

مكتف الخبر

في
اللغة الإنجليزية
level 3

2019

إعداد الأستاذ :

طه النوباني

07 99 53 6 77 8

1. Using Technology in Class Rooms. (unit one)
2. Are Happier People Healthier. (unit two)
3. Health in Jordan. (unit two)
4. King Hussein Cancer Centre. (unit three)
5. Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb. (unit three)
6. Young Emirate Inventor. (unit three)
7. Glass Blowing. (unit five)
8. The Arts in Jordan. (unit five)

**** الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية ****

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا ل / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View, Opinion, Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate	يشير / يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	أذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objective, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Result	نتائج
Advantages, Benefits	إيجابيات / فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences, results	نتائج



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UNIT ONE

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. How long..... You..... English?
(**have been learning** , **have been** , **has been learning**)
2. Matt phoned while we dinner.
(**had** , **were having** , **having**)
3. As he to the radio, he didn't discuss our problem.
(**listened** , **was listened** , **was listening**)
4. When they, it was raining.
(**arrived** , **were arriving** , **were arrived**)
5. When my brother called me up, Imy homework.
(**wasn't doing** , **weren't doing** , **did**)
6. Jack to the wedding yesterday. (**go** , **went** , **has gone**)
7. Are you hungry? No, I just lunch.
(**has eaten** , **have eaten** , **had eaten**)
8. Did you go out last night? Yes, I went to the cinema, but I the film much.
(**enjoyed** , **don't enjoy** , **didn't enjoy**)
9. Sami away very often. (**don't go** , **doesn't go** , **didn't go**)
10. My mother two miles every morning before breakfast.
(**runs** , **run** , **is running**)
11. They to the news at this moment.
(**have listened** , **had listened** , **are listening**)
12. After they their final exam, they left to London.
(**finished** , **had finished** , **have finished**)
13. Before he, we had finished our work. (**sleeps** , **had slept** , **slept**)
14. She has been in the U.S.A for five years now. (**study** , **studied** , **studying**)
15. They the meal yet. (**haven't eaten** , **hasn't eaten** , **have eaten**)
16. I my new suit tomorrow.
(**will wash** , **will be washing** , **am going to wash**)
17. By the end of summer, we for a holiday in Spain.
(**will book** , **will have booked** , **are going to book**)
18. The new manager in the office now. (**isn't sitting** , **sit** , **sat**)
19. By the time my friend found me , I my homework.
(**have done** , **did** , **had been doing**)
20. Look at the sky! It soon. (**will rain** , **is going to rain** , **will have rained**)
21. Don't phone between 7 and 8 tomorrow morning. Ia meet with my boss. (**will be having** , **am going to have** , **am having**)
22. This time tomorrow , we will be celebrating because we our exams. (**will finish** , **will be finishing** , **will have finished**)
23. Tala passed all her exams. She had well for a month.
(**been revised** , **been revising** , **revised**)

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

1. Petter started working at 8 a.m. It's 12 p.m, and he's still working.
..... since 8 a.m.

2. We did the homework, and then our teacher arrived.

Before

3. Ali wrote a letter. Next he posted it.

After

المبنى للمجهول/ Passive Voice

للتحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول يجب اتباع الخطوات التالية:

١. نضع المفعول به (object) في بداية الجملة ويصبح فاعلا.
٢. نضع (verb to be) المناسب وذلك حسب زمن الفعل وحسب الجملة الجديدة.
٣. نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي (past participle).
٤. نكمل الجملة.
٥. نضع by + agent

am, is, are + pp	Simple present
was, were + pp	Simple past
have , has , had + been + pp	Present perfect & Past perfect

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

1. I don't find this solution quite acceptable.

This solution

2. Rami drinks coffee every morning.

Coffee

3. Samar doesn't have a lot of exams very often.

A lot of exams

4. The students at Ammon School study English and French.

English and French.....

5. The police have caught the thief strongly.

The thief

6. Samar hasn't taken a lot of exams since the beginning of the semester.

A lot of exams

7. Sarah invited me to the party.

I

8. The students didn't answer the questions in ink.

The questions

9. Sama put a stamp on the letter.

A stamp

10. Nobody had known all the answers correctly.

All the answers

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

- America in 1492 by Columbus.
(were discovered , was discovered . is discovered)
- English by many countries all over the world.
(is spoken , was spoke , spoken)
- In 2007, the first smart phone by the Apple Company.
(has produced , had produced , was produced)
- The matter..... by the board for an hour.
(has been discussed , have been discussed , has discussed)
- The homework right now, by the students.
(are being done , is being done , is done)

الكلام الغير مباشر / الكلام المنقول Reported Speech / Indirect Speech

للتحول من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام الغير مباشر اتبع الخطوات التالية:
١. يجب تغيير زمن الجملة.

Direct	Indirect
am, is	was
are	were
do, does	did
don't, doesn't	didn't
have, has	had
play, plays (v.1, v.1+s)	played (v.2)
played (v.2)	had played (had+ v.3)
was, were	had been
didn't + base	hadn't + v.3
had	had had
had + v.3	had + v.3
had been + v.ing	had been + v.ing
will	would
can	could
shall	should
may	might
must, have to , has to , ought to	Had to

٢. تحويل الضمائر

I	he
	she

me	him
	her

my	his
	her

we	they
----	------

us	them
----	------

our	their
-----	-------

you	he
	she
	they

you	him
	her
	them

your	his
	her
	their

٣. تحويل الظروف الزمنية كما يلي

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
this	that
these	those
here	there
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the day after
tomorrow (morning)	the following (morning)
at the moment	at that moment
last (week)	the (week) before / the previous week
next (week)	the (week) after
now	then
ago	before

عند التحويل الى الكلام المنقول اتبع ما يلي:

١. نضع (that) بعد الأفعال الإفتتاحية.
٢. نضع الضمير (الفاعل) المناسب حسب الجملة الجديدة.
٣. نحدد زمن الفعل ثم نحوله للشكل الصحيح.
٤. نحول الظروف الزمنية.
٥. نكمل الجملة.

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

1. “ My parents are very well ”
Janny said
2. “ I don’t have much free time ”
Ahmad said
3. “ My new car is very interesting ”
Yazan said
4. “ Sue is coming to the party tonight ”
Anas told me

5. “ We have a reason to believe that you took the car ”
The police told the man
6. “ I have finished my homework and I will make the tea ”
My sister said
7. “ I enjoyed the book that I finished this morning ”
Tareq said
8. “ You didn’t see my English teacher yesterday ”
Nour told her parents
9. “ I wasn’t looking after my little brother ”
Suha told her mother
- 10.“ Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.”
Huda told me.....
- 11.“ Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites”.
He said that.....
- 12.“ If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by
other people, too.”
He said that.....
- 13.“ You have to obey my orders ”
The commander told the soldiers

Taha Al-Noubani

الجمـل الشرطية Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things which regularly happen.

يستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن حقائق وأشياء عامة.

If + subject + simple present , subject + simple present

If Ali has his own computer, he doesn't need to use his friend's computer.

If it snows, we get cold.

First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things which are likely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل.

If + subject + simple present , subject + will + base

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

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

Second Conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about things which are unlikely to happen in the future.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من غير المحتمل حدوثها في المستقبل.

If + subject + simple past , subject + would + base

If you studied hard, you would pass the exam.

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

في هذا النوع من الجمل الشرطية نستخدم (If I were you) لتقديم نصيحة:

If I were you, I would pass the exam.

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences

1. If the weather sunny, we will go for a picnic.
(is , am , are)
2. We would go if you on time.
(don't come, doesn't come , didn't come)
3. You will get the letter by Sunday if she it today.
(post , posts , posted)
4. Samar won't do the whole work if she enough time.
(doesn't have , don't have , didn't have)
5. If I a big prize in a lottery, I would give up my job.
(win , wins , won)
6. If I were you, I him. (help, would help , will help)

7. You will be dropped from the team if you well.
(don't play , doesn't play , didn't play)
8. If Rami too much chocolate, his teeth get worse.
(eat , eats , ate)
9. If water , it turns into ice. (freeze, freezes, freezed)

Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. I think you should send a text message.
If
2. You should see a dentist instantly.
If
3. Press that button to make the picture move.
If you

Causative Verbs / Having things السببية / طلب الخدمة

نستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما يطلب شخص ما من شخص آخر للقيام بالفعل بدلا عنه.

(have, has, having, had) + object (قد يكون اسم أو ضمير) + V3.

Examples:

- I will do my homework.
I will **have** my homework **done**.
I am painting my house.
I am **having** my house **painted**.
I repaired my mobile phone.
I **had** my mobile phone **repaired**.

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences

1. My brother is having his car (service , serviced , servicing)
2. They had the new kitchen (built , build , building)
3. Samar will have her new dress tomorrow. (maked , make , made)

Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. I will ask someone to repair the fridge.
I will
2. Someone painted my kitchen.
I
3. She is going to ask her aunt to mend her dress.
She is going to

Verbs followed by infinitive (to + base) and gerund (-ing form)

الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها (Gerund):

avoid, defer, deny, dislike, **enjoy**, escape, favour, **finish**, include, mind, miss, practice, **suggest**, consider...

We **enjoy** studying English.

I **finish** doing my homework.

الأفعال التالية يتبعها (Infinitive):

afford, agree, want, wish, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, decide, demand, determine, expect, fail, forget, **hope**, learn, manage, mean, offer, **plan**, **intend**, **attend**, promise, refuse, threaten

We **want** to pass the English exam.

He **promises** to come early.

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Would you mind the door, please? (open)
(**open** , **to open** , **opening**)
2. He enjoyed all over the world. (travel)
(**travelling** , **to travel** , **travel**)
3. She decided Law at university. (study)
(**study** , **to study** , **studying**)
4. I offered my father clean the car. (help)
(**to help** , **helping** , **help**)
5. People should avoid in public places. (smoke)
(**to smoke** , **smoke** , **smoking**)
6. Did you finish the newspaper? (read)
(**read** , **reading** , **to read**)
7. My sister suggested to the Dead Sea at the weekend. (go)
(**going** , **go** , **to go**)

* Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali

Using Modals

***might**

***mustn't / must**

have to / has to

***don't have to**

doesn't have to

+

base

* نستخدم (might) للدلالة على إمكانية حدوث الفعل.

It might rain tomorrow.

* نستخدم (mustn't / must not) للدلالة على عدم السماح القيام بالفعل.

The students mustn't use calculators in the math exam.

* نستخدم (don't have to , doesn't have to) للدلالة على عدم الضرورة القيام بالفعل.

Tomorrow is a holiday. We don't have to go class.

* نستخدم (have to, has to) للدلالة على ضرورة القيام بالفعل.

You have to start work at 8:00 a.m.

Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. It is not necessary to switch off the screen.

You

2. He is probably Mary's uncle.

He

3. The drivers aren't allowed to use the tunnel at night.

The drivers

4. It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.

You

5. Perhaps Manal studies English hard.

Manal

Phrases with different meanings

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website that currently does not exist	إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على الانترنت
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن المعلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم المعلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يعرف ما يحدث
give to talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informational discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	you send photos to someone over the internet or by post	إرسال الصور

Explain the difference in meaning between the following underlined phrase .

- Students at Jordan Hotel School can create a website for the class room, and students at other schools can contribute to the website.
.....
- Some professors ask students give to talk to people at university, and sometimes they prepare us to talk to people in conferences.
.....

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

get started	يبدأ
look around	يلقي نظرة / ينظر الى
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل / يلتقي
wake up	يستيقظ

know about	يعرف عن
connect with	يتصل مع
turn on	يشغل
give out	ينشر
fill in	يعبئ

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences

- to know..... dangers of the Internet. (about , in , on , out)
- to connect people on the Internet. (with , in , on , out)
- to turn privacy settings. (about , in , on , out)
- to give personal information. (about , in , on , out)
- to fill a form. (about , in , on , out)

UNIT TWO

معتاد على used to & اعتدت على used to

* We use (used to + base) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم (used to) للتحدث عن عادات أو أحداث في الماضي لم تعد موجودة الآن.

ننفي (used to) بـ (didn't use to).

يأتي بعد (used to) فعل مجرد (base).

I **used to live** with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment.

Samar **used to be** a teacher, but now she has retired.

There **didn't use to be** so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

* We use be used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

نستخدم (be used to) للتحدث عن الأشياء المتعارف عليها أو التقليدية.

ننفي (be used to) بـ (be not use to).

يأتي بعد (be used to) (noun, pronoun, v + ing) ←

We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic**.

I didn't like getting up early , but I'm **used to it now**.

Sarah has lived in the UK for a year . She's **used to speaking** English now.

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences

1. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you much exercise.
(aren't used to do , aren't used to doing , use to doing)
2. When I was young, I fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately! (used to go , used to going , use to go)
3. Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she is now it.
(use to playing , used to play , used to plying)
4. My grandparents emails when they were my age.
(didn't use to send , are used to sending , didn't used to send)

Complete each the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before.

1. I was playing computer games when I was young, but I don't anymore.
I
2. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I
3. Fares didn't use to come early , but now he does.
Fares.....
4. When I lived in my hometown, I went to the beach every weekend. Now I don't go the beach every weekend(used to)
.....

Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

Colour Idiom	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
feel blue	to feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to get angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession	مكلف بدون فائدة
have/get the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسح / يأذن / يوافق
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يقوم بعمل خاطئ / متلبس بالجريمة
out of the blue	unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere	بشكل مفاجئ

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one:

- what she has just said made me **see red**.
What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?
- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?
- My neighbor have made a accident, so some people came **unexpectedly**.
Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable colour idiom.....
- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **get the green light**.
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the suitable one
.....

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation	يتعامل مع
bounce back	to start to be successfully again after a difficult time	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
speak to	communicate with	يتواصل مع
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one:

- If we teach children to develop positive thinking, and **start to be successful again after a difficult time** after a setback.
Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable phrasal verb
- We should **focus on** all subjects in the secondary grade.
What does the underlined phrasal verb mean ?

UNIT THREE

Rhetorical Devices الأَدَوَاتُ الْبَلَاغِيَّة

- **Simile** → التشبيه

You are **as** brave **as** a lion.

His beard was **like** a lion's mane.

- **Metaphor** → الإستعارة

Life is **a** highway.

The snow is **a** white blanket.

Time is **money**.

- **Onomatopoeia** → المحاكاة الصوتية

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

He looked at **the** roaring sky.

- **Personification** → التخصيص

Our computers and mobile phones will **take care of** us, by **telling** us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

The **storm** attacked the town with great rage.

*يأتي نمط الأسئلة الوزارية كالآتي:

1. He smokes like a chimney.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?

2. The eyes are the windows of the soul.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?

3. The buzzing bee flew away.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?

4. The fire swallowed the entire forest.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence?

كلمات متشابهة بالمعنى Synonyms

apparatus	equipment	آلة / أداة
appendage	Limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	fat	سمنه

Definition	Words with similar meaning	
1. describes an object that is manufactured by humans	artificial	prosthetic
2. tools or machines that have a particular purpose	apparatus	equipment
3. to pay for	sponsor	fund

- Write down a word which has the same meaning of **artificial**
- Write down the synonym word of **equipment**
- Most banks in Jordan **fund** our big projects.
Replace the underlined word by giving the synonym one

Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.

- In order to an idea of how to build the house, I spoke to several architects.

(get , take , make , attend)

- If someone your attention, you suddenly notice them.

(get , take , catch , attend)

- You should always **make** an interest in everything your child does.

Replace the underlined misused verb "make" with the correct one.

- Now I have the choice to **make** a course with Mr. Taha.

Replace the underlined misused verb " make " with the correct one.

- Do you **get an idea** in your children?

Replace the underlined misused collocation " get an idea " with the suitable one.

.....

UNIT FOUR

جمل الوصل – Relative Clauses

* **Relative clauses tell us about a person or things we are talking about.**

في جمل الوصل عادة ما تبدأ بإحدى ضمائر الوصل التالية:

(who, whose, which, where,)

تستخدم (who) للتحدث عن اسم عاقل في موقع فاعل.

I thanked the woman. **She** helped me.

I thanked the woman **who** helped me.

تستخدم (which) للتحدث عن اسم غير عاقل.

The movie wasn't very good. We saw **it** last night.

The movie wasn't very good **which** we saw last night.

تستخدم (that) سواء كان الاسم عاقل أم غير عاقل.

I thanked the woman **that** helped me.

The movie **that** we saw last night wasn't very good.

تستخدم (whose) في حالة الملكية ويجب أن يتبعها اسم.

I know the man. **His** bicycle was stolen.

I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.

تستخدم (when) مع الزمن.

I'll never forget the day, I met you **on that day**.

I'll never forget the day **when** I met you.

تستخدم (where) مع المكان.

The building is very old. He lives **there**.

The building **where** he lives is very old.

The reason **why** he resigned is still mysterious..

(why) مع السبب

Choose the suitable relative pronoun from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences:

1. My teacher asked me a question I couldn't answer.

(who , whose , which)

2. I have a neighbour dog barks all day long. (whom , whose , when)

3. He came from Italy I had spent a holiday. (where , whose , which)

4. The reason he shouted at the manager is still unknown.

(why , whom , which)

5. She still remembers the day she first met you. (where , when , whom)

6. IbnSinais also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

(who , whose , which , where)

7. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

(where , which , when , who)

8. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.

(who , where , which , when)

9. It was the month of Ramadan IbnSina died, in June 1037 CE.

(where , which , when , who)

10. Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy..... included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. (where , which , when , who)

Use the suitable relative pronoun in the box below for each of the given sentences to make one meaningful sentence from each pair.

who which where

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

London,

2. A mathematician is someone. He works with numbers.

A mathematician is someone

Cleft Sentences – الجمل المجزأة

We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

The thing that	الشيء الذي
The person who	الشخص الذي
The time when	للتأكيد على الوقت
The year when / in which	السنة التي
The place where	للتأكيد على المكان
It	انه

نلاحظ أن الطريقة الأولى تأتي على النمط التالي:

The person <u>who</u>	}	الشيء المؤكد + (is / was) + تكلمة الجملة
The thing <u>that</u>		
The place <u>where</u>		
The time <u>when</u>		
The year <u>when</u>		
The subject <u>which</u>		

- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

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

- Ali graduated from the university of Jordan last year.

The time when Ali graduated from the university of Jordan was last year.

- My family went to the Dead Sea at the weekend.

The place where My family went to at the weekend was the Dead Sea.

- I bought an American car two months ago.

The thing that I bought two months ago was an American car.

هناك طريقة أخرى للتعبير عن الجمل المجزأة بإستعمال (It..)

نلاحظ تركيبة الطريقة الثانية تأتي على النمط التالي والتي تبدأ بـ: (it)

تكملة الجملة + that + الشيء المؤكد + (is / was) + It

*ملاحظة : الجملة التي تبدأ بـ — *** It فإن ضمير الوصل الذي تبدأ به الجملة هو that

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

William Shakespeare wrote "Romeo and Juliet".

It was William Shakespeare who / that "Romeo and Juliet".

My father drinks **coffee** every morning.

It is coffee that my father drinks every morning.

Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it.

1. My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

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

The person

It was Queen Rania

3. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

The time

It was 11 p.m.....

4. I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

It

5. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country

It was Iraq.....

6. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It

7. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century

The time

8. Zeryab established the first school in Europe in the 14th century.

The musician

Collocations المتلازمات

carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو إقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري / عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the box.

1. When people talk about, 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 on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

3. We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

4. If we take 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, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

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

* Pollution has some serious **biological waste** on the environment.

Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.

UNIT FIVE

أدوات التعريف والتكثير – Articles

- * The Definite article (**the**): أداة التعريف
- * The Indefinite articles (**an ,a**) أدوات التكثير
- * (**X**) or (**zero**) وتعني عدم استخدام أية أداة

إستعمالات (the)

1. We use (the) when we talk about specific things.

نستخدم (the) للتحدث عن أشياء محددة.

The diamond in your ring is beautiful.

2. We use (the) when there is only one of something that is unique.

نستخدم (the) للتحدث عن أشياء فريدة من نوعها.

(**The sun, The moon, The earth, The world, The sky, The universe,**)

The Earth goes round the Sun.

3. We use (the) when we are talking about **seas** البحار, **oceans** المحيطات, **rivers** الأنهار, groups of **islands** السلاسل الجبلية (but NOT individual islands), **mountains** مجموعات الجزر

The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Sri Lanka is in **the Indian Ocean**.

They took a boat trip along **the river Nile**.

Mallorca is one of **the Balearic Islands**.

The Rocky Mountains are in the United States.

4. We use the when we are talking about superlative adjectives:

نستخدم (the) مع صيغ التفضيل.

(**the most /the adj+ est / the best**).

The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

This is **the** most interesting book I have ever read.

5. We use (the) before compound countries names:

نستخدم (the) قبل أسماء الدول المركبة.

(**The Hashemite kingdom of Jordan , The United states , The Arab Republic of Egypt , The united Kingdom**).

Ali visited **the United States** of America last year.

6. We use (the) when we talk about the noun for the second time.

نستخدم (the) عندما يذكر الاسم للمرة الثانية.

She bought a car last week, **the car** cost JD10.000.

7. We use (the) after nouns followed by a preposition or a relative clauses.

نستخدم (the) مع الأسماء المتبوعة بحرف جر أو ضمير وصل.

The trees in the garden are beautiful.

The movie which we saw last night was exciting.

8. We use (the) when we are talking about musical instruments :

نستخدم (the) مع الأدوات الموسيقية مثل.

(**the piano, the oud, the guitar, the violin, the drum, the flute, the lute...**)

She plays **the piano** well.

9. We use (the) when we are talking about main periods of the day :

نستخدم (the) مع فترات اليوم الرئيسية.

(the morning, the afternoon, the evening)

10. We use (the) before (first, second, third, ...)

نستخدم (the) مع الأعداد الترتيبية.

The first one in the race was Khaled **the second** was Adel.

إستعمالات (a, an)

***(a) is used before a consonant sound.**

*** (an) is used before a vowel sound. (a, o, u, e, i)**

1. We use (**a, an**) before a singular countable noun when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing.

نستخدم (a, an) قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود، عندما يذكر للمرة الأولى ولم يكن محدد.

(a book, a car, a student, a man, a woman... / an elephant, an apple, an orange, an hour, an umbrella)

I have read **a book**.

I watched **an amazing film** last night.

2. We use (**a, an**) when we are talking about jobs.

نستخدم (a, an) للتحدث عن الوظائف والمهن.

Taha is **a teacher**.

Ayman is **an engineer**.

3. We use (**a, an**) with the numbers (hundred, thousand , million, dozen).

نستخدم (a, an) مع الأعداد : مئة ، ألف ...

I bought a hundred pencils.

No Article (X) or (Zero)

١. مع الأسماء الغير معدودة (sugar, coffee, water, rice, milk,)
٢. مع الأسماء الدول المنفردة (Jordan, Canada, Britain, Palestine,)
٣. مع وجبات الطعام (breakfast, lunch, dinner)
٤. مع الجبل الواحد والجزيرة الواحدة (Mount Nebo)
٥. مع الأوقات التالية (night, midnight, sunrise, sunset, dawn, noon)
٦. مع وسائل النقل مسبقة بحرف الجر (by) (by car, by bus, by train, by ship, by plane, ...)
٧. مع الأسماء بشكل عام.

I don't like **animals**.

Sheep produce **wool**.

٨. مع اللغات والجنسيات والقارات والمدن والبحيرات وشلالات المياه والشوارع وأيام الأسبوع والأشهر والسنوات وأسماء العلم.

The language spoken in England is **English**.

Africa is larger than Europe.

They have a home near **Lake Geneva**.

Niagara Falls separates Canada from the USA.

They live in **Oxford Street** in **London**.

I was born on **Thursday**, 27 **January**.

Ayla International School was opened in **2015** CE.

I saw **Ahmad** last weekend.

٩. مع الجهات الأربعة

(South Jordan, North England,)

إلا اذا جاء بعدها حرف جر (of) فيجب في هذه الحالة استعمال (the)

(The East of America, The North of Europe, The West of Lebanon, The South of Jordan...)

Complete the sentences with a, an, the or – (zero article)

- 1- Mohammed lives in big house. There is garden next to it with apple tree and garden is beautiful.
- 2- Earth goes round Sun.
- 3- She's only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.
- 4- Sri Lanka is in Indian Ocean.
- 5- They took a boat trip along river Nile.
- 6- Rocky Mountains are in United States.
- 7- longest river in USA is Mississippi.
- 8- Sheep produce wool, and hens lay eggs.
- 9- The language spoken in Jordan is Arabic.
- 10- Libya is in Africa.
- 11- He was first man to climb Mount Everest in Himalayas.

- 12- They have a home near Lake Geneva.
 13-She was born onMonday, 23 April. The university was opened in2001 CE.
 14-Mallorca is one ofBalearic Islands.
 15-..... Niagara Falls separatesCanada from USA. They live inOxford Street in..... London.
 16. Japan lies in Asia.
 17. I have read amazing novel.
 18. Dead Sea is Lowest point in World.
 19. My father is author and my mum is nurse.
 20. My friend "Lama" is learning how to play Piano.

American vs British English – الإنجليزية الأمريكية والبريطانية

American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect, whereas British English (BE) does:

(AE) **Did** you **see** that film yet?

(BE) **Have** you **seen** that film yet?

American English uses gotten as the past participle of **got**:

(AE) He had **gotten** us some ice cream.

(BE) He had **got** us some ice cream.

American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got:

(AE) I **have** a sister. **Do** you **have** a brother?

(BE) I've **got** a sister. **Have** you **got** a brother?

Grammatical Differences فروقات قواعدية

British English	American English
got	gotten
have, has got	have
haven't, hasn't done	didn't do
Have you seen ...?	Did you see ...?
The train has just left	The train left already
I've just had	I just had

Spelling Differences فروقات إملائية

cent <u>re</u> theat <u>re</u> lit <u>re</u> centimet <u>re</u>	center theater liter centimeter
fav <u>our</u> ite col <u>our</u> harb <u>our</u> neighb <u>our</u>	favor <u>ite</u> color harb <u>or</u> neighbor
dialog <u>ue</u> catalog <u>ue</u>	dialog <u>og</u> catalog <u>og</u>
program <u>me</u>	program
author <u>ise</u> special <u>ise</u> normal <u>ise</u> paraly <u>se</u>	author <u>ize</u> special <u>ize</u> normal <u>ize</u> paraly <u>ze</u>
real <u>ise</u>	real <u>ize</u>
pract <u>ise</u>	pract <u>ice</u>
travell <u>ing</u> cancell <u>ing</u> marvell <u>ous</u> jewell <u>er</u>	travel <u>ing</u> cancel <u>ing</u> marvel <u>ous</u> jewel <u>er</u>
modell <u>ing</u>	model <u>ing</u>
arch <u>ae</u> ology hom <u>oe</u> opathy	arche <u>o</u> logy home <u>o</u> opathy

Vocabulary Differences		فروقات في المفردات
flat	apartment	شقة
sweets	candy	حلوى
conservatoire	conservatory	معهد موسيقي
biscuit	cookie	بسكويت
chemist's	drugstore	صيدلية
lift	elevator	مصعد
autumn	fall	فصل الخريف
petrol	gas	بنزين
trousers	pants	بنطلون
head teacher	school principal	مدير المدرسة
boot (of a car)	trunk	صندوق السيارة
pavement	sidewalk	رصيف
rubbish	trash/ garbage	نفايات
holiday	vacation	عطلة
Goodness	Gosh	يا ألهي
have a look / a shower/ a rest/ a break	take a look / a shower / a rest/ a break	يأخذ، يتناول
have break	recess	يأخذ استراحة

The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Have you ever been to London on the summer holiday?
.....
2. Experts have become more sceptical about homoeopathy.
.....
3. I have just had my biscuits.
.....
4. We haven't finished our programme yet.
.....

The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Did you meet your neighbor in the elevator ?
.....
2. I usually take a rest for 5 days in fall.
.....
3. Leo did already his project.
.....

الإشتقاق Derivation

In English there are four major word classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs.

* قد ينتهي الاسم بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

الإسم Noun

tion	production	ity	authority
ness	illness	y	archaeology
ee	employee	age	shortage
ice	notice	or	inventor
ism	tourism	ce	influence
ment	government	ist	archaeologist
ess	princess	ship	friendship
ure	pressure	dom	kingdom
er	teacher	sion	revision
ance	appearance	ence	difference

يستخدم الإسم كما يأتي:

١. في موقع فاعل (subject).
- **Governments** try to improve our country's economic.
٢. في موقع مفعول به (object).
- The police caught the **thief** strongly.
٣. بعد الأدوات (a, an, the).
- The **Middle East** is famous for the production of olive oil.
- There is a **difference** between American English and British English.
٤. بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, those, these).
- We can't comply with this **decision**.
٥. بعد ضمائر الملكية (my, our, your, his, her, their, its).
- I will be going to university to complete my **education**.
٦. بعد حروف الجر (prepositions).
- (in, of, on, up, of, for, at, by, about, into, after, upon, between, from, under, with, without, over, against... etc.)
- They suffered from **exhaustion**.
٧. بعد (s) الملكية.
- Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of post cards ?he's got hundreds!
٨. بعد تعابير الكمية (phrases of quantity).
- (many, much, little, a little, few, a few, several, all, some, each, both, most, only, every, other, another, the number of, a number of, half, a lot of, no, any.....etc.)
- Can you show a little flexibility.
٩. بعد الأرقام (numbers).
- (one, two, three, four..... first, second, third, fourth....etc.)
١٠. بعد الصفات (adjectives).
- There was an intensive **registration** for the course.

* قد تنتهي الصفة بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

ible	responsible	able	bearable
ful	beautiful	y	dusty
ous	dangerous	ing	interesting
less	careless	ed	interested
ent	different	ant	important
ic	mathematic	en	golden
ary	revolutionary	ive	creative
ish	childish	al	social

تستخدم الصفة كما يأتي:

١. بعد (verb to be).

- She was **excited** in our classroom.
- The exam was **difficult**.

٢. قبل الاسم:

- He is an **active** person.

٣. بعد الأفعال التالية:

(get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found, remain, look, smell, taste).

- She feels **confident** of success.
- He became **famous**.

٤. بعد (very , so , too , quite)

- This story is so **interesting**.

٥. بين as (adjective) as / as..... as

- She is as **beautiful** as the moon.

٦. بعد الظروف:

- Ahmed was extremely **hungry**.

٧. بعد صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل (the most / more).

- She's the most **intelligent** in our classroom.
- Land is more **expensive** than it was before.

الفعل Verb

* قد ينتهي الفعل بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

ify	qualify	ate	compensate
ize	civilize	ise	organise

يستخدم الفعل كما يأتي:

١. بعد الفاعل (subject).

- They **study** English.
- Ahmad **speaks** English fluently.

٢. بعد الأفعال المساعدة (modals) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- We should **prepare** for our English exam.

٣. بعد (to) المصدرية ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- I need to **evaluate** my work.

٤. بعد (do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- They don't **eat** pizza on Fridays.
- Omar didn't **do** the homework.

٥. بعد الأفعال (let, make, help) ويأتي الفعل بعدها (base form).

- Please let me **know** what happens.
- They should make us **pass** the English exam.

الظرف Adverb

* معظم الظروف تنتهي بالمقطع (ly) وعادة يتم إضافة هذا المقطع عا لصفات لتصبح ظروف.

slow --- slowly
careful --- carefully

تستخدم الظروف كما يأتي:

١. فراغ في بداية الجملة بشرط يتبعه فاصلة ,

- **Finally**, Fares could pass the exams.

٢. فراغ بين فاصلتين ,

- He was ill ; **consequently**, he didn't come to school.

3. After: Subject + Verb (إذا وصفنا الفعل)

- He smokes **heavily**.

4. After: Subject + Verb + Object

- We have done the homework **quickly**.

٥. يبين الفاعل والفعل (Subject Verb)

- He **surprisingly** told me about the secret.

٦. بين فعلين، (الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي).

- I would **happily** give up my job if I didn't need the money.

Choose the correct form of the word those given in brackets to complete of the following sentences.

1. Criminals managed to their passwords and security settings.
(**accessible, access, accessibly**)
2. Petra is an important..... site.
(**archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically**)
3. I will be going to university to continue my
(**educate, education, educational**)
4. Art, music and literature are all part of our life.
(**culture, cultural, culturally**)
5. Thank you for your help, I really it.
(**appreciation, appreciate, appreciative**)
6. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(**collect, collected, collection**)
7. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(**produce, production, produced**)
8. IbnSina wrote textbooks. (**medically, medical, medicine**)
9. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (**nine,ninth, ninthly**)
10. My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.
(**inheritance, inherit, inheritable**)
11. Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(**origin, original, originally**)
12. Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(**invent, invented, invention**)
13. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(**discovery, discover, discovered**)
14. Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(**influence, influential, influentially**)
15. There is some of the complementary medicine.
(**criticise, criticism, critical**)
16. He designed water pumps and systems.
(**irrigation, irrigate, irrigated**)
17. The large from his father meant that he could buy his car.
(**inheritance, inherit, inherited**)
18. Life in Europe increased greatly in the 20th century.
(**expect, expected, expectancy**)
19. The low infant rates have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth. (**mortality, mortal, mortally**)
20. When do you to receive your test results?
(**expectancy, expect, expectant**)
21. It looks 25mintues to complete one
(**calculate, calculated, calculation**)
22. This is really wonderful. (**translated, translation, translate**)

23. It can never substitute for (immunise, immunisation, immune)
24. The new treatment works by blocking a protein, which causes cells to grow. (**cancer, cancerous, cancerously**)
25. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will on a computer program. (**reliable, reliance, rely**)
26. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy. (**secptic, secptical, secptically**)
27. Adnan gives to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. (**demonstrate, demonstrated, demonstration**)
28. Prices from shop to another. (**vary, variation, variable**)
29. is a branch of mathematics. (**Algebra, Algebraic, Algebraically**)
30. The modern generation of composers discarded traditional ideas of melody and (harmony, harmonise, harmonious)
31. On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient (tradition, traditional, traditionally)
32. Our school has a good (repute, reputation, reputed)
33. There are many tours, for which there will be a small charge. (**optional, option, optionally**)
34. The doctor said that he is so about the result of the test. (**optimism, optimistic, optimistically**)
35., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. (**tradition, traditional, traditionally**)
36. Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items. (**creation, creative, creatively**)
37. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are (education, educational, educationally)
38. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (contemporise, contemporisation, contemporary)
39. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century. (**major, majority, majorly**)
40. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts. (**visualise, vision, visual**)
41. His in the exam deserves all respect. (**success, successful, successfully**)
42. Adam is so in his business. (**success, successful, successfully**)
43. Adam has performed his role (success, successful, successfully)
44. Adnan gives his help very (generosity, generous, generously)
45. Sarah talks to her teacher. (**tradition, traditional, traditionally**)
46. The project is not financially (viable, viably, viability)
47. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial (**sustainability, sustainable, sustain**)
48. Adeeb's father has been fitted with an leg. (**artifice, artificial, artificially**)

(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض

However,
Whereas
On the other hand, On one hand, ...
On the contrary,
In spite of this,
Conversely,
Despite this,

(expressing continuation or addition)

لإضافة بعض المعلومات

Furthermore,
Likewise,
One reason for this is,
In addition,

(Indicating consequence) لإضافة بعض التوصيات

As a consequence
Therefore,
In this way

(Conclusion – Recommendations)

It appears that
This results in
It is recommended that
The best course of action would be to ...

(Introduction of a report)

The aim of this report ...
In this report will be examined

(Reporting information)

There are more than
Almost three quarters of the population ...
The number of

Read the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one:

1. The house is beautiful. Likewise, it is in a great location.

What is the function of using "likewise" in the above sentence?.....

2. My family thought that the film was exciting. On the contrary, I nearly fell asleep half way through it.

What is the function of using "On the contrary" in the above sentence?.....

3. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks.

What is the function of using "therefore" in the above sentence?

4. I didn't like getting up early, but I am used to it now.

What is the function of using "be used to"?.....

5. I used to like cartoon films when I was young.

What is the function of using "used to"?.....

6. Adeeb has invented a waterproof prosthetic leg for his father.

What does the suffix –“ proof ” mean?

7. The children who study at JH school can join the English club.

What is the function of using " who study at JH school " ?

EDITING

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 answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A new drug is being trialled in Plymouth , UK , which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symbtoms overnight .
It is take as a single pell every morning :_ and so patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss .

1.....2.....3.....4.....

The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs , installasion , textiles and ceramics, by more 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, It helds Jordan's largest art exhibition called ' 70 Years of kontemporary Jordanian Art ' .

1.....2.....3.....4.....

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obeze. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now, Modern technology has also play its part; we spend more and more time fokusing on computer screens.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

The low enfant mortality rate, as well as the excellent hialthcare system, have been contribute factors to Jordan's healthy population growth;_ which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

1.....2.....3.....4.....

These days, people are used to save their money in banks. Therefore, most of them have bank accounts. In Jordan, economic codetions are among the best in the region as it shows as saign of stability and development ?

1.....2.....3.....4.....

Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة

Read the information in the table below, and then write two sentences about reasons that make people leave their home countries. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, alsoetc.

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the information in below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

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

.....

.....

.....

How to make use of unwanted books ...?

- exchange them with others.
- sell them to bookstores.
- recycle them.
- donate them to local libraries.

.....

.....

.....

What should people do to succeed a job interview?

- show strong personality.
- have a clear speaking voice.
- be self-confidence.

.....

.....

.....

Why do people recycle paper?

- save water and electricity
- reduce air pollution
- keep the environment clean

The Internet

Advantages	Disadvantages
-save effort -find useful information	- make people isolated - decline mental activity

Read the information in the table below , and write two sentences using the giving notes below about Qasr Amra. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , too , also etc

location : eastern Jordan.

Date of construction : beginning of the 8th century.

Designer of the building : Walid Ibn Yazid.

Description of the building : painting, a bath complex.

Read the information below , and then write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name	Najeeb Mahfouth
Place/ Date of birth	Cairo, 1911
Place/Date of death	Cairo , 2006
Profession	Novelist
Achievements	Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature Father of Modern Arabic Literature

Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box. One word is not needed. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

out of the blue coma physician arthritis planning

1. My grandfather has in the fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. The need for effective urban is evident when we consider modern day problem like traffic .
3. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specialising in cancer care.
4. The doctors say that Sameer has laid in for at least three weeks after the deadly accident.

sustainability tiny astronomers apparatus contemporary prosthetic homeopathy

1. Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
2. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
3. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
4. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
5. It's amazing how huge trees grow from seeds.
6. We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a young composer, so it was

inspire sceptical polymath fountain pen alien renewable monitor

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very.....
- 2- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is.....
- 3- The Olympic Games often young people to take up a sport.
- 4- Mr Shahin is a true....., working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
- 5- Wind farms are an example of energy.
6. My grandfather gave me for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.

pedestrian decade geometry visual viable monitor

1. The first of the 21st century witnessed technology revolution all over the world.
2. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
3. A place where no cars allowed is a car – free zone, and it is friendly.
4. Photography and painting are examples of the arts.
5. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study

TEST

1. We sometimes need to someone's attention. (**catch , take , get**)
2. I always an idea about the subject which I should explain. (**catch , get , catch**)
3. Amman is..... capital of Jordan. (**a , the , X**)
4. It's one of.....oldest cities inworld. (**a , the , X**)
5.Petra is in the south of Jordan. It's an important archaeological site. (**a , the , X**)
6. Petra was.....important city until a huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
(**an , the , X**)
7. Aqaba is next to Red sea; people often go there for their holidays. (**an , the , X**)
8. 'm very interested in history in particular.....history ofJordan. (**an, the, X**)
9. Where are Pontic Mountains? (**an , the , X**)
- 10.The language spoken in Jordan isArabic . (**an , the , X**)
- 11.We always go to National Museum of Fine Arts. (**an , the , X**)
- 12.There's Gallery in our town, and I always go there. (**a , the , X**)
- 13.My father asked me to give his personal information. (**out , in , on**)
- 14.Turn the privacy setting to see the notifications. (**up , on , in**)
- 15.The opposite word of "**natural**" is (**apparatus , appendage , artificial**)
- 16.The opposite phrase of "**bounce back**" is(**setback , sitback , take back**)
- 17.The television by Jhon loggie Baird. (**was invented , is invented , invented**)
- 18.In 2012, 99% of Jordanian children fully..... against Malaria.
(**are immunised , were immunised , immunised**)
- 19.Until 2007, smartphones by the Apple Company.
(**was produced , were produced , produced**)
- 20.Our government new bridges in Amman.
(**hope to build , hopes to build , hope to built**)
- 21.Omar enjoyed around the world. (**to travel , to travelled , travelling**)
- 22.Sarah decided Law at university.(**to study , studying , studied**)
- 23.You switch off the screen. It's not necessary.
(**mustn't to , doesn't have to , don't have to**)
- 24.The drivers use the tunnel at night because our government isn't allowed to use it. (**mustn't to , doesn't have to , don't have to**)
- 25.Perhaps Ahmad's phone is broken. Ahmad's phone broken.
(**mustn't to , might be , don't have to**)
- 26.My grandparents didn't emails when they were my age.
(**use to send , use to sending , used to send**)
- 27.The students shouldn't make any mistake in the exam. Any mistakes in the exam
(**should be made , shouldn't have been made , shouldn't be made**)
- 28.The boys in my room my laptop when I arrived.
(**was using , were using , have been using**)
- 29.The person that made any angry was
(**ice cream , my brother , yesterday**)
- 30.Nobody visits the new club. The building is a
(**red handed , white elephant , white crocodile**)
- 31.It is necessary to wait outside. You wait. (**have not , might , have to**)

Unit One

Tenses

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 3)

1. have been having 2. were having 3. Was listening 4. Arrived 5. Wasn't doing
6. went 7. Have eaten 8. Didn't enjoy 9. Doesn't go 10. Runs 11. Are listening
12. Had finished 13. Slept 14. Studying 15. Have eaten 16. Will wash
17. will have booked 18. Isn't sitting 19. Had been doing 20. Is going to rain
21. will be having 22. Will have finished 23. been revising

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it . (Page 4)

1. Petter has been working since 8 a.m.
2. Before our teacher arrived , we had done the homework.
3. After Ali had written a letter , he posted it.

Passive voice

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it . (Page 4)

1. This solution isn't found by me.
2. Coffee is drunk by Rami .
3. A lot of exams aren't had by Samar.
4. English and French are studied by the students at Ammon school.
5. The thief has been caught by the police.
6. A lot of exams haven't been taken by Samar.
7. I was invited to the party by Sarah.
8. The questions weren't answered by the students.
9. A stamp was put by Sama .
10. All the answers hadn't been known by anybody .

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 5)

1. Was discovered. 2. Is spoken. 3. Was produced. 4. Has been discussed. 5. Is being done.

Reported speech

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it . (Pages 6+7)

1. Janny said that her parents were very well.
2. Ahmad said that he didn't have much free time.
3. Yazan said that his new car was very interesting.
4. Anas told me that sue was coming to the party that night.
5. The police told the man that they had a reason to believe that he had taken the car.
6. My sister said that she had finished her homework and she would make the tea.
7. Tariq said that he had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
8. Nour told her parents that they hadn't seen her English teacher the day before.
9. Suha told her mother that hadn't been looking after her little brother.
10. Huda told me that she had bought the day before.
11. He said that many computer had filters which stopped people seeing certain website.
12. He said that if they shared information
13. The commander told the soldiers that they had to obey his orders.

Conditional sentences

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Pages 8 + 9)

1. Is. 2. Didn't come. 3. Posts. 4. Doesn't have. 5. Won. 6. Would help. 7. Don't play.
8. eats. 9. Freezes.

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. (page 9)

1. If I were you , I would send a text message. 2.If I were you , I would see a dentist instantly.
3. If you press that button , the picture moves.

Causative / having things

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 9)

1. Serviced. 2. Built. 4. Made.

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. (page 9)

1. I will have the fridge repaired. 2. I had my kitchen painted.
3. She is going to have her dress mended.

Verb followed by infinitive (to + base) and gerund (- ing form)

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 10)

1. Opening. 2. Travelling. 3. To study. 4. To help. 5. Smoking. 6. Reading. 7. Going.
- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

Using modals

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. (page 11)

1. You don't have to switch off the screen. 2. He might be Mary's uncle.
3. The drivers mustn't use the tunnel at night.
4. You have to book the room in advance before you invite him.
5. Manal might study English hard.

Phrases with difference meanings

Explain the difference meaning between the following underlined phrase. (page 12)

1. Create a web site : to construct a website that currently does not exist.
Contribute a web site : offer your writing and work to the web site.
2. Give to talk to people : you have prepared a speech and you are giving the speech to group of people who are expecting it.
Talk to people : an information discussion.

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 12)

1. About. 2. With. 3. On. 4. Out. 5. In.

Unit Two

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 13)

1. Aren't Used to doing. 2. Used to go. 3. Used to playing. 4. Didn't use to send.

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. (page 13)

1. I used to play computer games when I was. 2. I am used to getting up early to study.
3. Fares is used to coming early. 4. When I lived in my home town , I used to go to the beach, now I don't go to the beach every weekend.

Colour idiom

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 14)

1. To get angry.
2. Unexpectedly.
3. Out of blue.
4. Red-handed.

Phrasal verbs

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 14)

1. Bounce back.
2. To direct your attention at something specific.

Unit Three

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 15)

1. Simile.
2. Metaphor.
3. Onomatopoeia.
4. Personification.

Synonyms

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 16)

1. Prosthetic.
2. Apparatus.
3. Sponsor.

Collocations

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences. (Page 16)

1. Get.
2. Catch .

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 16)

1. Take.
2. Attend.
3. Take interest.

Unit Four

Choose the suitable relative pronoun from those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. (pages 17+18)

1. Which.
2. Whose.
3. Where.
4. Why.
5. When.
6. Who.
7. Which.
8. Where.
9. When.
10. Which.

Use the suitable relative pronoun in the box below for each of the given sentences to make on meaningful sentence from each pair. (page 18)

1. London, which is the capital of the UK , is a huge city.
2. A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.

Cleft sentences

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. (page 19 + 20)

1. The person who has influenced me most is my father.
2. The person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE was Queen Rania.
It was Queen Rania who / that opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
3. The time when I stopped working was 11 p.m.
It was 11 p.m. that / when I stopped working.
4. The subject which I like most of all is Geography.
It is Geography that / which I like most of all.
5. The country where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
It was Iraq that / where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory.
6. It was the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
7. The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
8. The musician who established the first school in Europe in 14th century was Zeryab.

Collocations

Complete the following sentences with the correct collocation from the box. (page 20)

1. Economic growth.
2. Negative effect.
3. Carbon footprint.
4. Public transport.
5. Biological waste.
6. Urban planning.

- negative effect.

Unit Five

Articles

Complete the sentences with a , an , the or – (zero article) (pages 23+24)

1. A, a , an , the. 2. The , the 3. The. 4. The. 5. The. 6. The, the 7. The, the , X. 8. X , X
9. X. 10. X. 11. The, X, X. 12. X. 13. X , X. 14. The. 15. X , X, the, X , X. 16. X , X.
17. an. 18. The, the , the. 19. An, a. 20. The.

British and American

The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in America English. (page 25)

1. Did you ever go to London on the summer vacation ?
2. Experts became more sceptical about homeopathy.
3. I just had my cookies.
4. We didn't finish our program yet .

The following sentences in American English rewrite them in British English. (page 25)

1. Have you met your neighbour in the lift.
2. I usually have a rest for 5 days in autumn.
3. Leo has already done his project.

Derivation

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences. (pages 29+30)

1. Access. 2. Archaeological. 3. Education. 4. Cultural. 5. Appreciate. 6. Collocation.
7. production. 8. Medical. 9. Ninth. 10. Inheritance. 11. Original. 12. Invention.
13. discovery. 14. Influential. 15. Criticism. 16. Irrigation. 17. Inheritance.
18. expectancy. 19. Mortality. 20. Expect. 21. Calculation. 22. Translation.
23. Immunization. 24. Cancerous. 25. Rely. 26. Sceptical. 27. Demonstration. 28. Vary.
29. algebra. 30. Harmony. 31. Tradition. 32. Reputation. 33. Optional. 34. Optimistic.
35. traditionally. 36. Creation. 37. Educational. 38. Contemporary. 39. Major.
40. visual. 41. Success. 42. Successful. 43. Successfully. 44. Generously.
45. Traditionally. 46. Viable. 47. Sustainability. 48. Artificial.

Functions

Read the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. (page 31)

1. Expressing addition. 2. Expressing opposition. 3. Indicating consequence.
4. to describe things that are familiar. 5. To describe past habits that have now changed.
6. to provide protection against. 7. Additional information.

Editing (page 32)

1. Symptoms. 2. Taken. 3. Pill. 4. Morning .
1. Installation. 2. Holds. 3. Contemporary. 4. Sculptures .
1. Obese. 2. Now . 3. Played. 4. Focusing.
1. Infant. 2. Healthcare 3. Contributed . 4. Growth .
1. Saving. 2. Conditions. 3. Sign. 4. Development .

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences (page 35)

1. arthritis	2- planning	3- physician	4- coma		
1. homeopathy	2- apparatus	3-sustainability	4-prosthetic	5-tiny	6-contemporary
1.sceptical	2-alien	3-inspire	4-polymath	5- renewable	6- fountain pen
1.decade	2 –viable	3-pedestrian	4-visual	5- geometry	

رغبتي في النجاح تفوق كل التحديات

أ. طه النوباني