفاعل لا يقوم بالفعل او وجود كلمة (by) و بعدها اسم بعد الفراغ او وجود كلمة (to - as) بعد الفراغ مباشرة بشرط ان لا يكون الفعل (work) .

*some people …………….. as an employees yesterday . (accepted - were accepted)

فقط اتبع الخطوات الاربع الموجودة بالأعلى لتحويل أى جملة لمجهول .

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

Tense in direct speech	Tense in reported speech
V.1	**V.2**
V,2 I bought a new car.	**Had V.3** He said <u>he had bought a new car.</u>
Is \ am \ are I'm having lunch with my parents.	**Was \ were** She said <u>she was having lunch with her parents.</u>
Have \ has I've been to France three times.	**had** He said <u>he had been to France</u> three times.
Was \ were	**Had been**
will	Would
shall	Should
can	Could
Have to \ has to \ must	**Had to**

ملاحظة : في حال كان لدينا فعل مساعد فإننا نحول الفعل المساعد و لا نحول الفعل الرئيسي

Pronouns change :

Subject	Object	Adjective
I = he , she حسب الاسم الاول	**Me** = him, her	**my** = his, her
we = they	**Us** = them	**our** = their
You = he, she, they, حسب الاسم الثاني	**You** = him, her, them, me	**your** = his, her, their, my
youفي حال لم يكن لدينا اسم ثاني تحول **You** = **I**	**You** = me	**Your** = my

Adverb changes :

This	That
These	Those
Now	Then
Here	There
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
Tomorrow	the day after
Yesterday	the day before
Next _week_	The _week_ after
last _night_	the _night_ before

Report the following statements.

1- I have some questions for you, Muna.
Nour told Muna ………………………………….
2- I've lived in Amman for six years.
Sami said …………………………………..
3- Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.
Huda told me ………………………………….
4- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
Tareq said ………………………………….
5- My favorite subject this year is Chemistry.
Hussein told me ………………………………….
6- I have some questions for you.
Nour told Badria …………………………………
7- I've lived in Amman for six years.
Sami said …………………………………..
8- Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.
Huda told me …………………………………
9- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.
Tareq said …………………………………

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Modals	
must	is / am / are + allowed to
Mustn't	Isn't / am not / aren't + allowed to
Have to / has to	Is / am / are + necessary to
Don't have to / doesn't have to	Isn't / am not / aren't + necessary to
can	is / am / are + possible
Can't	Isn't / am not / aren't + possible to is / am / are impossible to
might	Is / am / are + probably to
Might not	Isn't / am not / aren't + probably to

Example :

1- It <u>isn't necessary to</u> switch off the screen.
   You……………………………………………………………… .
2- You <u>are not allowed to</u> touch this machine.
   You……………………………………………………………… .

Unit 2

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately." However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

Questions :
1. Many doctors doubt from many kinds of non-conventional treatments which? (mention three of them)
2. There are two changes of that perception of complementary medicine . write them down .
3. At a surgery in London , patients were offered in two choices . write them down .
4. According to many patients , herbal remedy helped them for common complaints . write down these common complaints .
5. There are many conditions that homeopathy is a viable option for them .write down these conditions .
6. Complementary medicine cannot be used for many illnesses . write down these illnesses .
7. Qoute the sentence which indicates to the experts have to know that conventional treatment is not the only way to treat an ailment.
8. What does the underlined word **who - it** refer to ……………
9. Find a word from the text which means " a substance produced by the body to fight disease '.

Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

*Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and
good health.

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

*The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

*The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more
optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

*The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve **their** overall health in the future.
It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

Questions :
1. There are many effects of anger. (mention two of them)
2. Many factors that influence health . write them down .
3. There are two examples of bad lifestyle choice . write them .
4. Scientests believe that there are two qualities that will improve their overall health in the future . write them down .
5. The word *who* / **their** refers to ………………………..
6. Qoute the sentence which indicates to the children have to learn about better ways to live positively to improve their overall health in the future.
7. Find a word from the text which means " **get angry**"……………………

Health in Jordan: A report

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

A Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams **that** had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

B Hospitals

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

C Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

Conclusion

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

answer these questions.

1. Many factors which have made the community healthier . mention four of them .
2. There is a result of careful planning . write it down .
3. There is a reason of coming many more patients to Jordan for open heart surgery . write it down .
4. There are two contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth . write them down .
5. remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to two services .
6. .Write down the sentence which indicates to **Jordan has the priority for the health care**.
7. what does The pronoun **that** refers to………………………..

English Idioms

out of the blue	unexpectedly
the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong
a white elephant	a useless possession
see red	Become angry
feel a bit blue	to feel sad

What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?

1- Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project!
2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed** .
3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue** . (**out of the blue**)
4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **a white elephant** .

What does the underlined Idioms mean ?

Differences in meaning of the underlined phrases   : الفروق

share ideas	give ideas to others	يشارك افكار
compare ideas	show differences	يقارن افكار
create a website	construct a new website	ينشيء موقع
contribute to a website	offer things to a website	يساهم في موقع
show photos	display photos	يعرض صور
Send photos	send photos to others	
to talk to people	discuss things with people	يتحادث مع ناس
to give a talk to people	give a speech to	يلقي خطاب
find out what is happening	discover what is happening	يكتشف ما يحدث
monitor what is happening	watch closely what is happening	يرافب ما يحدث
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information	
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	

Collocations:

Get started	يبدأ
Get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
Catch someone's attention	يلفت انتباه
Spend time	يمضي وقته
Attend a course	بحضر دورة
Take an interest in	يهتم بـ....
Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
Zero –waste	بلا مخلفات
Carbon –neutral	ثاني أكسيد الكربون
Public transport	المواصلات العامة
Urban planning	التخطيط الحضري
Negative effect	تأثيرات ضارة
Biological waste	مخلفات بيولوجية
Carbon footprint	بصمة الكربون
Car-free zone	منطقة بلا سيارات
Cycle-friendly	تعمل بشكل صديق للبيئة
energy source	مصدر طاقة
industrial waste	مخلفات صناعية
wind farms	مزارع رياح (لتوليد الطاقة)
renewable energy	طاقة متجددة

5 Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

> 1. economic growth **2** negative effects **3** carbon footprint **4** public transport
> **5** biological waste **6** urban planning

1- When people talk about economic growth , they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
2- Pollution has some serious negative effects on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3- We can all work hard to reduce our carbon footprint by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4- If we take public transport more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biological waste , and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
6- The need for more effective urban planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic .

Phrasal verbs:

point out	tell someone about something they hadn't noticed
leave out	not include something
carry out	do something that needs to be organised and planned
find out	discover, become aware
set out	begin a journey
work out	think about some thing and manage to understand it
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific

Verbs followed by infinitive or gerund

Verbs followed by "GERUND" (V.ing)	Verbs followed by "to infinitive (to V.0)
admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish , imagine , keep (on), postpone , stop , suggest	want , offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse , plan , decide , hope , afford , manage , forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask, would like

Synonyms :

apparatus	equipment
appendage	limb
prosthetic	artificial
sponsor	fund

Preposition:

Fill in	يعبئ \ يملئ
Give out	يعطي
Turn on	يشغل
Connect with	يتواصل مع \ يتصل
Know about	يعرف عن
Look around	ينظر الى
Meet up	يلتقي \ يقابل
Settle down	يستقر بمكان
Take place	يحدث \ يحصل
Wake up	يستيقظ

A. Choose the suitable items from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

---

out of the blue - red - white elephant - a bit blue - the green light - red-handed

---

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project !

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

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

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant

5. Everyone who lose one of his relatives **feel** a bit blue

6. When you fight somebody maybe you **see** red ,

Wake up – take place – settle down – look around – meet up – get started

---

1 . Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story take place ?

2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't Wake up early enough.

3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and settle down .

4. If you're free at the weekend, let's meet up and go shopping together.

5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and look around .

6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should get started right now!

---

conventional medicine - produce antibodies - children and teenagers - better and healthier lifestyle choices - suffer from health problems -   relax and get some exercise

---

1. A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard. No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise

2. Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people.   No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine

3. Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices. No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices .

4. Seeing red has positive effects on your health. No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems .

ailments - artificial - equipment - fund - textile

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with textile .

2. Before the boys go climbing, they will go to a special shop to buy all the equipment that they need.

3. Old people tend to suffer from more ailments than younger people.

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

Philosopher – arithmetic – Polymath – chemist – geometry – Mathematician – physician

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a mathematician .

2 . You must not take in medicine without consulting a physician .

3 . We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study geometry .

4 . Mr Shahin is a true , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields polymath

5 . Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in arithmetic .

6 . A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life philosopher

calculations - astronomers - symptoms - disabilities - gallery

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your symptoms to the doctor.

2. There is a good gallery for contemporary art across the street.

3. A telescope enables astronomers to observe the stars.

4. It's often impossible for people with disabilities to climb stairs.

5. In our Maths exam , we have to write down our calculations as well as the answers.

smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation

1. Although they are pocket-sized, smartphone s are powerful computers as well as phones.

2. My brother is learning how to write computer programs.

3. I need to make a few calculations before I decide how much to spend .

4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early models were as big as bricks!

5. I can close the lid of my laptop and then put it in my bag.

viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very sceptical.

2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the conventional approach.

3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as complementary.

4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is viable

5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is alien

helmet – inspire – monitor – reputation – risk – seat built – self-confidence –waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's waterproof

3. The Olympic Games often inspire young people to take up a sport.

4. Please hurry up. Let's not risk missing the bus.

5. You must always wear a seat belt in a car, whether you are the driver or a passenger.

6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special monitor to the chest.

7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop self-confidence.

8. Petra has a reputation as a fascinating place to visit.

programs - invented - models - laptop - tablet - mouse - decade

1. Modern computers can run a lot of programs at the same time .

2. You can move around the computer screen using a mouse

3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a decade

4. A tablet doesn't need a keyboard.

5. The television was first invented by John Logie Baird .

Complete the verb with the suitable preposition .
1- To know ……………….. dangers of the Internet.
2- To connect ………………… people on the Internet.
3- To turn ………………. privacy settings.
4- To give …………….. personal information.
5- To fill …………… a form.

Be used to \ used to

Form :

يعتاد على : <u>Be used to</u>	إعتاد على <u>Used to :</u>
S + **is / am / are** + **used to** + V.ing / noun Isn't \ am not \ aren't used to	**S + <u>used to</u> + V.0 + ……….** **Didn't use to**
و تستخدم لوصف عن الاشياء الاعتيادية او التقليدية و دائما بعدها اسم او ضمير او Ving قبلها (Is , am , are , was , were)	تستخدم للتحدث عن الاشياء التى كانت اعتيادية في السابق و لكنها تغيرت الآن دائما يأتي بعدها الفعل المجرد = V.0

Be used to :

السؤال   It is **normal / common / easy / popular** for + <u>noun</u> to V.0 …………

الجواب   **Noun** is / am / are + used to + V.ing ……………

ملاحظة : هنا يبدأ الجواب بالاسم الموجود بعد كلمة   **for**
ما يميزها وجود كلمات مثل …… **Normal / common / popular**

<u>Example</u> :

It is _normal_ **for people to eat fast food .**
People are used to eating fast food

Used to :

السؤال   S + (_V.2 / was , were V.ing_) + O   **but now / when**   S + V. + O

الجواب   S   used to + V.0 +…… O .

ملاحظة : هنا تبدأ الجملة بالفاعل و ما يمزها وجود كلمة   **But now / when**

<u>Example</u> :
Sami was smoking but now **he doesn't .**
Sami used to smoke .

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

1 I **(didn't use to / am used to)** understand English, but now I do.
2 My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **(is used to / didn't use to)** living there now.
3 My family and I **(are used to / used to)** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
4 Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **(used to / aren't used to)** doing much exercise.
5 When I was young, I **(used to / am used to)** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

Rewrite these sentences into similar meaning :

1- It is common for people to communicate with each other via the internet
   People …………………………………………………………..
2- It is normal for students to speak more than one language .
   Students are ………………………………………………….
3- People travelled long distances using animals but now they travel by transportations
   People …………………………………………………………
4- people were communicate by written letters but now there are mobile phones .
   people ………………………………………………………….

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

1 - When I was a student, I used to …………. **(work)** very hard. I used to …………
(get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2 - Are you used to ………… **(live)** in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3 - When I was a child, my grandmother…………. **(make)** cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4 - My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't used to …………. **(have)** nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5 - I just got glasses this week, and I'm not used to …………. **(wear)** them yet, so I'm still having difficulty

Unit 3

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

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

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

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

Queestions :

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
2. The sheikh gave Adeeb the tour for two aims . write them down .
3. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
4. Adeeb is going to travel to many countries . write down these countries .
5. Adeeb will do many things in Germany . write down these things.
6. There are many inventions that Adeeb invented . write down these inventions
7. Heart monitor has many functions . write them down .
8. 5. What does the word (**waterproof**) mean?
9. Who was the supporter of Adeep's journey?
10. What does the underlined word **which** refer to …….
11. What does the synonym of the word (**tool**) in the text ?

In the future

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind - a fact that had previously been disputed by many.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

Answer the questions :

1. The trial cancer drug can help patients in two ways. Write them down.
2. Brain implants can be beneficial to people in two ways. Write them down?
3. Most cancer drugs can have two side effects. Write them down.
4. There were two positive results on the patients who tried the new treatment .Write them down.
5. Brain damage can be caused by different causes .Write down two of them.
6. Thoughts that are improved by brain implant can help disabled people in two ways. Write them down.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates how does the new cancer drug work.
8. Find an example of a simple present passive construction .
9. the new cancer drug can improve two aspects of patients' life . write them down .
10. . Find a word in the second paragraph which means " **speak to** "

The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

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

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

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

Answer the questions.

1. The KHCC traets two kinds of patients . write them down .
2. Many patients come to the KHCC from other countries for many reasons . write these reasons down .
3. There are two things that will be added to the hospital . write them down .
4. The educational center includes many parts . write them down .
5. There is a reason of extending the cancer facilities to other parts of Jordan .write down this reason .
6. There is a result of setting up radiotherapy machines in Irbid . write down this result .
7. What does the underlined phrasal verb (**cope with**) mean ……..
8. What does the underlined word **they** refer to ………….
9. Quote the sentence wich indicates that the hospital treats all people .

The new hand

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

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

Answer the questions :

1- There is a qualification of the prosthetic hand that scientist invented . write it down .

2- There are many new invention that will take the place of today's prosthetic limbs . write down these inventions .

3- There are two nationalities of scientists who developed the new hand . write them down .

4- Sorensen could do many things with the new hand . write down these things .

5- There is a reason of wearing Sorensen the new hand for a month . write down this reason .

6- What does the underlined pronoun **they / who** refers to …………

7- There are two words have the same meaning in the text (synonym) . write them down .

8- Quote the sentence which indicates that the new hand is not safe .

Unit 4

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

Jabir ibn Hayyan
(born 722 CE, died 815 CE)
The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)
(born 789 CE, died 857 CE
Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

Fatima al-Fihri
(born early 9thcentury, died 880 CE)
Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre

Al-Kindi
(born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)
Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer– a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

Answer the questions :

1- There is a substance that Jabir Ibn Hayyan well – known for the beginning og produce it . write this substance down .
2- There is a qualification of Jabir Ibn Hayyans' scales . write it down .
3- Ibn Nafi has many achievements . write down them .
4- There is a reason that led Ibn Nafi to Cordoba . write this reason down .
5- There is an achievement of Fatima Al-Fihri .write it down.
6- Many fields that Al- Kindi made great discoveries in . write down three of them .
7- Alkindi was well-known by two works . write them down .

Masdar city

*Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they** are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

*The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

*Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

*The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

*Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

*Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university **whose** students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems

*While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation Organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

Answer the questions.

1. There are two characteristics of Mega projects . write down of them .
2. There are many examples of Mega projects works . write down three of them.
3. There are two things that are expected from Masdar city . write them down .
4. Masdar city will reduce its carbon footprint by many ways . write them down .
5. There are many kinds of energy that will provide the city . write down these kinds .
6. There is a reason of committing the students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology in . write down this reasn .
7. The city will be connected with other location by many things . write these things .
8. What does the underlined word (they / It / whose) refer to ………..
9. Quote the sentence which indicates thw there won't be cars in the city .

Cleft sentences

تستخدم الجمل المركبة لتأكيد المعلومات التي نتحدث عنها و يمكننا استخدام :

who	للانسان	جميعهم بمعنى :	
where	**للمكان**	الذي \ التي	
when	**للزمن**	الذين \ اللواتي	
which	**للشيء ولكن ليس زمن او مكان**	و توضع حسب الاسم الذي قبلها مباشرة بسؤال ضع دائرة	
that	**للشخص و الشيء**		

Example :

I saw Sami **who** studied with my brother

She travelled to Paris **where** my friend lives

إذا بدأ السؤال بـ : It was (في هذه الحالة اذا لم يكن محدد لنا الاسم فإننا نختار الاسم)

The Egyption built the pyramids .
It was ....

الجواب :

تتمة الجملة بدون الاسم + (المناسبة حسب الاسم)Wh— + (المحدد) noun + **It was**

Examples :

1- The Egyptions built the pyramids .

   It was the Egyptions who built the pyramids .

   1- Jabir Ibn Hayyan invented a new scale .
      It was ....

   2- Fatima Al- Fihri built an educational center in Morocco .
      It was Morocco ....
      It was Fatima Al- Fihri ....

   3- Ali ibn Nafi established the first music school in the world in Cordoba
      It was Ali Inv Nafi ....
      It was Cordoba where ....

We held the meeting in Amman
The place ....

طريقة الحل :

1- **The person**
2- **The man**
3- **The woman**   Who + الجملة بدون اسم الشخص + was / were +اسم الشخص
4- **The inventor**
5- **The scientist**

1- **The place**
2- **The location**   where + الجملة بدون اسم المكان + was + اسم المكان
3- **The area**
4- **The country**

1- **The time**
2- **The year**   when + الجملة بدون الزمن / الوقت + was + الزمن / الوقت
3- **The period**

1- **The thing**
2- **The invention**   which \ that + الجملة بدون اسم الشيء + was / were + اسم الشيء
3- **The device**
4- **The event**

Examples :

1- **Huda won the prize for Art last year**

- **The person** who won the prize for Art last year was Huda

- **The prize** that Huda won last year was for Art

2- Ali ibn Nafi established the fi rst music school in the world in Cordoba
The person ....
The place ....

اذا كان لدينا : what فقط نضعها بالبداية و نضع do is بعد like to / want to

I would like to visit London
What I would like to **do is** visit London

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it .

2- Perhaps Issa broke his phone .

Issa's phone ……………………………………………………………

3- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop …………………………………………………… .

4- I fixed my computer.

I………………………………………………………………… .

5- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You……………………………………………………………… .

6- You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You……………………………………………………………… .

7- I think you should send a text message.

If …………………………………………………………………

8- <u>Press</u> that button to make the picture <u>move</u>.

If you . …………………………………………………………

9- Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

After Mohammad ……………………………………………… .

10- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was ……………………………………………………………

11- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year……………………………………………………………

12- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was……………………………………………………………

13- My father has influenced me most.

The person……………………………………………………………

14- I like Geography most of all.

The subject……………………………………………………………

15- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was……………………………………………………………

16- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me ……………………………………………………………

17- Somebody has found my missing laptop

. **My missing** ……………………………………………………………

18- Tom said, 'I want to visit my friends this weekend.'

Tom said that ……………………………………………………………

19- The company will employ a new worker tomorrow.

A new worker ……………………………………………………………

20- The technicians is making the halls wider than the rest of the tunnels.

The halls ……………………………………………………………

21- The governments should complete the original Mont Blanc Tunnel.

The original Mont Blanc Tunnel……………………………………………

22- The technicians designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.

The tunnel ……………………………………………………………………

23- The government could not start working on the dam.

Working on the dam …………………………………………………………

24- You must upgrade the computer in order to work faster.

The computer ……………………………………………………………………

25- ' We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week.'

Suzan said that …………………………………………………………………

26- The Three Gorge dam has to flood large land areas.

Large land areas ………………………………………………………………

27- The government must have saved the historical sites.

The historical sites ……………………………………………………………

28- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person ………………………………………………………………………

29- The Olympic games were held in London in 2012

The event …………………………………………………………………………

30- Somebody has broken my window

My window ………………………………………………………………………

31- "I'm having lunch with my parents ."

She said that ……………………………………………………………………

32- - "I've been in France three times this year ."

He said that………………………………………………………………………

33- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 .

The year……………………………………………………………………………

It was Petra………………………………………………………………………

34- I stopped working at 11 p.m .

It was………………………………………………………………………………

35- The Egyption built the pyramids .

It was the Egyption ……………………………………………………………

It was the pyramids……………………………………………………………

36- Ahmed wrote his final book in 2009 .

It was Ahmed who/that………………………………………………………

It was in 2009 …………………………………………………………………

37- I finished my work **at 12 am** .

It was………………………………………………………………………………

38- My friend bought this villa .

The person ………………………………………………………………………

39- We had lunch in **this park** .

The place…………………………………………………………………………

40- I am looking for **my book** .

The thing ………………………………………………………………

41- Laila got the higher mark in th exam .

The person ……………………………………………………………

42- We played tennis in the garden .

The place ………………………………………………………

43- We held the meeting in the big hall .

The place where ………………………………………………………

44- My father built our house in 2008 .

The year …………………………………………………………

45- The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the ……………………………………………………………… .

46- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is ……………………………………………………………… .

47- London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London ………………………………………………………………

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

A. Indicating consequence:

(In this way, As a consequence , Therefore)
1) **In this way,** technology makes communication more convenient.
2) **As a consequence,** family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
3) **Therefore,** people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

B. 2. Indicating opposition:

(Despite / However/ Whereas / Consequently / On one hand , … On the other hand / In spite of this, … / On the contrary, … / Conversely, … / By contrast)
1) **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
2) **However**, social media is time-consuming.
3) **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

C. 3. Expressing continuation or addition:

(Furthermore,… / Likewise, … / One reason for this is … / In addition, … / Moreover)
1) English helps you to communicate with others. **Furthermore**, it lets you get a better job.

2016 شتوية وزاري سؤال

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)
Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?

Guided Writing

عنوان	**Ways to learn English**
افكار	- Memorise new vocabularies
	- Speak with others
	- Listen more and more

الحل :

* *There are many* + العنوان + *Such as* + الفكرة الاولى باضافة ing للكلمة الاولى ,
الفكرة الثانية باضافة ing للكلمة الاولى + *and I think* + الفكرة الأخيرة باضافة ing للكلمة الاولى .

There are many ways to learn English such as memorising new vocabularies , speaking with others and I think listening more and more .

ملاحظة : ارجو الانتباه للحرف الأول كابتل و الانتباه للفواصل و النقطة بالنهاية
ارجو ايضا الانتباه انه مهما كان عدد الافكار نضع فواصل الا الفكرة الاخيرة نضع قبلها **and I think**

اذا بدأ العنوان بـ : **How / why**
هنا يكون الحل كما في السابق مع اضافة قبل العنوان و الاضافة تكون حسب Wh— كالتالي :
1- how : there are many ways about + العنوان+ ....
2- why : There are many reasons about + العنوان+ ....

How to be fluent in English
- Read stories loudly
- Practice your vocabularies
- Memorise phrases
- Speak to foreign people

There are many ways about how to be fluent in English such as reading stories loudly , practicing your vocabularies , memorizing phrases and I think speaking to foreign people .

Read the information in the table below ,and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the purpose of museums .

purposes of museums
-give information about the way people live - preserve the history of the country - keep ancient maps and pictures of local events - educate students

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about hard working people.

Characteristics of hardworking people
- listen to others - ask questions - offer help - learn from others

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using linking words .

How to be successful.
- prepare your projects - use practical ways to show your ideas . - present new ideas. - -respect other employees.

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences comparing the following ideas about the internet

advantages	disadvantages
- Learn new languages . - Communicate with others .	- Harm eyes . - Waste time .

ملاحظة : هنا يكون لدينا مقارنة لذلك نكتب عن كل فقرة بشكل منفرد كما بالسابق و لكن
بدون اضافة **I think** و ثم نربطهم ببعض بكلمة **while / whereas** = حل السؤال يكون كالتالي :

There are many advantages of internet such as learning new languages **and**
communicating with others **while** there are many disadvantages of internet such as
harming eyes **and** wasting time .

What does the underlined word refer to ....

<div dir="rtl">

على من يعود الضمير / على من يدل الضمير :

Wh......... **Who** **Where** **Which** **that**	✓ دائما تعود على الاسم الذي قبلها مباشرة .
They **Them** **their**	✓ تعود على اول اسم جمع انسان بالجملة قبلها بشرط ان تقرأ قراءة عكسيةابتداء الضمير و بالعكس (احيانا يكون اسم جمع غير انسان حسب معناها مع الفعل التي بعدها) ✓ غالبا تعود على الفاعل بالجملة التي قبلها
It **Its**	✓ تعود على اسم غير انسان بالجملة قبلها (بشرط القراءة العكسية ابتداء من الضمير) ✓ غالبا تعود على الفاعل بالجملة التي قبلها
He / she **His / her** **Him / her**	✓ تعود على اسم الشخص الذي نتحدث عنه مسبقا مذكر او مؤنث حسب الضمير .
This **That** **These** **Those** **Other** **another**	✓ تعود على الاسم الذي بعدها مباشرة . ✓ بالنسبة لـ (this / these / that / those) اذا لم يأتي بعدها اسم فإنها تعود على ما قبلها .
There **here**	✓ تعود على اسم مكان / بلد
You **your**	✓ تعود عل كلمة (the reader)

يجب الانتباه الى :

✓ **قراءة الجملة التي تسبق الكلمة المحددة و ذلك لفهمها بشكل عام**

✓ **الانتباه للاسم اذا كان جمع ام مفرد \ انسان ام غير انسان .**

✓ **الانتباه الى ان الاسم يسبقه صفة و هنا يجب كتابة الصفة مع الاسم .**

✓ **الانتباه لأسماء الجمع التي لا تجمع بإضافة (s) مثل : (people \ children) .**

✓ **قراءة و فهم معنى الفعل الموجود بعد الضمير لفهم الاسم الذي يعود عليه .**

ملاحظة : هذه افكار و طرق عامة لحل هذا السؤال و يجب عليك دراسة القطع و التدرب عليها .

</div>

DERIVATIONS
الاشتقاقات

NOUNS

تنتهي الاسماء بالمقاطع التالية :

> tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing,
> cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom , age ,

ملاحظة : يجب ان لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم لأنه لا يجوز اسمين متتاليين بالجملة

يأتي الاسم :

After adjectives	بعد الصفات
At the beginning of the sentence	كفاعل بداية في الجملة
After prepositions (,on , of , with , ...:in ,)	بعد حروف الجر بشرط ان لا
After possessive adjectives (my, your, our, their, his, her, its)	بعد صفات الملكية
After the apostrophe (s) [for possession].	بعد 's الملكية
After some causative verbs (cause, let, make) and catenative verbs:	بعد افعال السبب
Aft : After called....Defined as	بعد الكلمات التالية

ADJECTIVES

تنتهي الصفات بالمقاطع التالية :

> ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory,
> ar , ent, ant

تأتي الصفة :

After (So, too, very , quite , fairly , further, more ,) unless it was followed by an adjective	بعد المكثرات
After the verb : be / is / am / are / was / were	بعد افعال الكون
After : most / more / less / least	بعد كلمات المقارنات
After some verbs : (Verb to be / get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear / sound / grow / look / seem)	بعد هذه الافعال
After adjectives if there is a noun after the space	بعد الصفات اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم
After Adverbs	بعد الظروف
Before nouns	قبل الاسماء

VERB :

ينتهي الفعل بـ : (en, ate, ize, ise, fy) او يكون مجرد من أي اضافة .

After " to	**to بعد**
After modal auxiliaries : will / can / should	بعد الافعال المساعدة و المودلز
After the subject	بعد الفاعل في الجملة
After the verb ' to do '(it should be base form)	بعد أي تصريف للفعل Do
After the verb 'to have' (it should be P.P)	بعد أي تصريف للفعل Have
After the verbs '(let, make , help **+o +v1**)	بعد هذه الافعال :
After relative pronouns (who, which..)	بعد ضمائر الوصل

ADVERBS

ينتهي الظرف بـ : (ly)
يأتي الظرف :

At the begging of the sentences followed by a comma	**في بداية الجملة و يتبع بفاصلة**
Between two verbs (A helping verb and a main verb)	بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل
In the end of the sentence (as an adverb of manner) and directly after a verb.	في نهاية الجملة و لا يأتي بعده شيء
Before the ordinary verbs	قبل الافعال العادية
After the short object. (verb +object +adv	بنهاية جملة مكتملة
After imperative verbs	بعد افعال الأمر
Between "TO+verb	بين To و الفعل

- **Exercises :**

Complete the gaps in this text with words derived from the words in brackets.

1- In my city there is a **wide**------------------**of** entertainments to choose from.
   (vary , variety , various)
2- The storm damage is a last**ing** ----------------- **of** the power of nature.
   (remind, reminding, reminder)
3- I'll never forget **the**------------------**I** felt on my first day at school.
   (excite , excitement , excitedly)
4- **The**------------------ **of** the dam involved the destruction of many historical buildings.
   (construct , construction , constructive)
5- The construction of the dam involved the ------------------ of many historical buildings.
   (destroy , destruction , destructive)
6- The construction of the dam involved the destruction of many ---------------- buildings.
   (history , historical , historically)
7- The date for **the** ----------------------- **of** the dam project is 2009.
   (completely, complete, completion)

8- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because **the** ----------- **have worked** very slowly and partly because of inefficiency.
   (build , buildings , builders)

9- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the builders have worked very slowly and partly because **of** --------------------.
   (inefficiency , inefficient , inefficiently)

10- Some of the most **important** -------------------- **sites** in the world will be destroyed if sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years.
   (history , historically , historical)

11- The -------------- **will** be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.
   (destroy , destruction , destructive)

12- The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great --------------------------- **beauty**.
   (nature, natural, naturally)

13- Careless drivers **can seriously** ------------------ the safety of pedestrians.
   (threaten , threat , threatening)

14- In my city there is a **wide**------------------**of** entertainments to choose from.
   (vary , variety , various)

15- I'd like to live in a small ---------------------------- **village** near the sea.
   (peace, peaceful, peacefully)

16- The storm damage is a last**ing** ------------------ **of** the power of nature.
   (remind, reminding, reminder)

17- I'll never forget **the**-------------------**I** felt on my first day at school.
   (excite , excitement , excitedly)

18- The------------------ of the dam involved the destruction of many historical buildings.
   (construct , construction , constructive)

19- The construction of the dam involved the ------------------ of many historical buildings.
   (destroy , destruction , destructive)

20- The construction of the dam involved the destruction of many ------------------ buildings.
   (history , historical , historically)

21- The date for **the** ----------------------- **of** the dam project is 2009.
   (completely, complete, completion)

22- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the builders have worked very slowly and partly because **of** --------------------.
   (inefficiency , inefficient , inefficiently)

23- Some of the most **important** -------------------- **sites** in the world will be destroyed if sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years.
   (history , historically , historical)

24- The -------------------- **will** be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.
   (destroy , destruction , destructive)

WRITING AN ESSAY

كتابة موضوع أو مقالة

A. المقالة (essay) :

** في كتابة الموضوع أو المقالة يجب علينا الانتباه جيدا على النقاط التالية :

١. **الشكل (form)** : حيث يجب أن يكون شكل الكتابة مكون من فقرات مقسمة الى المقدمة ، العرض و الخاتمة

٢. **العنوان :** و يجب أن يتضمن فكرة عامة و شاملة عن ما سنكتبه في الموضوع او المقالة و يكتب العنوان بمنتصف السطر الأول

٣. **القواعد :** يجب علينا ان ننتبه للزمن الذي نكتب فيه :
- إذا كان الموضوع فكرة عامة أو مشكلة مثل (الكمبيوتر – التلوث – الانترنت ....) فيجب علينا الكتابة بالزمن المضارع البسيط و أحيانا نستخدم معه المستقبل
- اذا كان الموضوع عن حدث أو حادثة (شي قد حصل بالماضي) فيجب علينا الكتابة بالزمن الماضي بأنواعه (بسيط – تام – مستمر)

- **عند الكتابة بالماضي يجب علينا تحديد زمن القصة أو الحدث ببداية الموضوع**

٤. **ترتيب الأفكار :** حيث يجب ترتيب أفكارنا و بشكل متناسق

٥. **ربط الأفكار ببعضها :** و ذلك باستخدام أدوات الربط مثل :

Fist	اولا	Second	ثانيا
Finally	اخيرا	then	ثم
Before	قبل	after that	بعد ذلك
In addition	بالإضافة	So	لذلك
When	عندما	While	بينما

٦. **الانتباه للفواصل و النقاط :** بعد نهاية كل فكرة نضع نقطة .

٧. الانتباه للحروف الكبيرة

٨. استخدام كلمات بسيطة و لا تحاول ان تتعمق و تتوسع بالشرح

٩. أنشئ جمل عن الأفكار في ذهنك و اكتبها باللغة الانجليزية على المسودة ثم رتبها و اربطها

*** و لا تنسى الانتباه للنقاط السابقة لأنها مهمة جدا .

✓ **بإمكاننا الكتابة بطريقة Guided writing في كتابة الموضوع و هي طريقة بسيطة ايضا.**

Irregular verbs

V.1 \ V.0	Meaning	V.2	V.3
Awake	يوقظ	Awoke	awoken
Bear	تلد	Bore	born
Bear	يتحمل	Bore	borne
Become	يصبح	became	become
Begin	يبدأ	Began	begun
Blow	يفجر - يعصف	Blew	blown
Break	يكسر	Broke	broken
Bring	يحضر	brought	brought
Build	يبني	Built	built
Buy	يشتري	Bought	bought
Catch	يمسك - يصطاد	Caught	caught
Choose	يختار	Chose	chosen
Come	يأتي	Came	come
Cost	يكلف	Cost	cost
Cut	يقطع	Cut	cut
Dig	يحفر	Dug	dug
Do	يفعل	Did	done
Draw	يرسم - يسحب	Drew	drawn
Dream	يحلم	Dreamt	dreamt
Drink	يشرب	Drank	drunk
Drive	يقود	Drove	driven
Eat	يأكل	Ate	eaten
Fall	يقع	Fell	fallen
Feed	يطعم	Fed	fed
Feel	يشعر	Felt	felt
Fight	يحارب	Fought	fought
Find	يجد	Found	found
Fly	يطير	Flew	flown
Forget	ينسى	Forgot	forgotten
Get	يحصل - ينال	Got	gotten
get up	ينهض	got up	gotten up
Give	يعطي	Gave	given
Go	يذهب	Went	gone
Grow	يزرع - ينمو	Grew	grown
Hear	يسمع	Heard	heard
Hide	يختبئ - يخفي	Hid	hidden
Hit	يضرب	Hit	hit
Hold	يمسك	Held	held
Hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	Hurt	hurt
Keep	يحافظ	Kept	kept

Know	يعرف	Knew	known
Lay	يضع	Laid	laid
Learn	يتعلم	Learnt	learnt
Leave	يترك	Left	left
Let	يسمح - يدع	Let	let
Lie	يكذب	Lied	lied
Light	يضيء - يشعل	Lit	lit
Lose	يفقد	Lost	lost
Make	يصنع	Made	made
Mean	يعني	Meant	meant
Meet	يقابل	Met	met
Pay	يدفع	Paid	paid
Put	يضع	Put	put
Ride	يركب	Rode	ridden
Run	يجري	Ran	run
Say	يقول	Said	said
See	يري	Saw	seen
Sell	يبيع	Sold	sold
Send	يرسل	Sent	sent
Set	تغرب - يضبط	Set	set
Shake	يصافح	Shook	shaken
Shoot	يطلق النار	Shot	shot
Show	يعرض - يظهر	Shown	shown
Sing	يغني	Sang	sung
Sit	يجلس	Sat	sat
Sleep	ينام	Slept	slept
Smell	يشم	Smelt	smelt
Sow	يبذر - يزرع	Sowed	sown
Speak	يتكلم	Spoke	spoken
Spend	يقضي - يصرف	Spent	spent
Stand	يقف	Stood	stood
Swim	يسبح	Swam	swum
Take	يأخذ	Took	taken
Teach	يعلم	Taught	taught
Tell	يخبر	Told	told
Think	يظن	thought	thought
Throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
Wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
Wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
Win	يفوز	won	won
Write	يكتب	wrote	written