

مكتف رقم (٢) للعام ٢٠١٩ (جيل ٢٠٠١)



إعداد الأستاذ : فراس أبو كرم (٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

يحتوي المكتف على: - قطع الفصل الثاني ماعدا الوزارية (٣٨ علامة)

صندوق الكلمات فصل ثاني (١٦ علامة)

مادة الحفظ للفصلين

قواعد الفصلين

كتابة موجهة

امتحان رقم ٣ على الفصلين معا على نمط الوزارة مع الإجابة

بالنسبة للكشف رقم ١

و بالكشف رقم ٢

فإنها لفظية ٩٥٪ من مادة لفظية

معرفة : ١. لا يوجد في الكشفين القطع التي جاءت وزاء

٢. بالنسبة للاشتقاق لمصلحة الكلمات لفظية الثابت

يجب قراءته من دراسة لفظية السادسة

لائي اعتمدت على اشتقاقه الموجود في

الكشف رقم ١ والذي يشمل كل كلمات

المستوى الثالث .

٣. بالنسبة لسؤال (الإملاء) : الكلمات الموجودة

في صندوق الكلمات في الوحدات الثمانية

مع مستوى لفظية هي نفس الكلمات

التي سيكون الخطأ منها في سؤال الإملاء

وبالنسبة للخطأ القواعدي : سيكون من شأنه لفظية

وخاصة الذممة و الجنس المجهول غير الرسمي

٤. بالنسبة للطلبة الذين يعرفون العلامة الكاملة

يجب قراءة الحان صلبة ثم الرجوع الى الكشفية

لكن بالنسبة لكل طالب يشعر انه قد قرأ بدراسة

الحارة أو انه لم يتقنه ليعرفه فعليه بقراءة الكشف

لانه يفهمه له علامة عالية انه شاء الله لانه أسئلة

الكتاب جميعها موجودة في الكشف حسب المنهج الوزاري .

وفقه الله كل طالب علم .

الزمن

Simple present - الحاضر البسيط

الشئ : الحاضر البسيط شكله

١ - الحاضر البسيط : مجرد (تعريف لاول للمفرد)

مثال : (play , visit) → أشته

٢ - الحاضر البسيط : فعل في آخر الكلام

... (plays , visits) → أشته

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط (ت) مع الفاعل الجمع

الجمع	I	أنا
	we	نحن
	you	أنتم
	they	هم
	the boys	الاولاد
	children	الاطفال
	people	الناس

نستخدم الحاضر البسيط (واحد) مع الفاعل الذي في آخر الكلام (مفرد) مع الفاعل المفرد

المفرد	she	هي
	he	هو
	it	هو / هي
	the boy	الولد

علامات الحاضر البسيط

١ - these days هذه الايام

٢ - every day كل يوم

each day كل يوم

٣ - usually عادة

often غالباً

مثال

children often computers

(use , are using , has used)

شئ These days millions of families at least on computer at home .

(have , are having , had)

النفي : يتم نفي الحاضر البسيط هكذا

→ don't + مجرد → للجمع

→ doesn't + مجرد → للمفرد

شئ We the Internet

every day .

(don't use , didn't use , hadn't used)

Simple past الماضي البسيط [٤]

الشئ : يعرفه الثاني للفعل (ت)
 * يعرفه الثاني هو اضافة ed الى
 آخر الفعل المنتهية .

اللائحة : أي دليل مع Simple past .

1. in the past في الماضي
2. yesterday بالأمس
3. last + وقت
 last week الأسبوع الماضي

4. In + سنة معينة
 in 2010

مثال last week I _____ Petra .
 (visit , visited , was visiting)

مثال In the past , they _____
 letters using hands .
 (wrote , write , was writing)

مثال
 write — wrote — written

في حالة إنني : تيم نفي الماضي البسيط :

مجرد + didn't

مثال I _____ there in 2000 .
 (don't go , didn't go , hasn't gone)

Present continuous الحاضر المستمر [٤]

الشئ :
 is
 are + فعل + ing
 am

للنزد is : (he , she , it)

للبعد are : (we , you , they)

am : I

1. at the moment اللائحة
 في هذه اللحظة
2. now الآن

مثال People _____ the most
 smartphones at the moment .
 (are buying , bought , is buy)

Past continuous الماضي المستمر [٤]

الشئ :
 was
 were + فعل + ing

للنزد was : (she , he , it , I)

للبعد were : (we , you , they)

ملاحظة : I - تأخذ was

كذا when

دلائل : -

when شرح قاعدة

بأنه

When was + ing

لما لو كان في وقت when وسط الجمل
كلمة شكلها was

was + ing when were

مثال I was writing an email when my laptop switched off.

(was writing, wrote, writing)

مثال Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started.

(start, started, was starting)

مثال When I saw her, she was waiting the bus.

(see, saw, had seen)

مثال → see — saw — seen

present perfect اختيار في

الشكل : have + ت
has + ت

للمجموع have : (I, we, you, they)

للفرد has : (she, he, it)

دلائل :

1. since منذ
2. for ل

مثال she has waited me for 2 hours.

(has waited, had waited, waits)

اختيار في

الشكل : had + ت

- دلائل
1. before قبل
 2. by + ت (بواسطة) [by 2000]

مثال By the end of 2010 CE,

Companies had sold a lot of smartphones.

(had sold, have sold, sell)

المضارع التام المستمر والمضارع التام المستمر

- have فراغ
- has فراغ
- had فراغ

هذا يكون الجواب صلا

ا. ت. <

been + ing

I have been waiting for ages.

(been waiting, wait, waits)

I have been waiting for ages.

(waited, wait, waits)

She had been cooking all afternoon for a special family dinner.

(been cooking, cook, cooks)

تامة Before :-

Before had + <

لكنه لم يكن معروف

تكونه شكك، العكس

had + < before

Before Mahmoud his work, he had checked his emails.

(start, started, had started)

Before she went to the library, Huda her mother.

(had helped, has helped, will help)

قواعد تأكيدي في سؤال الاختصاص

أفعال تأكيدي بعدها ing

1. stop فرغ

2. mind فرغ

يكون الفعل في آخر ing

مثال You should stop _____.

(smoking, smoke, smoked)

مثال Do you mind _____ me
a glass of water.

(giving, give, to give)

أفعال تأكيدي بعدها

to + مجرد

1. want _____

2. can afford _____

3. plan _____

4. intend _____

5. hope _____

مثال I want _____ a tablet
now.

(to buy, buying, buy)

مثال Are you planning _____?

(to travel, travelling, travel)

مثال I can't afford _____
a house at the moment.

(to buy, buying, buy)

تامة الحاله بسببه

→ had فرغ سلام
ل
يكون الفعل

مثال I had my computer _____.

(fixed, fix, fixing)

قاعدة if الأولى

IP فزان و will + مجرد

يكون لكل مفرد في الجمله

مثال If you _____ me, I will help you.

(helped , help , had helped)

قاعدة if الثانية

IP فزان و would + مجرد

لا يكون في الجمله
ن

If he _____ me, I would help him.

(helped , helps , had helped)

مهم :- انتباه

فزان
have _____
فزان
has _____

يكون كل : مفرد

ا. ت

been + ing - ع

لاكنه

have _____
has _____

ويكون آخر الجمله by بدونه

يكون كل (been + ن)

للحظ لغوه

1. My missing laptop has _____

by someone .

(been finding , been found , found)

2. It has _____ all day .

(been raining , been rained , rain)

المستقبل (الوصف ٢)

كلمات دالة على المستقبل

1. Soon قريباً
2. Before long قريباً
3. tomorrow غداً
4. Next + وقت
next week الأسبوع القادم
5. in a year's time في غضون سنة
in two year's time في غضون سنتين
in three year's time
6. tonight هذه الليلة
7. by the end of the week مؤخر يوم السبت
by the end of this decade مؤخر العقد
by the end of this century مؤخر القرن
by the time I am fifty عندما يكون عمري خمسين
8. Within three year لبعض سنوات
within fifty years لبعض سنين

إذا كان في الجملة أحد هذه الكلمات سيكون

الكل مع زمره المستقبل .

المستقبل له ٣ أشكال وهي

- ١ - مستقبل إتمام
- ٢ - مستقبل المستمر
- ٣ - مستقبل لم يحدث

(١) | المستقبل إتمام

الشكل : will have + ت

من حاله لنف

will not have + ت

الاستخدام : - أي دليل ٢ المستقبل يكون قبله by

by tomorrow تفصلي
 by next week
 by the end of this week

مثال By tomorrow I _____
 him .

(will have visited , visited ,
 visit , will have visiting)

أيضا يتم استخدام هذا الزمر مع هذه الافعال
 التي لا تأخذ ing وهي

يخرج graduate , يكون be
 يوصل arrive , ينتهي finish
 (يجب find)

المستود :

will have been
 will have graduated
 will have finished
 will have arrived
 will have found

مثال By tomorrow I _____ it .

(will have finished , finish , finished)

الاستقبال المستمر

الشكل : will be + ing
منه حالة إيجابي

will not be + ing

الاستخدام : أي دليل على المستقبل يكون قبله أو

لبدء كلمة this time

المستقبل

this time tomorrow

tomorrow at this time

أيضا : أي دليل على المستقبل يكون قبله أو بعده

وقت ساعة

المستقبل

tomorrow at 7:00

at 7:00 tomorrow

مثال This time tomorrow we _____

(will be celebrating, celebrated,

will have celebrating)

تذكر : هذه الافعال لا تأخذ ing

finish , graduate , arrive ,
be , find , arrive

مع هذه الافعال لا تأخذ ing

نستخدم

will have finished

= = been

= = found

= = arrived

= = graduated

الاستقبال البسيط

له شكلان

مجرد + will

أو

is going to للفر

are going to + مجرد

(I am going to

الاستخدام : نستخدم المستقبل البسيط

إذا كان الفعل أحد دلالات

المستقبل ولكن لا يكون منيا by

ولا يكون منيا this time

أي : ان تأت لوصف

Tomorrow

مثال

Before long , all prosthetics

_____ bionic .

(will be , will be being , is going be)

الخلاصة : - اشكال المستقبل

will have + ت +	تم
will be + ing	مت
will + مجرد	لبيد

مثال Within fifty years, scientists
_____ a device that enables
blind people to see.

(will invent, will be invented,
will have inventing)

لاحظ خيار ٢ خاطئ لانه will be
حاضر لبيد ت +
- ايضاً خيار ٣ خاطئ لانه will have
حاضر لبيد ing

مثال By the end of this year, we
_____ here for ten years.

(will live, will be living,
will have lived)

مثال This time tomorrow we _____
our exams.

(will have finished, will be finishing,
will have finishing)

تذكر انه لبيد finish لا يأخذ ing

مثال This time next _____ my
Parents _____ married
for twenty years.

(will have been, will be being,
will have being)

تذكر انه لبيد be لا يأخذ ing

مثال Will it _____ tomorrow?

(rain, be rained,
have raining)

خيار ٢ خاطئ لانه will be
لبيد ing وليه ت +

خيار ٣ خاطئ لانه will have
لبيد ت + وليه ing

مثال In three years' time, my brother
_____ graduated from university.

(will, will be, will have,
is going to)

جوابه لفرزت + اذن will have

مثال Soon we _____ packing for
our holiday.

(will be, will have, will,
are going to)

لاحظ جوابه لفرزت منون آخره ing
اذن will be

قاعدة الجني للجهول :-

يأتي هذا المدرس في سؤال الإزمنة (منه دائرة)

1- وانتبه إلى الجملة :- إذا كان منها

أحد دلالات الجني لبيد

مثل
These days
usually / often
every day
each day

كيفية الجني : حلالة

الحل الأول :- P. مجرد
ن. فعل في آخره is

الحل الثاني :-

is + ن
are + ن

متن نبدأ إلى الحل الثاني :-

by

إذا كان في الجملة الإزمنة

بواسطة

لحديث الغرض

1. My teacher _____ our tasks

every week.

(marks, marked, is marked)

لكن

2. Our tasks _____ by

our teacher every week.

بواسطة المعلم أسبوعياً

(are marked, marked, mark)

3- وانتبه إلى الجملة :- إذا كان منها أحد
دلالات الجني لبيد مثل

الباحثة
- yesterday
- last + وقت (last week)
- in the past
- in + سنة ماضية (in 2000)
- ago

كيفية الجني : حلالة

الحل الأول : ت (تصرف تاني للفعل)

الحل الثاني :

was + ن
were + ن

متن نبدأ إلى الحل الثاني :-

إذا كان في الجملة الإزمنة

وأيضا إذا كان قبل الإزمنة اسم غير متصل/جاء

في الجني لبيد
In the past, letters

_____ by hand

(were written, are written, write)

الهواتف الذكية (تجديد)

1. Smartphones ^{فرايم} in the
early 2000s ^{دس ٢٠٠٠}
(were invented, invent, invented)

2. In 2010 CE, the first tablet
^{كمبيوتر} Computer _____
(was produced, produced, produce)

3. One billion ^{هواتف ذكية} Smartphones _____
around the world each year ^{دس ٢٠١٠}
(are sold, sell, sold)

^{مروعة}
Sell _____ sold — sold

4. The first personal ^{كمبيوتر} Computer _____
in 1974 CE.
(was produced, produced, produce)

5. In 1971 CE, the ^{القرص المرن} Floppy disk _____
(was invented, invented, invent)

الكلام غير المباشر Reported speech

كيف يأتي في الامتحان؟؟
١- اعادة كتابة ٢- اختياره من متعدد

كيف نفرز له السؤال ليدنا روي عنه الكلام غير المباشر؟؟

يعطيني حجة وزاوية ويضم لك وقت
في حجة يقول

قال he said that _____
اخبر he told me that _____

طريقة حل السؤال : ٩ قواعد لهذا الدرس

١. اذا كان في اللغة العربية

is am was were تقول اك

أخبرني Ali: is busy

She said _____

أخبرني Ali: was busy

اذن عدد الكلمة التي يجب ان تكون وجها لوجه

إعطاء هذا الجدول (في الامتحانات)

[1] is am was were تقول اك

[2] are were تقول اك

[3] have has had

[4] was were had been

(5) will → would
may → might
can → could
shall → should
must → had to
would → would not
هذه اختصار
اك
will not

can't → could not

[6] do does → didn't

[7] didn't + تقول اك → hadn't + تقول اك

تقول didn't play → hadn't played

أنت تعلم

① The boys will go to Petra.

He said _____

the boys would go to Petra.

إذا لم تتقوى الحجة على أحد المتكلمين
السبب : نجا، اك القاعدة رقم ٨
و القاعدة رقم ٩

إذا لم تتقوى حجة الإنسان
أحد المتكلمين (سبب)
ستكون (لفظ مضاف إلى سبب)
للمعتمد مضاف إلى سبب
أما مجرد (لمعريف بدون للفظ)
أو مضاف في آخره ٥

(play, plays) يعني

في هذه الحالة تم تحويل اللفظ من مضاف إلى سبب إلى
ق ١ اك ماضى بسيط (أي تعريف ثانى للفظ)

الخلاصة :- (ق ١) → (يعني ق ٢)

تحويل

play → played
stop → stopped
share → shared
think → thought
tell → told

امثال
tell → told → told
think → thought → thought

مثال They share ideas

He said _____

لاحظ لا يوجد في الجملة إنشائية أحد المتكلمين
السبب : هنا نجا، اك القاعدة رقم ٨
أو القاعدة رقم ٩

اللفظ في الجملة share (هو تعريف أول)
اذن تم تحويله إلى ق ٢

They shared ideas.

القاعدة رقم ٩ : نجا لها إذا لم

يكون في الجملة أحد المتكلمين (سبب)
ولم يكن اللفظ تعريف أول

هذا سبب لفظ حتما ماضى بسيط
أي تعريف ثانى : هنا تم تحويله
إلى ماضى تام أي (ق ٢ + had)

الخلاصة : إذا كان اللفظ ق ٢ تم تحويله
إلى ق ٢ + had

ق ٢ + had → (يعني ق ٢) اذن

played → had played
enjoyed → had enjoyed
finished → had finished
bought → had bought

قاعدة ربط جملتين باستخدام **Before** قبل

جملتين ١ وبعدها ٢ **and then**

Before _____

يُعطى جملتين بينهما **and then** ويجب

منك ان تكتبهما بالترتيب

العل : - في البداية احذف **and then**

هكذا سوف يصبح ترتيب الجملتين بوزانية

جملتين ١ و ٢
Before _____
هذا جملتين ٢
لكنه مقل
العل من ٢
اك + had
انقل جملتين ٢
كما هي

نقل Firas **checked** his emails , **and** **then** he started work.

Before _____

he started work , Firas **had** **checked** his emails .

اذن جملتين ٢ لا تغيير عليهما (انقلها فقط)
التغيير مع الفعل في جملتين ١ ليصبح شكله **had + ن**

لكن : نغف الجملتين ولكن وضع **before** في الوسط وليس في الاول

نعم

احذف Firas checked his emails , **and then** he started work

before

العل : جملتين ٢ تنزل كما هي لكن

جملتين ١ اميل تغيير مع الفعل لتصبح

شكله من ٢ اك + had

هنا لا نقرب الاطراف بل نضع الجملتين مع ترتيبها

Firas **had** checked his emails **before** he started work .

العل : احذف جملتين ١ و ٢ **and then**
Before _____
انقل جملتين ١
had + ن

جملتين ١ و ٢ **and then**
Before _____
انقل جملتين ١
كثير
had + ن

It is not necessary to

قاعدة

مثال It is not necessary to do it
You _____

القول: إذا كان يجب عليك فعل شيء، هذا التركيب

It is not necessary to
أخذه وضع مكانه don't have to

ثم أكل بقية الجملة

أخذه
مثال It is not necessary to do it
You _____

يمكنه + don't have to طريقة أخرى
أخذه don't have to do it

X
مثال It is not necessary to make it
You don't _____

الحق have to make it

لاحظ هنا وضع السؤال في بداية المثال
don't لا تكسب .

You are not allowed to

قاعدة

مثال You are not allowed to do it
You _____

القول: إذا كان يجب عليك فعل شيء، هذا التركيب

You are not allowed to
أخذه وضع مكانه mustn't
ثم أكل بقية الجملة

X أخذه
مثال You are not allowed to do it
You _____

يمكنه + mustn't طريقة أخرى
أخذه mustn't do it

X
مثال You are not allowed to make it
You mustn't _____

الحق make it

لاحظ هنا وضع السؤال في بداية المثال
mustn't لا تكسب

مثال You are not allowed to do it.
You mustn't _____

الحق not do it

قاعدة :.. اقول جملة وسطها to make

واك IP

مثال press the button to make
the picture move .

If you _____

العد :.. احذف to make أو to مفعول ممكن

ثانيا :.. اقل سكونه آخر كلمة عادة
أو will مفعول ممكن

تخفيف (واك) أو آخر

مثال press the button to make
the picture move .
العد

If you _____

لها حالة

العد press the button the
picture moves .

العد press the button the
picture will move .

قاعدة لإعطاء :.. أنه تبدأ الجملة بكلمة

ربا Perhaps

مثال Perhaps Ali is busy .

Ali might _____

هذا يعطي أول كلمة في الجملة لإعطاء كلمة

ربا Perhaps

العد في جملة لإعطاء might ربا

العد :.. احذف Perhaps و ربا

الذي يعطى مباشرة

سكونه في جملة لإعطاء is أو

are . مفعول ممكن is / are

أو be ثم أكل الجملة

مثال Perhaps Ali is busy .

Ali might _____

العد be busy

مثال Perhaps Salma is sick

Salma might _____

العد be sick

في حالة منع دائرة :..

Perhaps Salma is sick . she _____
be sick . (might , must , can't)

← اختيار might لوجود كلمة Perhaps

قاعدة الحالة السببية

لعمري، حجة بداية هذا التركيب

I asked someone to

مثال I asked someone to fix my car

I _____

العلامة: في البداية احذف هذا التركيب

هذا يجب ان يكون لعل لم يرد بعد to من
معرفة اول ان تعريف ثالث

مثال I asked someone to ^{احذف} ^{العلامة} ^{مفعول به} fix my car

I _____

had + مفعول به + مفعول به
العلامة: had + مفعول به + مفعول به
to من ان

العلامة: had my car fixed.

مثال I asked someone to ^{احذف} ^{العلامة} paint my room.

I had _____

العلامة: my room painted.

قاعدة intend to نوي

مثال Ali intends to finish his project tonight

Ali: _____

العلامة: intend to احذف

ومنه مكان

is planning to

are planning to

am planning to (I)

ثم انك الجاية عن هي

مثال Ali: ^{احذف} intends to finish his

Project tonight.

العلامة: Ali: _____

is planning to finish —

مثال Firas ^{احذف} intends to visit Australia soon.

Firas is _____

planning to visit —

قاعدة used to (اوصية ٢)

قاعدة used to :

لها ٣ قواعد وهي

1. used to فعل []
تكونه شكل الفعل مجرد

2. didn't use to فعل []
تكونه مجرد

اذ في حالة النفي didn't

لا حظ بعد didn't يتم حذف d من used

3- did use to فعل []
تكونه مجرد

اذ في حالة السؤال did

لا حظ في حالة السؤال يتم حذف d من used to

اذن شكل الفعل بعد used to و used to
تكونه مجرد

ايضا يتم حذف d من used to بعد
did و didn't

مثال

1. Our grandmother used _____
us stories at bedtime.
(to tell , to telling , tell)

2. Where did they _____ to
school ?

(used to going , used to go ,
use to go , use going)

3. I _____ very early .

(used to get , use to get ,
used to getting)

4. I _____ use to work
very hard .

(didn't , don't , doesn't , haven't)

5. _____ he use to go swimming
every morning ?

(Did , Do , Does , Has)

∴ be used to فعل

is
are
am
was
were

used to

∴ مقاعد

1. is
are
am
was
were

Used to + فعل + ing (؟)

2. is not
are not
am not
was not
were not

Used to + فعل + ing (؟)

3. Is
Are
Am
Was
Were

Used to + فعل + ing (؟)

اذنه: إذا كان قبل used to أحد أفعال

be (is, are, am, was, were)

كله شكل الفعل دائماً بعدها ing

use We are fresh vegetables.

(used to eating, use to eating, used to eat)

كان ترى you used to walking so fast?

(Are, Did, Have)

متى نستخدم قواعد used to ؟؟

إذا كان في الجملة إشارة واحدة للزمن (الزمن)

1. but لكن
2. When + حدث ما في الماضي
 - When I was young عندما كنت صغيراً
 - When I was a child عندما كنت طفلاً
 - When I was 10 عندما كنت بعمر 10
 - When I was your age عندما كنت بعمر
3. than
4. as it is now كما هو عليه الحال الآن

مثال I just got glasses

this week , and I _____

them yet .

(am not used to wearing ,

didn't use to wear ,

am not use to wearing ,

didn't use to wearing)

متى نستخدم قواعد be used to ؟؟

إذا كانت الجملة واحدة للزمن used to used to

مثال My grandparents _____ emails

عندما كانوا بعمر when they were my age .

(didn't used to send ,

didn't use to send ,

are not used to sending)

هذا يستخدمنا قاعدة used to

when + حدث ما في الماضي

تدريبات على التenses (مستوى متقدم)

1. I English , **but** now I do .
(am used to understand , didn't use to understand , didn't used to understand , am not used to understanding)
2. Firasswimming every morning , **but** now he doesn't .
(is used to go , didn't use to going , used to going , used to go)
3. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . He says he there now . (is used to live , didn't use to living , didn't used to living , is used to living)
4. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you much exercise .
(are used to do , didn't use to do , didn't used to do , are not used to doing)
5. **When I was young** , I fishing with my ad every weekend . Now I don't . (am used to go , used to go , didn't used to go , am not used to go)
6. We needed warm clothes when we went to London . We**the cold weather** . (aren't used to , didn't use to , didn't used to , weren't used to)
7. **When we were younger** , did you in the park ?
(use to playing , use to play , used to play , used to playing)
8. I think television better **than** it is now . Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
(use to be , is use to be , is used to be , use to be)
9. There a lot more wild animals in the past , **but** they are becoming rare nowadays . (use to be , was used to being , used to be , was used to be)
10. Joud has been practicing the oud really hard and sheit now
(use to playing , is used to play , used to playing , is used to playing)
11. **Are** you in Jordan yet ? You have only been here for two months .
(use to living , use to live , used to live , used to living)
12. **When I was a child** , my grandmother cakes for us all the time .
(use to make , use to making , used to make , used to making)
13. We have lived in the city a long time , so we**the traffic** .
(used to , use to , aren't use to , are used to)
14. I didn't like getting up early , but I **it** now .
(use to , didn't used to , am used to , am use to)
15. Joud has lived in the UK for a year . SheEnglish now .
(didn't use to speaking , used to speak , isn't used to speak , is used to speaking)
16. My mother my clothes , **but** now I choose my own .
(used to buy , is used to buy , was used to buy , is used to buying)
17. She be a teacher , **but** now she is retired .
(used to , is used to , isn't used to , didn't used to)
18. Ilike cartoon films **when I was younger** . These days I prefer action films . (used to , am used to , am not used to , didn't used to)

اجابة السؤال :-

1. didn't use to understand
2. used to go
3. is used to living
4. are not used to doing
5. used to go
6. weren't used to
7. use to play
8. used to be
9. used to be
10. is used to playing
11. used to living
12. used to make
13. are used to
14. am used to
15. is used to speaking
16. used to buy
17. used to be
18. used to

مراجعة الحالة كتابة :

مثال It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I -----

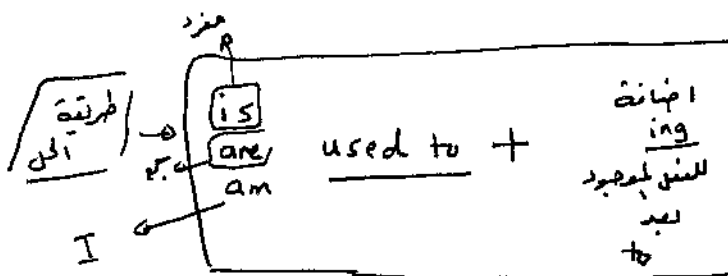
سوف يضع لك في الجملة إعرابية

شيء ما لوقته...
It is normal for --- to

واذ من وجود هذا التركيب تعرف انه ليس

be used to + (ing) مع

في إعرابية أنتد هذا التركيب



مثال It is normal for me now to

get up early to study

I -----

طريقة -- am used to getting up early --

مثال It is ~~not~~ normal for me now to get up early to study.

I -----

هذا التركيب نفي

في إعرابية راحذف التركيب

طريقة
ال ⇒ is not
are not
am not
used to +
إضافة
ing
النوع
لمجرد
بعد
to

ال am not used to getting up early to study.

الأزمنة ومفاعلة used to ومفاعلة أخرى

تصحيح على الامانة وتحتل

1. Wild animalsrare **nowadays** .
(**are becoming** , become , became)
2. We had the computer repaired because it had **stopped**
(**working** , work , to work) .
3. **Perhaps** Zein's phone is broken . Itbe broken .
(**might** , must , mustn't , will)
- ④ My missing laptop **has****by** somebody .
(**been found** , be found , been find , be find)
5. You **don't have to** switch off the screen . This sentence means
(**It is not necessary to** switch off the screen , you are allowed to switch off the screen , It is necessary to switch off the screen,)
6. You **mustn't** touch this machine . This sentence means
(you **don't have to** touch this machine , you have to touch this machine , you are allowed to touch this machine)
7. I **had** my house (**painted** , paint , painting , paints)
8. Firas his emails **before** he started work
(**had checked** , checks , check)
9. Mohammad had checked his emails **before** hework
(**started** , starts , starting , starts)
- 10.Children **often**computers better than their parents .
(**use** , are using , has used , had used)
- 11.I **usually**computer games every day , but only for one hour .
(**play** , will play, played , was playing)
- 12.I **want**a tablet . (**to buy** , buying , buys , bought)
- 13.I can't **afford**a tablet at the moment .
(**to buy** , buying , buys , bought)
- 14.Look at the black sky . Itsoon . (**is going to rain** , is going to raining , will raining)
- ⑮ Nadiaher homework **for** two hours ! she will be tired **when** she finishes .
(**has been doing** , has done , have been do , has be done)

16. If Firashis own computer , he **wouldn't** need to use his friend's computers . (**had** , has , have , had had)
17. If youthe button , the picture **moves** .
(**press** , pressed , had pressed)
18. Ian email **when** my laptop **switched** itself off .
(**was writing** , wrote , were writing , write)
19. I **was** writing an email **when** my laptop itself off .
(**switched** , switch , switches , switching)
20. **Since** 1943CE , therea technological revolution .
(**has been** , had been , is , had been)
21. **These days** , millions of familiesat least one computer at home .
(**have** , as , had , is having)
22. **These days** ,, many peoplesmartphones and tablets with them everywhere . (**carry** , are carrying , were carrying , carried)
23. One day **soon** wesmartphones to our skin .
(**will attach** , attach , have attaching , were attaching)
24. Firas **told** Muna hesome questions for her . (**had** , has , is , have)
25. She **said that** her favorite subject that yearChemistry .
(**was** , are , has , is)
26. These days most letters **are usually** (**typed** , typing , type)
27. **In the past** , most letters**by** hand .
(**were written** , wrote , are writing)
28. I **have**forward to this trip since last year .
(**been looking** , looking , been looked , look)
29. I'min Amman for a few months . (**staying** , stay , stayed)
30. **In just a few years' time** , computersour lives for us .
(**will run** , ran , runs)
31. My grandparentsemails **when they were my age** .
(**didn't use to send** , aren't used to sending , use to send , didn't use to sending)
32. Please slow down . Iso fast !
(**am not used to walking** , used to walk , used to walking , am not used to walk)

cleft sentence

قاعدة
الدقة
الرابعة
الجملة المنقسمة

منها

مقدمة ١- يجب ان تعرف المصنوع من الجاهل

الجاهل	المصنوع
المعرف الثاني للفعل (played)	- الفعل الجرد (المعرف الاول للفعل)
didn't	- مثل في آخره <u>s</u>
had	do/does
was/were	have/has
would	is/are
could	will
might	can/must

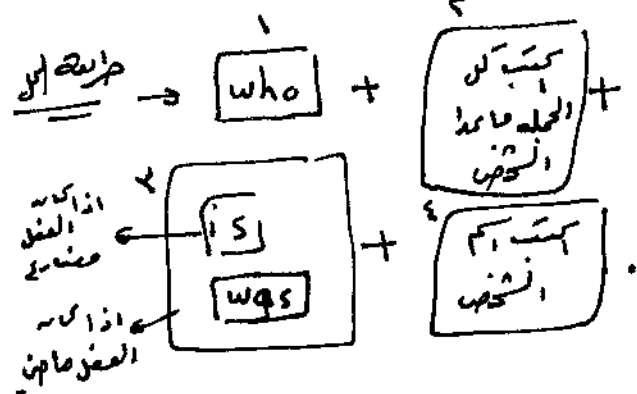
مثال Queen Rania opened

the museum .

The person _____

في إلباحه اكتب اسم الشخص

في هذه الجملة اكتب اسم الملكة رانيا



مثال Queen Rania opened
the museum .

The person _____

who opened the museum
was Queen Rania .

في هذا درس يغطي جملة ويضمن لك اكتب
أحد هذه الكلمات

١. The person _____

٢. the time _____
the year

٣. The place _____
the country

٤. The thing _____
The subject
The event

مثال He visited petra in 2000 CE.

السنة
The year _____
الوقت
The time _____

هذا امبث عم السنة (الوقت)
في هذه السنة امبث عم [2000 CE]
مرفقة :- اذا جاز قبل الوقت حرف جر مثل in
احذف في ال

طريقه الى → when + كتابك كن
الجملة ماعدا
الوقت +
is / was + كتابك الوقت

مثال He visited petra in 2000 CE

The year _____

ال when he visited petra
was 2000 CE.

مثال He visited America in 2000.

البلد
The Country _____
المكان
The place _____

هذا امبث عم البلد (الوقت)
في هذه السنة امبث عم (البلد) هو أمريكي
(America)

طريقه الى

where امبث عم البلد ماعدا المكان
is / was المكان

مثال Adeeb did his research
in ألمانيا Germany.

The country _____

مرفقة :- اذا جاز قبل مكان حرف الجر
احذف

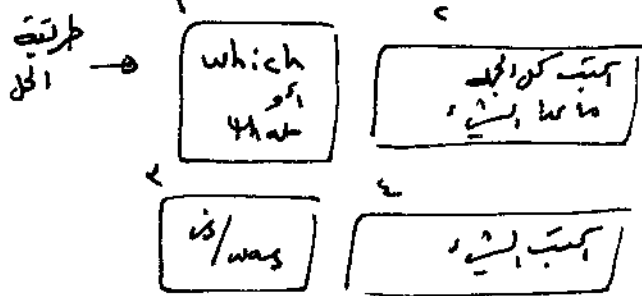
اذن → where Adeeb did
his research was Germany.

مثال الحرارة The heat made the Journey
unpleasant.

الشيء The thing _____

* امبث عم الشيء
* في هذه السنة امبث عم هو الحرارة (The heat)

make - made



مثال The heat made the journey unpleasant .

The thing _____

الحل that made the journey unpleasant was the heat .

مثال Firas won the prize ^{الجائزة} last year .

The thing _____

الحل that Firas won last year was the prize .

مثال Huda won the prize for Art .

The thing _____

الحل that Huda won was the prize for Art .

لاحظ هنا أني هـ

the prize for Art

الحالة رقم ٢ :-

ان يعطيلك جملة ويضع لك آفها

It was _____

It is _____

مثال Queen Rania opened ^{المبنى} the museum in 2007 .

It was _____

هنا باختيار أي شيء تريد

في هذه الجملة هناك شئ واحد وهو الملكة رانيا . ايضاً هناك وقت وهو ٢٠٠٧ . ايضاً هناك شيء وهو المبنى .

الخيار لك . [افترض انك اخترت الشئ]

طريقة الحل →

1 أكتب اسم الشئ	+	2 that	+	[انقل كذا الجمل ما كان الشئ]
--------------------	---	-----------	---	--------------------------------

حل المثال → Queen Rania that opened the museum in 2007 .

working

مثال I stopped / at 11 p.m.

It was _____

هذه الجملة فيها خطأ وهو (11 p.m.)

طريقة أخرى

١	٢
اكتب الوقت	أكتب

+

اكتب من الجملة ما كان الوقت

مثال 11 p.m. that I stopped working

مثال The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was _____

هذه الجملة فيها خطأ وهو الحرارة (The heat)

طريقة أخرى

١	٢
اكتب الشيء	أكتب

+

اكتب من الجملة ما كان الشيء

مثال the heat that made the Journey unpleasant.

مثال

المصريين
The Egyptians built the pyramids

It was the _____

هذه الجملة فيها خطأ وهو المصريين
وأيضا الشعب وهو المصريين
اذن سيكون الجواب

الكل يردد

The Egyptians that built the pyramids.

الكل

pyramids that the Egyptians built.

مثال

His final book made him most famous

It was _____

هذه الجملة فيها خطأ وهو (كتاب آخر)
[his final book]

الكل

his final book that made him most famous.

فكرة :-

Firas started the project last year.

Firas was the _____

في حالة اسم شخص ولعبه

was the

شخص مائة اول كالتالي

→ person who + شخص كماله
ما كذا اسم
الشخص

اذنه
حل
المشكلة → person who started the
project last year.

مثلا Ali established the music school.

Ali was the person _____

الذي who established the
music school.

في حالة صنع دائرة

1. Ali: نزانم

The person _____

The people _____

Someone _____

Somebody _____

His Friends _____

شخصه اول who أو that

2. The country _____

The place _____

Amman _____

شخصه اول where

3. The time _____

The year _____

شخصه اول when

4. The thing _____

The event _____

The subject _____

The mosque _____

The castle _____

The tower _____

The book _____

شخصه الكل which أو that

جعل من الكتاب
صنع دأره

[جمل الوصل Relative Clauses]

فرنسا

1. She came from **France** she had spent a vacation .
(**where** , who , which , when)

اليوم

2. He still remembers **the day** he first met you.
(**when** , where , why , whom)

ابن سينا

3. **Ibn Sina** is also known as Avicenna was a polymath .
(**who** , whose , which , where)

قلعة

4. **The walls and huge corner towers of the castle**, was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing .
(**which** , where , when , who)

المستل

5) There are also about **twenty-three stables** horses may have been kept.
(**where** , who , which , when)

شهر رمضان

6. It was the **month of Ramadan** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
(**when** , which , where , who)

الفلسفة

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

سؤال

Use the suitable relative pronoun to make one meaningful sentence from each pair.

مدينة قديمة

عاصمة

بريطانيا

1. **London** is a huge city (It) is the capital of the UK

london which

is the capital of the UK is a huge city.

مراجعة !

Relative pronouns

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

١. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

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

٢. I went to the Dead Sea last Friday. → الجمعة الماضية

The time ..
لوقت The time ..

الوقت when I went to the Dead Sea was last Friday.

٣. My father has influenced me most.

The person who has influenced me most is my father

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

The person who opened the — CE was Queen Rania.

٥. I stopped working at 11p.m.

The time when I stopped working was 11.p.m.

٦. I like Geography most of all.

The subject that I like most of all is Geography.

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

The country where Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

٦. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

The thing ..

It ..

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

The time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

٨. Ali ibn Nafi' established the first school in Europe in the 14th century.

The person ..

الذي who established the first — century was Ali ibn Nafi'.

المقارنة - الوحدة السادسة

مقدمة ١ -

- الأنواع الخمسة : ١ - صفة مقبلة
٢ - صفة ملولة

الصفة المقبلة : ١ - عدد أحرفها خمسة مثال :
... - big و small و tall (مثل)

الصفة الملولة : ١ - عدد أحرفها ٦ مثال :
... (important و popular)

كيف نعمل مقارنة ١ -

١. إذا كانت الصفة مقبلة أضف er
الآخر الصفة

تال —> taller

٢. إذا كانت الصفة ملولة أضف more
قبل الصفة الملولة

popular —> more popular

كيف يأتي هذا لويس في إعراف ؟

- ١ - إعادة كتابة
٢ - وضع دائرة

هذا لويس في حالة وضع دائرة ١ -

متعاد للمقارنة ١ -

١. إذا كان في الجملة than

يستخدم مقارنة

عني (er أو more)

٢ - إذا كان في الجملة محصور بين

as / or / like

الصفة الملولة (الملولة / الملولة)

لنرى as — فراف — as

هنا يكون الصفة الملولة

٣ - إذا لم يكن في الجملة than

ولا as / or / like

الكل تفصيل

٤ - many كثير

much كثير

الفرق بين many و much

١ - يأتي بعد many كم عدد

لنرى many books

many boys

٢ - يأتي بعد much كم غير محدد

لنرى much sugar

much money

much information

الصفات البصرية

الصفات العقلية

الصفة الاولى	المقارنة	التفضيل	الصفة الاولى	المقارنة	التفضيل
	أصف <u>er</u> الأكبر الصفة	أصف <u>est</u> الأكبر الصفة		مزيد more قبل لصفة	مزيد the most قبل لصفة
tall	taller	tallest	active	more active	the <u>most</u> active

صفات شاذة

تفضل مقارنة صفة ادك

much - more - the most

many - more - the most

little - less - the least

خلاصة درس ١

لغرف المقارنة من :
er
more
less

لغرف التفضيل من :
est
the most
the least

المقارنة دوائر

1. Turkish children havecompulsory schooling .
(**the most** , the less , the many)
2. Jordanian children havecompulsory schooling .
(**the least** , less , the much)
3. Jordanian children start school a year**than** English children .
(**earlier** ,early , earliest)
4. **The**subject on the list is Computer Science .
(**most popular** , more popular , popular)
5. Students in Japan want to learn **as****as** they can . (**much** , more , most)
6. Law **isn't****as** Dentistry .
(**as popular** , much popular , more popular)
7. Not**people** applied for Law in 2014 CE **as** in the previous year .
(**as many** , as much , as little)
8. **As**.....**as** 1000 **schools** across the USA started making school years longer
(**many** , much , more)
9. Students in the USA were spending **the**time at school .
(least , less , little)
10. Students in Japan spend **the**time studying in the world .
(**most** , little , much)
11. Students in Finland attend school for and shorter days **than** 85% of
other developed nations . (**fewer** , few , fewest)
12. I haven't got **as** much homeworkmy brother . (**as** , than , like)

جمل من باب الإحصاء

- ✓ 1. Mahmoud works as hard as his brother .
Mahmoud's brother works.....
- ✓ 2. You can't run as fast as Firas .
Firas runs.....
- 3. Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan
Japanese children have to
- 4. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children .
English children can leave
- ✓ 5. I don't like running as much as I like swimming
I like swimming
- 6. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths .
Students like doing Maths
- 7. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .
My brother eats.....
- 8. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English .
English is
- 9. There are not as many students studying Science as Maths .
Students studying Maths.....
- 10. There are not as many people in our class as in yours .
Your class has

الترجمة

- ✓ 1. harder than Mahmoud.
- ✓ 2. faster than you.
- 3. go to school for shorter
than Portuguese children
- 4. school one year later than
Jordanian children
- ✓ 5. more than running
- 6. more than doing Music and Art.
- ✓ 8. more popular than Maths
and Science.

7. more fast food than I

9. are more than students
studying Science.

10. more people than our class.

المبتدئ للبحوث غير الرسمية - وحدة ٧

كيف نعرفه انه سؤال إلهاري كيوه عم

المبتدئ للبحوث غير الرسمية .

إذا كان في الإله إلهاري هذه الإفعال الستة

والتي يأتي بعدها مباشرة that

- | | |
|-------|----------------|
| تقول | - Say that |
| تعرف | - know that |
| تعتقد | - think that |
| تثبت | - prove that |
| تعتقد | - believe that |
| تزعم | - claim that |

مقدمة :-

التعريف الأول	التعريف الثالث
Say	Said
Know	known
think	thought
prove	proved
believe	believed
claim	claimed

هذا ليس يأتي على حاله :-

١- إعادة كتابة حجة

٢- اختيار من متعدد

إعادة كتابته :-

١. الحالة الأولى من هذا ليس هي حالة It

حالة It لها فرعا

١. الفرع الأول من حالة It

عندما تكون الافعال مجردة (تعريفية)

أي معرفة شيء

(Say , know , think , prove , believe , claim)

مثال They say that Fish is good.

It

في حالة It عندما تكون الافعال الستة

تعريفية أول

التي :- اول خطوة صنع is ثم

حول الافعال لمجموعة قبل that

من تعريف اول الى تعريف ثالث

مثال is + التعريف الثالث للافعال مثل that + الكلمة

مثال They say that Fish is good.

It

التي is said that Fish is good.

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

It

التي is claimed that we - - -

الجملة - هم 2 على هذا الرئيس
(حالة to)

هذا لا يتم الاستدراك
ولكنهم يتم استهلاك الكلمة أو الكلام
الموجود بعد that

They say that Fish is good
for the brain

Fish _____

هذا يتم استهلاك الكلمة الموجودة بعد that

هذه الجملة - هم 2 لها فاعل

1. الفاعل الأول من الجملة - هم 2 عندما
يكونه لاضاف الموصولة قبل that

مضارع بسيط أي تعريف اول (مجرد)

→ (say, know, think, prove,
believe, claim)

They say that Fish is good
for the brain.

Fish _____

في البداية احدث الكلمة التي تم استهلاكها

أيضا احدث that وضع مكان to

2. الفاعل الثاني من جملة It عندما

have يكونه في الجملة الوزارية

has أو

have proved that
has proved that

have في حالة وجود

has been احدث ومنه مكان فقط

has في حالة وجود

has been فان رتبتي

have claimed has been
أد has claimed claimed

Experts have proved that
exercise is good for concentration.

It _____

تكملة الجملة + has been +

أد has been proved that exercise...

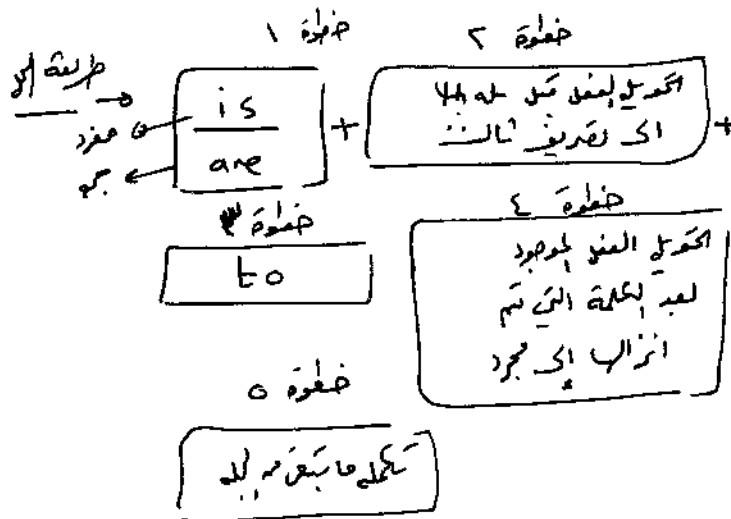
في الجملة الرئيسية بعد الكلمة أو الكلام الذي
 تم انزاله يوجد فعل .
 إذا لم يكن هذا الفعل مجرد يجب أن يكون
 مجرد .

١. إذا كان الفعل is أو are
 اخذناه وحوله إلى be
 ٢. إذا كان الفعل في آخره is
 اخذناه is

مثال They say that fish is good for you.

fish

مفرد



is said to be good for you

people say that the brain is like a computer.

The brain

is said to be like a computer

ملاحظة هامة : إذا كانت الكلمة
 المضافة تمت فاجله

التحويل بدائي فعل في آخره ing
 مفردا مفرد دائما

قراءة الكتب Reading books
 هذا مفرد

people believe that Solving puzzles keeps
 the brain active

مفرد

Solving puzzles

is believed to keep
 the brain active

They claim that we
 remember things we hear in
 our sleep

We
 are claimed to remember
 things we hear in - - -

في حالة ضعف دائمة

٥. ارفع يدي من العالم قسم ٢ عندما يكون
في الجنة برسيية have و has

د۲ Experts have proved that
exercise ^{الشيء} is good for you.

Exercise

<p>حظوة رقم ١</p> <p>ملاحظة: إذا</p> <p>جمع</p> <p>عزده</p> <p>have been</p> <hr/> <p>has been</p>	<p>حظوة رقم ٢</p> <p>انقل المصروف</p> <p>الناس للفرد</p> <p>الموجود بعد</p> <p>have</p>
<p>حظوة رقم ٣</p> <p>to</p>	<p>حظوة رقم ٤</p> <p>انقل المصروف</p> <p>بعد نقله إلى</p> <p>انزال إلى</p> <p>من بعد</p>

2. Experts have proved that
exercise ^{التمرين} is good for you.

تمرین Exercise

2nd has been proved to be good -

① It ————— that
 لـ
 تـ بـ للرفند
 السـ

It is $\frac{\text{فائز}}{\text{الحلقات}}$ $\frac{\text{فائز}}{\text{الحلقات}}$

▲ It has been $\frac{\text{خزانہ}}{\downarrow}$ that
دکھتے

في النهاية : اذا كان الزمان محدودا
It التي مكان اول كلمة و
 حدها لم يحدد بعد الزمان يكون
 الحس لغيره ثالث

2. المقرض إنك لست - خاتمة
للمضاد لسته

إذا كانه مثل لفرانز أحد أبطال استه بديعة
استمدف الشك اي
believed
known
said

صنع في الهند

مجرد + 70

اكس

II- في هذه الحالة لا يكون بدائي

22 Fish is said to be good.
(be, to be, being)

23 It is that Fish is good.
(said, say, says)

22. It is — that Fish is good.
(Said, say, says)

تَرْسِي

1. People **claim that** Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain .

Speaking a foreign language

2. People **believe that language learning** can improve your decision-making skills.
Language learning

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

Learning a new language

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

students who study foreign languages

5. They **say that fish** is good for the brain.

Fish

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

We

7. They **claim that we** remember things in our sleep.

We

8. People **believe that solving puzzles** keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles

إجابة التمرين

1. is claimed to improve the functionality -

2. is believed to improve your

لدهم هنا can لي من

السن يكون بعد ما بشرة وتكون مجرد
بصيلة الكون .

إذا جاء بعد الكلام الذي تم انزاله هو الـ (can / will ...)
يكون بعد ما بشرة

3. is thought to present the -

4. are said to do better - - -

5. is said to be good for -

6. are thought to use a small

of

are thought to only use a small -

7. are claimed to remember things -

8. is believed to keep the brain - .

السؤال بطريقة مهذبة : وصية ٧

مقدمة ١ :

السؤال نوعه :

١ - wh ٢ - نعم / لا

النوع الأول wh

ان يبدأ بأداة سؤال بداية الجواب wh

Who , Where , When

ماذا What , كيف How , كم تكلفه / كم يملكه How much , كم العدد How many

مهم : تذكر : اداة سؤال how ومكتوبها

تعتبر wh

النوع الثاني : نعم / لا wh

ان يبدأ السؤال بأحد هذه الافعال المساعدة

Is
Are
Was
Were

Can
Could
Will
Would
Shall
Should
May
Might
Must

Have
Has
Had

Do
Does

الافعال المساعدة : عددها ١٧ وهي :

is , are , am

was , were

have , has , had

will , would , shall , should ,

can , could , may , might , must

هذا يعطى سؤال وهذا السؤال اما يكون wh او "نعم / لا"

ويكون له اتمة احدى هذه الاصناف

Do you - - - ?

Could you - - - ?

Do you mind telling me - - - ?

يا ترى هذا الجواب اما ان كان مكتوب او اخيرا من مقدور

حاله اعاد مكتوب "الشرح"

النوع الاول : اذا كان السؤال wh

What ^{نوع} ^{موضوع} has he done ?

Could you tell me - - - ?

في البداية ننظر الى السؤال وانقدر نوعه
ان كان الفعل مساعد

هذا السؤال نوعه wh . اول خضوع
انه تترك اداة السؤال .

ثاني خضوع : عندما يكون في السؤال
مثل ما في من احد ١٧ الخادمة سابقا
ثم يقلب الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل
has he ^{كيفية} he has

موقع الفعل يكون بعد الفعل المساعد
 مثل What has he done ?
 Could you tell me _____ ?

خطوة ٢ خطوة ٢ خطوة ٢
 الفعل المساعد الفاعل أداة السؤال
 → ملاحظة
 ؟ تلك اللمبة

الخطأ What he has done ?

الخطأ : عندما يكون الفعل واحد الفعل
 على أنه المذكور سابقاً ومدرجاً
 أغلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد

مثل how can I relax ?
 Could you explain _____ ?
 الخطأ how I can relax ?

حتى لا نقرب الفعل من الفعل المساعد ؟
 إذا لم يتبني الفعل مع أحد الأفعال المساعدة
 المذكورة سابقاً ومدرجاً
 هذا الفعل سوف يكون فيه

do
does
did

من الفعل ؟
 ١- في حالة وجود do احذف فقط
 وانقل السؤال كما هو

مثل What do you mean by it ?

Could you explain _____ ?

خطأ احذف do فقط

الخطأ What you mean by it ?

٢- في حالة وجود does احذف

does وتم بإضافة is إلى آخر
 الفعل المساعد بعد الفعل

مثل What does she play ?

Could you explain _____ ?

الخطأ What she plays ?

٣- في حالة وجود did احذف

did وحذف الفعل المساعد بعد الفعل
 إلى تعريف شيء (ت)

مثل When did he start it ?

Do you know _____ ?

الخطأ when he started it ?

١ - إذا كانه بداية سؤال Do احذفه فقط

مثال Do you study English?

Could you tell me _____?

- اول خطوة صنع if لـ - سؤال نفي/لا
- احذف do وانتقل لسؤال محدد

الكل if you study English

٢ المثال (نأكل) الفعل Does the exam start at 8:00? مثال

Could you tell me _____?

إذا كانه بداية سؤال Does

٣ احذف Does وأضف

الكل آخر الفعل لموجود بعد الفعل و

الكل if the exam starts at 8:00.

٤ - إذا كانه بداية سؤال Did

احذف did وصحح الفعل لموجود

بعد الفعل إلى تعريفه ثاني (ت) (ع)

مثال Did she need your help? نأكل من

Could you tell me _____?

الكل if she needed your help.

٥ النوع الثاني : إذا كانه سؤال نفي/لا

نأكل الفعل لمساعد Have they done it? مثال

Could you tell me _____?

في البداية ننظر إلى السؤال ونحدد نوعه
تحديد الفعل لمساعد

- هذا سؤال نفي "نعم/لا" . اول خطوة صنع if
* الفعل لمساعد يكونه أول كلمة .

عندما يكونه في السؤال أحد الافعال لمساعدة المذكورة سابقاً وعددها ١٧ . [تم قلب الفعل لمساعد
الموجود أول كلمة مع الفعل لموجود بعد الفعل لمساعد مباشرة]

مثال Have they done it? من نأكل

Could you tell me _____?

? الكلمة + الفعل + الفاعل + if طريقة الكل
(أول كلمة)

الكل if they have done it?

فحالة نفي/لا " عند لا نقلب الفاعل والفعل لمساعد ؟

إذا لم تكن أول كلمة في السؤال أحد الافعال لمساعدة المذكورة سابقاً وعددها ١٧ .

هنا سيبدأ السؤال :

Do _____ ?

Does _____ ?

Did _____ ?

من العمل ؟ ؟

سؤال

1. How much revision **should** I do ?
Could you tell me
2. Where **is** the library ?
Do you mind telling me
3. How **can** I solve this Maths problem ?
Could you explain
4. Who **is** the Arabic teacher ?
Could you possibly tell me
5. When **will** we know our results ?
Do you know
6. **Where should** I revise for exams ?
Could you tell me
7. How much sleep **do** teenagers of our age need ?
Do you know
8. How much sleep **does** a teenager **need** ?
Do you know
9. Why **does** the sky sometimes **look** red ?
Do you mind explaining
10. How much **does** this book **cost** , please ?
Could you tell me

الجواب

1. how much revision I should do .
2. where the library is
3. how I can solve this —
4. who the Arabic teacher is
5. when we will know our — —
6. where I should revise for — .
7. how much sleep teenagers of our age need
8. how much sleep a teenager needs
9. why the sky sometimes looks red
10. how much this book costs , —

1. Can we take water into the exam ?
Do you know
2. Have I passed my exam or not ?
Do you know
3. Could you explain the best way to revise ?
I wonder
4. Is exercise better in the morning or in the afternoon ?
Do you know
5. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten ?
Do you know

- المفرد → 1. if we can take water —
2. if I have passed my —
3. if you could explain the —
4. if exercise is better —
5. if the exam starts at —

(أفعلية وشرح آتت)

Do you mind حالة (أفعلية - تم (٢))

1. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast ?
Do you mind
2. Please help me to plan my revision .
Do you mind

ال suggesting a - -

ال helping me - - -

3. Give me a glass of water , please ?

Do you mind _____

⇒ ال giving me a glass -

نعم استخدام Do you mind في ٣ حالات

1. Can you أفعلية بداية السؤال

2. please أفعلية بداية الجملة

3. please أفعلية بداية الجملة

المراد: حدد الفعل وأضف ing أي آخره

ثم أكل بقية الجملة

بالنسبة للفعل 1. Can you أفعلية بداية السؤال
بداية بداية

2. please أفعلية بداية الجملة

الفعل بعد please

3. please أفعلية بداية الجملة

الفعل أول كلمة

Can you الفعل Suggest a healthy diet?

Do you mind _____

ال suggesting a healthy -

مراجعة

1

wh

إذا كان السؤال
تكونه هل...
الفتل + هل + أداة استفهام

2

mind

فراغ
لا
المدح (مدح) + ضم

تطبيقية على أسئلة باللغة عربية
تطبيقية 2 يمين للحصول على راسي

1. Could you tell methis book **costs** , please ?
(**how much** , when , where , whether)
2. Do you knowI've passed my exam **or** not ?
(**whether** , how much , when , where)
3. Do you mind telling methe library is ?
(**where** , how much , when , whether)
4. Could you explainI can solve this Maths problem ?
(**how** , how much , how old , how many)
5. Do you mind explainingthe sky sometimes looks red ?
(**why** , how much , how many , if not)
6. Do you mind telling meI should do on the day before the exam ?
(**what** , where , when , who)
7. Do you mind telling me **sleep** teenagers of our age need ?
(**how much** , where , when , how many)
8. Could you tell me the time is , please ? (**what** , where , when)
9. Do you knowthat man is ? (**who** , how many , when)
10. Do you mind telling methe train is late ? (**why** , what , how much)
11. Could you tell me , please ?
(**how much this book costs** , how much **does** this book cost ,
how much **did** this book cost)
12. Do you mind telling me ?
(**where the library is** , where is the library , where the is library)
13. Do you knowour results ?
(**when we will know** , when will we know , when know we will)
14. Could you possibly tell me ?
(**who the Arabic is** , who is the Arabic teacher , is who the Arabic teacher)
15. Do you minda healthy breakfast ?
(**suggesting** , suggest , suggested)
16. It is**that** fish is good for the brain . (**said** , say , saying)
17. It**that** exercise is good for concentration .
(**has been proved** , has proved , have proved)
18. We are **thought** only a small percentage of our brain power .
(**to use** , uses , to using)
19. Fish **is****to** be good for the brain . (**said** , say , saying)
20. **Solving puzzles****to** keep the brain active .
(**is believed** , are believed , believe , have believed)
21. It**that** the Earth was flat .
(**used to be thought** , used to be thinking , used to think)
22. He**to** be talented . (**is known** , have been known , is know)

أحذف أي خيار فيه
d: d / does / do

أأتمنى [I wish =
If only

الوقت التسعة

افعال شاذة لا بد من معرفتها (عقدية)

know — knew — known

do — did — done

✓ eat — ate — eaten

✓ forget — forgot — forgotten

go — went — gone

have — had — had

bring — brought — brought

get — got — got

be — [was/were] — been

break — broke — broken

buy — bought — bought

catch — caught — caught

understand — understood — understood

speak — spoke — spoken

read — read — read

✳ يأتى هذا المدرس على طريقته

١. إعادة كتابة
٢. اختصار - ممدود

الحالة الأولى : إعادة كتابة

في هذا المدرس : يتم تحويل المفعول إلى المفعول

ولكن إذا كان المفعول مثنى يصير

مثنى ولعلك صريح

وإذا كان المفعول مفعولاً واحداً

مفعولاً واحداً ولكن إذا كان المفعول

مثنى يصير مثنى ولعلك صريح

الشرح : قواعد درس I wish

[1] [was/were] ^{تقول} had not been

was not ^{تقول} had been
were not ^{أى}

تصريح I was busy

I wish _____

أى I had not been busy.

[2] [is/are/am] ^{تقول} were not

is not
are not ^{تقول} were
am not

[3] have ^{تقول} had not
has

have not ^{تقول} had
has not

تصريح I have forgotten my book.

I wish _____

أى I had not forgotten my book

ماضی نام منفی $\xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل}}$ ماضی بسط hadn't
 ماضی نام منفی

$\rightarrow \text{hadn't} + \text{ت}$

تبدیل
 played \rightarrow hadn't played
 forgot \rightarrow hadn't forgotten

تبدیل
 Sultan forgot to do his task.

IP only _____

اگر Sultan hadn't forgotten to ...

ماضی نام منفی $\xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل}}$ ماضی بسط
 ماضی نام منفی

$\text{didn't} + \text{ت} \xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل}}$ $\text{had} + \text{ت}$

آئی :- حول didn't کی

شروع حول لفظ didn't سے

تبدیل اول کی تعریف تالیف

المستورد بتعریف تالیف :- اہانتہ ed کی

آخر لفظ الا اذا ... لفظ شاذ

تبدیل $\text{didn't play} \rightarrow \text{had played}$

$\text{didn't eat} \rightarrow \text{had eaten}$

$\text{didn't do} \rightarrow \text{had done}$

$\text{didn't listen} \rightarrow \text{had listened}$

$\text{didn't study} \rightarrow \text{had studied}$

$\text{didn't know} \rightarrow \text{had known}$

$\text{didn't go} \rightarrow \text{had gone}$

$\text{didn't concentrate} \rightarrow \text{had concentrated}$

$\text{didn't bring} \rightarrow \text{had brought}$

$\text{didn't get} \rightarrow \text{had got}$

$\text{didn't speak} \rightarrow \text{had spoken}$

$\text{didn't understand} \rightarrow \text{had understood}$

$\text{didn't have} \rightarrow \text{had had}$

مثلاً I didn't eat before I
 went to the conference.

I wish _____

اگر I had eaten before I —

نكرة رقم (١) :- regret ^{يُندم}
 إذا كان في جملة إنشائية regret فعل
 ويلتصق بفعل في آخره ing

regret playing ^{تُحزن}

العل :- اخذ regret وصيغته كانت hadn't

ثم اخذ ing من الفعل وجعله الى
 لغز في ثالث

الشرح
regret playing
 ↓ ↓
hadn't played

مثال Samia regrets being angry .

If only _____

العل Samia hadn't been angry .

نكرة رقم (٢) :- إذا كان بداية الجملة لإنشائية
 هذه hadn't تأتي hadn't
 وانقول الجملة بـ hadn't حسب التحويلات السابقة
 هذه hadn't هي

نم حذف
 1. Oh no
 2. I'm sorry that

مثال ^{أحزن}
I'm sorry that I
didn't read that book.

I wish _____

العل I had read that book.

نكرة رقم (٣) :- إذا كان في الجملة لإنشائية
should have تأتي had

العل should have had

مثال Nader should have been careful.

If only _____

العل Nader had been careful.

نكرة رقم (٤) :- إذا أعللت جملة بإنشائية
I wish ويلتصق hadn't hadn't
 بـ If only .

العل :- انزل الجملة hadn't hadn't

I wish = If only

مثال I wish I had done it

If only _____

العل I had done it

مثال If only I had listened to him

I wish _____

العل I had listened to him

حاله رقم ٥ : حالة صيغة داسرة

مقدمة :- في البداية يجب ان نذكر ان صيغة المضارع والمضارع

نفسه نذكره بصيغة المضارع والمضارع ؟؟

I wish في درس

اذنه را حذف اي خيار يتطابق بالمضارع

مثال :

He wishes he _____ taller!

(is , were , will be)

اختر is / will للمضارع

I wish I _____ it.

(understanding , understood , understand)

لكن في حالة اعطاك حلتين مع هذا النموذج

I wish play / visit جملة رقم ١

نفسه حذف لفران لمجرد في جملة رقم ٢
I wish only او I wish

مع الفعل في جملة رقم ١

١. اذا كان الفعل في جملة رقم ١ مضارع
نفسه امل في لفران لمجرد في جملة رقم ٢
ما من سبيل (لنفسه في الجملة)

ما من تعريف ثاني ؟؟

P. مفرد في آخره do اذا كان
الجملة
were

2. did + do

المضارع

المضارع

[was
were]

[is
are
am]

[had]

[have
has]

[would]

[will
won't = will not]

[could
might
should]

[can
may
must
shall]

التعريف الثاني للفعل

التعريف الاول للفعل (مجرد)

[played
visited
went]

[play
visit]

الفعل الذي في آخره s

[plays
visits]

[didn't]

[don't
doesn't]

۳. اذا كنت في رحلة - هم ا ماكن
كلمه اكل في اثنائي لمصروف في رحلة - هم ۲

ماضي تام اى
had + ۲
ماضي تام اى
had + ۲

لاحظ الفرو :

ماضي تام اى

I can not understand anything.

I wish I _____ Chinese!

(study, studied, had studied)

ماضي تام اى

I could not understand anything.

I wish I _____ Chinese!

(study, studied, had studied)

لا حظ في جملة - هم ا وجود can (اى ماضى)

اذا كنت ۲

لا حظ في جملة - هم ۲ وجود could (اى ماضى)

اذا كنت ۲ had + ۲

1. I regret doing the deal

I wish _____

2. Our team didn't play very well.

If only _____

3. I didn't read the book.

I wish _____

4. I've forgotten my book.

If only _____

الواجب

1. I hadn't done the deal.

2. Our team had played -

3. I had read the

4.

لا حظ اى
ove = have

الكلم I hadn't forgotten -

کتابچہ (منہ دا شوق)

1. I **can** do this exercise . I **wish** Iit .
(**understood** , understand , understanding)
2. Mr Firas **does** not understand the Chinese businessman . If only he
.....Chinese . (**spoke** , speaks , had spoken)
3. Jordan **needs** to import a lot of oil . If **only** itlarger oil reserves .
(**had** , has , had had)
4. I wish Ithe answers (**knew** , know , have known , will know)
5. I wish wein a bigger flat .(**lived** , have lived , live)
6. He **wishes** hetaller (**was** , is , has)
7. He **wishes** hetaller (**were** , is , has)
8. If only weolder . (**were** , are , have been)
9. I wish I **had done** more work for my exam . This sentence **means**
(**I didn't do much work for my exam** , I don't do much work for my exam ,
I did much work for my exam)
10. I **regret** the deal now . I wish weit .
(**hadn't done** , didn't do it , don't do)
11. We are late . If only we.....the earlier bus .
(**had caught** , have caught , catch)
12. If only I ----- **lost** my ticket ! (**hadn't** , didn't , haven't)
13. She **wishes** shemore classic novels in Grade 11 .
(**had read** , has read , reads)
14. Samia **regrets** being angry at breakfast . If only sheangry at breakfast .
(**hadn't been** , haven't , hasn't , isn't)
15. Sara **has** many problems . If **only** shemore money . (**had** , has , had had)
16. Sultan **forgot** to do his homework . If only heto do that .
(**hadn't forgotten** , forgets , didn't forget)
17. Nader **should have** been more careful . He wishes hemore careful .
(**had been** , should been , hadn't been)

بالنسبة لشار

lose - lost - lost

هذا المذيع هو نادر

نادر + نادر had

نادر نادر خاضع

لانه يأتي بعد نادر
منه صبر

نادر

نادر نادر : نادر نادر نادر

lose

نادر نادر

ملاحظات

will اختصارها
هم

will not اختصارها

won't = will not
اذن

المضارع البسيط :

أشكاله :-

١- مجرد (المضارع البسيط للفعل)

.. - go , play (ثلاثه)

٢- فعل في آخره [ك]

goes و plays (ثلاثه)

أيضاً في حالة النفي

مجرد + don't

مجرد + doesn't

أيضاً :- is

are

am

أيضاً have

has

قاعدة when عند إفضال

1

When فراغ و was
were

هنا ضيق في إفضال تعريف ثاني (ت))
التعريف الثاني للمضارع في ed
إلا إفضال في شاذ

الملاحظة : عندما يكون في الجملة إفضال في When
انظر إلى الشبه الآخر الذي لا يوجد فيه
فراغ . فإذا كان الشبه الآخر احتوي
على were / was ضيق في إفضال ت

أيضاً

When ت فراغ و

إذا جاء بعد when تعريف ثاني
وكـ (فراغ في الشبه الآخر يكون الكل هو

فعل + ing was +
أو
فعل + ing were +
إذا كان
الفاعل جم

القاعدة الكلية

أول اللف When ت was + ing
were + ing

was + ing were When ت
وسط اللف

للمضارع : - لفرقة بين وجود when أول اللف
وعندما تكون وسط اللف هي عكس الإطراف

When I saw her , she
_____ the bus.

(was waiting , waits ,
has waited)

ت see — saw — seen
ملاحظة

She was waiting the
bus when I _____ her.

(see , saw , had seen)

She _____ when
the bell rang .

(was reading , is reading ,
reads)

ت ring — rang — rung
ملاحظة

[2] When _____ و مضارع
بييم

هنا يكون اللفظ في (مضارع مضارع بييم)

[3] When _____ و will

هنا يكون اللفظ في (مضارع مضارع بييم)

مثال When you _____ water,
it boils. مضارع بييم

(heat, heated, had heated)

مثال When you _____ at the
station next Saturday, we

(will) be there to meet you.

(arrive, will arrive, arrived)

مثال (مضارع بييم) We need umbrellas when it
_____.

(rains, rained, had rained)

مثال Ice cream melts when it
_____ warm.

(gets, got, had got)

الخلاصة

[1] When _____ و was/
were
هنا يكون

[2] When _____ و will
هنا يكون مضارع بييم

الاولى if

الشيء :-
 if + مضارع بسيط
 will + مجرد
 أو
 if + مضارع بسيط
 will + مجرد

اذا

if + will + مجرد

هذا صيغة للزمان مضارع بسيط

الخلاصة :- نقرأ ان if + مضارع بسيط
 من وجود will في الجملة

مثال

If you _____ the plants,
 they will die.

(don't water, didn't water,
 hadn't watered)

ملاحظة :- من الجمل ان نستخدم will +
 أو نستخدم حالة (نفي) won't

اذا if + will +
 أو will +
 أو won't

هذا صيغة للزمان مضارع بسيط

هناك بدائل لكلمة if وهي

هناك
 even if
 unless
 As long as
 provided that
 When
 بدائل if
 الأولى

مثال You will not pass your
 exam unless you
 hard.

(study, studied, had studied)

مثال Your new computer will last
 a long time as long as you
 careful with it.

(are, were, had been)

IP3 (IP : الثالثة)

الشيء

IP

had + ت + و would have + ت

أو
would have + ت IP had + ت

مثال IP I hadn't worked
really hard , I — not
have got top marks .

(will , can , might)

اذا

IP ———— و would have + ت

had + ت في الماضي

اذا لم تعرف ان IP الثالثة اذا كان في

الشيء الآخر would have + ت

مع يمكن ان يستبدل بـ could في الماضي

could , might , would

اذا
الشيء
الهم

IP ———— و would
could have + ت
might

had + ت في الماضي

مثال IP Firas ———— his camera

at home , he could have taken
pictures of the parade .

(hadn't left , left , leaves)

مثل
مثال

leave - left - left

take - took - taken

رابطه جملانه با استفاده از if : اثبات ۱

سوف تعجب کنی جملانه اینجا so لازم
that's how لازم
and (و)

توضیح

جمله ۱ so جمله ۲
that's how
and

IP _____

فی ابتدا حذف
so
that's how
now

اگرچه شکل جمله ابرازیه کمالی

جمله ۱ _____ و _____ جمله ۲

IP _____

۱. نه من بعد از جمله ۱ می‌توانم بگویم
 این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲)

۲. اینجا نه من بعد از جمله ۲ می‌توانم بگویم
 ما می‌توانیم بگوییم این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲)

که نه من بعد از جمله ۱

که نه من بعد از جمله ۲

مثبت	منفی	مثبت	منفی
played	didn't +	played	didn't +
had	wasn't	had	wasn't
was	were	was	were
were	were	were	were

IP _____

مثبت had + مثبت would have +

منفی hadn't + منفی wouldn't have +

با استفاده از اول

اگرچه این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲) است

حاله الف had +

اگرچه این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲) است
wasn't / weren't

اگرچه این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲) است
had +

با استفاده از اول

۱. اگرچه این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲) است

wouldn't have +

۲. اگرچه این تعریف ثانیه الف (۲) است

would have +

الحالة الثالثة

1. Saeed **left** his camera at home, **so** he **wasn't** able to take pictures .
If
2. I **had** a headache yesterday, **and** I **didn't do** well in the Maths test.
If
3. I **didn't know** your phone number, **so** I **wasn't** able to contact you.
If
4. You **had** a brightly-coloured T-shirt on . **That's how** I **noticed** you in the crowd.
If
5. I **worked** really hard the day before the exam . I **got** top marks.
If

امثال شاذة لا بد من معرفتها

leave - left - left

have - had - had

be - was/were - been

do - did - done

know - knew - known

get - got - got

مثال 1 → Saeed hadn't left his
Camera at home , he
would have been able to —

2. في البداية احذف and
بالنسبة للشئ الاول الغض had مسبقا
انتم له حاله ليقى وهي ت + hadn't
(هنا had هو ليقى)

hadn't had → تبدل الى had اذ
بالنسبة للشئ الثاني : didn't ليقى
في حالة didn't يكون ليقى بعد صافه
هنا سوف انتم له حاله ليقى وهي
ت + would have

didn't do → would have done .

مثال 2

I hadn't had a headache yesterday,
I would have done well — .

جد اربعة

1. في البداية احذف so

بالنسبة للشئ الاول الغض left مسبقا
انتم له حاله ليقى ت + hadn't

left → تبدل الى hadn't left اذ

بالنسبة للشئ الثاني : wasn't ليقى

wasn't هي الغض . هنا سوف انتم له حاله

السيه وهي ت + would have

wasn't → تبدل الى would have been اذ

3. I had known your phone number, I would have been able to contact you.

4. you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on و I wouldn't have noticed you — ..

في هذا المثال سمعنا

م: عندك حليّة بيضا نقية
سم بتعمل إنتقاة اك فادله

5. في إلبايح جود إنتقاة اك فادله

الكل I hadn't worked ... the exam [و] I wouldn't have got top marks.

تدبیق

1. **When** youat the station next Saturday , we **will** be there to meet you . (**arrive** , arrived , were arriving , had arrived)
2. **If** youthe prize , how **will** you spend the money ?
(**win** , won , had won)
3. **If** Hudaill yesterday , she **wouldn't have missed** the exam .
(**hadn't been** , hasn't been , isn't , wasn't)
4. **If** my father **had gone** to university , hehave been a teacher .
(**could** , may , can , will)
5. **When** you **heat** water , it
(**boils** , would boil , would have boiled , boiled)
6. Ice cream**when** it **gets** warm . (**melts** , melted , was melting)

if شرطیہ

الشرط

IF مضارع ، مضارع

مضارع (if) مضارع

if مضارع ، مضارع

لہذا مضارع

IF you مضارع water, it boils

(heat , heated , had heated)

تلفیظ حالات if

1. if مضارع , will

↓
تکلیف اہل مضارع

2. if مضارع , would have + تہ
could have + تہ
might have + تہ

↓
الماضی
had + تہ

3. if مضارع ,

↓
الماضی
مضارع

لا یوجد
will
ولا یوجد
would

تمرين مهم يعتمد على الترجمة :

ملاحظات هامة :

إذا إذا طاعة عندها
If = provided that = as long as = when

حتى إذا even if

إذا جاء بعد الفراغ نفي لا تستخدم (unless)
سواء إذا لم

1. I will phone youI miss the bus so that you pick me up .
(if , unless , even if)

سوف اتصل بكفاتني الباص حتى تستطيع أن تقلني .

ترجمة الجمل

2. Nasser will come out with us tomorrowhe has to help his father .
(unless , if , provided that)

ناصر سوف يأتي معنا غداعليه أن يساعد أبيه .

3. I will help you with your homeworkyou help me with mine !
(as long as , if not , unless)

سوف أساعدك في واجباتك الدراسيةأنت تساعدني بواجباتي

4.it does not rain , we will have a picnic next week .
(Provided that , unless , if not)

.....لم تمطر ، سوف نذهب في رحلة الأسبوع القادم

5. You will not pass your examsyou study hard .
(unless , if , as long as)

لن تنجح بامتحاناتكتدرس بجد

6.you don't water the plants , they will die . (If , Unless , Even if)
.....لم تسقي النباتات ، سوف تموت

7. Your new computer will lastyou are careful with it .
(as long as , unless , even if)

الكمبيوتر الجديد سوف يدومأنت حريص بالتعامل معه

8. We should always be politewe feel tired . (even if , as long as , unless)
يجب أن نكون مؤدبيننشعر بالتعب

9. We will go to our favourite restaurant on Fridayit is closed .
(unless , if , provided that)

سوف نذهب إلى مطعمنا المفضل يوم الجمعةأنه مغلق

10.you heat water to 100 C , it boils . (When , Unless , Even if , if not)
.....تسخن الماء إلى درجة مئة ، إنها تغلي

11. Ice cream meltsit gets warm . (when , even if , unless)
البوظة تذوب.....تسخن

تدريب على استخدام الجمل السابقة

1. I will phone youI miss the bus so that you pick me up .
(if , unless , even if)
2. Nasser will come out with us tomorrowhe has to help his father .
(unless , if , provided that)
3. I will help you with your homeworkyou help me with mine !
(as long as , even if , unless)
4.it does **not** rain , we will have a picnic next week .
(Provided that , Unless , If not)
5. You will not pass your examsyou study hard .
(unless , if , as long as)
6.you don't water the plants , they will die . (If , Unless , Even if)
7. Your new computer will lastyou are careful with it .
(as long as , unless , even if)
8. We should always be politewe feel tired .
(even if , as long as , unless)
9. We will go to our favourite restaurant on Fridayit is closed .
(unless , if , provided that)
10.you heat water to 100 C , it boils . (When , Unless , Even if , if not)
11. Ice cream meltsit gets warm . (when , unless , even if)
12. We need umbrellasit rains . (when , even if , unless)
13. During Ramadan , we eatthe sun sets . (when , unless , even if)
14. I will take the job offerit's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet . (provided that , if not , whether not)
15. We have to go to schoolwe are tired .
(even if , if , provided that , as long as)
16. The teacher will be pleasedI write a good essay . (if , even if , unless)
17. Our team will celebratethey win the match . (if , unless , even if)
18.everyone works hard , we will all pass our exams .
(Provided that , Unless , Even if)
19.Omar passes his driving test this afternoon , he won't have his own car . (Even if , provided that , As long as)
20. I couldn't climb Mount Everestsomeone carried my equipment for me !
(even if , as long as , provided that , when)
21. Babies are usually happythey are hungry or cold .
(unless , if , provided that)
22.we are given a lot of homework tonight , I'll watch a film .
 (Unless , When , Provided that , As long as)

12. We need umbrellasit rains . (when , if not , even if , unless)
نحتاج إلى المظلةتمطر
13. During Ramadan , we eatthe sun sets . (when , even if , unless)
خلال شهر رمضان ، نحن نأكلتغيب الشمس
14. I will take the job offerit's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet . (provided that , if not , whether not)
سوف أقبل عرض العملانه دوام جزئي . أنا لم أكمل دراستي الجامعية بعد
15. We have to go to schoolwe are tired .
(even if , as long as , provided that)
علينا أن نذهب إلى المدرسةنشعر بالتعب
16. The teacher will be pleasedI write a good essay . (if , unless , even if)
المعلم سيكون سعيدكتبت مقالة جيدة
17. Our team will celebratethey win the match . (if , unless , if not)
فريقنا سوف يحتفلفازوا في المباراة
18.everyone works hard , we will all pass our exams .
(Provided that , Unless , Even if)
.....كل شخص يعمل بجد ، سوف ننجح بامتحاناتنا
19. Babies are usually happythey are hungry or cold .
(unless , if , provided that)
الأطفال عادة سعداءهم جائعون أو يشعروا بالبرد
20.Omar passes his driving test this afternoon , he won't have his own car . (Even if , provided that , As long as)
.....اجتاز عمر فحص القيادة ، لن يحصل على سيارته الخاصة
21. I couldn't climb Mount Everestsomeone carried my equipment for me !
(even if , as long as , provided that , when)
.....لن أستطيع تسلق قمة افرستشخص ما حمل معداتي .

22. _____ we are given a lot of homework tonight .

I will watch a film . (unless , when , provided that ,

As long as)

ترجمة الـ : : _____ نتم إعطاؤنا الكثير من الواجبات ، سوف نشاهد فيلم .

قاعدة لفظية - الوحدة العاشرة

إذا كان في الجملة الرئيسية (إلزامية) أحد هذه الأركان الثلاثة وهي

1. should يجب
2. ought to يجب

3. It would be a good idea
ممكن
جيدة. for you to - - -

[IP] ولجب منك إعادة كتابتي باستخدام

تدبرني You [Should] practise it

[IP] لا

في البداية احذف هذه الأركان الثلاثة وما قبلها .

طريقة أخرى
حذف (ممكنة)
[I were you, I would] كتابة ما سبقه من الجملة

حذف
You should practise it

IP

الكل I were you, I would
practise it.

حذف
You ought to do it

IP

الكل I were you, I would do it.

حذف
It would be a good idea for

you to make a list of
questions.

IP

الكل I were you, I would
make a list of questions.

حذف
You shouldn't look too casual.

IP

في حالة الإنفي shouldn't استخدم

wouldn't

الكل I were you, I wouldn't
make a list of questions.

أيضاً إذا كان في الجملة الرئيسية (إلزامية) أحد هذه الأركان الثلاثة السابقة الذكر ولجب منك إعادة كتابتي باستخدام [Could]

تدبرني

You ought to get experience

You could

الكل: فقط احذف الأركان الثلاثة وانقل ما سبقه من الجملة .

مثال ^{احذف} You ought to get experience

You could _____

الخط get experience.

مثال It would be a good idea for
you to make a list of questions.

You could _____

الخط make a list of questions

أيضاً إذا كان في اللغة الرئيسية (إلزامية)
أحد هذه الأقسام الثلاثة (سابقة) يذكر
ويطلب منك إعادته كتاباً بـ **Why**

نص You ought to get experience

Why _____ [?]

العد: في البداية احذف هذه الأقسام الثلاثة
وما قبلها

طريقة ^{حذف} **don't you** + ^{حذف} كتابة ما تبقى
من الجمل

مثال You ought to get experience.

Why _____ ?

الخط don't you get experience ?

لتعليق على قاعدة النصيحة

1. You **should** practise the presentation several times .
If
2. It **would be a good idea for you to** make a list of questions .
You **could**
3. You **ought to** get some work experience.
Why?
4. You **shouldn't** look too casual.
If

- الكل
1. I were you , I would practise the — .
 2. make a list of questions
 3. don't you get some —
 4. I were you , I wouldn't look too — .

في حالة الدلائل

1. Before you find a full-time job ,**consider** doing voluntary work (?)
(why don't you , you could , If I were you)
2., I'd find out about training courses (?)
(If I were you , Why don't you , You could)
3. As you have a Geology degree ,**do** a course in Land Surveying
and become a surveyor (?) (you could , If I were you , why don't you)

الكل : 1. وجود تجربة سؤال
يستخدم
why don't you .

2. I'd
وهي اختصار لـ
I would

أيضا استخدم If I were you

3. في حالة الجهة التي نبحثها
نستخدم could

I would لعدم وجود

قائمة "بعد المدرسة" - الوحدة السادسة

الأسئلة

A: Read the following text carefully , then answer the questions that follow .

In England , **almost 50 % of school leavers go on to higher education** . The figure has not always been as high as this . Twenty years ago , it was closer to 30 % , and thirty years before that , it was only about 5% . **Another huge change has been financial . Before 1998 CE , higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens . Since then , tuition fees have been introduced . Most students borrow this money from the government . They don't have to repay it immediately . Instead , they pay it back slowly out of future earnings .**

Despite the high cost , most students choose to study away from home . A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree . Of course for most young people , living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government . So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home , **where they** don't have to pay rent? **Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice , rather than the nearest one . Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture .** Where do these students live ? Many have rooms in halls of residence , especially in **their** first year . Others rent **flats or houses** . A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for **them** . Most of them need to learn to **cook , do their own washing** and manage **their** time and money.

1. **Two huge changes** happened to higher education in Britain . Write down them .
2. The text gave two **reasons (motives)** which make most students choose to study away from home . Write down them .
3. Students who choose to study away from home **live** in several places . Write down two of these places .
4. Students who study abroad need to **learn to do a lot of household duties** . Write down two of these duties .
5. **The number of school leavers who go to university in Britain has increased** in the past thirty years . Write down **examples** which show this .
6. Find a word which means (**not many**) .
7. What does the underlined word (**it , where**) refer to ?
8. Quote the sentence which shows some students live in **rooms provided by the university** .
9. Quote the sentence which shows **how (the way) students are able to afford to leave home** .

10. Quote the sentence which shows the time when universities in England started taking charges for higher education .

11. Suggest three challenges which students might face when they study abroad .

سؤالات (12) Suggest three reasons for the increase in the number of school leavers who go on to higher education

(13) "Live as if you were to die tomorrow .
Learn as if you were to live forever . " Think of
this statement , and in two sentences , write your
point of view .

الإجابات النموذجية

ترجمة السؤال : تغييرات كبيرة حدثت في التعليم في بريطانيا . اذكرها .

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية في السؤال هي changes التغييرات

المجاب في لفقرة الأولى

الجواب →

1. In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.

2. Another huge change has been financial.

تغير آخر كبير كان مالياً .

أعطي بعض أسبابه (دوافعه) أجد معني المطلبة يتنقلوا أو أنه يدرسوا خارج لوطهم . اذكرها

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي reasons أسباب أو motives دوافع

المجاب موجود في لفقرة الثانية

الجواب →

1. they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one

يريدوا أن ينضموا إلى جامعة من اختيارهم ، بدلاً من جامعة قريبة

2. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture
دافع آخر قوي هو الرغبة أن يعيش في ثقافة جديدة

المطلبة لديهم خيارا لدراسة بعيدة عنه لوطهم سكنوا في عدة أماكن .
الكلمة المفتاحية (live) نكته . المجاب فقرة 2

1. rooms in halls of residence
غرف في بيوتهم الجامعي

2. Flats or houses
شقق أو منازل

المطلبة لديهم يدرسوا في الخارج ابتاجوا أنه تعلموا أنه تعلموا بالكثير من إجابات الختلفة .

الكلمة المفتاحية منزلة household

المجاب في لفقرة الثانية

الجواب →

1. cook
الطبخ

2. do their own washing
الغسل و الجلي

عدد الطلبة لديهم يذهبوا إلى الجامعة تنزايد في بريطانيا في آخر 20 سنة .
أذكر مثالاً يوضح ذلك .

الكلمة المفتاحية في السؤال هي

تنزايد العدد
The number increased

المجاب في لفقرة الأولى

الجواب →

1. Twenty years ago it was closer to 30%
قبل عشرين سنة كانت (نسبة قريبة) 30% .

2. thirty years before that,
it was only about 5%
بداً. خمسة عشر سنة قبل
نحو ٥٪

[6] حكمة هنا (لأنه كثير)

الغالب minority

7. it: the percent of school
leavers go on to higher
education نسبة الطلبة الذين
كملاً تعليمهم لدرجة

where: at home

8. واقتبس الطلبة التي تظهر كيف الطلبة سيكونوا
في مخوف تومنها الجامعة.

الغالب فقرة ٢

→ " Many have rooms in halls of
residence, especially in their
first year."

9. واقتبس الطلبة التي تظهر كيف (المرئقة) إلى
أجل الطلبة قادريه على تأصيل نفقات
ترك الدرس للدراسة خارج

الغالب في لفظة الدوك

الغالب → " Most students borrow
this money from the
government."

[10] واقتبس الطلبة التي تظهر الوقت عندما
الجامعات في بريطانيا باشرت بأخذ
رسوم للتعليم العالي.
الغالب في لفظة الدوك

→ " Since then, tuition fees
have been introduced."
هنا ذلك الوقت، فُرضت رسوم للدراسة.

11. واقترح ٣ آليات من أجل أنه
يواجهها الطلبة عندما يدرسون
في الخارج.

الغالب → 1. different culture ثقافته
مختلفة
2. different weather طقس
مختلف
3. different food طعام مختلف

12. واقترح ٣ أسباب للزيادة
في عدد الطلبة الذين يذهبوا
للجامعة

الغالب → 1. they want good jobs يريدون
مناصب جيدة
2. university is free
or cheap الجامعة مجانية أو
رخيصة

3. they want to get PhD
يريدون أن يحصلوا على دكتوراه

4. achieve a desire
آكفیه رغبته

13. "عش كما نلت سوف تعلم غداً . تعلم كما نلت
سوف تعلم للأبد . " كسب وجهه ذمرك
الواجب

1. enjoy life ستمتع بالحياة

2. Learning doesnot stop .

you can learn when you
are 18 and you can
learn when you are 80 .

التعلم يجب ان لا يتوقف . انما تتعلم
وعمرك ١٨ وايضا انت تعلم
وعمرك ٨٠ .

جميع كلمات القصة

الجزء من القصة	الجزء من القصة	الجزء من القصة
1. accomodation -- -- university --	halls of residence سكن الطلبة الجامعي	الفقرة الأولى 1. it: the percent of school leavers go on to higher education نسبة الخلاب لزمه يتحصلا مرحلة الدراسة وينتصبا للجامعة
2. reason --	motive دافع/سبب	2. it: نف منير - تم ا
3. 1. not many 2. opposite of majority	minority أقلية	3. it: رسوم الدراسة 4. they: Most students معظم الطلبة 5. it: نف منير - تم ب
4. 1. costs 2. charges	fees رسوم	مضامير لفقرة الثانية 1. they: 7% of students 7% من الطلبة 2. they: students الطلبة them they their 3. one: university جامعة 4. their: students الطلبة 5. their: A lucky minority أقلية محظوظة 6. them their: students الطلبة their
5. money you owe	debt دين	
6. relating to money	financial مالي	
7. 1. teaching -- small groups 2. lessons	tuition تعليم/تدريس	
8. a qualification that is given -- --	degree شهادة	

قلمية "كيف تراجع للمتحانات ؟" — الوحدة السابعة

It's never too late to start revising ! The first thing I would do is to write a revision timetable .

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one . It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day . Try doing a little English , followed by some Maths , then Biology and so on . This way , by changing the focus of your revision , you keep your mind fresh .

The earlier you start **in the morning** , the more beneficial your revision will be , because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best . I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods , and then relaxing . It's has been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour , so **frequent breaks** will help the brain to recover and concentration to return .

By a break , I mean any change of activity from studying . It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music , or walking around for ten minutes .

Physical activity is very important , of course , especially when you are studying . Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel . The physical activity will increase your heart rate and , in turn , that will increase your blood circulation . It also sends more oxygen to the brain , which makes you revise more efficiently !

Nutrition is very important . You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can . It's essential not to become dehydrated , so drink lots of water .

1. Taking frequent breaks while studying will help the brain to recover and concentration to return . Write down two examples of these breaks .
2. Making physical activities is very important while studying because of many reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
3. The article mentioned some school subjects . Write down two of these subjects .
4. Replace the underlined word(relaxing) with the correct **collocation** .
5. Replace the underlined word (write) with a **phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning .
6. What does the underlined phrase (make a huge difference to) mean ?
7. What does the underlined word (one) refer to ?
8. Suggest three ways (tips) to **improve** and boost **memory** or brain power .
9. Mention three **diseases that can cause memory problems** .

الإجابة النموذجية

1. ترجمة السؤال :- أخذ استراحات متكررة
أشار لدراسة . اكتب مثالا
مع هذه الاستراحات المتكررة

الكلمة المفتاحية هي
الاستراحات المتكررة
examples
Frequent breaks

الجواب في فقرة ٤

- الجواب
1. getting up from your desk
and listening to some music
النشاط من مقعدك ودراسة الى بعض الموسيقى
2. walking around for ten
minutes
المشي لمدة عشرة دقائق

2. ترجمة السؤال :- (النمطية الجسدية) (الرياضة) هي
لأسباب . اذكر سببها

الكلمة المفتاحية في السؤال هي Physical activities
النمطية الجسدية

الجواب فقرة ٥

- الجواب
1. The physical activity will
increase your heart rate
النشاط الجسدي سوف يزيد نبض قلبك
2. will increase your blood
circulation
سوف يزيد دورتك الدموية

3. ذكرت لماذا بعض المواد المدرسية .
الكلمة المفتاحية هي Subjects مواد

الجواب موجود في فقرة ٢

الجواب

1. English انجليزي
2. Maths رياضيات
3. Biology احياء

4. استبدال الكلمة (استريح) تبدله
لأنه نفد الجهد

الجواب

استريح taking a break

5. استبدال لفظة (كاتب) بشيء آخر
لأنه نفد الجهد

الجواب

كاتب draw up

6. change something يُغيّر

7. مادة دراسية subject

8. ياتقترح ٣ طرق لتحسين لزامه

الجواب

1. eat nuts تناول مكسرات
2. play sport لعب رياضة
3. learn a language تعلم لغة

٩. اذكر ٣ أعراض سبب
مشاكل في الذاكرة

الجواب

→ ١. stroke سكتة دماغية

2. dementia الخرف

3. head injury إصابة في الرأس

كلمات القصة

لغة الجسد	الجواب في النص	مفردات القصة الجسدية
1. --- blood ---	circulation الدورة الدموية / جريان	1. one: subject مادة
2. attention	concentration تركيز	
3. --- remember --- --	memory ذاكرة	
✓ [4] the process of getting ---	nutrition إلتغذية	
5. --- little water	dehydration الجفاف	
✓ [6] the kind of food --- --	diet نظام	
7. taking break	relaxing استريح	
8. draw up	write يكتب	
9. change	make a huge difference يغير	

أَسْئَلُ وَأُفَاضِلُ عَلَى الْقِطْعَةِ

Q Taking frequent breaks while studying has two benefits (advantages). Write them

ترجمة السؤال :- أأخذ استراحات متكررة أثناء الدراسة لها فائدتان

الكلمة المفتاحية في السؤال
الاستراحات المتكررة
frequent breaks benefits

الجواب موجود في فقرة ٢ آخر جملة

الجواب 1. frequent breaks will help the brain to recover

سوف تساعد دماغك على التعافي

2. will help Concentration to return
والتحكم يرجع

Q2. Studying in the morning is beneficial for two reasons. Write them

الدراسة في الصباح مفيدة لسببين. اذكرهما

في الصباح
الكلمة المفتاحية في السؤال
in the morning

الجواب موجود في الفقرة الثالثة اول جملة

الجواب 1. you feel most awake
تشعر أنك لقيط

2. your memory is at its best
ذاكرتك تتفوق في أحسن حالاتها

3. Two kinds of diet (Food) are mentioned. Write them
نوعان من الطعام تم ذكرهما. اكتبهم

الكلمة المفتاحية هي diet أو Food

الجواب آخر فقرة

الجواب

1. Fresh fruits فواكه طازجة

2. Fresh vegetables خضار طازجة

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Students can attend public universities, or private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

1. **Two stages are not compulsory** (are **optional**) in Jordan . Write down them .
2. Students who have finished their first degree can continue their higher education to get three **degrees** . Write down two of these degrees .
3. The writer mentions two **kinds of courses** for which students enter universities. Write down them .
4. **Three public universities have the most undergraduates** . Write down two of these universities .
5. **Basic education** is characterized by two qualities . Write down these qualities .
6. Find a word which is an opposite of (**optional**) ?
7. Find a word which means (**obligatory**) .
8. Find a word which means (**your choice**) .
9. What does the underlined pronoun (**their**) refer to?
10. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes Jordan have a high standard of education .
11. Quote the sentence which shows that some students go to university to get a **doctorate** degree .
12. Quote the sentence which shows the **newest** public university mentioned in the article .

13. Suggest three advantages of distance learning via the Internet .
14. Some students prefer to do a vocational course to an academic course for some reasons . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .

الإجابة النموذجية

1. شرح السؤال: مرحلتان غير الزامية (اختيارية) في الإجابة. اذكرها

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي optional واختياري
أو Not compulsory غير الزامي

الجواب موجود في لفظة الأولى

→ الجواب
1. Kindergarten الروضة
2. preschool البستان

2. الطلبة الذين أنعموا إلتحاقهم بالدراسة
تعليمهم العالي للوصول إلى مهن ذات . اذكر في منها

الكلمة المفتاحية degrees درجات

الجواب موجود في لفظة ٣

→ الجواب
1. Master's degree ماجستير
2. PhD الدكتوراه

3. ذكر الكاتب نوعاً من التخصصات التي يرض
الطلبة بالجامعة من أجل

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي Courses

الجواب موجود في لفظة الأولى

→ الجواب
1. academic Courses أكاديمية
2. Vocational Courses مهنية

4. جامعات حكومية في العدد الأكبر
من طلبة (البكالوريوس) اذكر في منها

→ الجواب موجود في فقرة ٢

→ الجواب
1. The University of Jordan الجامعة الأردنية

2. Yarmouk University جامعة يرموك

5. التعليم الأساسي له مميزات (حدد ١).

→ الكلمة المفتاحية هي Basic أساسي
الجواب موجود في لفظة الأولى

→ الجواب
1. Free مجاني
2. Compulsory الزامي

6. حدد كلمة هي اختيارية

→ الجواب
Compulsory راجباري

7. حدد كلمة معناها (الاجباري)

→ الجواب
Compulsory راجباري

8. optional اختياري

9. Students الطلبة

10. راقب الجهة التي تظهر لبيد الذي
حمل لورده . اذكر في بنظم عالي من التعليم .

→ الجواب فقرة ١ على رقم ٣

" This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity . "

هذا سببه انه الحكومة تعتبر
التعليم ضرورة

11. راقب اللجنة التي تظهر انه يكون الطلبة
ينضموا الى الجامعة للدراسة
الاستاذ

الجواب فقرة ٢ آخر جملة

" These are undergraduates
الدراسات
a phd or — diploma . "

12. راقب اللجنة التي تظهر أحدث جامعة
حكومية ذكرت في ايضا .

الجواب في فقرة ٢

" An example of a newer university is
الجامعة الاردنية
the German - Jordanian University
in Amman - - - 2005 CE .

13. إمتح ٢ فوائد للتعليم من بعد

- الجواب →
1. cheap رخيص
 2. interesting ممتع = Fun
 3. easy سهل

14. يجب الطلبة يفضلوا دراسة آتتبع
مهن مع آتتبع أكاديمي . اذكر مهنه تفرز

الجواب

نفس جواب ١٣

كلمات القصة

الكلمة في النص	الجملة المعطاة	الكلمة في النص	الجملة المعطاة
1. officially arrange ---	enrol <u>يُسجّل</u>	9. doctorate - - -	phD <u>شهادة الدكتوراة</u>
2. --- job - - -	vocational <u>مهنية</u> (عكس أكاديمي)	10. either a document showing - - - -	Diploma <u>دبلوم</u>
3. --- with education - - -	academic <u>أكاديمي</u>	11. - - - - electronic communication	online distance learning <u>التعليم عن بعد</u> (عنه طريق الإنترنت)
✓ 4. 1. obligatory 2. required 3. <u>عكس</u> opposite of optional اختياري	compulsory <u>إلزامي</u>	12. a period of one or two years	Master's degree <u>شهادة الماجستير</u>
5. --- public - - - -	public university <u>جامعة حكومية</u>	✓ 13. your choice	optional <u>اختياري</u>
6. a university <u>not</u> opened - - -	private university <u>جامعة خاصة</u>	<h3>خاتمة القصة <u>تتبع</u></h3> <p>فقرة ٣ :</p> <p>1. which 2. It → the German - Jordanian 3. it University الجامعة الأردنية</p>	
7. --- who has not yet - - - -	undergraduate <u>طالب جامعي لم ينهي الثانوية</u> الجامعية الأولى (البكالوريوس)		
8. --- who has finished - - -	postgraduate <u>طالب دراسات عليا</u>		

قطعة «كيف نعمل عرض تسويقي» — الوحدة الخامسة .

It is essential to know everything about your product . Do you know when it was developed , and where it is produced ? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it . Not only that , you should know all about the competition – that is , similar products on the market . Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value ? In addition , you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are . For example, if they represent a middle – class department store in a humble neighbourhood , be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them ? **Most of all , you need to believe in what you're selling , and the best way to do that is to use it !**

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it . **Will you read it word by word , use notes or memorise it** ? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points , **in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens !)** . Then practise it , if possible in front of colleagues . Make changes and practise it again .

Keep your presentation short and simple . Start with some **friendly comments** . For example , thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them , and compliment their company . Remember to speak slowly and clearly . It is important to appear confident . **When you've finished speaking, invite questions** . If you don't know the answers, don't pretend ! **Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it !)** .

1. It is essential for sales people to know many things about **their product** . Write down two of these things .
2. Sales people need to know many things about **their target market** . Write down two of these things .
3. The text shows some ways to **say** a sales pitch . Write down two of these ways
4. Salespersons are advised to have a **list of their main points** when they want to make a sales pitch for two reasons . Write down them.
5. The text offers two ways to be used by professional salespersons if someone asks them a **question they don't know** . Write down them.
6. Sales people should start their sales pitch with some **friendly comments** . Write down two examples of these comments .
7. Quote the sentence which shows **the sales pitch should not be long** .
8. Find a word which means (**people** who are identified as possible **customers**)
9. What do these words (**their , them , it , it**) refer to ?
10. **Success is important** . Suggest three ways that show **how you measure success** .

11. practise makes perfect . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

الإجابة النموذجية

1. قرحة السؤال : من يعرف هندوبوا
المنتجات أشياء كثيرة
منها منتجهم ، اذكر في هذه الأشياء

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي product المنتج
الجواب موجود في لفظة إردك

- هنا أنتجت 1. when it was developed
أين أنتجت 2. where it is produced

2. يجب أن يعرف هندوبوا المنتجات أشياء كثيرة
عن السوق المستهدف (الزبائن) ، اذكر في

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي target market السوق المستهدف

الجواب موجود في لفظة إردك

1. the age group الفئة العمرية

2. income of the people who
دخل الناس الذي
might buy it من الفئة المستهدفة

3. أظهر السبب بعين لفظه حتى تقول (تقترن)
العرض استوفى ، اذكر في هذه لفظه

الجواب موجود في لفظة (ثانية)
هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي say يقول

1. read it word by word
تقرأها كلمة كلمة

2. use notes تستخدم ملاحظات

4. يُتفحص هندوبوا المنتجات أنه يتفكر
قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية هندوبوا
تقديم عرض استوفى للسبب ، اذكر في

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي

a list of main points
قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية

الجواب موجود في لفظة (ثانية)

1. in case something
interrupts you
في حالة شيء ما قطع

2. you simply freeze
with nerves
تجمد

5. عرض لفظ طرقياً حتى يتم استخدام
من هندوبوا المنتجات إذا سألهم
شخص سؤال لا يعرفه راجبته ، اذكر

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية هي

a question they don't know
سؤال لا يعرفه راجبته

الجواب موجود في آخر لفظة

1. thank the questioner
شكر السائل
2. promise to discover the
answer and do it
اوعد أنه سيجد الجواب ورجد الجواب

6. يجب ان يبدأ هذا بها جميعات يعرف
الستويين ببعض التعليلات الودية
اذكر مثالا مع هذه التعليلات الودية

الحجاب → 1. Thank your hosts for
allowing you to speak
to them
اشكر مستضيفي للسماح لك ان
تتكلم معهم

2. Compliment their
company
واصح فقطم أو شركتهم

7. استبب الحجة التي تقف ان يعرف الستويين
يجب ان لا يكون طويلا

الحجاب في لفترة الاخيرة

"Keep your presentation short
and simple."

8. target market السوق المستهدف

9. their: people ان

them: customers زبائن
people

it: your product منتجك
أنت

what you are selling ما تبينه

it: find out the answer
جد الجواب

10. النجاح مهم. اقترح 2 طرق
تفضل كيف تفعل النجاح

الحجاب →

1. You give more
تفعل أكثر

2. You get a lot
of money
تصلهم مال كثير

3. people love you
الناس يحبونك

11. كثرة الممرس يؤدي الى ارتقاء
نكرة رصده لينة وبجملته اكسب وجهه نظرك

الحجاب 1. When you do something
many times, you
master it

عندما تفعل شيئا اكثر من مرة أنت
تتقنه

2. when you do something
a lot, you avoid doing
mistakes

عندما تفعل شيئا كثيرا، أنت
تتجنب القيام بالأخطاء

سمى ت القطعة

القطعة	الكلمة في النص	مما ت القطعة لتبقي
1. the statements and promises - - - -	Sales pitch عرض تسويق	القطعة الأولى منتجك 1. it : your product 2. others : other products 3. it : نف من ريتهم 4. they : people 5. them : customers
2. a presentation - - - -	target market السوق المستهدف (إزباشه)	القطعة الثانية العرض التسويقي 1. it : your presentation 2. it : freezing with nerves 3. it : نف من ريتهم 4. it : نف من ريتهم
3. people - - - - customers	age group الفئة العمرية	القطعة الثالثة 1. them : your hosts مضيفوك
4. a large shop - - -	department store مأجر كبير	
5. - trip - - -	package holiday رحلة منظمة تشمل كل التفتات (إسفرنا إزباشه / إيطام)	

قطعة « عمل تجاري في إسبانيا » - الوحدة الخامسة

I've been doing business with China for many years . My first trip there was in 2004 CE , and it was not very successful . I worked for a small computer company in Amman . **They** sent me to China when I was still quite young . If only the company had realized that the Chinese **respect** age and experience more than youth !

In order to be successful in China , you need to earn **their** respect . Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past . However, because I worked for a new company , I could not talk about **its** track record . We did not do any business deals on that first trip .

I became successful in China when I joined a larger company and **they** sent me on a **cultural awareness course** . On my next visit to China , it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit !

Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients . I also send my business card with my job position and qualification, translated into Chinese .

You must not arrive late , as this shows disrespect . Then , when I met the company director , I **shook hands with him gently**. I began the meeting by making a small talk about my interesting experiences in China . During the meeting , I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled . I never told a **joke** , as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence .

My last meeting was successful . I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting , so I was prepared for his detailed questions . When I began negotiating , I started with the important issues . The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict . **It is always important to be patient . I was prepared to compromise** , so in the end , the meeting was successful .

1. Mr Ganem's first business trip to China was not successful for some reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
2. Two changes happened to Mr Ganem when he visited China for the second time . Write down them .
3. Mr Ganem , in formal meetings , never told jokes for two reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
4. Mr Ganem's last meeting in China was successful for many reasons . Write down two of these reasons .
5. Write down (Quote) the sentence which shows how(the way in which) Mr Ganem greeted the Chinese director .
6. Find a word which means (discussing something in order to reach an agreement) .

7. Find words which mean (all of an organization's past achievements , successes or failures which show how well they have done something).
8. Find a word which means (official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam) .
9. What do these words refer to (it , this , him , this) .
10. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a new business abroad .
Suggest three risks that people may face in doing business abroad .
11. There are a lot of risks associated with doing a new business abroad .
Suggest three solutions to manage these risks .

الاجابة النموذجية

ترجمة السؤال: رحلة السيد غانم الأولى الى الصين لم تكن ناجحة لمعنى الاجابة. اذكر سببها

هنا الكلمة المفتاح هي
 ناجحة غير
 First trip not successful

هنا الجواب (حفظ)

الجواب

1. he was young
2. he had no experience

لأنه جدد عنده خبرة

تغييران اثنان حدثا للسيد غانم عندما
 زار الصين للمرة الثانية. اذكرها

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية changes تغييره

هنا الجواب (حفظ)

الجواب

1. They sent him on a cultural awareness course

أرسلوه في دورة
 وعي ثقافية

أد he knows the

Chinese culture
 يعرف الثقافة الصينية

2. he knows how to do a deal

يعرف كيف يفعل صفقة تجارية

3. السيد غانم في اجتماعاته الرسمية لا يمكن فككاته لسببها. اذكرها

هنا الجواب موجود في لفظة الخامسة
 الكلمة المفتاحية هي Jokes فككاته

1. This may not be

translated correctly
 من الممكن انه لا يتم ترجمتها بشكل صحيح

2. Could cause offence

تسبب إهانة أو إحراج

4. اجتماع غانم الأخير في الصين كان ناجحاً لعدة أسباب. اذكر 3 منها

هنا الكلمة المفتاحية في هذا السؤال هي

last meeting

الجواب موجود آخر لفظة

الجواب

1. he was prepared for his detailed questions
2. he started with the important issues
3. he was patient
4. he was prepared to compromise

كان مستعداً أن يتنازل

5. راقبت الممجة التي تظهر كيف يسعدنا
رحب بالمدبر الحسين

الجواب فقره 5

الجواب → " Then, when I met the
company director, I
shook hands with him
gently.

عندما قابلت مدير الشركة ، صافحته بلطف

6. negotiating (آخر فقره) تتفاوض

7. track record سجل الانجازات (فقره ٢)

8. qualifications مؤهلات (فقره ٤)

9. it: First trip الرحلة الاولى

this: arriving late الوصول متأخراً

him: the company director مدير الشركة

this: telling a joke ان تكمي نكتة

10. هناك الكثير من المناظر المرتبطة بعد
البناء في البناء . اقترح ٢ مناظر

الجواب → 1. you are not patient غير صبور
2. = = = prepared غير مستعد
3. = = = smart غير ذكي

11. هناك مناظر مرتبطة بمل البناء في البناء .
اقترح ٢ حلول لهذه المناظر

الجواب → 1. be patient كنت صبوراً
2. be prepared كنت مستعداً
3. be smart كنت ذكياً

كلمات القصة		
العلماء	الكلمة في النص	صياغة القصة المتبقية
1. all - - -	track record سجل الإنجازات (لرأى)	<p><u>الفقرة الأولى</u></p> <p>1. They: a small computer company شركة كمبيوتر صغيرة</p>
2. official records - - -	qualifications مؤهلات	<p><u>الفقرة الثانية</u></p> <p>2. its: a new company شركة جديدة</p>
3. discussing - - -	negotiating تفاوض	<p>their: Chinese people الصينيين</p>
4. - - - chat - - -	make a small talk مجرى حوار صغير	<p>2. its: a new company شركة جديدة</p>
5. - - - hand - - -	shook hand صافح باليد (تسلم باليد)	<p>بالنسبة للمهندس [I] يعود على <u>Ganem</u> فانه في كل نقطة</p>
6. to arrange - - -	do a deal تقيد صفقة تجارية	
7. - - - a card - - -	give a business card يقدم بطاقة العمل	
8. said - - laugh	told a joke تقول نكتة	
9. have the ability to - - -	was able to answer كان قادراً على الإجابة على أسئلته	<p>his detailed questions</p>

مقدمة " مهنتي المترجمة فورية " - الوحدة العاشرة

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years . Many students have emailed me about my work because **they** want to know what it would be like to do my job . So here is my reply .

I have always been fond of languages . At school I was very good at English .
Therefore , I **decided on a career as an interpreter** .

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world .When a person speaks in English at a conference , I listen to what **they** say through **headphones** . I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking . I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting .


It is not an **easy** job because **English is not the same in all English-speaking countries** . For example , the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK , the USA or Australia . **As well as knowing regional English ,you also need to know a lot of specialist language** .Some of the words that are used to talk about business , science or law , for example , make it almost a different language !

Unless you have a language degree , you will not be able to become an interpreter .Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification , you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly .If you get an **interview** for a job , **you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice** . You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time .**If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job** .You will probably need to travel a lot , but **that** is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries .

It is a very responsible job . I'm aware that if I **translate things badly ,it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries** .However , you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate .

1. Many reasons make Interpretation a **difficult (challenging / not easy)** job .
Write down two of these reasons .
2. Many reasons made Fatima **decide on a career as an interpreter** . Write down two of these reasons .
3. You need to show (have) some qualities if you get an **interview** for a job as an interpreter . Write down two of these qualities .
4. **Incorrect (Bad) translation** has two **negative** consequences(results / effects) on countries . Write down them .
5. Find a word which means " **giving personal satisfaction** " .
6. Find a word which means " **safe // free from danger**)
7. Find a word which means " **having an affection** "

classes

8. Find a word which means " a class on a particular subject "
9. What does the underlined word (they) refer to ?
10. Quote the sentence which shows that the career of interpreter **gives a personal satisfaction and free from danger** if the interpreter is professional .
11. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima Musa has always **has an affection or liking** for learning languages .
12. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .
13. Some say that feeling secure in your job is better (more important) than being happy . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .
14. Suggest three things that can make you understand a foreign language easily .
15. Suggest three things which make you happy in the job .
-  16. Suggest three benefits of learning a foreign language .
17. Mention three jobs that you will not get unless you have a degree .

1. ترجمة السؤال : . سبباً كثيرة جداً لترجمة صعبة (لصعوبة) . اذكر في من الأسباب

الكلمة بفتح الحاء في السؤال هي واحدة من هذه الكلمات
 صعبة / difficult / challenging
 ليست صعبة / not easy

الجواب موجود في الفقرة الرابعة

- الجواب
 1. English is not the same
 in all English-speaking
 countries. الإنجليزية ليست متشابهة
 في كل البلدان الناطقة بها
 2. Knowing regional English
 معززة الإنجليزية الإقليمية
 3. You need to know a lot
 of specialist language
 يجب ان تعرف اللغة المتخصصة

2. سبباً كثيرة جعلت فاعلة أننا مضطرب
 المترجمة لغوي . اذكر اثنين من

الجواب موجود في فقرة 2

الكلمة بفتح الحاء هي
 مضطرب
 Choose a career -

- الجواب
 1. she has always fond
 of languages عندما أحب
 اللغات
 2. At school she was very
 good at English.
 في المدرسة كانت جيدة باللغة الإنجليزية

3. يجب ان تظهر بعض المميزات اذا
 حملت مع مقابلة وظيفية . اذكر في

الكلمة بفتح الحاء هي interview مقابلة
 الجواب موجود في فقرة 5

الجواب

1. you have good
 listening skills
 لديك مهارات استماع جيدة
 2. you have a clear
 speaking voice
 صوت واضح

4. الترجمة الخاطئة (السيئة) لـ
 آثار سلبية م لاول . اذكر
 الكلمة بفتح الحاء هي

خاطئة / incorrect
 سيئة bad

الجواب موجود آخر فقرة

الجواب

1. it could affect an
 important law
 قد تؤثر م قانون هام
 2. it could affect a trade
 agreement between
 countries
 قد تؤثر م معاهدة تجارية بين لاول

5. rewarding مريح للمعنى

6. Secure آمن
 7. Fond of مغرم بـ

8. seminars ندوات علمية

9. they : a person شخص

10. اكتب الجمل التي تظهر انه مضمّن
الترجم يعني لرضا شخصي وخاليه من الخطر

الجواب → موصوف في فقرة ٥

" If you are successful , it is
تقني لرضا
a secure and rewarding job ."
اذا كنت ناجحاً فانه آمنه وتقني لرضا شخصي

11. واكتب الجمل التي تظهر انه فاعلة مرس
عندها حب لتعلم اللغات

في الجواب فقرة ٢

الجواب → " I have always been fond of
languages . "

"عندي حب للغات "

12. اذا كنت ناجحاً فانه هذه لمرئاة آمنة
وتقني لرضا الشخص (مرئاة للغير)

الجواب → 1. You help people who
don't understand the
language

انت تساعد الناس الذين لا يفهموا اللغة

2. If you translate well ,
this job is safe
اذا ترجمت بشكل جيد فانه هذه لمرئاة آمنة

العبارة تقول انه يشعر بالأمن أهم
من يشعر بالسعادة في العمل

الجواب → 1. You feel safe if
your job is free
from danger

تشر بالأمن عندما ومضيق
تكونه خالية من الخطر

2. You feel secure
if they will not
fire you

تشر بالأمن اذا لم
يترددوا في طردك

3. You feel safe
when your salary
is high

تشر بالأمن عندما
يكلمه راتبك مرتفع

14. واقتراح ٣ أشياء أحببت
تفهم اي لغة أجنبية بسهولة

الجواب → 1. watch movies شاهد أفلام
2. read books اقرأ كتب
3. listen to
ستمعواي لأغاني songs

أَسْئَلَةُ رَأْيَانِي عَلَى لِقَائِهِ

1. The text shows that there are many ^{دول} countries in which ^{الإنجليزية} English is its ^{اللغة} first language. Write down two of these countries

ترجمة السؤال: السبب في ظهوره هناك الكثير من الدول التي اللغة الإنجليزية هي لغتها الأولى (تتحدث الإنجليزية). اذكر 2 من هذه الدول

الجواب

1. the UK بريطانيا
2. the USA أمريكا
3. Australia أستراليا

2. Quote the sentence which shows the countries that speaks English.

الترجمة: - اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر الدول التي تتحدث اللغة الإنجليزية

الجواب

For example, the English words that are used in ^{الهند} India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the Uk, the USA or ^{أستراليا} Australia.

15. اقترح 3 أشياء تجعلك سعيداً في عملك

الجواب

1. good friends أصدقاء صديقي
2. good boss مدير جيد
3. high salary راتب مرتفع

16. اقترح 3 فوائد لتعلم لغة أجنبية

الجواب

1. get a job easily أجد عملاً بسهولة
2. know culture أعرف ثقافات
3. improve memory تحسن الذاكرة

17. اذكر 3 وظائف له أتكمل عليها إذا لم يكن هناك مشورة

الجواب

1. nurse ممرضة
2. teacher معلم
3. an engineer مهندس
4. doctor طبيب

المعنى بالعربية	الكلمة في النص	مفردات العظيمة المتبقية
1. safe 2. free from danger	آمن secure	الغرفة الأولى 1. I me : Fatima Musa my 2. they : many students كثير من الطلاب
2. giving personal --	rewarding يشعر بالرضا / مريح للنفوس	الغرفة الرابعة مع 1. it : interpretation الترجمة الغفيرة
3. official records --	qualifications مؤهلات	مع 2. it : English language اللغة الإنجليزية
4. --- region ---	regional محلي	الغرفة الخامسة مع 1. it : interpretation الترجمة لغوية
5. --- ears ---	headphones سماعات الرأس	2. that : you will probably need to travel a lot من المحتمل أنك بحاجة إلى سافر كثيراً
6. classes ---	Seminars ندوات علمية	
7. -- affection or liking --	Fond of معزوم بـ	
8. Someone who translates	interpreter مترجم فوري	
9. attention	concentration تركيز	
10. a qualification that is given	degree شارة	
11. Someone who has finished	postgraduate طالب دراسات عليا	

مقدمة "مدارس الاستوديو" — الوحدة السادسة

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of a secondary education . These schools often specialise in one specific area , whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people .

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen-to eighteen -year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry . Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school , including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics .

lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials , with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries .

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers . They give lectures to students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams . When they leave school , they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths . "They don't have to become astronauts ! says a spokesperson for the school . " Excellent grades in Science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities . "

1. Many groups of people involved in space schools . Write down **four** of them .
2. Studio schools receive two things from private businesses . Write down them .
3. lessons in Studio schools are characterized with two qualities (features) . Write down two of these qualities .
4. Projects in Studio schools are supervised by leading companies which are specialized in two fields (domains) . Write down two these fields .
5. Quote the sentence which shows that student in space schools follow a curriculum which is designed to meet their specific needs .
6. Quote the sentence which shows the people who are invited to give lessons in studio schools .
7. Find a word which means " commit yourself to do something and start to do it " .
8. What does the underlined word (**They**) refer to ?
9. Suggest three ways which help our schools from moving from a conventional form of a education into a less or non-conventional one .
10. Some people are **against** attending these schools . Write your point of view in two.

الدراسة الفردية

1. معجونات من إندس مصممة لمدارس الهندسة

الجواب

1. leading companies in both the space and technology industries

شركات رائدة متخصصة في صناعة الفضاء والتكنولوجيا

2. Prominent scientists and engineers علماء ومهندسين بارزين

2. مدارس لغتنا تتلقى سنًا من لقطاع خاص

الجواب

1. funding الدعم المالي

2. support الدعم

3. الدروس في مدارس لغتنا تتغير بمرور الزمن

الجواب

1. a mixture of small-class tutorials مصممة بجمعيات صغيرة

2. with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries

مشاريع يتم الإشراف عليها من شركات رائدة في مجال صناعة الفضاء والتكنولوجيا

4. مشاريع في مدارس الاستوديو يتم الإشراف عليها من شركات رائدة متخصصة في مجالها. اذكرها

الجواب

نقطة 2 من سؤال 2

5. راتب اللجنة التي تديره الطلبة يأخذها مناهجهم لقيمهم ليلين - عبايهم واحتياجاهم

الجواب

أخذوا " Students Fellow " مناهج ليلين احتياجاهم (جيب) tailor-made curriculum (طبعي)

at the school ... Astrophysics.

6. راتب اللجنة التي تديره النك الذين يتم دمجهم لإعداد دروس في مدارس لغتنا

الجواب

" Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. "

علماء ومهندسين بارزين يتم إحضارهم كمتحاضرين ضيوف

7. undertake يتعهد بالقيام بشيء

8. Prominent scientists and engineers

مهندسين وعلماء بارزين

9. واقترح ٣ طرق التي تسمى مدارسها
تعمل من نمط تقليدي اكن نمط غير تقليدي

الجواب

→ 1. use of the Internet

استخدام الانترنت

2. Focus on group work

التركيز على العمل بجموعات

3. Focus on Labs

التركيز على المختبرات

4. Focus on field trips

التركيز على الرحلات الميدانية

10. بعض الناس يعتقدون انهم لا يستطيعون التعلم من هذه المدارس

الجواب

→ 1. Study is not easy
الدراسة ليست سهلة

2. Long hours of study

ساعات طويلة من الدراسة

3. They are not safe

because of labs

غير آمنة بسبب المختبرات

كلمات القصة

المصنفات المتبقية	الكلمة في لرب	بمعنى
<p><u>الفقرة الأولى</u></p> <p>1. which: studio schools مدارس الاستوديو</p>	<p>1. custom-made 2. made to</p> <p>tailor-made مُصنَّعٌ خَصِيصًا</p>	<p>1. 1. custom-made 2. made to</p>
<p><u>الفقرة الرابعة</u></p> <p>1. their they : students they They</p>	<p>tutorial دورة تعليمية خاصة</p> <p>qualifications مؤهلات</p> <p>undertake تتعهد بالقيام بشئ ويبدأ به</p>	<p>2. a period of intensive teaching - - - -</p> <p>3. official records - -</p> <p>4. Commit - -</p>
	<p>pioneering رائد (في الحقبة والطليعة)</p>	<p>5. - - - new - - - the first time</p>
	<p>Astrophysics الفيزياء الفلكية</p>	<p>6. - - - stars - - -</p>

Dear Sir / Madam

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company . As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore , I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's , so I know a lot about this industry .

I also have a qualification in journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal . I have excellent research skills .

In my spare time , I help elderly people , and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives . I am very keen to join a company that can really help people . I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals . I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be very successful in any position .

I like reading and camping . I also like travelling .

References are available on request .

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

1. Tariq Hakim has to satisfy the **requirements** of the pharmaceutical company for the position that he has applied for . Write down two of these requirements .
2. Tariq has got many **personal attributes** . Write down four of these attributes .
3. Tariq Hakim has got two **achievements in education** . Write down them .
4. Tariq Hakim has got many **extra-curricular** **لا منهجية** **achievements** . Write down two of these extra-curricular achievements .
5. Quote the sentence which talks about the **people who provide information about abilities and character** .
6. Quote the sentence which shows that Tariq Hakim **has enough skill to do things to a satisfactory level** .
7. Find a word which means (**showing a lot of care and attention** to a task)
8. What does the underlined word (**their**) refer to ?
9. Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes especially for graduates who do not have any work experience . **Suggest three ways to get work experience without having a permanent job** .
10. Suggest three **advantages of doing voluntary work** .

– الكل بالترتيب : أي انه كل حصة – قسم 1 هو كلمة – قسم 1 في الجندوم وعكس 1

كلمات الوحدة السادسة

optional , fees , halls of residence , get it off your chest , Linguistics , motive داخ/سبب

1. You **don't have to** stay after school for the chess club – it is
2. **Tuition**have been introduced in England since 1998 CE .
3. Many university **students live in**, especially in their first year .
4. If you have got a problem , **talk** to someone about it . It helps to
5. Studyinglets me focus on my love of **language** in an analytical way .
- ⑥ A strongto study abroad is the desire to live in a new culture (motive) الى
قوي للدراسة بالخارج هو السكن في ثقافة جديدة .

minority , get cold feet , have head for figures , play it by ear , fluently ,
put my back into

1. The **opposite of majority** is
2. I'm too **nervous** to do a parachute jump . I think I will.....**at the last minute**
3. I don't think I would be a very good **accountant** . I don't really
4. **I'm not sure if** it will be warm enough to have a barbecue . We will have to
5. In Finland , most students **speak** at least two or three languages

- ⑥ I got an A on the English course because I it .
حصلت على ممتاز في المادة لأنني

أكون (my back)
أكون (my back)

كفاءة رائدة
compulsory , proficiency , lifelong , enrolls , pioneering

1. The **opposite of optional** is
2. **Language**is becoming increasingly important for anyone who wants to work abroad .
3. Studying is a**activity** – you are never too old to start .
4. The German-Jordanian **University**more than 5,000 **students** .
5. Studio schools are**schools** which receive funding as well as support from private businesses . **pioneering**

اجباري يبدل جهده
contradictory , put your back into , tuition , Keep your chin up , compulsory

1. If two **ideas** are , they are completely **different** .
2. If youthat report , **you'll soon be done** . **سوف تنتهي بسرعة**
3. Some schools offer optional **after-school**and **activities** .
4.! I'm sure everything will be **fine in the end** .
5. It isto wear a hard hat on the building site . **انه** **انه** **أن ترتدي قبعة قوية في موقع البناء**

درس / تعليم فرص التقدم في المستقبل
tuition , proficiency , tailor-made , debt , compulsory , prospects

1. If you would like to learn to play the guitar , you can **get private**
2. If you keep working hard to **improve** your English , you will reach a **level of**in few years .
3. Some universities offer**courses** that are able to **suit** individual **needs** .
4. She **borrowed** a lot of money and she is still **paying off** the
5. You **have to do it** . It is
6. You can increase your **employment**by graduating with an international degree .

Prospects , developed nation , contradictory , global , increasingly ^{بشكل متزايد}

1. If you do a degree in Medicine , your **job**will be better than doing a general degree .
2. Ais a country that's **economically** and socially **developed** .
3. Those **statements** are They are on **different** sides of the argument .
4. Language proficiency is becoming important for anyone who wants to work for a**organisation** .
5. Language proficiency is becomingimportant if you want to travel abroad .

الكفاءة اللغوية أصبحت مهمة إذا أردت أن تسافر للخارج

الترجمة :

والتزايد المتزايد

كلمات الوحدة السادسة .

الكلمة في صندوقها	الكلمة في صندوقها	الكلمة في صندوقها	الكلمة في صندوقها
1. optional اختياري	- don't have to ليس عليه ان - not compulsory غير اجباري - not obligatory غير اجباري - preschool and kindergarten الروضة	10. Compulsory اجباري	- opposite of optional عكس اختياري - have to عليه ان
2. Fees رسوم	tuition ^{التعليم}	11. proficiency الكفاءة	لغة language * level of مستوى من
3. halls of residence سكن الطلبة الجامعي	- live يسكن - students طلبة	12. belong على طول / احياء / ابيد	نشاط activity مودة Friendship
4. get it off your chest يفضفض	- talk تكلم	13. enrol سجل (فندسة / كلية / جامعة)	students ^{تدريس} طلاب * university جامعة * college كلية * onto
5. linguistics اللغويات	- language لغة	14. Contradictory متناقض	* different مختلف
6. get cold feet خائف (تريد في اللحظة الاخيرة)	- nervous متوتر - Frightened خائف	15. tuition الدراسة / دروس	* Fees رسوم * private خاص * after-school بعد المدرسة
7. have head for figures عتلاء قدره عقلية في الحساب	- accountant محاسب - Maths رياضيات	16. keep your chin up يبق متعج في الغرور، لصقة	* Fine جميل / جيد * alright جيد
8. play it by ear يقرر حسب الغرور	- have to ^{تدريس}		
9. Fluently بطلاقة	- speak يتكلم		

الكلمة في صندوق (مترادف)	المترادف في جملة (مترادف)		
17. tailor-made مُصنَّعٌ خَصِيصاً حسب طلب الزبون	* ^{مُراد} courses * Suit ^{نِياش}		
18. debt	* ^{يَسْتَقْرِضُ} borrow / ^{يَسْتَقْرِضُ} * ^{يُسَدِّدُ} pay off		
19. prospects ^{مُرجح} التقدم في الوظيفة	* ^{التوظيف} employment * ^{وظيفة} job		
20. developed nation دول متقدمة متقدمة	developed ^{متقدمة}		
21. global ^{كشبي} / ^{عالمي}	* ^{منظمة} organisation		

الكل بالترتيب : - أيها جواب جملة رسم ا هي الكلمة رسم ا في الجندره

كلمات الوحدة السابعة

اللغة الأم

Online distance learning , dehydrated , draw up , mother tongue , circulate , optional , beneficial

مفيد

1. It is possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll ontoprogrammes .
2. It is essential not to become , so drink lots of **water** .
3. When you want to start revising , the first thing you should do is toa revision **timetable** .
4. Learning a foreign **language** can improve your ability to use yourmore effectively .
5. How quickly does **blood****round** the body ?
6. In Jordan , **pre-school and Kindergarten** education is
في الأردن التعليم قبل المدرسة و الروضة هو
7. It's to take regular breaks when revising .
انه أن تأخذ استراحات متكررة عند المراجعة

اللغة
mother
tongue

تعلم لغة اجنبية امسية قد ركن ما يتقدم

beneficial

dehydration , enroll , diet , circulation , memory , take , multilingual

1. It is important to drink a lot of **water** in order to avoid
2. It is possible in some Jordanian **universities** to**enroll**.....**onto** online distance learning programmes .
3. I used to eat too much junk **food** , but now I have a much **healthier**
4. Don't sit still for too long – **move** around frequently to **increase** your
5. Firas **never forgets** anything ! He has got an amazing
6. It's beneficial to**take**.....regular **breaks** when revising .
7. Many people in Lebanon are **bilingual** and speak both Arabic and French but some areand speak other **languages** too .

take break

make a start , revise , immerse , undergraduate , draw up , make a difference , concentrate

يبدأ / يركز / يركز

1. The **deadline** is tomorrow , and **you haven't done anything yet** ! you really must
2. Before an **exam** , you have toeverything you have **learnt** .
3. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to**yourself in it** .
4. My brother has **just left school** . Now he is a **university**
5. I need to organize my time better . I think I'lla **timetable** .
6. If you send money to **charity** , you willto a lot of lives .
إذا أرسلت المال للجمعيات الخيرية فانك حياة الكثير
7. **Don't talk to the driver** . He must
لا تتكلم مع السائق . يجب أن

يقيم بأكثر من عمل في
طالب دراسات عليا

do exercise , take a break , multitask , Postgraduate, dehydration , concentration

يعمل في راحة

ليقوم

تركيز

1. If you want to **lose weight**, you should every day .
تفقد الوزن
2. You look **tired** . Why don't you
تبدو متعباً
3. While some people can , others can only do one thing at a time .
بعضهم فقط يأخذ
أما بعضهم فيمكنه multitask
4.students study to get a **Master's degree** , a PhD or a higher diploma .
الطلاب
5. Zein listens to **music** while he's working . It helps his
الموسيقى تساعد
6. In **hot weathers** our bodies are in **danger** of
الطقس الحار
الجفاف

كلمات اوسع لاسماء

الكلمة في المصنوع	الاسم الموجود في الجملة	الكلمة في المصنوع	الاسم الموجود في الجملة
1. Online distance learning التعليم عن بعد	* — programmes برامج	10. immerse ينغمس / ينشغل كلياً	— yourself — herself
2. dehydrated مُجفب الجفاف dehydration	* water ماء * hot weather الطقس الحار	11. undergraduate طالب لم ينهي درسته (بكالوريوس)	للتق انهي الدراسة just left school
3. draw up يكتب	* timetable جدول زمني	12. make a difference يغيّر (مُحدث (لغز)	* — to * charity خيرية
4. circulate يجري circulation جريان	* — round * blood دم * move يتحرك	13. do exercise تتمرّن	خسر وزن lose weight
5. diet طعام	* Food طعام * healthy — صحي	14. take a break يستريح	تعباً tired
6. memory ذاكرة	* forget نسي * remember تذكّر	15. Postgraduate طالب دراسات عليا	* Master ماجستير * PhD دكتوراه
7. multilingual تعدد لغات لغات وابتدأ	languages لغات	16. enrol يسجّل (جامعة / كلية)	— onto
8. make a start يبدأ	The deadline آخر موعد - You haven't done anything yet! لم تفعل شيئاً حتى الآن		
9. revise مراجع	- exam امتحان - you have learnt تعلمت		

الحل بالتسليم : أي أنه جواب هدية يتم ا هو كلمة يتم ا في الجملتين

كلمات الوحدة التاسعة

عزما تسويق

مؤتمرات

cause offence , reserves , small talk , shake hands , qualification , sales pitch , dominate

يسيطر على

1. I don't like telling **jokes** because it may
2. Jordan does not have large **oil or gas**
3. Before the serious discussion starts , we always **make a**; it's often about the **weather** ! small talk
4. In business , when you meet someone for the **first time** , it's **polite** to.....
5. Before you **apply** for a job , check that you **have the correct** مؤهلات
6. A good **salesman** needs to know how to make a good يعمل كيف
7. Services , mostly travel and tourism **dominate**the majority of our **economy** .

ترجمة الجمل : الخدمات ، السفر والسياحة — مع أغلبية الاقتصاد

صالح

cause offence , compromise , package holiday , conflict , domestic , patient , Domestic

1. If you are **polite** , you **won't**or **upset** anybody .
2. When each side **changes their position** a little so that they can agree , they have managed to
3. If you are **selling** a new kind of to a **travel agency** , you need to know how to make a sales pitch .
4. When two sides **disagree and argue** , there is
5. Our airline has more than 100**flights** a day .
6. When you stay **calm** and take your time , you are being.....
7. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's **Gross****Product** .

Gross Domestic product
الناتج المحلي









target market , department store , sales pitch , package holiday , negotiate , do a deal

1.means people who are identified as possible **customers** .
2.means a large **shop** that sells many different types of things .
3. Ameans a **presentation** made by someone who is trying to **sell** a product .
4. A means an organized **trip** with everything included in the price such as travel , accommodation and food .
5. When you talk about business and try to **do a deal** , you
6. When you talk about **business** and try to , you **negotiate** .

join the company , ask questions , earn the respect , make a mistake , prepared , track record , fertilisers

1. Karam has **applied** towhere his father **works** .
2. After the talk , there will be a chance for you to**about** anything you **don't understand** .
3. By working hard , you will**of** your **boss** .
4. **Be careful when you answer the questions** , and try not to
5. When you are **ready** for something , you arefor it .
6. When you can **prove** that you have **experience** , you have a
7. **Farmers** useto make their **crops** grow .

كلمات الوحدة التاسعة

الكلمة في الإنجليزية	الدليل في اللغة الإنجليزية	الكلمة في الإنجليزية	الدليل في اللغة الإنجليزية
1. Cause offence سبب الإهانة	- jokes نكات - upset متاء	12. department store ماتيم	- shop دكان
2. reserves احتياطي (أغراض تقاعدية)	* oil نفط * gas غاز	13. Sales pitch عرض تسويق	* presentation عرض تسويق * sell يبيع * Salesman مندوب مبيعات
3. Small talk حديث صغير	make a 	14. negotiate تفاوض	* do a deal عقيد صفقة تجارية * business تجارة/أعمال
4. Shake hands يصافح باليد	it's polite to  من الأدب أن -	15. do a deal عقيد صفقة تجارية	* business أعمال/تجارة * negotiate يتفاوض
5. qualifications مؤهلات	* the  correct 	16. join the company تعمل بشركة	* applied to كقدم *  about
6. Compromise تسوية	change position تغير وجهة نظر	17. ask questions يسأل أسئلة	*  of boss مدير
7. package holiday رحلة شاملة مع التكاليف	* travel agency وكالة سفر	18. earn the respect تكتسب احترام	*  not to 
8. Conflict جدال/خلاف	* disagree يعارض * argue يتجادل	19. make a mistake تخطئ	* try not to 
9. domestic محلي	*  flights رحلات	20. prepared مستعد	* ready مستعد
10. patient صبور	- calm هادئ	21. track record سجل الانجازات	* experience خبرة
11. target market السوق المستهدف (الزبائن)	- customers زبائن	22. Fertilisers سماد	- Farmers مزارعون - crop محصول

* الحل بالترتيب :- أي أن حل جملة رستم ، هو كلمة رستم ١ في إلبندونه وهكذا

كلمات الوحدة العاشرة

جملة درسيه /

نوع كلمة

headphones , seminar , rewarding , secure , translate, Internships , enclosed

1. Please **listen** to **music** through , so that you don't disturb anybody .
2. Joud made a successful **presentation** at a *عرض درس* **seminar** in Irbid last month . *تقديم*
3. Doing a **voluntary work** can be a very *أمرية* **rewarding** **experience** .
4. Make sure your online **passwords** are
5. Can you this Arabic quotation **into** English for me , please ?
6. help you to gain **work experience** before you even finish your studies .
7. As can be seen from the **curriculum vitae** that I have a degree in Chemistry .

نوع

recruiting , seminars , headphones , affect , agreement , marketing, rewarding

1. I did a course in **Management** , which is about and managing **staff** .
2. Being an interpreter involves going to important **conferences** and around the world .
3. Interpreters give the **translation** through to other people at the meeting .
4. If an interpreter **translates** things **badly** , it could an important law or trade agreement .
5. If an interpreter translates things badly , it could affect an important law or **trade**
6. Effective will lead to increased **sales** . *ال marketing*
7. Many banks train their staff in a career that can be **financially**

كلمات الوحدة العاشرة

الكلمة في إحصاء الوزارة	الدليل لمعجم في حلة لوزن	الكلمة في إحصاء الوزارة	الدليل لمعجم في حلة لوزن
1. headphones سماعات الرأس	* through ^{من خلال} _____ * listen ^{يسمع}	10. agreement ^{صاحبة}	trade ^{تجارة} _____
2. Seminar ^{ندوة علمية}	* presentation ^{عرض تقديمي} * conference ^{مؤتمر}	11. marketing ^{ليستوي}	Sales ^{مبيعات}
3. rewarding ^{يعطي لربها} الشغف / سرور العمل / مجزية مادية	* experience ^{أجربة} * financially ^{مالية} _____ * very _____ is _____	12. work experience ^{خبرة العمل}	intern ^{متدرب}
4. Secure ^{آمن}	password ^{كلمة السر}	13. Surveyor ^{مساح أراضي}	* Surveying ^{مساحة الارض} * Land ^{أرض}
5. translate ^{ترجم} / translation ^{ترجمة}	* ^{من} _____ ^{من} _____ * _____ of a book	14. web enquiries ^{أسئلة الكترونية} (4, 3) لانترنت	* Follow up ^{يتابع} * online questions ^{أسئلة على الانترنت}
6. Internship ^{فترة التدريب} للمطلعين خبرة عمل // intern ^{متدرب}	* work experience ^{خبرة عمل} * an _____	15. Course / ^{دورة} مادة / مادة	- take _____ ^{يأخذ} - attend _____
7. enclosed ^{مرفقة}	* curriculum ^{سيرة} vitae ^{الحي} * _____ (by)	16. responsible ^{مسؤول}	* _____ person ^{شخص} * Finance ^{المالية}
8. recruiting ^{توظيف}	* _____ staff ^{موظفين} * Management ^{إدارة}	17. Career ^{مهنة}	_____ direction ^{اتجاه}
9. affect ^{يؤثر}	* badly ^{بشكل سيئ} * can _____ could _____ will _____	18. adaptable ^{شخص مرن}	_____ worker ^{عامل}
		19. Competent ^{كفء}	_____ worker ^{عامل}
		20. Satisfaction ^{الرضا}	Feeling of _____ ^{شعور}
		21. regional ^{محلّي}	_____ councils ^{مجالس}
		22. interpret ^{ترجم}	languages ^{لغات}
		23. pension ^{راتب التقاعد}	- money ^{مال} - retire ^{تقاعد}

الأسلوب ways to revise for exams

- ١ • draw up a timetable
- ٢ • change the order of the subjects
- ٣ • start early in the morning
- ٤ • take frequent breaks

طريقة أخرى

1. There are many + أساليب (الأسلوب) + such as + نقطة ١
بـ بـ بـ
ing for the morning
المorning
أول كلمة

and

نقطة ٢
بـ بـ بـ
ing for the morning
للمorning المorning أول كلمة

2. Also + other + أساليب (الأسلوب) + are

+ نقطة ٢ and نقطة ٢
بـ بـ بـ
ing for the morning
ing for the morning

المحل

1. There are many ways to revise for exams such as drawing up a timetable and changing the order of the subjects.
2. Also, other ways are starting early in the morning and taking frequent breaks.

ملاحظات :-

١- إذا انتهى الفعل بـ e واحد

أحذف e ثم أضف ing

take → taking

٢- إذا كان الالف منضم

بـ ing . لا تضيف

ing لأنه جازم الأمر

فقط انقلب

٣- إذا كان الالف منضم

أحذف e ثم أضف ing

نقطة ٢

starts → starting

مع

مع الجمله انه يعطيك اداة سؤال في العنوان
١١. اذا كانه بياي العنوان اداة السؤال
مع
how اخذنا وضع مكانها
كلمة ways طرره

وكيونه اكل حسب طريقة اكل سابقه

٢. اذا كانه بياي العنوان اداة السؤال
why لماذا قسم اكلهنا
وضع مكانها

الاسباب
التي اكله reasons that make

وكيونه اكل حسب طريقة اكل سابقه

٣. اذا كانه بياي العنوان اداة السؤال
what اخذنا وضع مكانها

things that الاشياء التي

وكيونه اكل حسب طريقة اكل سابقه

how to revise for exams —

اخذنا how وضع مكانها ways

— ايهي السؤال كانه مع طريقة ways
(نصف حل المثال سابقه)

نكرة : - سيرة حياة شاعرنا محمود درويش

الاسم محمود درويش
Name: Mahmoud Darwish

التاريخ سنة الميلاد 1942 - 2008 سنة الوداع
Date:

المهنة
Profession: poet شاعر

الإنجازات
Achievements: leaves of olives و
Wingless Birds

ولد في الاسم was born in
في توفي and died in
كان المهنة was شاعر
كان كتب wrote الإنجازات

الاسم Mahmoud Darwish was
born in 1942 and died in
2008. Mahmoud Darwish
was a poet. He wrote
leaves of olives and
Wingless Birds.

مراجعة الذاكرة

حرف الجر المرافق

1. give out يفشي معلومات
2. Fill in يعبئ طلب
3. connect to يتواصل مع
4. turn on يُشغّل (عكس يُطفئ)
5. Know about يعرف عن
6. rely on يعتمد على

صيغة السؤال في لسان
منه دائره

1. You should only **connect**people that you know well .
(to , on , out , in)
2. Make sure your privacy settings are **turned** (on , to ,out , in)
3. Don't **give**your personal information on the Internet .
(out , on , to , in)
4. You have to **fill**this form on the Internet .(in , on , out , at)
5. There are dangers that people should **know** (about , to , on , out)
6. We **rely** more and morecomputer technology . (on , out , in , at)

أحرف الجر Preposition

مراجعة العاشرة

1. translate into يترجم إلى (مستوع)
2. work as يعمل ك
3. decide on يقرر أن
4. talk about يتحدث عن
5. ask about يسأل عن
6. good at جيد في

1. Would you like to **work**a teacher in a big school ? The correct **preposition** is (as , about , at , in)
2. We need to **decide**a place to meet . (on , about , at , as)
3. Can you **translate** this Arabic quotation English for me ,please ?
(into , about , at , as)
4. I'd like to **talk**the film I've just seen ; it was brilliant !
(about , at , in , as)

5. The teacher **asked** usour favorite books . (**about** , at , in, as)
 6. My sister is really **good**drawing and painting . (**at** , about , of , in)
 7. I am happy to **ask**me . (**about** , at , in, as)

من لوحة إلكترونية

المصطلح Color idioms اللون

1. see red : be **angry** يغضب
 2. feel blue : feel **sad** يشعر بالحزن
 3. the green light : **permission** to go ahead (الموافقة) الضوء الأخضر
 4. red-handed : **in the act of doing something wrong** متلبسا بالجرم المشهود
 5. out of the blue : 1. **unexpectedly** /// فجأة (على نحو غير متوقع)
 2. **apparently from nowhere** (من مكان غير متوقع)
 6. a white elephant : 1. a **useless possession** /// ممتلكات عديمة الفائدة
 2. something that has cost a lot of **money** but has no useful purpose شيء مكلف لكن دون فائدة

كيف يأتي السؤال في الامتحان

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue** .
 ماذا **What** does the underlined colour idiom (out of the blue) **mean** ? **unexpectedly**
 2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **in the act of doing something wrong** .

- استبدل **Replace** the underlined words with **colour idiom**.
 [3] Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The **building** is **a green light** .
 استبدل **Replace** the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. **white - elephant**

في هذا السؤال أخطأ مصطلح لونه ولكن لم يطلب بلفظ . هنا طلب منك ان تستبدله بمصطلح لونه آخر صحيح .
 لانه مصطلح لونه الذي اخطأ فيه في الجملة لا يتناسب مع الجملة .

الشرح
 السؤال ٣

المصطلح اللوني (الاصح)	اللفظ (المورد في جملة الامتحان)	
1. white elephant	building	شيء عديم الفائدة
2. the green light	got given	موافقة
3. red - handed	caught	متلبسا
4. out of the blue	Came completely	فجأة

من إدوية لادسة

مصطلحات الجسد

يعلن

المصطلح

1. **play it by ear** : decide how to deal with a situation as it develops" .
2. **get cold feet** : lose your confidence in something at the last minute .
3. **get it off your chest** : tell someone about something that has been worrying you"
4. **have a head for figures**: " have a natural mental ability for maths"
5. **Keep your chin up** : " remain cheerful in difficult situations"
6. **Put your back into it** : try hard /// put a lot of effort into it

صيفة رقم ١

1. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant . I don't really have a natural mental ability for maths .

استبدل Replace the underlined words with the body idiom . الجواب have a head for figures

صيفة رقم ٢

2. Everything will be fine in the end ! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end .

What does the underlined body idiom mean ? الجواب remain cheerful in difficult situations

صيفة رقم ٣

3. If you have got a problem , talk to someone about it . It helps to get cold feet .

استبدل Replace the underlined words with the correct body idiom . الجواب get it off chest

في هذا السؤال استبدل مصطلح "talk" بمصطلح "get it off chest" .
 في هذا السؤال استبدل مصطلح "get cold feet" بمصطلح "remain cheerful in difficult situations" .

Synonyms كلمات متشابهة بالمعنى

من إدوية لادسة

1. Apparatus : equipment أداة / آلة
2. Appendage: Limb طرف
3. artificial : prosthetic صناعي
4. sponsor: fund يمول / يدعم

صيفة رقم ٤

Study the following sentence

ادرس الة التالية

استبدل

He invented an artificial leg .

كلمة متشابهة بالمعنى

Replace the underlined word with its synonym .

الجواب prosthetic صناعي

شرح فرع ٣ من جزئية مصطلحات الجسد

المصطلح الجسد (عربي)	المصطلح الجسد في حقبة (لغة)
1. get cold feet يتردد في الفكرة الأخيرة (الخوف)	* nervous متوتر * frightened خائف
2. get it off your chest يُفَضِّلُ شئ	* talk تكلم * problem مشكلة
3. have a head for figures يحسب في الحساب	* accountant محاسب * Maths رياضيات
4. play it by ear يقرر حسب الغزوف	إيماءة have to —
5. keep your chin up يبقى مبتهيج في الغزوف المصيبة	* fine جيد * alright جيد

مراجعة لثالثة

متلازمات

Collocation

1. catch attention
2. attend course
3. take interest
4. get idea
5. spend time

اكتسب على الانتباه
ياخذ دورة
اكتسب على الاهتمام
اكتسب على الفكرة
يقتضي الوقت

مثال

1. You should always attend an interest in everything your son does .

استبدل Replace the underlined misused verb " " with the correct one to make a collocation . متلازمة

take → الى

(انظر مثال ٣)

Collocations متلازمات

مراجعة لسادسة

1. do exercise : keep fit يتمرن
2. do subject : study يدرس
do English:
3. make a start : begin يبدأ
4. make a difference : change something يغير
5. take a break : relax يستريح
6. draw up a timetable : write a schedule يكتب برنامجاً زمنياً

سنة رقم ١

1. If you want to lose weight , you shouldevery day . الى ١
2. The deadline is tomorrow , and you haven't done anything yet ! You really must الى 3
3. If you send money to charity , you willto a lot of lives . الى ٤
4. You look tired . Why don't you? الى 5
5. I will organize my time better . I think I will الى 6

سنة رقم ٢

If you send money to charity , you will make a difference to a lot of lives

ماذا What does the underlined collocation mean ?

يغير → الى change something

صيفتكم

Study the following sentence

You look tired . Why don't you relax ?

استبدل Replace the underlined words with the correct **collocation** . → ^{الكل} ^{متدنية} take a break

collocations

متدنية

من الدرجة التاسعة

الفعل	الدوم المرافقة له	
1. <u>make</u>	a mistake	يعمل خطأ
2. <u>make</u>	a small talk	يجري حديث صغير مع سبيل لملازمة
3. <u>cause</u>	offence	يسبب لإهانة
4. <u>Shake</u>	hands	يرصافح باليد
5. <u>earn</u>	respect	سقىمة الاحترام
6. <u>ask</u>	questions	سأل أسئلة
7. <u>join</u>	a company	يعمل في شركة

1. Be careful when you answer the questions , and try not to..... a **mistake** .
(**make** , join , shake , do)
2. I don't like telling jokes because it may **offence** .
The correct collocating verb is (**cause** , make , join , shake)
3. Before the serious discussion starts , we always a **small talk** ; it's often about the weather ! (**make** , join , shake , do)
4. In business , when you meet someone for the first time , it's polite to
hands . (**shake** , make , join , do)
5. By working hard , you will the **respect** of your boss .
(**earn** , make , do , shake)

انشاء

6 Ali is thinking of a **course** in Agriculture .
(**taking** , making , causing , shaking)

مدرسة
تسجيل في دورة
taking course
attending course

7. I can see the **difference** that medicines canto elderly people .
(**make** , shake , take , earn)
8. If you want to lose weight , you should**exercise** every day .
(**do** , make , take , draw up)
9. The deadline is tomorrow , and you haven't done anything yet ! you really must
.....a **start** . (**make** , take , draw up , do)
10. If you send money to charity , you will**difference** to a lot of lives .
(**make** , take , draw up , do)
11. You look tired . Why don't youa **break** ? (**take** , do , make , draw up)
12. I need to organize y tie better . I think I willa **timetable** .
(**draw up** , do , make , take)

من الوحدة الرابعة

Collocations

مترادفات

1. economic **growth** نمو اقتصادي
2. negative **effect** تأثير سلبي
3. carbon **footprint** أثر الكربون
4. public **transport** مواصلات عامة
5. biological **waste** نفايات حيوية
6. urban **planning** تخطيط حضري / عمراني

صفحة رقم 1
(مستوى)
(مكتبات)

Complete the sentences with the correct **collocation**

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.

الى

۱. کلمه نش

حضرت

۱۰۰

2. **Pollution** has some **serious** on the **environment**, such as the death of wildlife and plant life. الـ 2

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. ۱۴

المستشفيات
5. **Hospitals** need to dispose of a lot of , and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous. 5 الح

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

حقیقت سوال

التكليف

خُمْرَة

مستوفى

٤

لَبِيَّة

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

جملہ درست ہے یا نہیں؟
 Replace the underlined misused **collocation** with the correct one.

→ جواب

negative effects

لَمَّا نَزَّلْنَا إِلَيْهِ

مكة هذا هو الاله الذي لا تتناسب مع عقل البشر .

فكر
لنأى
نيلنا

شرح، لغوی

المخاطر من التنمية	الدليل لمحدوث حمله لمؤلف
1. economic growth النمو الاقتصادي	improvement تحسن
2. negative effects الآثار السلبية	Pollution التلوث
3. Carbon Footprint آثار الكربون	reduce تقليل
4. public transport وسائل النقل العام	Fewer cars سيارات أقل
5. biological waste مخلفات حيوية	- hospitals مستشفيات - dangerous خطيرة
6 - urban planning التخطيط العمراني	- effective فعال traffic المرور

الوظيفة اللغوية Function

التناقض opposition

الوظيفة رقم ١ :-

دلائلها

حفظ

١. However على أي حال
2. Whereas بينما
3. Despite على الرغم من

مثال

Despite the heavy rain, we went out.

The function of this sentence is (indicating opposition, consequence, result)

النتيجة consequence // result

الوظيفة رقم ٢ :-

دلائلها

حفظ

1. So لذلك
2. therefore لذلك
3. so as a result نتيجة لذلك
4. because of that نتيجة لذلك
5. Therefore, لذلك
6. In this way بهذه الطريقة
7. As a consequence = consequently نتيجة لذلك

مثال ١

We were caught in traffic, **so** we missed the start of the play.

The function of this sentence is (showing consequence, conclusion, cause)

مثال ٢

She worked hard; as a result, because of that, she did well in her exams.

ما هو

What is the function of this sentence?

الوظيفة اللغوية

الجواب

result

consequence

المقدمات أو (Conclusion // Recommendations)

الوظيفة هي

دلائل

- حفظ
1. It appears that يبدو أنه
 2. This results in هذا يؤدي الى
 3. It is recommended that يُوصى بـ
 4. The best course of action would be to ... افضل شيء ...
- استنباط: As a result - تُعتبر نتيجة لـ This results in تعتبر توصيات
- الوظيفة هي: cause السبب

دلائل

حفظ

1. Because لأنه
2. As لأنه
3. Since لأنه
4. Because of بسبب
5. Due to بسبب

مثال

We couldn't go to the stadium since there weren't any tickets left

ما هي

What is the function of this sentence? الجواب Cause

مثال

We were late due to the traffic.

الوظيفة

The function of this sentence is (showing cause , conclusion , result)

الصورة الفنية Rhetorical device

التشبيه

1. Simile

إذا كان في الجملة like أو as

توصيف

Some robots will look and sound like humans.

مثال

Some robots will look and sound like humans.

ما هي

What is the rhetorical device? الجواب simile

2. Onomatopoeia

إذا كان في الجملة buzz / hum

توصيف

We will hear the buzz and hum of technology

3. **Metaphor** →

كوصف The world will be at your fingertips

إذا كان في حلة لونية The world لعالم

4. **Personification** →

متد كوصف Our mobile phones will take care of us

ملاحظة: إذا لم يكن في حلة لونية like

hum / buzz أو

for The world أو

يكون الجواب شخص "personification"

من إجابة إيلوك

الفرق بين شرح
Explain the difference in meaning ?

الزوج الأول

- المعنى
- a. **share** ideas: to give your idea to another person (تشارك الأفكار)
 - b. **compare** ideas: see if ideas are similar or not (تبادل الأفكار)

الزوج الثاني

- المعنى
- a. **create** a website: to construct (build) a website that does not exist (إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت)
 - b. **contribute** to a website: offer your work to the website (المساهمة في موقع على الانترنت)

الزوج الثالث

- a. **research** information: use many sources to find the information (البحث عن المعلومات)
- b. **present** information: to give the results of your research in a presentation (تقديم المعلومات)

الزوج الرابع

- a. **monitor**: you know what is happening and you are following the developments (يراقب ما يحدث)
- b. **find out**: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it (يكتشف ما حدث)

الزوج الخامس

- a. **give a talk** to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. (formal speech) (عقد محاضرة بالناس)
- b. **talk to** people: an informal discussion (التحدث مع الناس بطريقة غير رسمية)

بنفسه

الزوج السادس

- a. **show photos** : you show people photos that you have in person عرض الصور
- b. **send photos** : you send photos to someone over the internet إرسال الصور عبر الإنترنت

صنفه السؤال في (وزنه)

المجد العاليه
Study the following sentences

- a. You should **research information** on this topic .
- b. You should **present information** on this topic

الشرح
المعنى
في البحث
Explain the difference in meaning ?

الجواب

a. research information : use many sources to find the information

b. present information : to give the results of your research in a presentation

A: Read the following text carefully , then answer the questions that follow .

In England , **almost 50 % of school leavers go on to higher education** . The figure has not always been as high as this . Twenty years ago , **it** was closer to 30 % , and thirty years before that , it was only about 5% . **Another huge change has been financial** . Before 1998 CE , higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens . Since then , tuition fees have been introduced . Most students borrow this money from the government . They don't have to repay it immediately . Instead , they pay it back slowly out of future earnings .

Despite the high cost , most students choose to study away from home . A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for **their** degree . Of course for most young people , living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government . So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home , where they don't have to pay rent? **Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice , rather than the nearest one** . Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture . Where do these students live ? Many have rooms in halls of residence , especially in **their** first year . Others rent **flats or houses** . A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for them . Most of them need to learn to **cook** , **do their own washing** and manage **their** time and money.

Question Number ONE : (44 POINTS)

Read the following text , then answer the questions that follow . (38 points)

1. **Two huge changes** happened to higher education in Britain . Write down them .
2. The text gave two **reasons (motives)** which make most students choose to study away from home . Write down them .
3. Students who choose to study away from home **live** in several places . Write down two of these places .
4. Students who study abroad need to **learn to do a lot of household duties** . Write down two of these duties .
5. **The number of school leavers who go t to university in Britain has increased** in the past thirty years . Write down **examples** which show this .
6. Find a word which means (**not many**) .
7. Find a word which means (**accommodation provided by a university**) .
8. Find a word which means (**money you owe**) .
9. What does the underlined word (**it , where**) refer to ?
10. Quote the sentence which shows some students live in rooms provided by the university .

11. Quote the sentence which shows **how** (the way) **students are able to afford to leave home** .
12. Quote the sentence which shows the time when universities in England started taking charges for higher education .
13. Suggest three challenges which students might face when they study abroad .
14. **Live as if you were to die tomorrow . Leave as if you were to live forever** .
Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

B: Literature (6 points)

Read the following lines , from " A Green Cornfield " carefully , then answer the questions that follow .

The cornfield stretched a tender green

To right and left beside my walks;

I knew he had a nest unseen

Somewhere among the million stalks

1. Find a word which means " fresh and young "
2. What does a bird do in a nest ?
3. Find a word which means " the long upright parts of the plant which support the leaves "

Question TWO : (32 POINTS)

A: Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences . (16 points)

carbon footprint , pediatric , spending , bounce back , white elephant , malaria , filters , friendly , physician , risk , skeptical , alien , strenuous , programs , mouse , inspire , revolutionised

1. We can all work hard to **reduce**by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle .
2. The King Hussein Cancer Centre treats both **adult** andpatients .,

3. Adeeb will not beall his **time** sightseeing .
4. We should teach children toafter a **setback** .
5. Nobody goes to the new private sports club . The **building** is a
6. Complementary medicine cannot be used to **protect against**
7. Many **computers** havewhich **stop people seeing** certain websites .
8. **Green** projects are environmentally
9. You must not take **medicine** without consulting a
10. Please hurry up . Let's not**missing** the bus .
11. I **don't believe** that story –I'm very
12. I something seems very **strange** , we sometimes say it is
13. Running is a**exercise** .
14. Modern **computers** can **run** a lot of
15. You can **move** around the computer **screen** using a
16. Madar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that willsimilar megaprojects in other countries .
17. Ziryabmusical theory .

**B: Study the following sentence , then answer the question that follows .
(4 points)**

1. If we take carbon footprint more often , there will be **fewer cars** on the roads .

Replace the underlined words with the correct **collocation** .

2. **Hospitals** need to dispose of a lot of economic growth .

Replace the underlined words with the correct **collocation** .

3. He will be shaking a **course** on prosthetics .

Replace the underlined word **with the correct verb** to make a **collocation**

4. You should not **give in** personal information when you are using the Internet .

Replace the incorrect **preposition** with the **correct one** .

5. 1. Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases
- monitor what is happening
 - find out what is happening

6. The thief was caught red-handed .
What does the underlined **body idiom** mean ?

7. Complete the following mini dialogue by giving an advice

A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English .

B: ? → معرفة سؤال
..... لكن نعتامة (ن) .

C: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences . (12 points)

- As well as knowing**English** , interpreters need to know a lot of specialist language . (regional , region , regionally)
- Jordan has signed a **trade**with the EU in 1997 CE .
(agreement , agree , agreeable)
- The physical activity will increase your **blood**
(circulation , circulatory , circulate)
- These students are **fully**to finding solutions to these problems .
(committed , commitment , commit)

Question Three : (24 points)

A : Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences . (12 points)

- In 2010CE , the first tablet **computer**
(was produced , is producing , have produced)
- Smartphones**in the early 2000s .
(were invented , are invented , invent)
- About one billion **smarthones**around the world **each year** .
(are sold , sell , were sold)
- At the moment** , people aged 16-30the most smartphones .
(are buying , were buying , has bought)

5. You can borrow this book **tomorrow** . Iit **by then** .
(will have finished , will be finishing , is going to finished)
6. I just got glasses this week , and I am notthem yet , so I'm still having difficulty . (used to wearing , use to wearing , used to wear)
7. **These days** , millions of familiesat least one computer at home .
(have , had , had had)
8. Fish is **said**good for the brain . (to be , be , being)
9. **Even if** Omarhis driving test , he **won't** have his own car .
(passes , passed , had passed)

B: Complete each of the following items so that the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it . (12 points)

1. Please tell me where you find that information .
Do you mind
2. It is not necessary to switch off the screen .
You don't have
3. You are not allowed to touch this machine .
You must
4. How can I solve this Maths problem ?
Could you explain.....?
5. I didn't know much about the company .
I wish
6. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions .
You could

Question Four : Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences . (20 points)

1. The subjectI like most of all is Geography . (which , where , when)
2. It was the heatmade the journey unpleasant .
(that , where , when)
3. I would like to talkthe film I have just seen ; it was brilliant !
(about , at , into)
4. Would you like to **work**a teacher in a big school . (as , at , in , on)
5. Physics **is not**Biology .
(as popular as , popular than , most popular)
6. Theexpensive thing on the menu is orange juice . (least , little , less)
7.we are given a lot of homework tonight , we will watch a film .
(Unless , Provided that , If)

8.I am tired tonight , I will go out . (Even if , Provided that , If)
9. Our team will celebratethey win the match . (if , even if , unless)

Question number Five : (30 points)

A : EDITING : (8 points)

(8 spelling mistakes , ^{one} grammar mistake , One punctuation mistake)

Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate ; and the **extraktion** industry for these **minirals** is one of the largest in the world . Not surprisingly ; two of Jordan's largest **exborts** is chemicals and **fertelizers** . **Pharmeceuticals** represent 30% of Jordan's **Jross Domistic Product** .

C:FREE WRITING : write on ONE of the following topics . (14 points)

1. Technology is just a tool . In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them , the teacher is the most important .
2. areas of knowledge that interest you .

الترجمة

محالات (حقود) انت هـ
مصم بها

الكنولوجيا هي مجرد اداة
منها يتعلم اطفال
لجعلهم مهتمين
بالمعرفة ، يبقوا يتعلم
هذه الاشياء

الأستاذة - فراس أبو كرم
0799522160

Our country has a high standard of education .This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity . All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education . *Pre-school and kindergarten education* is optional, followed by ten years of *free, compulsory* education . For higher education, students enter university, either for *academic or vocational courses*.

Students can attend *public universities, or private universities* . A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or *postgraduates* studying for a *Master's degree, a PhD* or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are *the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid* and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt . These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is *the German-Jordanian University* in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences .

For students **who** wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time ,it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

1. **Two stages are not compulsory** (are **optional**) in Jordan . Write down them .
2. Students who have finished their first degree can continue their higher education to get three **degrees** . Write down two of these degrees .
3. The writer mentions two **kinds of courses** for which students enter universities. Write down them .
4. **Three public universities have the most undergraduates** . Write down two of these universities .
5. **Basic education** is characterized by two qualities . Write down these qualities .
6. Find a word which is an opposite of (**optional**) ?
7. Find a word which means (**obligatory**) .
8. Find a word which means (**your choice**) .
9. What does the underlined pronoun (**their**) refer to?
10. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes Jordan have a high standard of education .
11. Quote the sentence which shows that some students go to university to get a **doctorate degree** .
12. Quote the sentence which shows the **newest** public university mentioned in the article .

13. Suggest three advantages of distance learning via the Internet .
14. Some students prefer to do a vocational course to an academic course for some reasons . Think of this statement , and , in two sentences , write your point of view .

B: Literature

Read the following lines , from " A Green Cornfield " carefully , then answer the questions that follow .

The earth was green , the sky was blue

I saw and heard one sunny morn

A skylark hang between the two ,

A singing speck above the corn

1. Find an example of alliteration ?
2. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique ?
3. Find a word which means " small thing " .
4. What is the name of the plant ?
5. What is the name of the bird ?
6. What colors are used in this stanza ?



الإجابة النموذجية للإمتحان رقم ٣ على إقرئ عليه صفًا

السؤال
العدد

القطعة :- وارجع الى A: الاول
الكشف عنهم من اجل الحق

B. الأدب :- إرجع إلى مكتشف
المعطل إدول

السؤال الثاني

حیثیہ لکھتے : A : ایشیائی

الحل بالترتيب والحلقة
المفتاحية ثم
تأملها

ارجع الى مشروحه بکلمات في ملحقه فنيه
للمعرفه بلعن

16. inspire pl

عن الجب : . حدیثه وصد - ستکونه مشروح
للمطهر المحمدي الذي سوف
مشاريعه في دول أخرى

17. revolutionised تبدیل

معنى الآية : ... نريد أن ... لنفرض الفرضية

B.

١. المطلوب من السؤال انه يستبدل
الكلمات التي آتت عن طريق الحذف
المطلوب

مسائل لنقل العام

public transport

الجواب

ارجع الى المخطوطة رقم ٢ جزئية الحفظ
لانه مشروح هناك

biological waste .5
الفضلات البيولوجية

٣. المطلوب من السؤال أنه لتقدير القيمة
التي ظهرت التي عنها خط ب العنصر إ مع
الحمل المتوازن

الحجاب

taking
attending

السبب و هو د كلفة

4. المطلوب من السؤال أنه يستبدل
حرف المرحوم بالحرف المعروف جزئياً

طه الح

give out السبب

٥٠. فترته في الجنا

ارجع الى مكث رقم ٢ جزئه كلفه
(فتره في الجمله)

in the act of doing something
wrong

١٧- المطلوب من إسماعيل أنه يحضر لجواب (مقرر)
بنصحيته

A: أُرْعِفْهُ أَصْبِرْهُمُ لِفَتَةِ الْبُلْبُلِيَّةِ

13. المطلوب
مثل ان تقبل رضىه وليه شكل سوال
لانه اطلبه معرفة سوال

والى

أو (جواب آخر)

You could ask your dad.
بإمكانك أن تسأل والدك

٢٠ regional (منطقة)

English
اللغة الإنجليزية
(اسم)

يتم إحصاء صفات

2. trade agreement

معاهدة تجارية
هذا تركيب (صفة)

3. blood circulation

تجريب الدم
هذا تركيب (صفة)

4. Pully فزان

ليس يأتي بعد Pully صفة
committed الم

السؤال الثالث

A:

1. was produced

2. were invented

3. are sold تباع

هذه الجملة مبني للمجعد
الزمر مفعول به ليس له لوجود
معن الجملة: - المواقف تباع
each كل

هنا الجواب لتعتمد على معرفة معنى الكلمة

الجواب Why don't you study English?

لما لا تدرس اللغة الإنجليزية

لكن لو طلب منك وصفية مع شكل جملة أي
الصفة إنفازي بنقطه وليس مدرجة سؤال

يكون الجواب

الجواب If I were you, I would

Study English
(لو كنت مكانك لدرست اللغة الإنجليزية)

الجملة: - في حالة وصفية حالة السؤال
استخدم

Why don't you + فعل
مجرد

لكن: - في حالة وصفية حالة جملة استخدم

If I were you, I would + فعل
مجرد

ملاحظة
صامة: - هنا السؤال لتعتمد على معنى الجملة

إنفرض انك لم تعرف الجواب
في حالة عدم معرفتك الجواب الى (الجملة التالية)

وصفية مع شكل سؤال: - يكون الجواب

Why don't you ask your dad?

لما لا تسأل والدك

وصفية مع شكل جملة: - يكون الجواب

If I were you, I would

ask my dad

لو كنت مكانك سوف أسأل والدي

مرفقة :- اذا كان في الجملة دليل على صيغة
البيد وجار بعد لفظة حرف الجر
around / مثل يكون الكل مبني
للمجهول . أي

is + ت
are

وأيضا نعرف انه الجملة مبني للمجهول
اذا جار قبل لفظة اسم نكرة مثل
مثل smartphones الهواتف

4. are buying
5. will have finished
6. used to wearing
7. have
8. to be
9. passes

- B.
1. telling me where you find that information
 2. to switch off the screen
 3. not touch this machine
 4. how I can solve this — ?
 5. I had known more about —
 6. make a list of questions.

السؤال
الرابع :
الجواب هو الخيار الأول في
كل الأسئلة

شرح السؤال رقم ١٧

تم اعطانا كثير من الواجبات ، سوف
نمضي غلیم . (اذا لم ، اذا ، اذا)
الجواب : اذا لم unless

شرح السؤال رقم ١٨

انا نعلم انه هذه النتيجة ، سوف اخرج
(حتى اذا ، اذا ، اذا)
الجواب : حتى اذا Even if

السؤال
الخامس :

1. Jordan الأردن
2. extraction استخراج
3. minerals المعادن
4. is — are
5. Fertilisers الأسمدة
6. pharmaceuticals شرب
الدواء
7. Gross Domestic Product
الناتج المحلي
8. exports صادرات

قطعة لتعليم في الأردن :- ارجع الى المحقق رقم ٢
كل الأسئلة .

B. : الادب :- ارجع الى محقق العرض الاول
جزئية الادب

- ما هي الالوان المذكورة في لفظة 6.
اختر 1 - green
2. blue الزرقة