

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

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رأفت أبو فارس

انتبه انتبه انتبه: جميع الوحدة الخامسة (Unit 5: The arts) والأدب A وما يتضمنه من قصائد مثل قصيدة "I remember I remember" وقصيدة "All the World's a Stage" وقصة "The old man and the sea" هي مطالعة ذاتية لجيل ٢٠٠١ فقط. اما الأجيال الأخرى مثل: 1999 , 2000... الخ فهي مطلوبة.

اعزائنا طلاب التوجيهي:

تحتوي هذه الأسئلة على أسئلة مقترحة على نمط أسئلة الوزارة وتشمل جميع أنواع الأسئلة.

تعليمات حل سؤال الكلمات في الفراغ المناسب

١. احفظ أولا معاني الكلمات (عربي-انجليزي) الواردة في ال Glossary الموجودة في نهاية الكتاب المدرسي، **وركن على حفظ الكلمات الموجودة في كتاب الأنشطة.**
٢. حل التمرين حسب معنى الجملة، وإذا لم تفهم المعنى ابحث عن كلمات تعرفها في الجملة وبناء عليها توقع الكلمة المناسبة في الصندوق. بإمكانك الاستفادة أيضا من قواعد الاشتقاق.
٣. لا داعي لكتابة الجملة كاملة في الامتحان، بل يكفي ان تكتب الإجابة فقط ، ولكن انتبه لرقم السؤال وأرقام الجمل.

أهم الكلمات المطلوبة في هذا السؤال، حاول ان تحفظها عربي انجليزي.

take place	يحدث	navy	سلاح البحرية
get started	يبدأ/يأشر	computer chip	شريحة كمبيوتر
wake up:	يستيقظ	calculation	حساب
settle down	يستقر	grateful	شاكر/ممتن
meet up	يتقابل / يلتقي	headlines	عناوين
look around	يتجول ليلقي نظرة	likely	محتمل
energy	طاقة	floppy disk	القرص المرن
helmet	خوذة	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية
lawyer	محامي	smartphone	تلفون ذكي
boil	يغلي/يسلق	program	برنامج
fry	يقلّي	PC	اختصار لـ (كمبيوتر شخصي)
grill	يشوي	Sanitation	(الصرف الصحي)
melt	يذوب	Immunisation	(تطعيم)
mix	يخلط	infant mortality	(معدل وفيات الرضع)
roast	يحمص	homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية
season	يتبل	ailment	مرض/داء
slice	يقطع	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
sprinkle	يرش	allergies	الحساسية
dental	سني = له علاقة بالأسنان	viable	صالح/قابل للاستمرار والنجاح
work force	القوى العاملة	alien	غريب
acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	conventional	تقليدي
malaria	الملاريا	sceptical	متشكك
migraine	صداع نصفي/شقيقة	complementary	تكميلي
strenuous	جهد	apparatus	معدات/تجهيزات
appendage	طرف/ عضو	artificial	صناعي
Limb	طرف/ عضو	sponsor (v)	يدعم/ يرعى

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Prosthetic	طرف اصطناعي	coma	غيبوبة
dementia	خرف/ خيل	drug	دواء/ عقار
implant	يزرع/ زراعة	medical trial	تجربة طبية
pill	حبة دواء	scanner	الماسح الضوئي
side effect	تأثير جانبي	stroke	سكتة دماغية
symptom	عرض (أعراض المرض)	ongoing	مستمر/ جاري
artificial	صناعي	equipment	أدوات
fund	يمول	monitor	يراقب/ يشرف/ يفحص
inspire	يشجع/ يلهم	risk	يخطر/ خطر
reputation	سمعة/ شهرة	self-confidence:	الثقة بالنفس
seat belt	حزام الأمان	waterproof	ضد الماء
tiny:	صغير (الحجم)	geometry	علم الهندسة
arithmetic	علم الحساب	visual	بصري
Mathematician	متخصص بالرياضيات	Philosopher	فيلسوف
physician	طبيب	polymath	شخص واسع الاطلاع
fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل	crystal glasses	كاسات كريستال
inoculation	تطعيم/ تلقيح	cheques	الشيكات
growth	نمو	effect	تأثير
transport	النقل	footprint	بصمة/ أثر
waste	فضلات/ نفايات	planning	تخطيط
chemist	كيميائي	talent	موهبة
founder	المؤسس	scales	موازين
laboratory	المختبر	benefit	فائدة/ يفيد
farms	مزارع	free	خالي/ غير مشغول
friendly	ودود/ لطيف	neutral	محايد
pedestrian	مشاة	power	طاقة
renewable	متجددة	silk	حرير
soft furnishings	المنسوجات المنزلية (مثل غطاء الطاولة/ الستائر... الخ)	textiles	المنسوجات (أقمشة)
wooden toys	العباب أطفال خشبية	wall hangings	معلقات جدارية
furnace	فرن	a theatre	مسرح
solidifying	يتصلب/ يتجمد	gallery	معرض فني
semi-opaque	شبه معتم/ غير شفاف	an installation	الفن التركيبى
fine	دقيق/ ناعم	ceramics	خزف/ سيراميك
transparent	شفاف	exhibition	معرض
cobalt	الكوبالت: الأزرق الداكن	gallery	معرض فني
turquoise	لون اخضر بحري	handicrafts	حرف يدوية
ceramics	خزفيات	heritage	تراث
sculpture	فن النحت	contemporary	معاصر/ حديث
cultural	ثقافي	educational	تعليمي/ تثقيفي
major	رئيسي/ كبير		

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وأياها يجب حفظ مصطلحات الألوان لأنها قد تأتي في سؤال ضع الكلمات في الفراغ.

احفظها انجليزي- انجليزي عربي

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. feel blue = feel sad | يشعر بالحزن |
| 2. see red = get angry | يغضب |
| 3. the green light = permission | الحصول على إذن/السماح |
| 4. red-handed = in the act of doing something wrong | يقوم بعمل خاطئ/ بالجرم المشهود |
| 5. out of the blue = unexpectedly | بشكل غير متوقع/مفاجئ |
| 6. a white elephant = a useless possession | شيء نملكه عديم الفائدة |

وأياها يجب حفظ (الكلمات المتلازمة Collocations) لسؤال ضع الكلمات في الفراغ.

تمرين مهم. حاول ان تحفظ الكلمات المتلازمة التالية: احدى هذه الكلمات تكون في الصندوق، والكلمة الأخرى تكون في الجملة عادة قبل أو بعد الفراغ. وأحيانا يطلب منك استبدال الكلمات المتلازمة التي تحتها خط بكلمات متلازمة صحيحة.

- | | |
|--|---|
| - catch attention: يلتفت انتباه | - get an idea: لديه فكرة |
| - take an interest in: يهتم بـ | - spend time: يمضي وقتا في |
| - attend a course: يحضر دورة/ مقرر دراسي | - public transport: النقل العام |
| - urban planning: التخطيط الحضري/العمراني | - carbon footprint: بصمة الكربون |
| - biological waste: فضلات بيولوجية | - economic growth: نمو اقتصادي |
| - side effect: تأثير سلبي | |

أيضا تعتبر الأفعال المركبة مهمة في اكثر من سؤال، مثل القطع وضع في الفراغ.

فاحفظها انجليزي انجليزي عربي

1. **rely on** (يعتمد على): to have trust or confidence in something or someone
2. **bounce back** (يتعافى من وضع صعب): to start to be successful again after a difficult time
3. **cope with** (يتغلب على/يتعامل مع): to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation
4. **focus on** (يركز على): to direct your attention or effort at something specific

1. Complete the following sentences with a suitable item from the box. (8 points)

أكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال الكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق

viable	alien	conventional
sceptical	complementary	

1. Acupuncture and herbal treatment are parts of -----medicine.
2. Solar power is one of the -----solutions to reduce pollution.
3. Some scientists are-----of the claims of Darwin's theory of evolution.
4. When I first visited Paris, I felt it so-----to me.
5. It is -----in Jordan to serve Mansaf in wedding parties and other social occasions.

الإجابات النموذجية

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. complementary: تكميلي | 4. alien: غريب |
| 2. viable: صالح / قابل للنجاح | 5. conventional: تقليدي |
| 3. sceptical: متشكك | |

2. Complete the following sentences using the correct item in the box.

arthritis	ailment	immunisation	migraine	acupuncture
-----------	---------	--------------	----------	-------------

1. My grandfather suffered from a chronic back -----.

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2. The Ministry of Health is carrying out an -----programme against the swine flue.
 3. I can't concentrate on driving because I have a terrible-----.
 4.----- is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. ailment: مرض / داء / علة 3. migraine: صداع نصفي / شقيقة
 2. immunisation: تطعيم 4. acupuncture: الوخز بالإبر

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

media, exchange, blog, calculation, floppy

1. You should design and create your carefully so that you can attract more readers and visitors.
 2. Although social.....has brought millions of people together, people are getting more and more feeling of isolation.
 3. Until the invention of the disk , it had not been possible to transfer data between computers.
 4. Communication for personal and business purposes has become easy through email

الإجابات النموذجية

1. blog 2. media 3. floppy 4. exchange

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

calculation, settings, blog, whiteboard, access

1. You should post interesting topics so that people will come again and again to visit your----- .
 2. My bank has installed a new system that made it easier to-----the money in my bank account.
 3. You can control what information you want others to see via adjusting your security -----.
 4. The computer can do millions of -----s each second.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. blog: مدونة (على الانترنت)
 2. access: يدخل إلى/ يصل إلى (معلومات على الكمبيوتر)
 3. settings: (إعدادات الأمان security settings)
 4. calculation: حسابات

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

gallery, talent, apparatus, red-handed , biological waste

1. Nawa showed a ----- for music and playing the piano at an early age.

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2. Some-----is contaminated and dangerous for human's health.
3. A good Gym should have special exercise-----.
4. You can see many of the most famous paintings in an art.....in Paris.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. talent موهبة 2. biological waste 3. apparatus تجهيزات 4. gallery

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

waterproof, out of the blue, strenuous, dental, attending

1.care, such as teeth whitening, is not generally covered.
2. My father has decided,....., to travel to Saudi Arabia to look for a job.
3. It rains a lot in that area, so you'd better take a.....coat.
4. I am thinking of a course on computer science to improve my skills.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Dental 2. out of the blue 3. waterproof 4. attending

7. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box. There is one more word that you don't need.

share, create, contribute, solar, floppy

1. Communicating through the Internet has helped many people to _____ ideas.
2. When was the last time that you used a _____ disk to store some data?
3. Our school decided to _____ a school website. I think it is a great idea.
4. Because of the high costs of oil and gas, a lot of people will turn to _____ energy.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **share:** يشارك (الأفكار)
2. **floppy:** قرص مرن
3. **create:** ينشئ (موقع نت)
4. **solar:** شمسية (طاقة)

8. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box. There is one more word that you don't need.

privacy, fraud, trial, floppy disk, waterproof, force

1. With the increasing use of the Internet for different purposes, a lot of people are likely to be victims of identity_____.
2. To protect your personal information on the Internet, you should update your _____ settings.
3. Jordan needs to improve the skills of its work _____.
4. You can wash this smartphone thoroughly because it's_____.
5. Some people like to use the _____ to store data.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **fraud:** انتحال (الشخصية)
2. **privacy:** (إعداد) الخصوصية
3. **force:** القوى (العاملة)
4. **waterproof:** ضد الماء
5. **floppy disk:** القرص المرن

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9. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box. There is one more word that you don't need.

chip, share ideas, create, program, monitor, privacy settings

1. You can download the.....from the company's website.
2. The..... is a very small piece found inside every computer.
3. Our head teacher wants to.....a website for our school.
4. Students can use the social media to..... and benefit from their own experiences.
5. Nowadays computers can diagnose and patients.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. program برنامج
2. chip شريحة
3. create ينشئ / يعمل
4. share ideas يتبادل الأفكار
5. monitor يراقب

10. Complete the following sentences by using the most suitable word from the box. There is one more word that you don't need.

web hosting, identity fraud, post, compare ideas, users, contribute, access

1. You need a.....service so that your website could be accessible by other people.
2. The crime of using someone's else personal data is called..... .
3. I don't allow others to.....on my Facebook page.
4. The website is very easy for to interact with each other.
5. Students can to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.
6. Many bank customers now..... their accounts using the internet?

الإجابات النموذجية

1. web hosting استضافة الموقع
2. identity fraud سرقة الهوية / بيانات شخصية
3. post ينشر
4. users المستخدمين
5. contribute يساهم
6. access يصل / يدخل إلى

11. The underlined words (prepositions) in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

الكلمات (حروف الجر) التي تحتها خط في الجملة التالية لم تستعمل بشكل صحيح. استبدل الكلمات بكلمات صحيحة.

1. You are advised not to **give up** personal information on the Internet.
2. **Fill out** the application form and sent it on our email address.
3. If you want to protect your system, **turn in** your computer's firewall.
4. A good manager should **know** everything **with** the organisation.
5. You need to download a messenger to **connect about** your relatives and friends.

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الإجابات النموذجية

1. You are advised not to **give out** personal information on the Internet.
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مصطلحات الألوان Colour Idioms

احفظها انجليزي- انجليزي عربي	
1. feel blue = feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
2. see red = get angry	يغضب
3. the green light = permission	الحصول على إذن/السماح
4. red-handed = in the act of doing something wrong	يقوم بعمل خاطئ/ بالجرم المشهود
5. out of the blue = unexpectedly	بشكل غير متوقع/مفاجئ
6. a white elephant = a useless possession	شيء نملكه عديم الفائدة

12. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

الكلمات التي تحتها خط لم تستعمل بشكل صحيح. استبدلها بكلمات صحيحة.

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story **get** place?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't wake **on** early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and settled **up**.
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's meet **off** and go shopping together.
5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and look **down**.
6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should take **started** right now!

الإجابات النموذجية كما يلي:	
ملاحظة: هذا تمرين موجود في منهاج التوجيهي وهو عبارة عن مراجعة لكلمات متلازمة مرت في كتاب الأول الثانوي	
1. take place: يحدث	2. wake up: يستيقظ
3. settle down: يستقر	
4. meet up: يتقابل/ يلتقي	5. look around: يتجول ليلقي نظرة على
6. get started: يبدأ/يأشرك	

13. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

ادرس الجملة التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها.

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

1. The government has given **the green light** to the building of a new airport.

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

2. Manal **saw red** when she discovered that her friend lied to her.

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

3. Nawal's father showed at her wedding **out of the blue**.

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became **white elephant** as their owners left to live in the city.

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

5. She left the party so early; she **felt blue**.

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What does the underlined colour idiom mean? ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

6. The burglar was caught last night by the police red-handed.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean? ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

7. When somebody criticizes Raghdha she often gets angry.

Replace the underlined words with correct colour idiom.

استبدل الكلمات التي تحتها خط بمصطلح ألوان صحيح

8. One day , completely unexpectedly, my friend sent me a message.

Replace the underlined words with correct colour idiom.

استبدل الكلمات التي تحتها خط بمصطلح ألوان صحيح

9. My father usually sees red when I drive his car.

What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express?

ما الشعور الذي يعبر عنه مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

الإجابات النموذجية

1. permission 2. got very angry 3. unexpectedly 4. a useless possession
5. felt sad 6. in the act of doing something wrong 7. sees red
8. out of the blue 9. anger / الغضب / feel angry يشعر بالغضب

14. Replace the underlined words with a suitable idiom from the box.

استبدل الكلمات التي تحتها خط باستعمال مصطلح مناسب من الصندوق.

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

1. The child felt sad when he learned his parents had canceled the holiday to Egypt.
2. The man was caught inside the jewellery shop in the act of doing something wrong.
3. The new dam cost a lot of money, but it will become a useless possession because of its location.
4. You can't start construction until you get a permission from the municipality.
5. When anybody search my smartphone, I get angry.
6. Then unexpectedly, a lion appeared coming out of the bushes.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. felt blue 2. red-handed 3. a white elephant
4. the green light 5. see red 6. out of the blue

من الأسئلة الجديدة في امتحانات الوزارة، على المتلازمات ومصطلحات الألوان:

A. Replace the underlined misused colour idiom in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate colour idiom. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

استبدل مصطلح الألوان الخطأ في هذه الجملة والذي تحته خط بمصطلح ألوان صحيح. انتبه: المصطلح الذي تحته خط خطأ والمطلوب منك استعمال مصطلح غيره صحيح، وليس المطلوب المعنى كما في الأسئلة السابقة في الأعلى.

1. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught the green light.
2. When you feel blue, your blood pressure is raised.
3. Have you heard the good news? We've got red-handed to go ahead with our project!
4. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely a white elephant.

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5. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **seen red**.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. red-handed 2. see red 3. the green light 4. out of the blue 5. a white elephant

B. Replace the underlined misused collocation in the sentence below with the correct one. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

استبدل الكلمات المتلازمة الخطأ في هذه الجملة والتي تحتها خط بمتلازمات صحيحة. انتبه: الكلمات المتلازمة التي تحتها خط خطأ والمطلوب منك استعمال كلمات متلازمة صحيحة، وليس المطلوب المعنى كما في الأسئلة السابقة في الأعلى.

1. Babies usually cry to **get an idea** of their parents.
2. New teachers must **catch attention** on teaching before they start teaching.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. catch attention
2. attend a course

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رافقت أبو فارس

الاشتقاق

عليك دراسة قطع المادة جيدا قبل أن تحل أسئلة اشتقاق الكلمات حتى يساعدك ذلك في حفظ الكلمات المطلوبة. فمعظم أسئلة الوزارة تكون كما وردت الكلمات في داخل قطع الكتاب المدرسي.

فيما يلي أهم كلمات الاشتقاق التي وردت في مادة المستوى الثالث.

Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف / حال
produce ينتج	production إنتاج product إنتاج producer منتج	productive غزير الإنتاج	productively بشكل مثمر/ كثير الإنتاج
-----	medicine دواء/طب	medical طبي	medically طبياً
-----	nine تسعة	ninth التاسع	ninthly تاسعاً
inherit يرث	inheritance ميراث/إرث inheritor الوارث	inheritable يمكن توريثه inherited شيء موروث	-----
originate ينشأ	origin أصل originality أصالة	original أصلي	originally أصلاً
invent يبدع / يخترع	invention اختراع inventor مخترع	inventive مبدع	inventively بإبداع
discover يكتشف	discovery اكتشاف discoverer مكتشف	discovered مكتشف	-----
-----	tradition تقليد/تراث	traditional تقليدي/تراثي	traditionally تقليدياً
attract يجذب	attraction جذب	attractive جذاب/جميل	attractively بجاذبية
create يخلق / يبتكر / يبدع	creation خلق / إبداع creature مخلوق	creative مبدع/خلاق	creatively بإبداع
operate يشغل / يجري	operation تشغيل / عملية جراحية	operational تشغيل / جاهز للعمل	operationally عملياً / تشغيلياً
expect يتوقع	expectancy توقع expectation رجاء / أمل	expectant متوقع / منتظر	expectantly بترقب
calculate يحسب	calculation حساب calculator آلة حاسبة	-----	-----
access يدخل (موقع انترنت)	access دخول (موقع انترنت/أو مكان)	accessible يمكن الدخول إليه (موقع انترنت/أو مكان)	-----
-----	allergy حساسية	allergic عنده تحسس من	-----
-----	arthritis التهاب المفاصل	arthritic له علاقة بالمفاصل	-----
remedy يعالج	remedy علاج	remedial علاجي	-----
immunize يطعم	immunisation تطعيم	immune منيع/حصين	-----
-----	option خيار	optional اختياري	optionally اختياري
-----	convention عرف/تقليد	conventional تقليدي	conventionally تقليدياً
practise يمارس	practitioner مزاول	practical عملي	practically عملياً
-----	sceptic شخص شكّاك scepticism الشك	sceptical متشكك / لديه شكوك حول	-----
-----	viability قدرة على الحياة	viable قادر على النجاح	-----

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

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-----	optimism التفاؤل optimist المتفائل	optimistic متفائل	-----
repute يعد / يعتبر	reputation سمعة / شهرة	-----	-----
append / يلحق يضيف	appendage ملحق / طرف	-----	-----
-----	artifice حيلة / براعة	artificial صناعة / غير طبيعي	artificially صناعيا
scan / يفحص	scanner الماسح الضوئي	-----	-----
rely (on) يعتمد على	reliance اعتماد	reliable يعتمد عليه / موثوق به	-----
expand يوسع	expansion توسع	-----	-----
-----	paediatrics طب الأطفال paediatrician طبيب أطفال	paediatric له علاقة بطب الأطفال	-----
-----	mathematics رياضيات mathematician عالم رياضيات	mathematical رياضي / ذو علاقة بالرياضيات	-----
harmonise يوافق	harmony تناغم / تناسق	harmonious متناغم / متوافق	-----
philosophise يفلسف	philosopher فيلسوف philosophy فلسفة	philosophical فلسفي	-----
revolutionise يغير جذريا	revolution ثورة	revolutionary ثوري / يحدث تغيرات جذرية	-----
inoculate يطعم	inoculation تطعيم	inoculable قابل للتطعيم	-----
criticise ينتقد	critic الناقد criticism نقد / انتقاد	critical نقدي / انتقادي	critically بانتقاد
desalinate يحلي (ماء من الملح)	desalination تحلية المياه (من الملح)	desalinated محلي من الملح	-----
-----	pedestrian ماشي (مشاة)	pedestrian ماش / مترجل	-----
sustain يدعم / يساند	sustainability استدامة	sustainable مستدام	-----
influence يؤثر	influence تأثير	influential مؤثر	influentially بتأثير
weave ينسج	weaver النساج (شخص) weaving نسيج (عملية)	weaved منسوج (قماش)	-----
complement يكمل	complement إكمال	complementary تكميلي	-----
commit يلتزم	commitment التزام	committed ملتزم	-----
-----	mortal فان / إنسان mortality معدل الوفيات	mortal مميت / خطير	mortally بشكل مميت
-----	cancer سرطان	cancerous رَطَائِيّ	-----
neutralise يحيد	neutrality حياد	neutral محايد	neutrally بحيادية
irrigate يروي	irrigation الري / سقي	irrigated مروي / مسقي	-----
blog يدون / ينشر	blog مدونة (انترنت)	-----	-----
email يرسل رسالة	email رسالة الكترونية	-----	-----

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

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filter ينقي/ يصفى	filter منقي/ مصفى	filtered منقي/ مصفى	-----
pos ينشر (على النت)	post منشور/ بريد	-----	-----
decline ينخفض	decline انخفاض	-----	-----
focus يركز	focus تركيز	focused مركز	-----
implant يزرع	implant زرع	-----	-----
trail يجرب	trail تجربة	-----	-----
-----	obesity البدانة	obese بدين/سمين	-----
-----	prosthetic طرف صناعي prosthetics أطراف صناعية	prosthetic (ذو طرف صناعي)	-----
publicise يعلن	publicity دعاية/إعلان	-----	-----
sponsor يرعى	sponsor راعي/كفيل	sponsored معال/مرعي	-----
ward يحرس/يحمي	ward جناح (مستشفى)	-----	-----
-----	algebra علم الجبر	algebraic جبري	-----
compose / يلحن يؤلف	composition تلحين/تأليف	-----	-----
-----	geometry علم الهندسة	geometric هندسي	geometrically
vary يختلف/ يتنوع	variation اختلاف/تنوع	variable متغير/متقلب	-----
prescribe يكتب وصفة	prescription وصفة طبية	-----	-----
infect ينقل عدوى	infection عدوى/ مرض	infectious معد	-----
diagnose يشخص	diagnosis التشخيص	diagnostic تشخيصي	-----
intend ينوي/ يخطط	intention تخطيط/ نية	intentional مقصود	intentionally
-----	surgeon طبيب جراح surgery عملية جراحية	surgical جراحي	-----
believe يعتقد	belief اعتقاد	believable يمكن تصديقه	-----
succeed ينجح	success النجاح	successful ناجح	successfully
conclude يستنتج	conclusion استنتاج	conclusive نهائي/ اكيد	-----
demonstrate يوضح/يعرض	demonstration توضيح	demonstrative إيضاحي	-----
furnish يؤث	furnishings المفروشات furniture أثاث	-----	-----
create يخلق/يبتكر يبدع	creation خلق/ إبداع creature مخلوق	creative مبدع/خلاق	creatively بإبداع
hang يعلق(على حائط)	hanging معلقة جدارية	-----	-----
install يركب (جهاز)	installation تركيب/فن تركيب	installed مركب/مثبت (جهاز)	-----
qualify يؤهل	qualification شهادة	qualified مؤهل/ يحمل شهادة	-----
restore يرمم	restoration ترميم	-----	-----
-----	art الفن artist فنان	artistic فني	-----
translate يترجم	translation ترجمة translator مترجم	translated ترجم	-----
appreciate يقدر/ يتذوق	appreciation تقدير/ تذوق	appreciative شاكر/ ممتن/مقدر شيء	appreciatively بتقدير/ بامتنان

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

educate	يعلم	education	التعليم	educational	تعليمي	educationally	تعليميا
		educator	معلم	educative	تعليمي/تثقيفي		
collect	يجمع	collection	مجموعة	collective	مشترك/تعاوني	collectively	
-----		archaeology	علم الآثار	archaeological	أثري	-----	

A. Choose the suitable words in brackets to complete the following sentences and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(4 points) اختر الجواب الصحيح من بين الكلمات التي في الأقواس لتكمل الجمل التالية.

- The Jordan Valley can.....sufficient food for Jordan.
(produce, production, productive)
- By somes, the population in Jordan will reach 12 million soon.
(calculate, calculation, calculator)
- It is widely believed that new technology is going to everything we do in our life.
(revolutionise ,revolution, revolutionary)
- Farmers use fertilizers so that they can harvest their crops earlier.
(artifice, artificial, artificially)
- The fast of cities can cause social and economic problems.
(expand, expansion, expansive)
- Some people areto penicillin. It is very important to tell your doctor.
(allergy, allergic, allergies)
- Most of the clinics of the Ministry of Health.....children against many dangerous diseases.
(inoculate, inoculation, inoculable)
- One of the options to solve shortage of water is the.....of sea water.
(desalinate, desalination, desalinated)
- Masdar City is the first-created city in the world.
(artifice, artificial, artificially)
- Ibn Hiayan is.....supposed to be the father of Chemistry.
(tradition, traditional, traditionally)
- The construction of a new dam is hoped that it will.....the area.
(irrigate, irrigation, irrigational)
- Al-Khwarizmi was a famous Arab..... .
(mathematics, mathematician, mathematical)
- Unemployment, which is increasing year after year, needs asolution.
(viable, viability)
- Eating wisely and taking regular exercise is a very method of keeping fit and healthy.
(rely, reliance, reliable)
- The clinic requires a medical to help doctors diagnose types of cancer accurately.
(scan, scanner)
- In Japan, after-school courses are usually(option, optional, optionally)
- Improvements in public health has resulted in increased life.....
(expect, expectancy, expectant)
- There are certain foods that can strengthen your.....system.
(immunise, immune, immunity)
- Computer hackers can your computer's hard drive and steal your personal information.
(access, accessible, accessibly)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

20. Our company has ato good quality and excellent customer service.
(commit, commitment, committed)
21. Many people use herbs as a.....for various simple diseases.
(remedied, remedy, remedial)
22. Scientists are cautiously about finding an effective cure for cancer in the near future.
(optimist, optimism, optimistic)
23. We should use the mass media extensively to.....about the danger of terrorism.
(publicise, publicity)
24. I didn't trust the man. Indeed, I was very.....about his intentions.
(sceptic , scepticism , sceptical)
25. Salem is going to buy a new house after he has got a big.....
(inherit/ inheritance/ inheritable)
26. medicine is a wide variety of health care practices that may be used along with standard medical treatment.
(Complement, Complementary, Complementarily)
27. My grandfather was a very _____ businessman.
(succeed, success, successful, successfully)
28. With your talents and knowledge, you have a good potential for_____.
(succeed, success, successful, successfully)
29. You won't _____ unless you work hard.
(succeed, success, successful, successfully)
30. One of the engines failed, but the pilot landed the plane _____.
(succeed, success, successful, successfully)
31. You can't _____ results before carrying out the experiment.
(conclude, conclusion, conclusive)
32. The detectives came to the_____that the criminal must have used a knife.
(conclude, conclusion, conclusive)
33. I think that you shouldn't_____ everything you read on the Internet.
(believe, belief, believable)
34. There is a growing _____that the policies of the government won't succeed.
(believe, belief, believable)
35. He has recently undergone _____ to transplant a kidney.
(surgeon, surgery, surgical)
36. We are looking for an experienced _____ to stop the bleeding in the child's stomach.
(surgeon, surgery, surgical)
37. The _____ of this programme is for young graduates who don't have work experience.
(intend, intention, intentional)
38. What **do** you_____to do after leaving school? (intend, intention, intentional)
39. It is recommended that you visit two or three doctors before the final_____ is made.
(diagnose, diagnosis, diagnostic)
40. My doctor said that he needed some time to_____my chest condition.
(diagnose, diagnosis, diagnostic)
41. Direct contact with patients may increase the danger of_____.
(infect, infection, infectious)
42. If you are very sick, you should stay at home so as not to_____other students in the class.
(infect, infection, infectious)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

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43. In several countries, you can buy medicines without a _____.
(prescribe, prescription, prescriptive)
44. You can't take medicines unless your doctor _____ them for you.
(prescribes, prescription, prescriptive)
45. Penicillin was one of the most important _____ in the history of medicine.
(discover, discovery, discovered)
46. It only took less than 24 hours to _____ the criminals.
(discover, discovery, discovered)
47. A lot of patients have died because the hospital lacks important _____ devices.
(medicine, medical, medically)
48. In 2013, the life _____ for women was 75.61 years and for men 72.28 years.
(expect, expectancy, expectant)
49. They are still repairing the plane. It will **be** _____ by the end of this week.
(operate, operation, operational)
50. _____ art is a relatively new genre of contemporary art - practised by an increasing number of artists.
(Install, Installation, Installment)

الإجابات النموذجية

A.

1. produce	8. desalination	15. scanner	22. optimistic
2. calculation	9. artificially	16. optional	23. publicise
3. revolutionise	10. traditionally	17. expectancy	24. sceptical
4. artificial	11. irrigate	18. immune	25. inheritance
5. expansion	12. mathematician	19. access	26. Complementary
6. allergic	13. viable	20. commitment	
7. inoculate	14. reliable	21. remedy	

27. **successful:** businessman هو الاسم الموجود، والاسم مبالغة، تقع الصفة قبل الاسم مباشرة،
28. **success:** النجاح/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد حروف الجر مثل: from/of/with/without/about/for
29. **succeed:** ينجح/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد الأفعال الشكلية مثل: can/could/must/will/won't
30. **successfully:** بنجاح/ظرف. ويصف الظرف الفعل في الجملة وهو (هبطت landed)
31. **conclude:** يستنتج/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد الأفعال الشكلية مثل: will/would/must/might/can
32. **conclusion:** استنتاج/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد a/an/the بشرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ.
33. **believe:** يعتقد/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد الأفعال الشكلية مثل: could/must/might/will/should
34. **belief:** اعتقاد/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد الصفة مباشرة، والصفة قبل الفراغ (متزايد growing)
35. **surgery:** عملية جراحية/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد الفعل/مفعول به
36. **surgeon:** طبيب جراح/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد الصفة مباشرة، قبل الفراغ (خبير experienced)
37. **intention:** الهدف/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد a/an/the بشرط ألا يقع بعد الفراغ اسم.
38. **intend:** ينوي/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد أفعال مساعدة مثل: did/does/do
39. **diagnosis:** تشخيص/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد الصفة مباشرة، قبل الفراغ صفة (نهائي final)
40. **diagnose:** يشخص/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد to
41. **infection:** العدوى/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد حروف الجر مثل: from/on/in/of
42. **infect:** ينقل العدوى/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد to
43. **prescription:** وصفة طبية/اسم. ويقع الاسم بعد a/an/the بشرط ألا يقع اسم بعد الفراغ
44. **prescribes:** يصف/فعل، وإضافة s إلى الفعل لأن الفاعل (doctor) مفرد
45. **discoveries:** اكتشافات/اسم جمع. ويقع الاسم بعد الصفة، والصفة قبل الفراغ (مهم important)
46. **discover:** يكتشف/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد to
47. **medical:** طبي/صفة. وتقع الصفة قبل الاسم. يوجد اسم بعد الفراغ (أجهزة devices)
48. **expectancy:** توقع/اسم. يجوز أن يقع اسمين متتاليين، وفي هذه الحالة يعمل الاسم الأول (الحياة life) يعمل عمل

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- الصفة، والاسم الثاني يعتبر اسما. (توقع الحياة life expectancy) تتكون من اسمين.
 49. **operational:** جاهز للعمل/صفة. وتقع الصفة بعد أفعال is/am/are/was/were/been/be
 50. **Installation:** تركيب/صفة. يجوز ان يقع اسمين متتاليين، وفي هذه الحالة يعمل الاسم الأول (تركيب installation) يعمل عمل الصفة، والاسم الثاني يعتبر اسما. (الفن التركيبي Installation art) تتكون من اسمين.

B. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need.

نمط آخر من أسئلة الاشتقاق: أكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال الكلمات المناسبة المشتقة من الكلمات التي في الصندوق. هناك كلمات أكثر مما تحتاج إليه في الإجابات.

archaeology translation invention

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

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **translate:** يترجم/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد الأفعال الشكلية مثل: will/would/could/can
2. **inventive:** مبدع/صفة. وتقع الصفة قبل الاسم مباشرة، الاسم بعد الفراغ (طرق ways)

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال الكلمات المناسبة المشتقة من الكلمات التي في الصندوق.

productive success weave tradition

The Bani Hamida Women's (1)_____ Project started in 1985. The purpose of the project is to revive (2)_____ Bedouin rug weaving. Older women in the community are eager to pass on rug-weaving techniques to younger generations. Today, women (3)_____ beautiful rugs. The project is very (4)_____ and bring in good income for women.

إجابات تمرين C

1. **Weaving:** نسيج/صفة.يجوز ان يقع اسمين متتاليين، وفي هذه الحالة يعمل الاسم الأول (نسيج weaving) يعمل عمل الصفة، والاسم الثاني يعتبر اسما. (مشروع نسيج Weaving Project) تتكون من اسمين.
2. **traditional:** تقليدي/صفة.وتقع الصفة قبل الاسم (Bedouin rug weaving)
3. **produce:** ينتج/فعل. ويقع الفعل بعد الفاعل مباشرة وهو (women)
4. **successful:** ناجح/ صفة. وتقع الصفة بعد كلمات مثل: too/so/very

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

اختر الصيغة الصحيحة للكلمة من الكلمات المعطاة بين الأقواس لتكلمل الجمل التالية.

1. Majed refused to take any money of his uncle's..... (inherit/ inheritance/ inheritable)
2. You should stay.....in the conflict of two of your friends.
(neutralise/ neutrality /neutral)
3. The Ministry of Health has started a program to.....children against measles.
(immune/ immunise/ immunisation)
4. The wife tried to.....create a joyful and happy atmosphere at home.
(artifice/ artificial/ artificially)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

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رافقت أبو فارس

5. The rapidof Amman forced the government to think about creating a new Amman city. (expand / expansion/ expansible)
6. Petra is a very important.....site that attracts thousands of tourists every year. (archeology/ archeological/ archeologically)
7. Amazing _____ advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific discovery. (medicine/ medical/ medically)
8. Our immune systems can fight _____. (infect/ infection/ infectious) diagnose
9. The doctor suspected cancer at the beginning, but the_____ proved he was wrong. (diagnose/ diagnosis / diagnostic)
10. The _____ of the study was to discover how children acquire language. (intend/ intention/ intentional)

الإجابات النموذجية

1. inheritance 2. neutral 3. immunise 4. artificially 5. expansion
6. archeological 7. medical 8. infection 9. diagnosis 10. intention

Grammar

Question Number Two:

1.

Correct the verbs between brackets.

صحح الفعل بين الأقواس.

1. I've bought the tickets. I.....(leave) to China tomorrow.
2. Ahmad and I.....(play) chess tonight. Will you come?
3. I can't come tonight. I.....(do) my homework.
4. It is my best friend's birthday. I.....(buy) a gift for him tomorrow.
5. We used to-----my friends every Saturday. (meet)
6. My father used to----- his parents regularly. (visit)
7. I am used to-----a few pages every night. (read)
8. I used to-----a few pages every night, but I am very busy now. (read)
9. Sami didn't use to ----- early. (come)
10. I am not used to ----- early. (come)
11. My mother didn't use to-----every day. (cook)
12. My mother wasn't used to-----every day. (cook)
13. We -----the hot weather. (use to)
14. We-----living in hot weather. (use to)
15. I.....study hard last year, but now I do. (not use to)
16. I.....studying hard last year; it was very boring for me. (not use to)
17. I----- (break) my leg. I can't walk.
18. I----- (break) my leg yesterday.
19. Noor----- (visit) the library three times this week.
20. Noor----- (visit) many historical places last week.
21. We had eaten our lunch before we----- (leave) for Aqaba.
22. We----- (not leave) for Aqaba yet.
23. I would help you if you----- (work) harder.
24. She----- (fail) the driving test twice so far.
25. She----- (fail) the driving test twice during the last month.
26. I----- (already do) my homework.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

27. I------(do) my homework 2 hours ago.
28. The police------(come). They are still in the house.
29. The police------(come) 2 hours ago. They are still in the house.
30. ------(you see) Ahmad last night?
31. I------(be, learn) English for seven years now.
32. But last year I ----- (not work) hard enough for English, that's why my marks were not really that good then.
33. As I want to pass my English exam successfully next year, I----- (study) harder this term.
34. During my last summer holidays, my parents ------(send) me on a language course to London.
35. The training course was great. I think I------(learn) a lot.
36. Before I ------(go) to London, I had not enjoyed learning English.
37. While I ------(do) the language course, I met lots of young people from all over the world.
38. At the moment I ------(revise) English grammar.
39. And I ------(already begin) to read the texts in my English textbooks again.
40. I think I ------(do) one unit every week.
41. If I pass my exams successfully, I ------(start) an apprenticeship in September.
42. After my apprenticeship, maybe I ------(go) back to Zarqa to work there for a while.
43. As you can see, I ------(already, become) very weak.
44. I am planning------(visit) Egypt next month.
45. By this time next Monday, I.....your car. (repair)
46. By this time last Monday, they..... my car. (repair)
47. Hurry up! I am afraid by the time we get the stadium, all the tickets(be, sell).
48. We didn't watch the match because all the tickets.....(be, sell) by the time we got the stadium.
49. Are you _____(live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
50. If you need to contact me next week, we _____at a hotel in Aqaba. (be, stay)
51. If you need help to find a job, I _____ you. (help)
52. We won't be home tomorrow night. We _____the football match at the stadium. (be, watch)
53. **A:** Don't phone me at seven. I _____ with my family.
B: Ok, I'll phone at nine. (be, have)
54. **A:** Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby _____.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget. (be, sleep)
55. **Will** you _____ all your homework *by* eight o'clock? (do)
56. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I _____it **by** then. (finish)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

الإجابات النموذجية

1. am leaving	15. didn't use to	29. came	43. have already become
2. are playing	16. wasn't used to	30. Did you see	44. to visit
3. am going to do	17. have broken	31. have been learning	45. will have repaired
4. am going to buy	18. broke	32. didn't work	46. had repaired
5. meet	19. has visited	33. am going to study	47. will have been sold
6. visit	20. visited	34. sent	48. had been sold
7. reading	21. left	35. have learned	49. used to living
8. read	22. haven't left	36. went	50. will be staying
9. come	23. worked	37. was doing	51. will help
10. coming	24. has failed	38. am revising	52. will be watching
11. cook	25. failed	39. have already begun	53. will be having
12. cooking	26. have already done	40. will do	54. will be sleeping
13. are used to	27. did	41. will start	55. have done
14. are used to	28. have come	42. will go	56. will have finished

عند إعادة كتابة الجملة أو تصحيح الفعل في قاعدة:
used to/be used to

عليك ان تسأل نفسك أولاً:
هل الجملة تتحدث عن عادة في الماضي وانتهت (أي لم يعد يفعل ذلك / أو
تغير الحال الآن)- في هذه الحالة يكون الجواب:

used to+inf.

أما اذا كانت الجملة تتحدث عن أمر كان صعباً/أو غير مألوف/ أو غير معتاد عليه
الإنسان، ولكنه مع مرور الوقت تعود عليه وأصبح أمراً سهلاً/أو مألوفاً أو معتاد
عليه- في هذه الحالة يكون الجواب:

be used to+ ving/Noun

2. Correct the verbs between brackets.

صح الفعل بين الأقواس.

- I used to-----my friends every Saturday. (meet)
- My father used to----- his parents regularly. (visit)
- I am used to-----a few pages every night. (read)
- I used to-----a few pages every night, but I am very busy now. (read)
- Sami didn't use to ----- early. (come)
- I am not used to ----- early. (come)
- My mother didn't use to-----every day. (cook)
- My mother wasn't used to-----every day. (cook)
- We -----the hot weather. (use to)
- We-----living in hot weather. (use to)
- I.....study hard last year. (not use to)
- I.....studying hard last year. (not use to)
- When I started to work in the bank, I needed a lot of help, but now
I am.....(used to, do) all the work on my own.
- Ahmad(used to, read) three books a month but he
doesn't have time any more.
- I am.....(not used to, live) in this city. I don't like it.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رافقت أبو فارس

16. Before my father left to work in Kuwait, we.....(used to, go) swimming every Friday.
17. When Mr Hashim was the headmaster of the school, it.....(used to, be) very quiet and organized.
18. We.....(used to, live) in a small house when I was a child.
19. Manal(used to, eat) much chocolate, but now she hates it.
20. My grandfather.....(used to, play) tennis when he was young.
21. When I arrived in London, I couldn't understand English because I.....(not used to) the accent.
22.you..... milk when you were 7 years old? (used to, drink)
23. When I was 10 years old, I _____(used to ,drink) a lot of milk, but now I don't.
24. In the beginning I found it difficult to sit in my office, but later I _____(used to,sit) there for long hours.
25. We_____(not used to, visit) my grandparents every week last year, but now we do.
26. It was very difficult when I started studying at university abroad. I _____(not used to, cook) and washing for my self.
27. Mr and Mrs Murphy has been in Jordan for 2 months, but they are _____(not used to, eat) Jordanian food.
28. I could not concentrate on anything this morning because I had _____(be, work) on my project all night.
29. Ahmad made a big progress in English. He _____(be, study) it daily for a year.
30. Don't let anybody annoy me in the next two hours. I _____(be, upgrade) my computer.
31. ____you_____(be, study) at university in three year's time?
32. By this time next week, we _____(will,visit) some of the most important historical sites in India.
33. The Ministry of Education _____(build) 7 new schools by the end of the next year.
34. Sami looks fit and active. He _____(be, exercise) for 2 months.
35. Hadeel had her photos _____(take) by a professional photographer.
36. Some houses _____(destroy) by an earthquake yesterday.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. meet	13. used to doing	25. didn't use to visit
2. visit	14. used to read	26. wasn't used to cooking
3. reading	15. not used to living	27. aren't used to eating
4. read	16. used to go	28. been working
5. come	17. used to be	29. had been studying
6. coming	18. used to live	30. will be upgrading
7. cook	19. used to eat	31. will you be studying
8. cooking	20. used to play	32. have visited
9. are used to	21. was not used to	33. will have built
10. are used to	22. Did you use to drink	34. has been exercising
11. didn't use to	23. used to drink	35. taken
12. wasn't used to	24. was used to sitting	36. were destroyed

3. Choose the most suitable time expression to complete the following sentences: (للتدريب) اختر التعبير الزمني المناسب في الصندوق لتكمل الجمل التالية

for,	by the end of this century,	already,	now,	every
week,	yesterday,	within 30 years,		
By the end of the last week,		At the moment		

1. Maha **washes** her hair with nourishing shampoo once ----- .
2. I **have been using** this computer program-----2013.
3. -----, he **is searching** the net for more information.
4. Ryan **talked** to the headmaster about the problem-----.
5. -----, we **had finished** unit 2.
6. My brother **has been studying** at that school-----three years.
7. **Is** it **raining** outside-----?
8. I believe scientists **will find** a treatment for cancer-----.
9. I believe scientists **will have found** a treatment for cancer-----.
10. I **have**-----**written** the report.

الإجابات النموذجية

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. every week | 5. By the end of the last week | 9. by the end of this century |
| 2. since | 6. for | 10. already |
| 3. At the moment | 7. now | |
| 4. yesterday | 8. within 30 years | |

4. Correct the verbs between brackets.

صح الفعل بين الأقواس.

1. My brother **always**my ideas. (support)
2.Sami **always** get nervous when you talk to him? (Do)
3. Shereen her teeth **every morning**. (brush)
4. NawalEnglish fluently. (not speak)
5. Emadme **weekly**. (not visit)
6. Weto school **on Fridays**. (not go)
7. Waterof H2O. (consist)
8. The manager to London **last** week. (fly)
9. I Ashraf two hours **ago**. (see)
10. Amal buy a car **in 2009**? (Did)
11. Bassemme **yesterday**. (not visit)
12. The teacher **last** Monday. (not come)
13. Jamal a letter **now**. (write)
14. **Look!** Your brother.....the big table alone. (carry)
15. **Nowadays** the boyson a new technique. (practice)
16. **Be quiet !** I (think)
17. While Fadia, she **listened** to music. (cook)
18. I **went** out while it (snow)
19. As the man out of the bank, a thief **stole** his money. (get)
20. While Majed **was living** in France, hemany friends. (make)
21. I believe Mohammad from college **next** month. (graduate)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

22. I think that theythe goods **tomorrow**. (send)
 23. The manager says that the companya new policy **in 2027**. (follow)
 24. **By** 2025, the company12,000 cars. (produce)
 25. **By** 7 o'clock tonight. I doing homework. (finish)
 26. Weto a new house **by** the end of this week. (move)
 27. My sister a job. She is very happy. (recently, find)
 28. We Ali **since** 1999. (not see)
 29. **Over the last** 30 years, many changes place in education. (take)
 30. Shewriting the report **yet**. (not finish)
 31. **Before** I **went** to bed , I homework. (do)
 32. **After** she breakfast, she **went** to her work. (have)
 33. Jihad **had told** his father about his plans before he (leave)
 34. As soon as Maha **arrived**, she the dishes. (clean)
 35. As soon as Maha **arrives** , she the dishes. (clean)
 36. **Listen!** The baby (cry)

الإجابات النموذجية

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. supports | 13. is writing | 25. will have finished |
| 2. Does | 14. is carrying | 26. will have moved |
| 3. brushes | 15. are practising | 27. has recently found |
| 4. doesn't speak | 16. am thinking | 28. haven't seen |
| 5. doesn't visit | 17. was cooking | 29. have taken |
| 6. don't go | 18. was snowing | 30. has not finished |
| 7. consists | 19. got | 31. had done |
| 8. flew | 20. made | 32. had had |
| 9. saw | 21. will graduate | 33. left |
| 10. Did | 22. will send | 34. cleaned |
| 11. did not visit | 23. will follow | 35. will clean |
| 12. did not come | 24. will have produced | 36. is crying |

تمارين على الأزمنة على شكل نص (ملاحظة: حتى الان لم يأت مثل هذه الأسئلة في الوزارة)

1 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. You might need to use other words.

أكمل النص باستعمال الصيغة الصحيحة للأفعال التي بين الأقواس. قد تحتاج لاستعمال بعض الكلمات.
 We're all aware of the importance of being healthy. We know that we (1)------(need) to eat well and take regular exercise. However, how often do we (2)------(stop) and think about how much energy we waste by being angry? Anger can lead to stress and other mental health problems, and it (3)------(make) it harder for us to concentrate and enjoy life.

In some operations, scanners (4)------(use) to locate these cancerous cells, and these locations (5)------(send) directly to the robot surgeon.

In ten years' time, it is also very likely that robots (6)------(sort) and delivering drugs, a task that requires absolute accuracy and speed.

So, to conclude, if you are a nurse, don't worry about losing your job to a robot. In ten years' time, a robot (7)------(probably work) king alongside you, but only to make your job easier. It certainly (8)------(not replace) you.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **need:** يحتاج
(نستعمل المضارع البسيط/التصريف الأول لأن الجملة تتحدث عن حقائق / والفاعل جمع)
2. **stop:** يتوقف
(stop فعل مجرد لأنها وقعت في سؤال يحتوي على الفعل do الذي يتبعه فاعل ثم فعل مجرد)
3. **makes:** يجعله
(نستعمل المضارع البسيط/التصريف الأول لأن الجملة تتحدث عن حقائق / والفاعل it هو فاعل مفرد لذلك نضيف إلى الفعل s)
4. **are used:** تُستعمل
(هذه جملة مبني للمجهول لأنها تبدأ بالمفعول به (scanners)، وبما أننا نتحدث عن حقائق في الزمن المضارع نستعمل is أو am أو are، وبما أن المفعول به جمع استعملنا are ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو used.)
5. **are sent:** تُرسَل
(هذه جملة مبني للمجهول لأنها تبدأ بالمفعول به (locations)، وبما أننا نتحدث عن حقائق في الزمن المضارع نستعمل is أو am أو are، وبما أن المفعول به جمع استعملنا are ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو sent.)
6. **will be sorting:** ستقوم بتصنيف
(نستعمل المستقبل المستمر (will+be+ing) عندما نتحدث عن شيء سيكون يحدث في فترة معينة في المستقبل (في غضون عشرة سنوات In ten year's time).)
7. **will probably be working:** من المحتمل ستكون تعمل
(نستعمل المستقبل المستمر (will+be+ing) عندما نتحدث عن شيء سيكون يحدث في فترة معينة في المستقبل (في غضون عشرة سنوات In ten year's time).)
8. **will not replace= or won't replace** لن تحل مكان
(نستعمل الفعل (will+inf) أو النفي منه (will not+inf) ويختصر (won't)، عندما نتحدث عن توقعات يمكن أن تحصل في المستقبل (بدون أن نحدد فترة معينة مثل في غضون عشرة سنوات).

2. So many lies 1 (**begin**) -----with good intentions - people want 2 (**protect**)-----themselves or someone else - but lies have a tendency to grow and spread until they 3 (**discover**), ----- and once everyone knows that you 4 (**lie**)-----, there's no taking it back," Bradberry wrote.
If we're lucky, learning from our mistakes comes easy. More often, however, those lessons 5 (**be**)----- rather painful. Bradberry's advice "If I were you, I----- 6 (**apologise**) for telling someone false information.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **begin:** مضارع بسيط/تصريف أول لأن الجملة حقيقة والفاعل جمع
2. **to protect:** لأن الفعل want يتبعه +to
3. **are discovered:** تُكتشف
لأن الجملة تبدأ بالمفعول به (they) والذي يعود على (lies أكاذيب)، والجملة في الزمن المضارع (صيغة المبني للمجهول في المضارع)
4. **have lied:** كذبت
فعل حصل وانتهى في الماضي ولكن المتكلم غير مهتم بذكر الزمن/لم نعرف متى حصل الكذب- نستعمل المضارع التام.
5. **are:**
زمن الجملة في المضارع، وعرفنا ذلك من وجود (often) والفاعل lessons جمع.
6. **would apologise:**

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

جملة if-clause للنصيحة، في الشق الأول (If I were you)، وفي الشق الثاني يجب استعمال (فعل مجرد + would).

3 Alexander Graham Bell is the inventor of the telephone. In 1878 he (1)----- (make) the first phone call. Since then, much progress (2)----- (take) place in the communications technology. The first smartphone (3)----- (develop) by IBM and BellSouth, which came out to the public in 1993. Smartphones (4) ----- (be) major extensions on normal cellphones. Nowadays, Smartphones (5) ----- (advance) at a very quick pace. It is expected that by the year 2020, most people (6)----- (buy) smartphones.

الإجابات النموذجية

- made:** Made هو التصريف الثاني للفعل/ماضي بسيط لأن الزمن محدد ومعلوم في الماضي وهو ١٨٧٨.
- has taken:** الجواب مضارع تام لأن الفعل بدأ في الماضي حتى هذا اليوم ودلت عليه كلمة (منذ since).
- was developed:** هذه جملة مبني للمجهول في الماضي، وعرفنا ذلك من وجود المفعول به (أول تلفون ذكي the first smartphone) نستعمل (was/were+V3). استعملنا was لأن المفعول به مفرد.
- are:** الجملة تتحدث عن حقائق لذلك نستعمل التصريف الأول. التصريف الأول من الفعل (be) هو إما is أو am أو are. استعملنا are لأن الفاعل smartphones جمع.
- are advancing:** الإجابة في المضارع المستمر لأن الفعل يحدث مستمرا هذه الأيام ودلت عليه (Nowadays).
- will have bought:** استعملنا المستقبل التام لأن الفعل سيكون منتهيا في عام ٢٠٢٠، ودل على ذلك وجود (بحلول/أو قبل أن يحل عام ٢٠٢٠ / by the year 2020).

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

- Today, most people their mobile phones every day.
(have been using, used, use)
- People smartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s.
(will have used, use, have been using)
- Our homes.....in winter because it is very cold. (heat, are heated, are heating)
- During the early 2000s, people phones in different colours and different designs.
(have bought, had bought, bought)
- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
(was produced, were produced, had produced)
- By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
(had sold, have sold, sold)
- Now about billion smartphones around the world each year.
(are selling, have sold, are sold)
- In the near future, it (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
(estimates, is estimated, will estimate)
- It is probable that this market (expand) in the future.
(expands, has expanded, will expand)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

10. At the moment, people aged 16-30 _____ the most smartphones.
(are buying, are being bought, buys)
11. Experts say there _____ (be) a growth in the number of older people
buying smartphones in the future. (will be, has been, is)
12. I met many foreign students _____ came to study in Jordan. (which/ who/ whose)
13. The children felt excited when they saw _____ elephant walking in the street.
(the / a/ an)
14. Majeda _____ watch a film on Thursdays. (used to / is used to/ uses to)
15. Nihad _____ swimming at sea at cold weather. (used to / is used to/ are used to)
16. _____ Indian Ocean is the third-largest ocean in the world. (The / A/ An)
17. You should know _____ dangers of the Internet. (out/ with/ about)
18. I like to connect _____ people on the Internet. (on/ out/ with)
19. You should turn _____ privacy settings. (on/ about/ with)
20. You are advised not to give _____ personal information online. (on/ in/ out)
21. She told me to fill _____ a form. (on/ in/out)
22. "I've lived in Amman for six years."
Sami said that he.....in Amman for six years. (has lived/ had lived/ would have lived)
23. My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.
Hussein told me his favourite subject that year.....Chemistry. (is/ was/ has been)
24. We're going to Aqaba again _____ the summer. (in / on/ at)
25. I have _____ forward to it since last year. (look / looking/ been looking)
26. We had the computer _____. (repaired/ repair/ been repaired)
27. The computer had stopped _____. (to work/ working/ worked)
28. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain _____. (starts/ has started/ started)
29. It was very heavy, so he _____ have got very wet. (can't/ mustn't/ must)
30. In the past, most letters _____ by hand. (write/ wrote/ were written)
31. But letters these days are usually _____. (type/ typed/ typing)
32. Children often _____ computers better than their parents.(use/ are using/ uses)
33. If you _____ computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
(play/ will play/ plays)
34. I want _____ a tablet. (getting/ to get/ got)
35. I can't afford _____ a tablet at the moment. (buy/ to buy/ buying)
36. Look at the black sky! It _____ soon! (is raining/ will rain/ is going to rain)
37. I come from Ajloun, but I _____ in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun
in the spring. (stays/ am staying/ will stay)
38. Nadia has _____ her homework for two hours! She will be finished very
soon. (been doing/ doing/ done)
39. If Ali had his own computer, he _____ need to use his friend's computer.
(won't need/ doesn't need/ wouldn't need)
40. I _____ an email when my laptop was switched itself off.
(wrote/ was writing/ has written)
41. **A:** It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.
B: Yes, I _____ switch off the screen. (must/ can't/ don't have to)
42. You are not allowed to touch this machine. The sentences means you _____ touch
this machine. (mustn't / can't /don't)
43. I _____ *understand* English, but now I do.
(didn't use to/ am not used to/ wasn't used to)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

44. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he _____ living there now.
(is used to/ used to/ didn't use to)
45. My family and I _____ go camping once a month, but we stopped
doing that when we moved to the city. (are used to/ used to/ were used to)
46. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you aren't used to _____ much
exercise. (do/ did/ doing)
47. When I was young, I used to _____ fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I
don't, unfortunately! (go/ went/ going)
48. The phonetic transcription /sku:l/ is for _____ (school/ skill/ skull)
الكتابة الصوتية /sku:l/ هي لكلمة
49. **A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: Yes, I _____ for half an hour.
(have been running/ will be running/ has been running)
50. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She _____ in the market; she must have put it
down somewhere and left it there. (shops/ has been shopping/ had been shopping)
51. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired ; she _____ all afternoon
for a special family dinner. (cooks / had been cooking/ was cooking)
52. Hind _____ been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(has been working/ is working/ had been working)
53. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We _____ the cold weather.
(aren't used to/ weren't used to/ didn't use to)
54. My grandparents _____ send emails when they were my age.
(didn't use to/ weren't used to/ aren't used to)
55. Rashed _____ go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
(is used to/ was used to/ used to)
56. We always go to the market across the street, so we _____ eating fresh vegetables.
(are used to/ used to/ didn't use to)
57. Please slow down. I am not used to _____ so fast. (walk/ walking/ walked)
58. When you were younger, did you _____ to play in the park? (use/ using/ used)
59. Nawal used to.....very aggressive when she was a child. (is/ was/ be)
60. How is the new job?it yet? (Are you used to /Did you use to/You are used to)
61. Maha used to visit us every week. This sentence means Maha.....us every week
anymore . (visits, doesn't visit , didn't visit)
62. Rami is used to getting up early. This sentence means..... get up early.
(It is normal for Rami to, It is still difficult for Rami to, Rami doesn't)
63. The underlined letters in "school" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in....
(much/ machine/ stomach)
الأحرف التي تحتها خط في كلمة "school" تُلفظ تماما مثل الأحرف التي تحتها خط في كلمة...
64. " Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology." The rhetoric
device used in the above sentence is
الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في الجملة في الأعلى هو.....
(simile / التشبيه / Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية / Metaphor: مجاز / استعارة)
65. " Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced
a great deal." The rhetoric device used in the above sentence is
الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في الجملة في الأعلى هو.....
(simile / التشبيه / Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية / Metaphor: مجاز / استعارة)
66. " The world will be at your fingertips." The rhetoric device used in the above sentence is
.....
الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في الجملة في الأعلى هو.....

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(Personification: التشخيص / Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية / Metaphor: استعارة/مجاز)

67. " Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep." The rhetoric device used in the above sentence is

الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في الجملة في الأعلى هو.....

(Personification: التشخيص / Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية / Metaphor: استعارة/مجاز)

68. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we _____ our exams.
(finished, will finish, will have finished)
69. This time next month, my parents _____ for twenty years.
(will be marrying, will have married, will get married)
70. The books that you ordered _____ by the end of the week.
(hadn't arrived, won't have arrived, didn't arrive)
71. By next year, will you _____ England? (visit, been visited, have visited)
72. I think E-books _____ paper books by 2050.
(will replace/ will have replaced/ had replaced)
73. The person _____ contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
(which/ whom/ who)
74. There are also about twenty-three stables _____ horses may have been kept.
(where/ which/ who)
75. It was 11 p.m. _____ I stopped working. (which/where/ when)
76. It was the month of Ramadan _____ Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
(that/ when/ which)
77. Amman is one of _____ oldest cities in the world. (an/ an/ the)
78. Petra was _____ important city until a huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
(an/ an/ -)
79. _____ Aqaba is next to the Red Sea. (The/ An/ -)
80. In 1979 CE, _____ Royal Society of Fine Arts was established. (the/ a/ X)
81. Excuse me, is there _____ chemist's near here? (the/ a/ X)
82. Are you planning _____ China next week? (visit/ to visit/ visitng)
83. Where have you been? I have _____ for ages. (wait/be waiting/ been waiting)
84. Our grandmother used _____ us stories at bedtime. (tell/ to tell/ telling)
85. Will it still _____ this evening? (be raining/ rain/ have rained)
86. Before she went to the library, Huda _____ her mother to prepare lunch.
(helps/ has helped/ had helped)

الإجابات النموذجية

1. use	29. must لا بد أنه	57. walk
2. have been using	30. were written	58. use
3. are heated	31. typed	59. be
4. bought	32. use	60. Are you used to
5. was produced	33. play	61. doesn't visit
6. had sold	34. to get	62. It is normal for Rami to
7. are sold	35. to buy	63. stomach
8. is estimated	36. is going to rain	64. Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية
9. will expand	37. am staying	65. Simile: التشبيه
10. are buying	38. been doing	66. Metaphor: استعارة/مجاز

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

11. will be	39. wouldn't need	67. Personification: التشخيص
12. who	40. was writing	68. will have finished
13. an	41. don't have to	69. will have married
14. used to	42. mustn't	70. won't have arrived
15. is used to	43. didn't used to	71. have visited
16. The	44. is used to	72. will have replaced
17. about	45. used to	73. who خطأ whom لأنها تستعمل مع الشخص المفعول به وليس الفاعل
18. with	46. doing	74. where (مكان) /stables (استطيلات الخيول)
19. on	47. go	75. when
20. out	48. school	76. when
21. in	49. had been running	77. the
22. had lived	50. had been shopping	78. an
23. was	51. had been cooking	79. (لا شيء) -
24. in	52. had been working	80. the
25. been looking	53. weren't used to	81. a
26. repaired	54. didn't use to	82. to visit
27. started	55. used to	83. been waiting
28. working (توقف عن stop+ ving)	56. are used to	84. to tell 85. be raining 86. had helped

الأسئلة التالية على الأزمنة وردت في امتحانات الوزارة في الأعوام الماضية مع إجاباتها النموذجية

1. Complete each of the following sentences by using the correct form of the verb .

صحح الفعل الذي بين الأقواس

- Our neighbor sometimes (leave) his house and goes to the country.
- As he was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news, he (not discuss) our problem at that time.
- Could you help me please? I (cut) my arm and it is badly bleeding.
- By this time tomorrow morning, I (finish) doing fifty exercises.
- Don't disturb Shorouq now, she (listen) to a radio programme.
- I once (meet) the minister.
- While the boys (go) to school, it began to rain heavily.
- Do you see those people on the hill? They (be, wave).....handkerchiefs for an hour.
- After the guests (leave), we arrived.
- Laila usually (play) the piano well.
- Sami (graduate) from the university last summer.
- While the teacher(explain) the lesson, someone knocked at the door.
- I think he (come) I can hear his footsteps.
- The light through the curtains (keep) us awake last night.
- Randa (finalise) the report when I left the office.
- The heart ...(alter) its rate of pumping according to how active a person is.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

17. The committee members (be) out since seven o'clock.
18. By tomorrow morning, they (leave).....the country.
19. Look! The boy (feed)the loin.
20. The film (start).....a few minutes ago.
21. The woman (prepare).....her children's meals daily.
22. Don't shout here! Studentstheir English final exam. (take)
23. That man (be, wait).....for an hour to get a taxi.
24. A year ago, Hamdan a scholarship to continue his higher studies in Canada. (win)
25. The old man..... to music when the police opened the door. (listen)
26. Waterat zero degree centigrade. (freeze)
27. Maha met two of her friends while she.....to school. (go)
28. The results of the final examinations.....announced within a few weeks from now. (be)
29. The police.....the robbers last night. (catch)
30. Listen! The secretary.....your name now. (call)
31.water evaporate at 150° C? (Do)
32. The Franks and Muslims.....in a great battle at the Horns of Hittin on 4th July 1187. (meet).
33. I have(be) reading an interesting book for three hours.
34. Nour an essay all morning. (be , write)
35. Maherhis driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)
36. The detectives.....people all week. (be, interview)
37. The children.....already.....the sandcastle on the beach. (build)
38. Hatem looks tired. He.....his science project all night. (be, do)
39. My friend has a headache. He has been.....too much TV. (watch)
40. Hatem's father.....**last** year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
41. Fatima.....her homework three hours **ago**. (finish)
42. Maher **felt** nervous **because** he.....never.....in the Dead Sea before. (swim)
43. Hatem had saved his document before viruses.....his computer. (crash)
44. After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go)
45. Anwar: "I am drinking a lot of coffee these days."
Anwar said that he.....a lot of coffee those days. (drink, drank, was drinking)
46. Maha: "I am looking after my little brother."
Maha said that she.....after her little brother. (look, looked, was looking)
47. Zien: "I am studying hard to become a teacher."
Zien said that she.....hard to become a teacher. (study, studied, was studying)
48. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had** it.....(repair)
49. Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had** it.....by a photographer. (take)
50. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we **had** them.....(plant)
51. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She **had** it..... (type)
52. Sameer is going to **have** the gate.....next week. (repair)
53. Rula: "My watch has stopped. How can I **have** it.....?" (fix)
54. My father is looking for someone to **have** our house..... . (redecorate)
55. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He.....for five days. (be, climb)

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

56. The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. Theyit for over a month. (be, make)
57. Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she.....to write since June. (be, promise)
58. Omar passed all his exams. He had.....for a month. (be, revise)
59. Nests from grass, twigs or feathers. (be, make)
60. Aqaba.....in the south of Jordan. (be, locate)
61. Most of the old houses.....by the storm last night. (be, destroy)

الإجابات النموذجية

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. leaves | 13. is coming | 25. was listening |
| 2. didn't discuss | 14. kept | 26. freezes |
| 3. have cut | 15. was finalizing | 27. was going |
| 4. will have finished | 16. alters | 28. will be |
| 5. is listening | 17. have been | 29. caught |
| 6. have met/ met | 18. will have left | 30. is calling |
| 7. were going | 19. is feeding | 31. Does |
| 8. have been waving | 20. started | 32. met |
| 9. had left | 21. prepares | 33. been |
| 10. plays | 22. are taking | |
| 11. graduated | 23. has been waiting | |
| 12. was explaining | 24. won | |

34. has been writing (وجود الفعل (be, write) بين الأقواس مؤشر قوي الجواب مضارع تام مستمر)
35. has passed (الفعل نجح يدل على أن الفعل حصل وانتهى في الماضي / فكرة الإنجاز)
36. have been interviewing (وجود (be, interview) بين الأقواس مؤشر قوي أن الجواب مضارع تام مستمر)
37. have already built (وجود كلمة already أو just في الوسط بين فراغين مؤشر قوي للمضارع التام/الفعل انتهى)
38. has been doing (وجود (be, do) بين الأقواس مؤشر قوي أن الجواب في المضارع التام المستمر)
39. watching (المضارع التام المستمر--لتقديم سبب: عنده صدام بسبب مشاهدته التلفزيون كثيراً)
40. retired (الجواب تصريف ثاني لأن زمن حصول الفعل معروف وهو-السنة الماضية (last year)
41. finished (نستعمل التصريف الثاني للفعل عندما نعرف متى حصل - three hours ago)
42. had never swum (نستعمل الماضي التام عندما نتحدث عن سبب، ولاحظ يجب أنه يوجد فعل آخر ماضي في الجملة، وهو- felt).

43. crashed (بعد الرابط before نستعمل التصريف الثاني للفعل، ويكون في الشق الآخر (had+V3)
44. went: (الجواب تصريف ثاني لأنه يوجد في الجملة الرابط (after) والذي يتبعه مباشرة (had+V3)، وفي الفراغ نضع التصريف الثاني للفعل وهو (went).

45. was drinking: (نحول الفعل الموجود في الجملة الأصلية وهو (am) إلى التصريف الثاني منه فيصبح (was)
46. was looking: (نحول الفعل الموجود في الجملة الأصلية وهو (am) إلى التصريف الثاني منه فيصبح (was)
47. was studying: (نحول الفعل في الجملة الأصلية وهو (am) إلى التصريف الثاني منه فيصبح (was)
48. repaired 49. taken 50. planted 51. typed 52. repaired

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&

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53. fixed 54. redecorated

لاحظ: في الجمل من ٤٨-٥٤، جميع إجابات الأسئلة هي تصريف ثالث (V3) لأنه ورد في الجمل طلب الخدمة من شخص آخر ودل على ذلك وجود (have/had) + المفعول به، قبل الفراغ مباشرة.

55. had been climbing

56. had been making

57. had been promising

58. been revising

ملاحظة هامة: من أقوى مؤشرات ودلائل الزمن الماضي التام المستمر (had been+ving) في الامتحان هو:

(١) وجود (فعل، be) بين الأقواس

(٢) وأيضا يجب ان يكون الفعل الموجود في الجملة ماضيا مثل: arrived finished received passed، والموجودة في الجمل من ٥٥-٥٨.

59. are made:

بدأت الجملة بالمفعول به (الأعشاش Nests) لذلك يكون الجواب في صيغة المبني للمجهول (passive) والذي يتكون من أحد أفعال be وهو (are) لأن المفعول به جمع + التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو (made). استعملنا المضارع لأن الجملة حقيقة.

60. is located:

بدأت الجملة بالمفعول به (Aqaba) لذلك يكون الجواب في صيغة المبني للمجهول (passive) والذي يتكون من أحد أفعال be وهو (is) لأن المفعول به مفرد + التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو (located). استعملنا المضارع لأن الجملة حقيقة.

61. were destroyed:

بدأت الجملة بالمفعول به (المنازل houses) لذلك يكون الجواب في صيغة المبني للمجهول (passive) والذي يتكون من أحد أفعال be وهو (were) لأن المفعول به جمع + التصريف الثالث للفعل وهو (destroyed). واستعملنا الماضي لأن الجملة حصلت في الماضي last night.

Question Number Three:

1. Complete each of the following sentences in a way it means the same as the sentence before it.

أكمل الجملة بنفس المعنى.

1. "I shouldn't waste my time arguing with stupid people."

Manal told me.....

2. "The doctor detected a strange virus in my blood yesterday."

Hani said that.....

3. Jordan has signed free trade agreements with the USA and Japan.

Free trade agreements.....

4. When I use my brother's mobile phone, he always gets mad.

If

5. It is possible that I will go to Egypt next week, so I am going to visit the Pyramids.

If

6. You are not allowed to tell anybody about this discovery.

You mustn't.....

7. Perhaps Nawal is studying in the library now.

Nawal.....

8. It is normal now for us to eat frozen meat.

We are.....

9. Fares often walked to his office two years ago, but now he drives.

Fares used.....

10. My uncle spent most of his life in Spain.

The place.....

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

11. Najwa annoys her neighbors with her drum.

The person..... .

12. Najwa annoyed her neighbors with her drum.

The person..... .

13. Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the moon in 1969.

It was..... .

14. Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon in 1969.

The year..... .

15. "I didn't understand what you have just said."

Majed told Huda..... .

16. You are not allowed to use a calculator in the exam.

You mustn't..... .

17. We asked someone to build a new kitchen for us.

We had..... .

18. It was a former habit that I went to sleep at 9 p.m, but now I don't.

كانت عادة قديمة عندي انني كنت أذهب للنوم الساعة ٩ مساء.

I..... .

19. It was a former habit for me to get up early, but now I get up late.

انها عادة قديمة عندي انني كنت استيقظ مبكرا، ولكنني الان استيقظ متأخرا.

I..... .

20. It is **normal** for me now to get up early. انه امر عادي لي الآن ان استيقظ مبكرا.

I am----- .

21. It was a former **habit** for people- they lived in tents.

انها عادة قديمة أن الناس كانوا يعيشون في خيام.

People----- .

22. In the beginning people found it **difficult** to live in tents, but after some time they were accustomed to it.

في البداية وجد الناس من الصعب عليهم العيش في خيام، ولكن تعودوا ذلك

People were----- .

23. It is not difficult any more for me to speak English. لم يعد صعب أن أتحدث الإنجليزية.

I am----- .

24. After a few months, it was not difficult any more for me to speak English.

بعد أشهر قليلة لم يكن صعب على تحدث الإنجليزية.

I was----- .

25. Nawal started to wash the dishes an hour ago. She is still washing them.

بدأت نوال في غسل الصحون قبل ساعة مضت. هي لا تزال تغسلها.

Nawal has..... .

26. Hashem studied several books. Later, he wrote the research paper.

Before..... .

27. They ate fish at the restaurant. Then, they began to feel sick.

After..... .

28. The company had sent the new employees on a training course.

The new employees had..... .

29. My mother asked someone to clean the carpets for her.

My mother had..... .

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

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&

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30. The earthquake has killed several people.
Several people..... .
31. My father was in the habit of smoking, but he no longer smokes.
My father used
32. Rami found it difficult to work at night, but now it is normal for him.
Rami is..... .
33. They have already built a new airport in our city. People still find it difficult to tolerate the noise.
People aren't..... .
34. Our family no longer eats breakfast together as we did three years ago.
Our family used..... .
35. It was my father's past habit to tell us stories before we went to bed.
My father..... .
36. Sara was afraid of darkness when she was a little girl.
Sara used..... .
37. I can't drive, so I have to take the bus to my work every day.
I am..... .
38. Before I bought a car, I had to take a bus to my work every day.
I used..... .
39. My grandmother takes a nap at 2 p.m every day. She does it every day.
My grandmother is..... .
40. It is not familiar for me to spend Fridays at home.
I am..... .
41. "You have taught me very important things in life."
Amira told her father that..... .
42. The police stopped two men last night for being suspects of the crime.
Two men..... .
43. It was a habit for me to wake up early when I was a child.
I used to..... .
44. It was difficult for me to wake up early, but now it is normal.
I am now.
45. Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.
The person..... .
46. Henry Ford produced inexpensive cars for all people.
It was Henry Ford..... .
47. My uncle visited Paris in 2008.
It was 2008..... .
48. Hadeel started her work at the bank from 2012, and she's still working.
Hadeel has..... .
49. Petra attracts thousands of tourists every year. It is in the south of Jordan.
Petra,..... .
50. I asked someone to paint my house last year.
I had..... .
51. Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday.
Farida said..... .

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

52. My father used to play football when he was young.
My father doesn't..... .
53. Most Jordanians are accustomed to the hot weather they have in summer.
Most Jordanians are..... .
54. It is normal for Salma to play the oud now. She found it very difficult in the beginning.
Salma is..... .
55. I just got glasses this week. It is not normal for me to wear them, so I'm still having difficulty.
I am not..... .
56. Ahmad is no longer active and fast. He is getting old.
Ahmad used..... .
57. Huda never liked coffee when she was young.
Huda didn't use to..... .
58. It is strange that Rola eats meat now. she was a vegetarian.
Rola didn't.....because she was a vegetarian.
59. Amer hopes to become a teacher one day.
Amer is..... .
60. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?
Are you.....?
61. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year..... .
62. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
The thing..... .
63. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.
The country
64. The heat made the journey unpleasant.
It was
65. Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was Queen Rania
66. I like Geography most of all.
The subject..... .

الإجابات النموذجية

- Manal told me that she shouldn't waste her time arguing with stupid people.
- Hani said that the doctor had detected a strange virus in his blood the previous day/ the day before.
- Free trade agreements have been signed by Jordan with the USA and Japan.
- If I use my brother's mobile phone, he gets mad.
- If I go to Egypt next week, I will visit the Pyramids.
- You mustn't tell anybody about this discovery.
- Nawal might be studying in the library now.
- We are used to eating frozen meat. (normal أصبح متعود على هذا الأمر)
- Fares used to walk to his office two years ago, but now he drives.
- The place where my uncle spent most of his life was Spain.
- The person who/that annoys her neighbors with her drum is Najwa.
- The person who/that annoyed her neighbors with her drum was Najwa.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

(عندما تكون الجملة في الزمن المضارع نستعمل is، بينما في الزمن الماضي نستعمل was)

13. It was Neil Armstrong who/that was the first man to step on the moon in 1969.
14. The year when Neil Armstrong stepped on the moon was 1969.
15. Majed told Huda that he hadn't understood what she had just said.
16. You mustn't use a calculator in the exam.
17. We had a new kitchen built for us.
18. I used to go to sleep at 9 p.m.
19. I used to get up early.
20. I am used to getting up early.
21. People used to live in tents.
22. People were used to living in tents.
23. I am used to speaking English.
24. I was used to speaking English.
25. Nawal has been washing the dishes for an hour (now).
26. Before Hashem wrote the research paper, he had studied several books.
27. After they had eaten fish at the restaurant, they began to feel sick.
28. The new employees had been sent on a training course.
29. My mother had the carpets cleaned.
30. Several people have been killed by the earthquake.
31. My father used to smoke.
32. Rami is used to working at night.
33. People aren't used to the noise of the new airport.
34. Our family used to eat breakfast together three years ago.
35. My father used to tell us stories before we went to bed.
36. Sara used to be afraid of darkness when was a little girl.
37. I am used to taking a bus to my work every day.
38. I used to take a bus to my work every day before I bought a car.
39. My grandmother is used to taking a nap at 2 p.m every day.
40. I am not used to spending Fridays at home.
41. Amira told her father that he had taught her very important things for life.
42. Two men were stopped last night for being suspects of the crime.
43. I used to wake up early when I was a child.
44. I am used to waking up early now.
45. The person who won the world heavyweight championship in 1964 was Ali.
46. It was Henry Ford who/that produced inexpensive cars for all people.
47. It was 2008 when my uncle visited Paris.
48. Hadeel has been working at the bank since 2012.
49. Petra, which is in the south of Jordan, attracts thousands of tourists every year.
50. I had my house painted last year.
51. Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the internet the day before.
52. My father doesn't play football anymore.
53. Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather they have in summer.
(are accustomed to اعتاد على)
54. Salma is used to playing the oud now.
55. I am not used to wearing glasses.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

56. Ahmad used to be active and fast.
 57. Huda didn't use to like coffee when she was young.
 58. Rola didn't use to eat meat because she was vegetarian.
 59. Amer is planning to become a teacher one day.
 60. Are you planning to buy tickets for the play?
 61. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
 (ملاحظة: عند استعمال when/where يجب حذف حرف الجر المرافق للزمن والمكان)
 62. The thing **that/which** Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
 63. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
 64. It was the heat **that/which** made the journey unpleasant.
 65. It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
 66. The subject **that/which** I like most of all is Geography.

2. Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets using the words in brackets.

اعد كتابة الجمل باستعمال الكلمات بين الأقواس.

1. **Perhaps** Manal is not happy with her new job. (might)
 Manal.....
 2. My father **asked someone** to clean his car. (had)
 My father.....
 3. **It isn't necessary to** bring your passport. (have)
 You.....
 4. **You are not allowed to** open this file. (must)
 You.....
 5. **I think you should** revise well for your exams. (would)
 If
 6. Rami sent me a message, **then** he visited me. (before)
 Rami
 7. I arranged with someone to upgrade my computer. (had)
 I.....
 8. She always spends a lot of money when she goes shopping. (If)

 9. Sami studied Physics at the University of Jordan. (who)
 It.....
 10. I was born in 1997. (when)
 The year.....
 11. The Second World War ended in 1945. (when)
 It
 12. I've phoned you to ask about an important thing. (why)
 The reason.....
 13. Your courage impressed the crowd. (that)
 The thing.....
 14. We buy all our needs from Mecca Mall. (where)
 It.....
 15. Manal met her husband in France. (where).
 The palace.....

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٢

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

16. It is normal for me now to live in such a hot weather. (used to)
I am..... .
17. It was a past habit for my father to spend a week in Aqaba every year. (used to)
My father..... .
18. Maha prefers to watch films. The films are romantic. (which)
The films,,
19. I think you should look for a new job. (would)
If I..... .
20. Our teacher explained the grammatical rule, then he gave us a quiz. (before)
Our teacher had..... .
21. It is possible that Sami is in the library now. (might)
Sami..... .
22. Someone broke the window of my car last night. (was)
The window of my car..... .
23. It is not necessary to wear a suit for the meeting. (have)
You..... .
24. You aren't allowed to enter this room. (must)
You..... .

الإجابات النموذجية

- Manal might not be happy with her new job.
- My father had his car cleaned.
- You don't have to bring your passport.
- You mustn't open this file.
- If I were you, I would revise well for my exams.
- Rami had sent me a message before he visited me.
- I had my computer upgraded.
- If she goes shopping she spends a lot of money. (النوع الصفري/دائما يحدث)
- It was Sami who studied Physics at the University of Jordan.
- The year when I was born was 1997.
- It was 1945 **when** the Second World War ended.
- The reason why I have phoned you is to ask about an important thing.
- The thing that impressed the crowd was your courage.
- It is Mecca Mall **where** we buy all our needs.
- The place where Manal met her husband was France.
- I am used to living in such a hot weather.
- My father used to spend a week in Aqaba every year.
- The films, which Maha prefers to watch, are romantic.
- If I were you, I would look for a new job.
- Our teacher had explained the grammatical rule before he gave us a quiz.
- Sami might be in the library now.
- The window of my car was broken last night.
- You don't have to wear a suit for the meeting.
- You mustn't enter this room.

3. Use the Cleft-sentence structure to emphasise the underlined words.

استعمل تركيب الجملة المجزأة لتؤكد على الكلمات التي تحتها خط.

1. **My mother** made a delicious cake for us last night.
The person..... .
2. **My mother** made a delicious cake for us last night.
It..... .
3. Sami uses **the Internet** to find information about anything.
The thing..... .
4. Sami uses **the Internet** to find information about anything.
It..... .
5. **Ahmad's car** was stolen yesterday.
It..... .
6. Ahmad's car was stolen **yesterday**.
It..... .
7. **The workers** were very tired when the boss came.
It..... .
8. **Majeda** didn't write the message to you.
It..... .
9. **Ahmad** doesn't speak Chinese well.
It..... .
10. Ahmad doesn't speak **Chinese** well.
The language..... .
11. My parents arrived in London **on Friday**.
It..... .
12. My parents arrived in London **on Friday**.
The day..... .
13. Najwa bought **a car** from her friend.
What..... .
14. You should see **your doctor** regularly.
What..... .

الإجابات النموذجية

1. The person who made a delicious cake for us last night was my mother.
 2. It was my mother who made a delicious cake for us last night.
 3. The thing which/that Sami uses to find information about anything is the Internet.
 4. It is Sami who/that uses the Internet for find information about anything.
 5. It was Ahmad's car which/that was stolen yesterday.
 6. It was yesterday when Ahmad's car was stolen.
 7. It was the workers who/that were tired when the boss came.
- لاحظ: نستعمل في هذه الصيغة أفعال المفرد is/was حسب زمن الجمل، حتى لو كان الفاعل جمع مثل الجملة رقم ٧.
8. It wasn't Majeda who wrote the message to you.
- بما أن الفعل did ماضي، نستعمل الماضي was، و نحول الفعل الموجود write إلى التصريف الثاني منه (wrote). طبعاً الإجابة منفية لأن الجملة منفية بـ didn't.
9. It isn't Ahmad who speaks Chinese well.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

بما أن الفعل does مضارع، نستعمل المضارع is، و نضيف (s) الى الفعل الموجود speak فيصبح (speaks).

10. The language which/that Ahmad doesn't speak well is Chinese.
11. It was **Friday when** my parents arrived in London. (when حرف الجر بسبب)
12. The day **when** my parents arrived in London was **Friday**.
(تم حذف حرف الجر بسبب when)
13. What Najwa bought from her friend was a car.
14. What you should see regularly is your doctor.

4. Report the following sentences. انقل الكلام الى غير مباشر.

1. "I can install this condition in a suitable place."
The technician man told me----- .
2. "My husband has been helping me to overcome the problem."
The woman said that----- .
3. "Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology."
A computer expert predicted that----- .
4. "It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program."
He added that----- .
5. "I connected to the Internet last night and communicated with my friends."
Firas told me that----- .
6. "We are planning to introduce computer technology in the classroom."
The Minister announced that----- .
7. "We are going to Ajloun to visit its castle."
I told my father that----- .
8. "People must turn on privacy settings on social media."
A computer expert warned that----- .
9. "I'm making a trip to Wadi Rum next week."
Rawan said that----- .
10. "I never give out personal information on the Internet."
Saleem told me----- .

الإجابات النموذجية

1. The technician man told me that he could install that condition in a suitable place.
2. The woman said that her husband had been helping her to overcome the problem.
3. A computer expert predicted that life in the future was going to see further changes in computer technology.
4. He added that it was likely that all aspects of everyday life would rely on a computer program.
5. Firas told me that he had connected to the Internet the previous night and (had) communicated with his friends.
6. They were planning to introduce computer technology in the classroom.
7. I told my father that we were going to Ajloun to visit its castle.
8. A computer expert warned that people had to turn on privacy settings on social media.
9. Rawan said that she was making a trip to Wadi Rum the following week.
10. Saleem told me that he never gave out personal information on the Internet.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

Question Number Four

1. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones. (2 points)

الكلمات التي تحتها خط في الجمل التالية لم تستعمل بشكل صحيح. استبدل الكلمات بكلمات صحيحة.

1. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer.
2. Look! There're a black clouds in the sky. I think it will rain soon.
3. My mother has given me this necklace which I graduated from university last year.
4. Nawal has be working in the same bank for 2005.
5. By this time tomorrow, Rahaf will leave to the Egypt.
6. I used to studying hard, because I always do well in my exams.
7. I live in a city of Amman where is the capital of Jordan.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather which/that we have in summer.
2. Look! There're black clouds in the sky. I think it is going to rain soon.
(لا يجوز استعمال a مع اسم جمع مثل clouds)
3. My mother gave me this necklace when I graduated from university last year.
4. Nawal has been working in the same bank since 2005.
5. By this time tomorrow, Rahaf will have left to Egypt.
6. I am used to studying hard, so/therefore I always do well in my exams.
7. I live in the city of Amman which is the capital of Jordan.
(يجب استعمال the مع أي اسم اذا وقع بعده مباشرة حروف جرب مثل from/ of/ on، أ وضمير وصل مثل: who/which/that...الخ،، نقول: I live in Amman بينما I live in the city of Amman، بسبب حرف الجر، نستعمل the).

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

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رأفت أبو فارس

American VS British English

ملخص الفروقات في القواعد بين اللغة البريطانية والأمريكية	اللغة الأمريكية	اللغة البريطانية
هل قمت? (فعل مجرد) Did you + inf	هل قمت? Have you + V3	
هل لديك/لك? Do you have	هل لديك/لك? Have you got	
أنا عندي أخ. I have a brother.	أنا عندي أخ. I have got a brother.	
يملك/ لديه/ أصبح/ احضر (تصريف ثالث) gotten	يملك/ لديه/ أصبح/ احضر (تصريف ثالث) got	

الفروقات بين التهجئة/الإملاء البريطانية والأمريكية (مهم: حفظ)	إملاء الكلمة بالبريطانية	إملاء الكلمة بالأمريكية
1. specialise	specialise	specialize
2. jeweller	jeweller	jeweler
3. centre	centre	center
4. normalise	normalise	normalize
5. favourite	favourite	favorite
6. modelling	modelling	modeling
7. theatre	theatre	theater
8. harbour	harbour	harbor
9. colour	colour	color
10. centimetres	centimetres	centimeters
11. travelling	travelling	traveling
12. realise	realise	realize
13. authorise	authorise	authorize
14. neighbour	neighbour	neighbor
15. litre	litre	liter
16. paralysed	paralysed	paralyzed
17. cancelled	cancelled	canceled
18. marvellous	marvellous	marvelous
19. dialogue	dialogue	dialog
20. catalogue	catalogue	catalog
21. practise (verb) يتدرب	practise (verb) يتدرب	practice (verb) يتدرب
22. practice (noun) تدريب	practice (noun) تدريب	practice (noun) تدريب
23. archaeology	archaeology	archeology
42. homeopathy	homeopathy	homeopathy
25. programme*	programme	program
* British English also uses "program" to refer to computer programs		
الإنجليزي البريطاني يستعمل أيضا كلمة "program" ليشير إلى برامج الكمبيوتر		

British English	انجليزي بريطاني	American English	انجليزي أمريكي
1. lift	المصعد	elevator	المصعد
2. pavement	الرصيف	sidewalk	الرصيف
3. sweets	حلوى	candy	حلوى
4. holiday	عطلة	vacation	عطلة
5. autumn	الخريف	fall	الخريف
6. rubbish	نفايات	trash/garbage	نفايات
7. petrol	بنزين/وقود	gas	بنزين/وقود
8. biscuit	بسكويت	cookie	بسكويت
9. flat	شقة سكنية	apartment	شقة سكنية
10. conservatoire	معهد موسيقي	conservatory	معهد موسيقي
11. chemist's	صيدلية	drugstore	صيدلية
12. trousers	بنطال	pants	بنطال
13. head teacher	مدير/مديرة مدرسة	school principal	مدير/مديرة مدرسة
14. boot (of a car)	صندوق السيارة	trunk	صندوق السيارة

الفروقات في الكلمات بين البريطانية والأمريكية	اللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية	اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية
يلقي نظرة have a look	يلقي نظرة have a look	يلقي نظرة take a look
يأخذ استراحة have a rest	يأخذ استراحة have a rest	يأخذ استراحة take a rest
يأخذ دش have a shower	يأخذ دش have a shower	يأخذ دش take a shower
يا الهي Goodness	يا الهي Goodness	يا الهي Gosh
حان وقت الاستراحة it's time for recess	حان وقت الاستراحة it's time for recess	حان وقت الاستراحة it's time for recess

2. The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English.

الجملة التالية مكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية، أعد كتابتها في اللغة الإنجليزية الأمريكية.

1. Have you seen the new sport centre?
2. I am going to have a look at these marvellous paintings.
3. Have you filled up you your car with petrol?
4. I had a hot shower in my flat last night.
5. It's time to have a rest. Let's have some tea and biscuits.
6. My mother has got better, so we are going to the theatre.
7. I haven't eaten your sweets.
8. She has gone to visit her neighbour.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **Did** you **see** the new sport center?
2. I am going to **take** a look at all these marvelous paintings?
3. **Did** you **fill** up you your car with **gas**?
4. I **took** a hot shower in my **apartment** last night.
5. It's time **for recess/** or **take** a rest. Let's have some tea and **cookies**.
6. My mother has gotten better, so we are going to the theater.
7. I didn't eat your candy.
8. She **went** to visit her neighbor.

3. Change the British English words written in bold into America English words.

حول الكلمات البريطانية المكتوبة بالخط الغامق إلى أمريكية.

1. In the UK, you eat **biscuits**; in the US, you eat _____.
2. In the UK, you take a **lift**; in the US, you take an _____.
3. In the UK, you go on **holiday**; in the US, you go on _____.
4. In the UK, you put **petrol** in your car; in the US, you put _____ in your car.
5. In the UK, the third season is **autumn**; in the US, the third season is _____.
6. In the UK, you eat **sweets**; in the US, you eat _____.
7. In the UK, you throw away **rubbish**; in the US, you throw away _____.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. cookies
2. elevator
3. vacation
4. gas
5. fall
6. candy
7. garbage/ trash

4. The following sentences are written by using American English grammar. Change them into British English Grammar.

كتبت الجملة التالية باستعمال قواعد الانجليزي الأمريكية حولها إلى قواعد انجليزي بريطانية.

1. **Did** you **find** your keys yet? _____
2. When I get home, I first **take** a shower. _____
3. Tom has **gotten** his present. _____.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **Have** you **found** your keys yet?
2. When I get home, I first **have** a shower.
3. Tom has **got** his present.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

الوظائف اللغوية Functions

Linking words	Function الوظيفة اللغوية
In this way as a consequence Therefore	to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة
However Whereas Despite On the one hand, On the other hand In spite of on the contrary Conversely	to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة
Furthermore Likewise One reason for this In addition	to express continuation or addition توضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
like	to make a simile: لعمل تشبيه
-The aim of this report is to هذا التقرير ... This report examines ... هو.. يفحص/يدرس.. - in this report, [...] will be examined سيتم فحصه/دراسة [...] في هذا التقرير	To write an introduction لكتابة مقدمة
-There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town]. يوجد هناك أكثر من [ضع عدد] مركز صحي جيد- التجهيز (اسم بلدتك) -Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of.. تقريبا ثلاثة-أرباع السكان هم مستفيدون دائمون ل..... -The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date]. عدد [مثلا المرضى، الوفيات..الخ] انخفض/ازداد منذ [ضع تاريخ]	Reporting information للإبلاغ عن المعلومات
- It appears that... يبدو أنه.... - This results in ... وينتج عن ذلك..... - It is recommended that ... يوصى بأن..... - The best course of action would be to.... أفضل مسار لاتخاذ إجراء هو....	Conclusion/Recommendations الخاتمة/توصيات

الوظائف اللغوية Functions

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

ادرس الجمل التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يلي:

1. **In this way**, we can promote our culture and history.What is the function of **using the phrase "In this way"** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة " بهذه الطريقة In this way " في الجملة في الأعلى؟

2. My brother has lived in China, and **as a consequence** speaks Chinese fluently.What is the function of **using the phrase "as a consequence"** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "ولذلك as a consequence " في الجملة في الأعلى؟

3. I no longer like my job. **Therefore**, I have decided to find a new job.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

What is the function of **using the word "Therefore"** in the above sentence?4. Technology has solved many problems. **However**, it has created new ones.What is the function of **using the word "However"** in the above sentence?5. **Whereas** you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice .What is the function of **using the word "Whereas"** in the above sentence?6. Our national team lost **despite** all the efforts.What is the function of **using the word "despite"** in the above sentence?7. Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.What is the function of **using the word "like"** in the above sentence?**ملاحظة:** يمكنك التعرف على (التشبيه simile) ببساطة عند وجود الكلمات التالية في الجملة (يشبه like/as).8. On one hand, it is more comfortable to travel by plane. **On the other hand**, it is more expensive.What is the function of **using the phrases "On the other hand"** in the above sentence?9. **In spite of** feeling very ill, I decided to work.What is the function of **using the word "In spite of"** in the above sentence?10. The rate of unemployment hasn't gone down – **on the contrary**, it has increased.What is the function of **using the phrase "on the contrary"** in the above sentence?11. You say the photo is a fake. **Conversely**, the photographer claims it's real.What is the function of **using the word "conversely"** in the above sentence?12. My friend respects me very much. **Furthermore**, he knows that he can trust me.What is the function of **using the word "Furthermore"** in the above sentence?13. Life in Jordan has changed, and Jordanians have changed **likewise**.What is the function of **using the word "likewise"** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية من استعمال كلمة "على العكس من ذلك likewise" في هذه الجملة؟

14. Pollution is increasing in the atmosphere. **One reason for this** is people are using more and more oil.What is the function of **using the phrase "One reason for this"** in the above sentence?15. You should learn new words every day. **In addition**, you should study English every day.What is the function of **using the phrase "In addition,"** in the above sentence?

16. It appears that children gain more weight when they use mobile phones.

What is the function of the above sentence? ما الوظيفة اللغوية لهذه الجملة؟

الإجابات النموذجية

1. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة	11. to express opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة
2. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة	12. to express continuation or addition: توضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
3. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة	13. to express continuation or addition: توضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
4. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة	14. to express continuation or addition: توضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
5. to indicate opposition/contrast: لتوضيح المعارضة/أو المقارنة	15. to express continuation or addition: توضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
6. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة	16. Conclusion or recommendation خاتمة أو توصية
7. to make a simile: لعمل تشبيه	
8. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة	
9. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة	
10. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة	

تعليمات حل سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء:

ابحث أولاً عن أخطاء القواعد فهي غالباً من نفس القواعد التي تطرح في المادة، وإذا لم تجد فيها أخطاء فغالباً هي أخطاء على صيغة المفرد والجمع، أو المضارع والماضي. ثم ابحث عن الكلمات الخطأ وهي غالباً من نفس الكلمات الرئيسية الواردة في قائمة الكلمات في نهاية الكتاب المدرسي، ثم ابحث عن الخطأ في علامة الترقيم. (غالباً يأتي سؤال صحح الأخطاء من نفس قطع القراءة/ أو من قطع الاستماع).

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جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

طريقة الحل مهمة كثير، كما يلي:

يجب ترقيم الإجابات بالترتيب حسب وقوعها في النص.
ممنوع كتابة الكلمة خطأ وبجانبها الكلمة الصحيحة
بالنسبة لخطأ علامة الترقيم الأفضل كتابة الكلمة التي تسبق علامة الترقيم ثم وضع علامة
الترقيم الصحيحة ثم كتابة الكلمة التي تقع بعد علامة الترقيم

Question Number Five

1. EDITING (4 points) التحرير

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

تخيل بأنك محرر في جريدة الجوردان تايمز. طلب منك أن تحرر الأسطر التالية والتي تحتوي على أربعة أخطاء) خطأ واحد قواعد، وخطأ في علامات الترقيم وخطأين في الإملاء. (جد الأخطاء الأربعة وصححها. اكتب الإجابات الصحيحة في دفتر الإجابة .

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

الإجابات النموذجية

1. was (is نستعمل المضارع)
2. calculation
3. In 1958 CE, the computer
4. chip

2.

The Internet is a fantastic tool if it used correctly. However, there are dangers that people should know about. Today, I'm talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT- or Informasion and Kommunikation Technology. He advises young people about how to stay safe on the Internet. Thank you for coming, Professor. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites. Do computer filters work.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. it is used: صيغة مبني للمجهول
2. communication
3. Information
4. Do computer filters work? سؤال يجب ان ينتهي بعلامة استفهام

3.

Yes. they are very good at stopping acciss to some websites that young people should not see. However, the most important thing a young person can do is to tell their parents or a teacher if they found anything they don't like on the Internet. In fact, it is not only websites that can be a problem. Sociol media has its own dangers as well.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Yes, they نستعمل فاصل بعد كلمات وعبارات تقع في بدايات الجمل مثل:
Yes,.../No,.../In fact,.../Fortunately,.../ Suddenly,.../Obviously,.../For example,....
2. access

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3. if they find:

نستعمل التصريف الأول (find) في جملة if لأنها على النوع الأول، لاحظ وجود كلمة can في جملة جواب الشرط.

4. social

4.

It's true that, in the future, robots will be do more and more jobs in hospitals. In the USA, the UK and australia, hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they've had operations, collect drugs from the hospital pharmacy, and even visit patients in the ward when the doctor is not available.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. doing 2. Australia 3. drugs 4. ward

5.

During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world makes ground breaking advancements in many different areas, from agriculture and industry to philosophy, science and technology. Literature, music and the arts.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. philosophers 2. made ماضي 3. agriculture 4. technology, literature

6.

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has build up an exciting, engoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts; music, vijual arts, performing arts and the written word.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. has built 2. ongoing 3. the arts : music (نستعمل النقطتين عند تعداد أشياء)
4. visual

7.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind fermes, and there is also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A dezalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled, Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. farms 2. are (there are also plans جمع) 3. desalination 4. recycled . Biological

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8. Editing: (تصحيح الأخطاء) التحرير

Edit the following text. There are three spelling mistakes, two grammatical mistakes and one punctuation mistake.

حرر النص التالي (أي جد الأخطاء وصححها). يوجد هناك ٣ أخطاء في الإملاء وخطأين في القواعد وخطأ واحد في الترقيم. (ملاحظة: عادة المطلوب ٤ أخطاء في الوزارة، ولكن هنا ٦ أخطاء للتدريب فقط)

My father used to working as a taxi-driver. But he quitted this job because he developed arthritiz. He has been working as a taxi-driver for 20 years before he found a job in a farm. His doctor advised him to try comblementary medicine. So, he started to take acopuncture sessions.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. **work** (used to work)2. **a taxi-driver, but he**3. **arthritis**4. **had** (He had been working)

(ماضي تام مستمر لأننا نتحدث عن شيء حصل في الماضي لمدة ٢٠ عام قبل أن يحصل حدث آخر)

5. **complementary** 6. **acupuncture**

9.

Ibn Rushd also has written books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he wrote an amazing number of books - at least 80 books of his own as well as a large number of translations of Greek philosophy. Although the place which he died was morocco, there is a statue of Ibn Rushd in Cordoba where he was born. and where for many years he lived as a schoolar, lawyer, scientist, doctor and writer.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. wrote 2. translations 3. Morocco (المغرب اسم دولة تبدأ بحرف كبير)

4. was born, and where 5. scholar

تعليمات الكتابة عن: شخص (سيرة a biography) أو مكان تاريخي أو اختراع... الخ :

١. حاول ان تربط معلومتين أو أكثر باستعمال جمل الوصل و ضمائر الوصل مثل: (الذي/التي **who**) ونستعملها مع الأشخاص، (الذي/التي **which**) ونستعملها مع غير العاقل.
٢. عند التحدث عن أشخاص، حاول استعمال عبارة: (هو/هي يُعتبر He/She is considered) مثلاً: أبو الكيمياء، أبو الطب..الخ. و عبارة (كانت أهم إنجازاته/إنجازاتها انه His/Her main achievement was)
٣. تذكر ان المعلومات المعطاة في السؤال هي عبارة عن رؤوس أقلام والمطلوب منك استعمال هذه المعلومات في جمل مفيدة تتكون من : فاعل + فعل + مفعول به..... .

GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

1. Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Ahmad Zewail. Use the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب سيرة مختصرة واستعمل كل الملاحظات المعطاة في الأسفل عن أحمد زويل. استعمل كلمات الربط المناسبة.

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Name: Ahmad Zewail.**Date (born and died):** (1946 – 2016)**Professions:** an Egyptian-American scientist**Achievements:** the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1999.

الإجابات النموذجية

Ahmad Zewail, who was born in 1946 and died in 2016, was an Egyptian-American scientist. His greatest achievement was his winning the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1999.

2. Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the dangers associated with spending much time on computers. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too.... etc.

اقرأ المعلومات التي في الجدول ثم اكتب جملتين عن المخاطر المتعلقة بقضاء وقت طويل على الكمبيوترات. واستعمل كلمات ربط مناسبة.

Dangers associated with spending much time on computers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hurt your eyes. - cause headaches. - damage your hands and arms. - affect real socialising.

الإجابات النموذجية

There are some dangers associated with spending much time on computers such as hurting your eyes **and** causing painful headaches. **In addition, they may** damage your hands and arms **as well as** affect real socializing with friends and family.

3. GUIDED WRITING:) الكتابة الموجهة

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about reasons of emigration Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too.... etc.

اقرأ أسباب الهجرة. استعمل كلمات ربط مناسبة.

Reasons of emigration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - find a better life. - make money. - escape from natural disasters. - Study in reputable educational institutions.

الإجابات النموذجية

Different people emigrate for different reasons, for example, some people may move to another country to find a better life and to make money. In addition, other people may emigrate to escape from natural disasters as well as some people emigrate to study in reputable educational institutions.

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4. Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **how to have a fit and healthy body**. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too.... etc.

اقرأ المعلومات التي في الجدول ثم اكتب جملتين حول كيف تحصل على جسم صحي ولياقة. استعمل كلمات ربط مناسبة.

How to have a fit and healthy body?	
-	walk half an hour every day.
-	eat less fat and calories.
-	do exercises daily.
-	sleep between 7-8 hours every night.

الإجابات النموذجية

If you want to have a fit and healthy body, you should follow some healthy habits such as walking for half an hour every day plus doing exercises daily. Also, you should eat less calories and fatty food as well as you should sleep between 7-8 hours every night.

عليك أن تحفظ الرموز الصوتية في هذا الجدول

Consonants			Vowels	
Symbol	Key word		Symbol	Key word
p	pen	short	ɪ	bit
b	back		e	bed
t	ten		æ	cat
d	day		ɒ	dog (Br E)
k	key		ʌ	cut
g	get		ʊ	put
f	fat		ə	about
v	view		i	happy
θ	thing		u	actuality
ð	then			
s	soon	long	i:	sheep
z	zero		ɑ:	father
ʃ	ship		ɔ:	four
ʒ	pleasure		u:	boot
h	hot		ɜ:	bird (Br E)
x	loch			
tʃ	cheer		eɪ	make
dʒ	jump		aɪ	lie
m	sum		ɔɪ	boy
n	sun		əʊ	note (Br E)
ŋ	sung	diphthongs	aʊ	now
w	wet		ɪə	real
l	let		eə	hair (Br E)
r	red		ʊə	sure (Br E)
j	yet		uə	actual
			ɪə	peculiar (Br E)

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A. Write the words for the following phonetic transcriptions.

أكتب الكلمات للكتابة الصوتية التالية:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. /mænɪdʒmənt/ | 2. /tju: 'tɔ:riəl/ | 3. /kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃnz/ |
| 4. / ʌndə 'teɪk/ | 5. / kɒntrə 'dɪktəri/ | 6. / 'enədʒi / |
| 7. / ɪ 'kwɪpmənt / | 8. / 'ækjupʌŋktʃə / | 9. / fɪ 'lɒsəfə / |

الإجابات النموذجية

1. management 2. tutorial 3. qualifications 4. undertake 5. contradictory
6. energy 7. equipment 8. acupuncture 9. philosopher

B. Read the following sentence written in phonetic transcription and then write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

اقرأ الجملة التالية المكتوبة بالكتابة الصوتية ثم اكتبها في دفتر الإجابة
/səʊʃi 'plədʒɪsts həv bi:n 'lɒkɪŋ 'ɪntə ðɪs 'kwɛstʃən fə 'hʌndrədz əv 'jɪəz/

الإجابة النموذجية

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years.

زاوية الأدب: Literature Spot A

١. احفظ وافهم الأدوات البلاغية (rhetorical devices) التالية:

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices
<p>مهارات كتابية: استعمال الأدوات البلاغية</p> <p>Simile: التشبيه</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal. <p>بعض الروبوتات ستبدو وسيكون صوتها مثل البشر، لأن التكنولوجيا ستكون قد تقدمت/تطورت بشكل كبير.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. <p>العلاج والأدوية سيكون طعمها لذيذ مثل الطعام الحقيقي.</p> <p>ملاحظة: يمكنك التعرف على (التشبيه simile) ببساطة عند وجود الكلمات التالية في الجملة (مثل/يشبه like/as، يبدو look like). راجع المثالين في الأعلى.</p> <p>Metaphor: استعارة/مجاز</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world will be at your fingertips. <p>سيكون العالم على أطراف أصابعك .</p> <p>ملاحظة: تختلف (الاستعارة metaphor) عن (التشبيه simile) بأنها مقارنة بدون استعمال كلمات مثل (يشبه like/as). وأيضا الاستعارة هي كلام غير حقيقي. فالعالم لا يوجد على أطراف الأصابع، ولكن عندما نفهم ان الجملة تتكلم عن المكفوفين، وأن نظام بريل جعل المعرفة والتواصل مع العالم عن طريق أطراف الأصابع (وهي الطريقة التي يقرأ بها المكفوفين نظام بريل) عندئذ نفهم أن الكلام غير حقيقي بالمعنى الحرفي للكلام.</p> <p>Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology. <p>في كل مكان نذهب إليه سوف نسمع طنين وهمهمة التكنولوجيا.</p> <p>ملاحظة: المحاكاة الصوتية: هي كلمة صوتها مثل الشيء الذي تصفه. وتعني الاسم (أو الصوت) الذي يسببه شيء ما. فعلى سبيل المثال، (الطنين buzz) و (الهمهمة hum) هما</p>

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كلمتان متعلقتان بالمحاكاة الصوتية ولا تعنيان شيئا أكثر مما يبدو صوتاهما.

Personification: التشخيص

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

ستقوم كمبيوتراتنا وهواتفنا الخلوية برعايتنا، بأن تخبرنا متى نستيقظ، ومتى نأكل ومتى ننام.

ملاحظة: التشخيص هو تشبيه شيء ما مادي بإنسان. ففي المثال السابق شبهنا الكمبيوترات والهواتف الخلوية بأنها مثل إنسان يرعانا ويوجه لنا النصائح متى ننام ومتى نأكل...الخ.

Rhetorical devices in "I remember, I remember"**الأدوات/ أو الأساليب البلاغية في قصيدة "أني أتذكر، أني أتذكر"**

أ. أمثلة من قصيدة أني أتذكر على (التشخيص Personification). جميع الأمثلة التالية وردت في قصيدة "اني اتذكر اني اتذكر" على التشخيص:

يتحدث الشاعر في الأبيات التالية عن الشمس وكأنها شخص، يأتي يتلصص و دقيق المواعيد.

1.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,

حيث الشمس من النافذة الصغيرة
كانت تأتي تختلس النظر في الصباح
لم تأت الشمس أبدا قبل مواعدها،
ولا جعلت اليوم طويلا جدا،

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن الليل كأنه شخص يحمل أنفاسه (أي ربما يتمنى لو أنه لم يغادر طفولته السعيدة، ومات قبل أن يصبح مهموما)

2.

But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

ولكن الآن، أنا غالبا أتمنى لو أن الليل
يحمل أنفاسي!

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن روحه كأنها شخص تحلق بأجنحتها (أي كان سعيدا جدا في طفولته)

3.

'My spirit flew in feathers then'

كانت روحي وقتها تحلق بأجنحتها

4.

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن برك الماء الصيفية كأنها شخص ولن تستطيع أن تخفف الحمى الذي يعاني منها (ربما أنه مريض)

'summer pools could hardly cool /The fever on my brow

وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تطفئ / الحمى التي على جبينني

ب. ورد المثال التالي في قصيدة "اني اتذكر اني اتذكر" عمل (الاستعارة/المجاز Metaphor) تشبيه بدون استعمال كلمات مثل: "مثل (like/as) :

Those flowers made of light!

تلك الزورد مصنوعة من الضوء!

ج. أمثلة وردت في قصيدة "اني اتذكر اني اتذكر" على (Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية):

- rush, fresh, swing

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Rhetorical devices in "All the World's a Stage"

الأدوات/ أو الأساليب البلاغية في قصيدة " ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح :

أ. أمثلة على (التشبيه Simile): عادة يستعمل الكاتب كلمات مثل (as/like) ، وردت في قصيدة " ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح"

- creeping **like** snail يزحف كحلزون
- and bearded like the pard, ويلتحي كنمر ،

ب. مثال على (Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية):

Whistle

احفظ معاني الكلمات المكتوبة بالخط الغامق في القصائد:

A. I remember, I remember: اني اتذكر، أني أتذكر

- (My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then)= The poet remembers his childhood being very happy

(حلقت روحي بأجنحتها في ذلك الوقت)= الشاعر يتذكر طفولته انها سعيدة جدا

- (That is so **heavy** now)=but now he is not so happy
(انها ثقيلة جدا الآن) = ولكن الآن هو ليس سعيدا جدا- (The **fever** on my brow!)= he says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down.

(الحمى التي على جبينى!) يقول بأنه مريض جدا الآن بحيث ان البرك الصيفية لا تستطيع أن تبرد من حرارته.

- (To **swallows** on the wing/My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then)= We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

(لطيور السنونو وهي تحلق/ حلقت روحي بأجنحتها في ذلك الوقت) = نحن نعرف أن كلمة أجنحة وريش كلاهما من الأشياء التي لدى الطيور، وأنها تطير، لذلك كلمة (sallow السنونو) لا بد أنها نوع من الطيور.

- (Where I was used to **swing**,)= to make regular movements forwards and backwards or from one side to another while hanging from a particular point

(حيث اعتدت أن أتأرجح)= أن يقوم بحركات منتظمة للأمام وللخلف أو من جانب إلى آخر بينما هو متعلق في نقطة معينة.

- (And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**)= the air fresh and cool
(واعتقدت/أو شعرت بأن الهواء كان منعشا)= الهواء كان منعشا وباردا

All the World's a Stage: ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح

- الكلمات المطلوب حفظها من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" هي ما لي:

- (And so he **plays his part**)= A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'.

"part دور" هو دور في مسرحية والتعبير المستعمل هو "أن تلعب دورا".

- (**last scene of all**)= The '**last scene**' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

"المشهد الأخير" هو النهاية لمسرحية ما ويربط شكسبير هذا بنهاية الحياة.

٣. فهم القصيدة : عليك ان تفهم أبيات الشعر، ولكن غير مطلوب منك حفظها.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

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ملاحظة هامة: معظم اسئلة الوزارة تأتي من نفس اسئلة الكتاب المدرسي وعادة تكون الاسئلة جزء من اسئلة الكتاب المدرسي الطويلة وليس كامل السؤال والجواب، لذلك عليك محاولة فهم اسئلة الكتاب المدرسي وفهم اجاباتها دون حفظها بصما لأنها طويلة جدا. واعلم ان اسئلة الوزارة تكون اجاباتها غالبا امامك في الامتحان، ولكن عليك حفظ معاني الكلمات انجليزي انجليزي الواردة في وحدة الأدب.

I remember I remember (Thomas Hood)

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصيدة "اني اتذكر اني اتذكر"

Literature spot: (2 points) بقعة الأدب

A. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
 I remember, I remember, إني أتذكر ، إني أتذكر
 The house where I was born, البيت الذي ولدت فيه،
 The little window where the sun والنافذة الصغيرة حيث كانت الشمس
 Came peeping in at morn; تأتي تختلس النظر في الصباح

1. How does Thomas Hood describe the sun in the morning?

كيف يصف الشاعر توماس هود الشمس في الصباح؟

2. What rhetorical device is used in the lines?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في هذه الأسطر؟

B. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
He never came a wink too soon, لم تأت الشمس أبدا قبل موعدها،
 Nor brought too long a day, ولا جعلت اليوم طويلا جدا،
 But now, I often wish the night ولكن الآن، أنا غالبا أتمنى لو أن الليل
 Had borne my breath away! يحمل أنفاسي!

3. What does the underlined word "He" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير؟

4. How do we know that Thomas Hood is not happy now?

كيف نعرف أن الشاعر توماس هود ليس سعيدا الآن؟

5. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the night?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليصف الليل؟

C. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:

I remember, I remember, إني أتذكر ، إني أتذكر
 The roses, red and white, الورود، الحمراء والبيضاء،
 The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, ورود البنفسج وكؤوس- الزنبق،
 Those flowers made of light! تلك الورد مصنوعة من الضوء!
 The lilacs where the robin built, أزهار اليليك حيث بنا عصفور أبو الحناء أعشاشه
 And where my brother set وحيث زرع أخي
 The laburnum on his birthday, شجرة أبينوس في عيد ميلاده،
 The tree is living yet! لا تزال الشجرة تعيش حتى الآن!

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6. Find an example of metaphor in the lines.

جد مثالا على الاستعارة/المجاز في هذه الأسطر.

7. What is the poet amazed by?

مما يندهش الشاعر في هذه الأسطر؟

8. What was the source of joy and happiness to the poet when he was a child?

ما هو مصدر السعادة للشاعر عندما كان طفلا؟

9. Which line may suggest that the poet's brother is dead?

أي سطر (بيت من الشعر) ربما يوحي بأن شقيق الشاعر ميت؟

10. What is the name of the tree that his brother planted on his birthday?

ما اسم الشجرة التي زرعها أخوه في عيد ميلاده؟

D. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:

I remember, I remember

إني أتذكر ، إني أتذكر

Where I was used to swing,

حيث كنت أتأرجح،

And thought the air must rush as fresh

واعتقدت أن الهواء لا بد أنه تدفق منعشاً

To swallows on the wing

على أجنحة طيور السنونو وهي تحلق

11. Find two examples of onomatopoeia.

أذكر مثالين على المحاكاة الصوتية.

12. Which stage of the man's life do the lines describe?

أي مرحلة من حياة الإنسان تصف هذه الأسطر؟

13. What is the name of the bird mentioned in the lines?

ما اسم الطائر المذكور في هذه الأسطر؟

E. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:

My spirit flew in feathers then

كانت روحي وقتها تحلق بأجنحتها

That is so heavy now,

ولكنها ثقيلة جدا الآن،

And summer pools could hardly cool

وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تلتطف

The fever on my brow!

الحمى التي على جبينني!

14. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day?

كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته للماضي مع الحاضر؟

15. How do you know that the poet, Thomas Hood, may be very ill now?

16. Find an example of personification in the lines.

جد مثالا على التشخيص في هذه الأسطر.

17. What does Tomas Hood mean by saying "That is so heavy now"?

ماذا قصد الشاعر توماس هود بقوله "وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن"؟

F. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:

I remember, I remember

إني أتذكر ، إني أتذكر

The fir trees dark and high;

أشجار التنوب كانت داكنة وعالية

I used to think their slender tops

كنت اعتقد أن قممها النحيلة

Were close against the sky

كانت قريبة من السماء

It was a childish ignorance,

لقد كان جهلا صبيانيا

But now 'tis little joy

ولكن الآن لدى قليل من الفرح

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To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

لأنني أعرف أنني الآن أكثر بعدا عن السماء
عما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبيا.

18. What was Thomas Hood ignorant about when was a child?

ما الذي كان توماس هود يجهله عندما كان طفلا؟

19. Why doesn't the poet feel happy now?

لماذا الشاعر لا يشعر بالسعادة الآن؟

20. Which lines tell you that Tomas Hood has lost his innocence as a child and he fears his life after death?

أي أسطر تخبرك أن الشاعر توماس هود فقد براءته كطفل وأنه يخشى حياته بعد الموت؟

الإجابات النموذجية

- The poet describes the sun as someone coming peeping through his window.
- personification التشخيص
- the sun
- He says "But now, I often wish the night had borne my breath away!" He wishes he was dead. يتمنى لو أنه ميت.
- personification التشخيص
- Those flowers made of light! تلك الورود مصنوعة من الضوء!
- metaphor المجاز هو ان تشبه شيء بشيء دون استعمال كلمات مثل (مثل as/like).
- The poet is amazed by how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. His brother might have died, but the tree which he planted is still living. الشاعر مندهش من كيف يمكن للأشجار أن تعيش وقتا طويلا، بينما الناس يأتون ويذهبون. ربما أن اخاه قد مات، ولكن الشجرة التي زرعها لا تزال حية.
- The poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature. الشاعر قد استمد قدرا كبيرا من المتعة من الطبيعة.
- The tree is living yet!
- laburnum
- swing/ rush
- The lines describe the poet's childhood when he was very happy playing and enjoying his time.
- swallow طائر السنونو
- The poet remembers his childhood being very happy, he says: (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy, he says: (That is so heavy now). يتذكر الشاعر طفولته بأنها كانت سعيدة جدا، فهو يقول (روحي حلقت/طارت بواسطة الريش في ذلك الوقت) ولكنه الآن ليس سعيدا جدا، يقول (وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن).
- The poet says that the cool summer pools wouldn't be able to cool down the heat caused by fever. وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تلطف الحمى التي على جبينني!
- And summer pools could hardly cool The **fever** on my brow!
- Now, he is not happy.
- The poet was ignorant about the size of the world, he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky. كان الشاعر جاهل بالنسبة إلى حجم العالم، فقد كان يعتقد أن قمم أشجار التنوب كادت أن تلمس السماء. ربما أن الشاعر اعتقد هذا لأنه كان قصيرا وكانت الأشجار طويلة لدرجة انه ظن أنها لا بد أن تلمس السماء.
- The poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now.

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

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الشاعر يشعر بالقلق بشأن ما سيحدث بعد وفاته. هو قلق من أنه كطفل كان أقرب إلى السماء مما هو الآن، فهو يقول (لأنني أعرف أنني أبعد إلى السماء مما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبيا).

20. To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصيدة "All the World's a Stage"

A. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:
And all the men and women merely players; وجميع الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلون
They have their exits and their entrances, لهم وقت خروجهم ودخولهم
And one man in his time plays many parts,.... الرجل يلعب أدوارا عديدة في حياته
At first, the infant, الدور الأول الطفل الوليد،
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. وهو يبكي ويتقيأ بين ذراعي مربيته
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

ثم يأتي دور صبي المدرسة، ومعه حقيبته المدرسية
And shining morning face, creeping like snail بوجهه الصباحي اللامع، يزحف كحلزون
Unwillingly to school. يذهب كارها إلى المدرسة

1. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the speech?

ما هما المرحلتان في حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذا الخطاب؟

2. How is the schoolboy described in these lines?

كيف وصف تلميذ المدرسة في هذه الأسطر؟

3. What rhetorical device does Shakespeare use to describe the schoolboy?

ما الأسلوب البلاغي الذي استعمله شكسبير ليعرف تلميذ المدرسة؟

B. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:

Then a soldier, ثم يأتي دور الجندي
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, مليء بوعود غريبة ويلتحي كنمر ،
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, يغار من شرف الآخرين، ومتحفز للقتال
Seeking the bubble reputation يبحث عن شهرة سريعة مؤقتة
Even in the cannon's mouth. حتي ولو كانت داخل فوهة مدفع
And then the justice, ثم يأتي دور القاضي،
In fair round belly with good capon lined, ذو بطن مستدير جميل وقد تناول ديك سمين
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, وعينان قاسيتان وله لحية رسمية أنيقة
Full of wise saws and modern instances; أحاديثه مليئة بالأمثال الحكيمة والمواقف العصرية

4. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the lies?

ما هما المرحلتان من حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذه الأسطر؟

5. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the soldier?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليعرف الجندي؟

6. How is the soldier described in the lines? كيف تم وصف الجندي في هذه الأسطر؟

7. Which word in the lines refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

أية كلمة في هذه الأسطر تشير إلى سلاح يستعمله الجنود؟

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8. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي مظهر شخص في منتصف العمر؟

C. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:

And so he *plays his part*.

وهكذا هو يلعب دوره.

.....Into the lean and slippered pantaloen,

و الآن هو يرتدي سروالاً نحيفاً وينتعل بابوج/شباشب (أي لا يغادر المنزل)

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

تعلو أنفه نظارات وعلى جانبه يوجد كيس (يحفظ فيه نقوده)

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

لا زال يحتفظ بجواربه الطويلة من أيام الشباب، وقد أصبح واسع

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

على ساقه النحيلة، وصوته الرجولي الضخم

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

يتحول إلى صوت طفولي حاد، كأنه مزمار

And whistles in his sound.

يطلق صافرات في صوته.

Last scene of all,

أما المشهد النهائي (في حياة الإنسان)

That ends this strange eventful history,

وهذه نهاية هذا التاريخ الغريب الحافل بالأحداث

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

هي طفولة ثانية وهي حالة من النسيان التام

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

يصبح الإنسان فاقد الأسنان، والعينين والذوق، يصبح فاقد لكل شيء.

9. Find an example of **onomatopoeia** in the lines. جد مثالا على المحاكاة الصوتية.

10. What is the last stage of a human's life mentioned in the speech?

ما هي آخر مرحلة في حياة الإنسان مذكورة في هذا الخطاب؟

11. In the lines "he plays his part.", "last scene of all", what does

Shakespeare compare a life of a person to?

في الأسطر "هو يلعب دوره"، "المشهد النهائي"، بماذا يقارن شكسبير حياة الشخص؟

12. What changes does old age bring to a person? Write down changes.

ما هي التغيرات التي يحدثها التقدم بالسن على الشخص؟ اكتب هذه التغيرات.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. a) **babyhood (the infant)**b) **childhood (the schoolboy)**

2. The schoolboy complains all the time. His face shines like the bright and fresh morning. He carries his school bag and unwillingly goes to school at the speed of a snail.

3. Simile (creeping **like** snail) التشبيه (يمشي مثل حلزون: يعني بطيء جدا)

4. 1) early adulthood (the soldier) 2) late adulthood/middle age (the justice)

5. Simile (bearded like the pard) (يلتحي مثل النمر)

6. The soldier is 'jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation! (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth! (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).

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الجندي 'غيور/حريص على الشرف، يدخل في شجار فجأة وبسرعة!. وهو أيضا "يسعى للحصول على سمعة كفقاعة! (يفعل الأشياء التي تجعل منه يبدو جيدا حتى لو كانت هذه الأفعال غير مجدية) "حتى في فم مدفع! (حتى لو كان ذلك يعني الوقوف أمام البنادق، أي الدخول في حرب أو الدخول في معارك).

7. cannon مدفع

8. The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly! on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

الشخص في منتصف العمر هو سمين/ناصح بسبب تناول الكثير من الطعام ('بطن مستديرة في السطر ١٦!); لديه عيون حادة ولحية أنيقة وهو يعرف الكثير من الأقوال الحكيمة.

9. whistle

10. old age (second babyhood/childhood)

11. an actor in the theatre. ممثل على المسرح.

12. a) His memory becomes very weak.

تصبح ذاكرته ضعيفة جدا.

b) He loses teeth, eye-sight and taste. He is without everything.

و يفقد الأسنان والنظر والذوق. هو بدون كل شيء.

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصة "The old man and the sea"

A. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالي من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تلي:

"Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner."

1. Why do Manolin's parents want him to leave Santiago and fish with another fisherman?

لماذا يريد والدا مانولين منه أن يترك العجوز سانتياغو ليذهب يصيد مع صياد آخر؟

2. Does Manolin want to leave Santiago? Why?

هل يريد مانولين أن يترك العجوز؟ لماذا؟

B. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تلي.

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

3. The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find the sentence in the quotation to support this.

قصة الشيخ والبحر تحاول أن تعلمنا عن العلاقة بين البشر والطبيعة. جد جملة في الاقتباس تدعم هذا الكلام.

4. How do you think the old man could guess it must be a big fish from the beginning?

كيف تعتقد استطاع العجوز أن يخمن أنها سمكة كبيرة من البداية؟

C. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

تمارين متنوعة على مادة المستوى ٣

إعداد مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.
As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

5. Find a word in the quotation that means the same as "comes to the top of the ocean". جد كلمة في الاقتباس تعني نفس ما يلي "يأتي إلى سطح المحيط".

6. Why do you think the old man dreams a lot of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa?

لماذا تعتقد أن العجوز يحلم كثيرا بالأسود التي اعتاد أن يشاهدها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا؟

D. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.
The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

7. What happened to the great fish? What caused the old man injuries?

ما الذي حصل للسمة العظيمة؟ ما الذي سبب الجروح عند العجوز؟

8. What does this quotation tell you about the character of the boy Manolin?

ماذا يخبرك هذا الاقتباس عن شخصية الولد مانولين؟

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Because Santiago was unlucky and he couldn't catch any fish for the last eighty-four days.
2. No, he doesn't. Santiago had been teaching him all about fishing since he was a boy of five years old. He loves Santiago and loyal to him.
3. the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.
4. The old man is a very experienced fisherman..العجوز صياد خبير جدا.
5. surfaces
6. Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength.
7. Sharks attacked the old man's great fish and ate it. The injuries were caused by sharks while he was trying to defend his fish from them.
هاجمت أسماك القرش سمكة الرجل العجوز واكلتها. الجروح سببها أسماك القرش بينما كان يحاول أن يدافع عن سمكته منهم.
8. Manolin seems to be a caring person, kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
يبدو أن مانولين شخص يهتم بالآخرين، ولطيف، ورصين، ومخلص للعجوز سانتياغو.

مع أطيب أمنياتنا بالتوفيق والنجاح لجميع طلابنا وطالباتنا

إعداد

مؤلفا كورس الرسالة

جلال أبو حشيش

&

رأفت أبو فارس