

# مكتف الخبر في اللغة الإنجليزية level 3 level 4

2019

إعداد الأستاذ :

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للخدمات الطلابية و الإعلانية  
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1. Using Technology in Class Rooms. ( unit one )
2. Health in Jordan. ( unit two )
3. King Hussein Cancer Centre.( unit three )
4. After school ... ( unit six )
5. Learning a foreign language. ( unit seven )
6. Education in Jordan. ( unit seven )
7. My job as an interpreter. ( unit ten )

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

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

## UNIT ONE

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

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

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

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

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

Before .....

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

After .....

## المبني للمجهول / Passive Voice

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

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

Active المبني للمعلوم	Passive المبني للمجهول
<b>Simple Present</b> Verb - base Verb + s/es I speak English.	am } is } + PP. are } English <b>is</b> spoken.
<b>Simple Past</b> (v.2) I spoke English.	was } were } + PP. English <b>was</b> spoken.
<b>Present Continuous</b> am } is } + v.ing are } I'm speaking English.	am } is } + being + PP. are } English <b>is being</b> spoken.
<b>Past Continuous</b> was } were } + v.ing I was speaking English	was } were } + being + PP. English <b>was being</b> spoken.
<b>Present Perfect</b> have } has } + PP. I have spoken English.	have } has } + been + PP. English <b>has been</b> spoken.
<b>Past Perfect</b> had + PP. I had spoken English.	had + been + PP. English <b>had been</b> spoken.
<b>Modals + base</b> I will speak English.	modal + be + PP. English <b>will be</b> spoken.
<b>Modals + have + PP.</b> I will have spoken English.	<b>modal + have + been + PP.</b> English <b>will have been</b> spoken.

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

1. I don't find this solution quite acceptable.  
This solution .....
2. Rami drinks coffee every morning.  
Coffee .....
3. Samar doesn't have a lot of exams very often.  
A lot of exams .....
4. The students at Ammon School study English and French.  
English and French.....
5. The police have caught the thief strongly.  
The thief .....
6. Samar hasn't taken a lot of exams since the beginning of the semester.  
A lot of exams .....
7. Sarah invited me to the party.  
I .....
8. The students didn't answer the questions in ink.  
The questions .....
9. Sama put a stamp on the letter.  
A stamp .....
10. Nobody had known all the answers correctly.  
All the answers .....
11. We are revising the passive now.  
The passive .....
12. The farmer was planting olive trees when we arrived.  
Olive trees .....
13. fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smart phones.  
Fifty years ago, smart phones .....
14. You should not lend him money.  
He .....

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

1. America ..... in 1492 by Columbus.  
( **were discovered** , **was discovered** . **is discovered** )
2. English ..... by many countries all over the world.  
( **is spoken** , **was spoke** , **spoken** )
3. In 2007, the first smart phone ..... by the Apple Company.  
( **has produced** , **had produced** , **was produced** )
4. The matter ..... by the board for an hour.  
( **has been discussed** , **have been discussed** , **has discussed** )
5. The homework ..... right now, by the students.  
( **are being done** , **is being done** , **is done** )
6. The computer ..... by a technician tomorrow.  
( **will held** , **will be held** , **will been held** )
7. Jordan ..... by many tourists all over the world annually.  
( **was visited** , **was visit** , **is visited** )
8. A new number ..... yesterday by Ameer.  
( **bought** , **was bought** , **were bought** )

## الكلام الغير مباشر / الكلام المنقول Reported Speech / Indirect Speech

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

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

٢. تحويل الضمائر

I	he	me	him	my	his
	she		her		her
we	they	us	them	our	their

you	he	You	him	your	his
	she		her		her
	they		them		their

٣. تحويل الظروف الزمنية كما يلي

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Examples:

I will do my homework.

I will **have** my homework **done**.

I am painting my house.

I am **having** my house **painted**.

I repaired my mobile phone.

I **had** my mobile phone **repaired**.

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

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

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

1. I will ask someone to repair the fridge.

I will .....

2. Someone painted my kitchen.

I .....

3. She is going to ask her aunt to mend her dress.

She is going to .....



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

الأفعال التالية يأتي بعدها (Gerund):

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

We **enjoy**studying English.

I **finish**doing my homework.

الأفعال التالية يتبعها (Infinitive):

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

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

He **promises**to come early.

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

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

\* Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali .....

## Using Modals

\*might  
\*mustn't / must  
have to / has to  
\*don't have to  
doesn't have to

+

**base**

\* نستخدم (might) للدلالة على إمكانية حدوث الفعل.

It might rain tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- It is not necessary to switch off the screen.  
You .....
- He is probably Mary's uncle.  
He .....
- The drivers aren't allowed to use the tunnel at night.  
The drivers .....
- It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.  
You .....
- Perhaps Manal studies English hard.  
Manal .....

## Phrases with different meanings

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

**Explain the difference in meaning between the following underlined phrase .**

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

## Phrasal verbs and prepositions

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

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

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

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

## UNIT TWO

### معتاد على used to & اعتدت على used to

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

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

ننفي (used to) بـ (didn't use to).

يأتي بعد (used to) فعل مجرد (base).

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

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

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

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

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

ننفي (be used to) بـ (be not use to).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

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

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

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

### Phrasal verbs

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

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

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

## UNIT THREE

### Rhetorical Devices الأَدَوَاتُ الْبَلَاغِيَّة

- **Simile** → التشبيه

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

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

- **Metaphor** → الإستعارة

Life is **a** highway.

The snow is **a** white blanket.

Time is **money**.

- **Onomatopoeia** → المحاكاة الصوتية

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

He looked at **the** roaring sky.

- **Personification** → التخصيص

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

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

\*يأتي نمط الأسئلة الوزارية كالآتي:

1. He smokes like a chimney.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence? .....

2. The eyes are the windows of the soul.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence? .....

3. The buzzing bee flew away.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence? .....

4. The fire swallowed the entire forest.

What the rhetorical devices is used in the above sentence? .....

## كلمات متشابهة بالمعنى Synonyms

apparatus	Equipment	آلة / أداة
appendage	Limb	طرف
artificial	Prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	Fund	يمول / يدعم
obese	Fat	سمنه

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

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

Replace the underlined word by giving the synonym one .....

## Collocations

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

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

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

(get, take, make, attend)

- If someone ..... your attention, you suddenly notice them.

(get, take, catch, attend)

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....

## UNIT FOUR

### Relative Clauses – جمل الوصل

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

في جمل الوصل عادة ما تبدأ بإحدى ضمائر الوصل التالية:

(who, whose, which, where, ....)

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

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

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

تستخدم (**which**) للتحدث عن اسم غير عاقل.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

تستخدم (**when**) مع الزمن.

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

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

تستخدم (**where**) مع المكان.

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

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

The reason **why** he resigned is still mysterious..مع السبب (**why**)

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

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

(**who, whose, which**)

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

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

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

(**why, whom, which**)

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

6. IbnSina ..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.

(**who, whose, which, where**)

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

(**where, which, when, who**)



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

(who, where, which, when)

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

( where, which, when, who )

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

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

who which where

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

London, .....

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

A mathematician is someone .....

### Cleft Sentences – الجمل المجزأة

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

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

نلاحظ أن الطريقة الأولى تأتي على النمط التالي:

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

- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

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

- Ali graduated from the university of Jordan last year.

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

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

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

- I bought an American car two months ago.

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

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

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

The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE.**

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

**William Shakespeare** wrote “Romeo and Juliet”.

**It was William Shakespeare who / that** “Romeo and Juliet”.

My father drinks **coffee** every morning.

**It is coffee that** my father drinks every morning.

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

1. My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

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

The person .....

It was Queen Rania .....

3. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

The time .....

It was 11 p.m.....

4. I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

It .....

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

The country .....

It was Iraq.....

6. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It .....

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

The time .....

8. Zeryab established the first school in Europe in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The musician .....

## المتلازمات Collocations

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

**Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the box.**

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

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

**Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.....**

Quantifiers to make comparisons

محددات الكمية لعمل مقارنة

SUMMARY

نوع المقارنة	الصفات القصيرة	الصفات الطويلة
مقارنة بين طرفين	Form: adj + er + than Sally is <u>taller than</u> Farah	Form: more + adj + than Gold is <u>more expensive than</u> silver
مقارنة متساوية بين طرفين	Form: as + adj + as John is <u>as clever as</u> Kim	Form: as + adj + as Happiness is <u>as important as</u> wealth
مقارنة غير متساوية بين طرفين	Form: not + as + adj + as Jack <u>isn't as clever as</u> Kim	Form: not + as + adj + as Happiness <u>isn't as important as</u> Wealth
تفضيل	Form: the + adj + est Sarah is <u>the tallest</u> student in our class	Form: the + most + adj Football is <u>the most interesting</u> sport in the world

مقارنة متساوية للاسم المعدود	Form: as + many + n + as Ali has <u>as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم المعدود	Form: not + as + many + n + as Ali <u>doesn't have as many children as</u> I do.
مقارنة متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	Form: as + much + n + as He has had <u>as much success as</u> his brother has.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم غير المعدود	Form: not + as + much + n + as He <u>hasn't had as much success as</u> his brother has.

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

1. Money is not as important as health.

Health .....

2. A rose is more beautiful than a daisy.

A daisy .....

3. Students don't like doing Music and Arts as much as they like doing Maths.

Students like .....

4. Neither English nor Arabic is as difficult as German.

German .....

5. There is no mountain in the world as high as Mount Everest.

Mount Everest ..... in the world.

6. The cheapest way of travelling in this city is a train.

The least .....

7. I've never seen a film as exciting as this film.

This film is ..... I've ever seen.

8. Nobody in the team is as good as Abdallah.

Abdallah .....

9. Irbid is less crowded than Amman.

Amman is .....

Amman isn't .....

10. American food is not as good as Italian food.

Italian food is .....

11. I find science lessons are more enjoyable than maths lessons.

I find maths lessons aren't .....

12. I don't study as many hours as my brother.

My brother studies .....

I .....

13. There are more books in the UK than in the USA.

There are not .....

14. Sarah and Leen are both 160 cm tall.

Sarah .....

15. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

There isn't .....

16. Adam speaks English better than Ali.

Ali doesn't speak .....

• Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1. My car is ..... than your car. (expensiver, more expensive, the most expensive)

2. The elephants are ..... than the tigers. (biggest, bigger, more bigger)

3. Omar is ..... student in our class. (the tallest, taller, more tall)

4. This desk is ..... in the company.

(the comfortable, more comfortable, the most comfortable)

5. My sister is ..... than me in English. (better, good, bad)

6. Messi isn't as ..... as Ronaldo. (taller, the tallest, tall)

7. Omar knows ..... people as I do. (many, much, as many, as much)

8. Aqaba doesn't have ..... pollution as Amman. (many, much, as many, as much)

## Body Idioms

Body Idioms	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يبوح عما بداخله
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	التردد القيام بعمل ما
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مبتهجا في المواقف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يتصرف بعفوية بدون تخطيط مسبق
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	يمتلك قدرات عقلية ورياضية
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tired extremely hard	يبدل قصارى جهده

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

- I spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to get it off my chest.  
**What does the underlined body Idiom mean ?**  
.....
- Maha doesn't have a natural mental for math and should never become an accountant.  
**Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable body idiom ?**  
.....
- I'm not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We will have to keep our chin up.  
**Replace the underlined phrase body idiom with the correct one.**  
.....

## UNIT SEVEN

### الأسئلة الغير مباشرة Indirect Questions

The function :We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.  
\* نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لطرح أسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة أو رسمية.

Could you tell me ...;	هل لك أن تخبرني
Do you know ...;	هل تعلم
Do / would you mind telling me ...;	هل تمانع أن تخبرني
Could you explain ...;	هل يمكن تشرح / ان توضح

هناك نوعين من الأسئلة:

#### 1. Wh/ H – questions

ب – هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ (h) أو (wh) مثل (when , where , what , how , which , why , who

عند التحويل يتم اتباع الخطوات التالية:

- اختر الصيغة المناسبة من صيغ السؤال الغير مباشر.
- نزل أداة السؤال كما هي.
- نضع الفاعل.
- نضع الفعل.
- تكملة الجملة.
- علامة السؤال ؟

(Wh / H) question + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

#### 2. (Yes / No) Questions:

ب – هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ (فعل المساعد) مثل (Do, Does, Did, Have, Has, Had, Is, Are, ....)

عند التحويل يتم اتباع الخطوات التالية:

- اختر الصيغة المناسبة من صيغ السؤال الغير مباشر.
- نضع كلمة (if, whether).
- نضع الفاعل.
- نضع الفعل.
- تكملة الجملة.
- علامة السؤال ؟

(if , whether) + Subject + verb + complement + Question mark (?)

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

1. When will the head teacher arrive?

Do you know .....?

2. Where does the bus go from, please?

Could you tell me .....?

3. Does the train leave on time?

Could you explain .....?

4. Did you see my wallet?

Could .....?

5. Please send me the money immediately.

Do you mind .....?

6. Why do many people move abroad?

Do you mind .....?

7. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Do you know .....?

8. How much sleep does a teenager of our age need?

Do you know .....?

9. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

..... suggesting .....?

10. What should I do on the day before the exam ?

Could you explain .....?

11. Has the football match begun ?

Do you mind telling me .....?

12. Do you live in Amman ?

Could you tell me .....?

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Does the train leave on time? Could you explain if the train ..... on time ?

( leave , leaves , left )

2. Open the door. Would you mind ..... the door ?

( open , opened , opening )

3. Where has Osama gone? Do you mind telling me where Osama ..... ?

( has gone , have gone , had gone )

4. How did you solve this puzzle ? Could you explain how you ..... this puzzle ?

( solve , solved , had solved )

5. Where does the bus go from, please ? Could you explain where the bus ..... From ?

( go , went , goes )



## المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي The Impersonal Passive

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, saying, beliefs and opinions.  
المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي هو طريقة رسمية لطرح أفكار وأقوال ومعتقدات وآراء.
- We can use the impersonal passive with (say, think, claim, prove, know, believe, report, expect, suppose, hope, suggest, acknowledged, assumed ....) .

هناك طريقتين للتعبير عن المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي:  
الطريقة الأولى:

**It + (is, was, has been) + (said, believed, thought, known, claimed, ... / that) + تكملة الجملة**

-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent  
It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

- People thought that the earth was flat.  
It was thought that the earth was flat.

-The governments have claimed that it would reduce taxes.  
It has been claimed that the government would reduce taxes.

الطريقة الثانية:

**that + (is, are, was, were, have or has been) + V3 + to + base**

- They believe that the story is true  
The story is believed to be true.

- They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.  
Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

- People believed that the sun moved round the Earth.  
The sun was believed to move round the Earth.

**ملاحظات :**

\* يتم حذف الـ (Modals) عند التحويل بالطريقة الثانية.

- The students believe that the exam will be easy.  
The exam is believed to be easy.

\* إذا كانت الجملة منفية في الطريقة الثانية ، عند الحل نستخدم: ( not to )

- People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.  
Students are believed not to prefer studying for long hours.

\* في حال جاء الفعل بعد الفاعل ( that ) — was , were فان الفعل يصبح **have been**

- People thought that the earth was flat.  
The earth was thought to have been flat.

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

1. Scientists have proved that social media has affected our life.

It .....

2. People say that the brain is like a computer.

It ..... the brain is like a computer.

3. They claim that money can't make us happy .

Money .....

4. People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.

Students .....

5. People used to believe that there was no life on other planets.

It .....

6. They say that work makes you healthy and wealthy.

Work .....

7. People think that it is useful to do exercise daily .

It.....

8. They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.

The Internet.....

9. People know that learning foreign languages is helpful for the brain.

Learning foreign languages .....

10. Factories are known to cause so much pollution.

People know that .....

11. The mission is thought to be impossible.

They think that .....

12. It is thought that the new prime minister is a good speaker.

People .....

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Everybody knows that you are the best students. It .....that you are the best students.

( **is known** , **was known** , **known** )

2. They say that work makes you healthy and wealthy. Work is said to ..... you health and wealth. ( **make** , **makes** , **made** )

3. They claim that money can't make us happy. Money is claimed ..... Us happy.

( **to not make** , **not to make** , **that can't make** , **to cant make** )

4. They believe that she writes good poems. She ..... to write good poems.

( **was believed** , **are believed** , **were believed** , **is believed** )

## UNIT NINE

### Unreal past forms صيغ الماضي الغير حقيقي

يمكن التعبير عن التمني سواء بالماضي أو الحاضر باستخدام (wish or If only) ولا يوجد هناك فرق بينهما.

- We use (wish or If only + Past Perfect) to express regrets about the past.

للتعبير عن الندم و الحسرة على شئ حصل في الماضي

I **wish** I had done more work for the exam. (I didn't do much work for my exam).

I **wish** I hadn't bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.

We're late. **If only** we had caught the earlier bus.

- We use (wish or If only + Past simple) to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

للتعبير عن أمنيات في الوقت الحاضر ومن غير الممكن حدوثها.

I **wish** I knew the answer.

I **wish** we lived in a bigger flat.

He **wishes** he were taller.

**If only** we were older.

\* لاحظ استخدام (were) في جميع الحالات مهما كان الفاعل.

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

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he .....harder last year.

( **had studied** , **hadn't studied** , **studied** )

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

He wishes he .....a cultural awareness course.

( **hadn't done** , **had done** , **did** )

3. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ..... cooler.

( **were** , **was** , **had been** )

4. I feel ill. I wish I ..... so many sweets!

( **hadn't eaten** , **had eaten** , **didn't eat** )

5. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!

( **was** , **were** , **had been** )

6. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.

( **understand** , **had understood** , **understood** )

7. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he .....Chinese.(

**speaks** , **spoke** , **didn't speak** )

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

( **have** , **has** , **had** )

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

1. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

If only .....

2. I regret going to bed late last night.

I wish .....

3. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

If only .....

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

I wish .....

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

If only .....

6. Our flat is very small.

If only .....

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

He wishes .....

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

I wish .....

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

If only I .....

10. What a pity! I don't have any kind of job.

I wish .....

11. Rami should have trained well. He lost the match.

Rami wishes .....

12. I regret I ask my parents for everything.

I wish .....

13. If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult.

I wish .....

## الجملة الشرطية Conditional Sentences

**There are four types for conditional sentences:**

**Zero Conditional :** We use the zero conditional to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequences) after a certain action or event.

نستعمل هذا النوع لوصف شيء ما يحدث بشكل دائم (نتيجة حتمية) بعد أفعال معينة.

**If + subject + simple present ( s,es, base ) , subject + simple present**

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

If it **snows**, we **get** cold.

**First Conditional :** We use the first conditional to describe a future outcome of a certain action or event.

نستعمل هذا النوع لوصف نتائج مستقبلية لحدث أو نشاط مستقبلي محدد.

**If + subject + simple present ( s,es, base ) , subject + will + base**

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

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

\* يمكن استبدال الـ (if) في الجملة الشرطية بكلمات أخرى مثل:

**Provided that, as long as, when, even if, unless.**

I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it isn't too expensive.

People get fat **if / when** they eat too much.

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.

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

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

**If + subject + simple past ( V.2 ) , subject + would + base**

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

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

**Third Conditional :** We use the third conditional to imagine impossible past situations.

نستخدم هذا النوع للتحدث عن أشياء من المستحيل حدوثها

**If + subject + past perfect ( had + V.3 ) , subject + would have + PP.**

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

يمكن باستخدام (could have or might have + PP.) بدلا من (would have + PP.) عندما نكون متأكدين

بشكل أقل من نتائج الفعل المستحيل في الماضي.

If I **had prepared** better for the competition, I **might have won** the first prize.

If I **had slept** better the night before the exam, I **could have concentrated** better.

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

1. If the weather ..... sunny, we will go for a picnic.  
(is , am , are)
2. We would go if you ..... on time.  
(don't come, doesn't come , didn't come)
3. You will get the letter by Sunday if she ..... it today.  
(post, posts , posted)
4. Samar won't do the whole work if she ..... enough time.  
(doesn't have , don't have , didn't have)
5. You will be dropped from the team if you ..... well.  
(don't play , doesn't play , didn't play)
6. If Rami ..... too much chocolate, his teeth get worse.  
(eat , eats , ate)
7. If water ..... , it turns into ice.  
(freeze, freezes, froze)
8. When you heat water, it ..... ( boil , boils , will boil )
9. Provided that it ..... , we will have a picnic next week.  
( don't rain , won't rain , doesn't rain )
10. When you arrive at the station next Saturday, we ..... there to meet you.  
( will be , are , were )
11. Nasser will come out with us tomorrow unless he ..... help his father.  
( have to , had to , has to )
12. I ..... you with your homework, as long as you help me with mine!  
( will help , help , would help )
13. Provided that it ..... , we will have a picnic next week .  
( don't rain , doesn't rain , didn't rain )
14. If you win the prize, how ..... you ..... the money?  
( will / spend , do / spend , does / spend )
15. Even if Omar ..... his driving test this afternoon, he won't have his own car.  
( passed , pass , passes )

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. During Ramadan, we eat ..... the sun sets.  
( as long as , unless , when , even if )
2. I'll phone you ..... I miss the bus so that you pick me up.  
( provided that , unless , when , if )
3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday ..... it's closed.  
( provided that , unless , when , even if )
4. I will take the job offer ..... it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet. ( provided that , unless , when , even if )
5. We have to go to school, ..... we're tired.  
( provided that , unless , when , even if )
6. Ice cream melts ..... it gets warm.  
( provided that , unless , when , even if )
7. we need umbrellas ..... It rains.  
( provided that , unless , when , even if )

8. The teacher will be pleased ..... I write a good essay.  
( **provided that** , **unless** , **when** , **if** )
9. Our team will celebrate ..... they win the match.  
( **provided that** , **unless** , **when** , **if** )
10. .... everyone works hard , we will all pass our exams.  
( **provided that** , **unless** , **when** , **even if** )
11. We should always be polite ..... we feel tired.  
( **provided that** , **unless** , **when** , **even if** )
12. Babies are usually happy ..... They are hungry or cold.  
( **provided that** , **unless** , **when** , **even if** )

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

1. I didn't take the medicine. I felt worse. ( might )  
If .....
2. You didn't come to the meeting yesterday, so you didn't meet Ibrahim. ( could )  
If .....
3. I studied hard because I passed the Arabic exam. ( would not )  
If .....
4. Our team trained hard. They won the match. ( could not )  
If .....
5. If you don't hurry up, we will miss the bus.  
Unless .....
6. If Ahmad doesn't come early, we will leave.  
Unless .....
7. I would come out with you if I didn't feel tired.  
Unless .....
8. Unless you arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.  
If .....
9. We will go outside unless it rains.  
If .....
10. You would be dropped from the team unless you played well.  
If .....
11. You should do a lot of research.  
If .....
12. You shouldn't look too casual.  
If .....
13. Press that button to make the picture move.  
If you .....

لإعطاء نصيحة فيمكن استخدام العبارات التالية:

(If I were you, I would ....., Why don't you ....., You could .....)

If I were you, I would study hard.

Why don't you study hard?

You could study hard.

**Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.**

1. You should practise the presentation several times.

If .....

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

.....

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

.....

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

If .....

**Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.**

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

B: .....?

2. A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.

B: You .....

3. A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.

B: ....., I would ask the teacher.

4. **Sarah:** I have a headache and I am not feeling well.

**Mona:** .....



## الإشتقاق Derivation

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

\* قد ينتهي الاسم بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

### الإسم Noun

tion	Production	ity	authority
ness	Illness	y	archaeology
ee	Employee	age	shortage
ice	Notice	or	inventor
ism	Tourism	ce	influence
ment	Government	ist	archaeologist
ess	Princess	ship	friendship
ure	Pressure	dom	kingdom
er	Teacher	sion	revision
ance	appearance	ence	difference

يستخدم الإسم كما يأتي:

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

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

تستخدم الصفة كما يأتي:

١. بعد (verb to be).  
 - She was **excited** in our classroom.  
 - The exam was **difficult**.
٢. قبل الاسم:  
 - He is an **active** person.
٣. بعد الأفعال التالية:  
 (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found, remain, look, smell, taste).  
 - She feels **confident** of success.  
 - He became **famous**.
٤. بعد (very , so , too , quite)  
 - This story is so **interesting**.
٥. بين as ( adjective ) as / as..... as  
 -She is as **beautiful** as the moon.
٦. بعد الظروف:  
 -Ahmed was extremely **hungry**.
٧. بعد صيغ المقارنة والتفضيل (the most / more).  
 - She's the most **intelligent** in our classroom.  
 - Land is more **expensive** than it was before.

## الفعل Verb

\* قد ينتهي الفعل بإحدى المقاطع التالية (suffixes):

ify	qualify	ate	compensate
ize	civilize	ise	organise

يستخدم الفعل كما يأتي:

١. بعد الفاعل (subject).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## الظرف Adverb

\* معظم الظروف تنتهي بالمقطع (ly) وعادة يتم إضافة هذا المقطع عالى صفات لتصبح ظروف.

slow --- slowly  
careful --- carefully

تستخدم الظروف كما يأتي:

١. فراغ في بداية الجملة بشرط يتبعه فاصلة , .....

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

٢. فراغ بين فاصلتين , .....

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

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

- He smokes **heavily**.

4. After: Subject + Verb + Object .....

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

٥. يبين الفاعل والفعل (Subject ..... Verb)

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

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

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

**Choose the correct form of the word those given in brackets to complete of the following sentences.( L3)**

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

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

**Choose the correct form of the word those given in brackets to complete of the following sentences.( L4 )**

1. If you work hard, I'm sure you will .....  
**(success, successful, succeed)**
2. Congratulations! Not many people ..... such high marks.  
**(achieve, achievement, achievable)**
3. My father works for an ..... that helps to protect the environment.  
**(organise, organisation ,organised )**
4. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct .....  
**(qualify, qualified, qualification )**
5. Congratulations on a very ..... business deal. **(success, successful, succeed)**
6. We should always be ready to listen to good ..... **(advise, advised, advice)**
7. My father often talks about what he did in his ..... **(youth, young)**
8. Promotion is ..... upon your record of success.  
**(dependence, dependent, dependently )**
9. I find that yoga improves my powers of .....  
**(concentrate, concentrated, concentration)**
10. Do you have any ..... qualifications?  
**(academy, academic, academically)**
11. We have decided to ..... with the employers about our wage claim.  
**(negotiate, negotiation, negotiable)**
12. The country's ..... on tourism is rather worrying.  
**(depend, dependence, dependent)**
13. He's still financially ..... on his parents.  
**(depend, dependence, dependent)**
14. Don't ..... yourself in this problem.  
**(immerse, immersion, immersed)**
15. Like many ..... individuals, she can be very bad-tempered.  
**(creation, creative, creatively)**
16. When I was at school, we were required to ..... a poem every week.  
**(memorise, memory, memorable)**
17. On this ..... occasion we salute the wonderful work done by the association. **(memorise, memory, memorable)**
18. The Action Pack books ..... every year.  
**(develop, developed, development)**
19. Can you ..... some suggestions about this work.  
**(recommend, recommended, recommendation)**
20. Omar climbed the mountain .....  
**(success, successful, successfully)**
21. Health and education were the ..... issues of the last general election.  
**(dominance, dominant, dominantly)**

## Functions / الوظائف اللغوية / L.3

<p><b>(expressing opposition) لإظهار التناقض</b></p> <p>However, .... Whereas ..... On the other hand, On one hand, ... On the contrary, ..... In spite of this, .... Conversely, ..... Despite this, .....</p> <p><b>(expressing continuation or addition) لإضافة بعض المعلومات</b></p> <p>Furthermore, ..... Likewise, ..... One reason for this is, ..... In addition, .....</p> <p><b>( Indicating consequence) لإضافة بعض التوصيات</b></p> <p>As a consequence .... Therefore, .... In this way .....</p>	<p><b>(Conclusion – Recommendations)</b></p> <p>It appears that This results in It is recommended that The best course of action would be to ...</p> <p><b>(Introduction of a report)</b></p> <p>The aim of this report ... In this report .... will be examined</p> <p><b>(Reporting information)</b></p> <p>There are more than .... Almost three quarters of the population ... The number of .....</p>
--	--

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

1. The house is beautiful. **Likewise**, it is in a great location.  
**What is the function of using "likewise" in the above sentence?**.....

2. My family thought that the film was exciting. **On the contrary**, I nearly fell asleep half way through it.  
**What is the function of using "On the contrary" in the above sentence?**.....

3. **Therefore**, students can use the tablets to do tasks.  
**What is the function of using "therefore" in the above sentence?**.....

1. I didn't like getting up early, but I **am used to** it now.  
**What is the function of using "be used to"?**.....

2. I **used to** like cartoon films when I was young.  
**What is the function of using "used to"?**.....

6. Adeeb has invented a **waterproof** prosthetic leg for his father.  
**What does the suffix –“proof” mean?**.....

7. The children **who study at JH** school can join the English club.  
**What is the function of using " who study at JH school ?**.....

## Functions / الوظائف اللغوية / L.4

<p>( giving preference ) للتعبير عن الأشياء المفضلة</p> <p>I would prefer .... I would rather ....</p> <p>( giving opinion ) للتعبير عن الرأي</p> <p>I think ... I believe ... In my opinion ... I'm against ....</p> <p>( giving advice ) لإعطاء نصيحة</p> <p>If I were you , I would ... Why don't you ... ? you could ... Have you thought about ... ? you should ... my main recommendation is that you ...</p>	<p>( showing cause ) لإظهار السبب</p> <p>because ..... because of .... since ..... due to .... as ....</p> <p>( showing result ) لإظهار النتيجة</p> <p>therefore ... so ... as a result ... consequently ... because of that ...</p>
---	--

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

( 1 )

- **Ayman** : I think that too much fatty food is bad for your health.
- **Taha** : I agree.

**What is the function of Ayman's statement ?**.....

( 2 )

- **Taha**: Why don't you prepare for Master's degree?
- **Ayman**: I don't have enough money.

**What is the function of Taha's statement?**.....

( 3 )

- We cancelled the trip due to the bad weather.

**What is the function of using due to in the above sentence** .....

( 4 )

- A. I would prefer go to London on the summer holiday.
- B. That's amazing !

**Which sentence expresses a preference ?**

( 5 )

- A. We played well , so we won the match.
- B. That's amazing.

**Which sentence shows a result ?**

( 6 ) I am sleepy. I wish I had slept early last night.

**What is the function of using wish in the above sentence?**.....

( 7 ) I miss my girlfriend. I wish she were here right now.

**What is the function of using wish in the above sentence?**.....



( 8 )If she had taken care of her son, he wouldn't have become a criminal.

**What is the function of using the third conditional in the above sentence ?**

.....

( 9 )We will have a barbecue on Friday if it doesn't rain.

**What is the function of using the first conditional in the above sentence ?**

.....

( 10 )If you touch a fire, you get burned.

**What is the function of using the zero conditional in the above sentence ?**

.....

### Collocations

Collocations	Arabic Meaning
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make small talk	يقدم حديثاً قصيراً
cause offence	يسبب استياء / يضايق
earn respect	يكسب احترام
join a company	ينضم الى شركة
shake hands	يصافح
ask questions	يطرح اسئلة

1. By working hard, you will cause offence of your boss.

**Replace the underlined misused collocation with the correct one.**

.....

2. After the talk, we can make questions.

**Replace the underlined misused verb with the correct one.**

.....

Collocations	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	Study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يكتب برنامج
make a start	Begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
take a break	Relax	يأخذ استراحة
make a difference	change something	يحدث تغيير

**Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow :**

2. We have to believe we can make a difference or there is no point in going on.

**What does the underlined collocation " make a difference " mean?**

.....

3. I should make a break after a hard day's work.

**Replace the underlined misused verb with the correct one.**

.....

4. You should study hard to achieve high marks.

**Replace the underlined phrase by giving the suitable collocation. ....**

• Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1. We need to decide..... a place to meet.( **on , in , at** )
2. Can you translate this Arabic.....English for me, please?( **as , about , into** )
3. I'd like to talk..... the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!( **in , about , at** )
4. The teacher asked us .....our favourite books. ( **about , in , at** )
5. My sister is really good..... drawing and painting.( **on , at , in** )
6. Would you like to work..... a teacher in a big school?( **as , about , into** )
7. Could you tell me ..... this book costs, please ?( **how much , when , where** )
8. Do you mind explaining ..... the sky sometimes looks red ? ( **why , how , who** )
9. Do mind telling me ..... the library is? ( **why , where , who** )
10. Could you explain ..... I can solve this Maths problems? ( **why , how , who** )
11. It was ..... that Earth was flat. ( **think , thought , thinking** )
12. The sun was believed to ..... round the Earth. ( **move , moved , moves** )

## EDITING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attended school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nasions. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluantly?

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

In a study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were ask to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for ententional events; but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

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

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

Reasons that make people leave their home countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- seek better life.</li> <li>- complete education.</li> <li>- find better jobs.</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

#### How to make use of unwanted books ...?

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

.....

.....

.....

#### What should people do to succeed a job interview?

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

.....

.....

.....

### Why do people recycle paper?

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

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

**location** :eastern Jordan.

**Date of construction** :beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

**Designer of the building** :Walid Ibn Yazid.

**Description of the building** :painting, a bath complex.

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

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

### The German-Jordanian University

- is a public university near Madaba.
- opened in 2005 CE.
- enroll more than 5000 students.
- offer many languages courses.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exciting</li> <li>- comfortable and cheap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- noisy</li> <li>- uncomfortable and expensive</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

.....

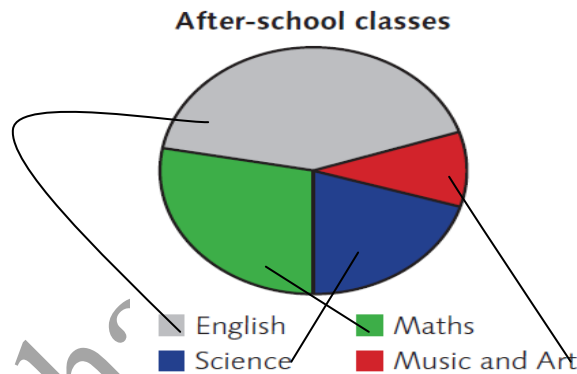
The Internet	
Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-save effort</li> <li>-find useful information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make people isolated</li> <li>- decline mental activity</li> </ul>

.....

.....

.....

Study the following diagram of after-school classes and write a short paragraph about it by using appropriate phrases quantifiers such as : as much as, less, more, not as many, the least , the most, as popular as.



.....

.....

.....

.....

**Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box. One word is not needed. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (Level 3)**

**out of the blue    coma    physician    arthritis    planning**

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

**sustainability    tiny    astronomers    apparatus    contemporary    prosthetic    homeopathy**

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

**inspire    skeptical    polymath    fountain pen    alien    renewable    monitor**

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

**pedestrian    decade    geometry    visual    viable    monitor**

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

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. One word is not needed.(Level 4)

**fluently      take      translation      negotiate**

1. You look extremely tired, you should ..... a break.
2. Businessmen should ..... well to get the best offers.
3. I have just read a ..... of a book by a Japanese author.

**compromise      regional      interpreters      take**

1. Translator deal with written words but ..... deal with spoken words.
2. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to .....
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also ..... councils around The country.

**vocational      make      beneficial      seminar      take      satisfaction**

1. Be careful, when you answer the question and try not to ..... mistakes.
2. It is ..... to take frequent breaks when revising.
3. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a ..... a course at a local training college.
4. I get a feeling of ..... after a hard day's work.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a ..... in Irbid last month.

**make a start      postgraduate      undergraduate      diet      draw up a timetable**

1. I need to organise my time better I think I will .....
2. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier .....
3. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a .....
4. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet !you really must .....

**patient      mankind      get it off your chest      have ahead for figures increasingly**

1. If you've got a problem talk to someone about it. It helps to .....
2. I don't think I'd be very good accountant. I don't really .....
3. Language proficiency is becoming ..... important for anyone who want to travel or work abroad.
4. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being .....



The earth was green, the sky was blue:  
I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hang between the two,  
A singing speck above the corn;

1. What does **speck** mean?
2. What does the rhyme that used in this stanza?
3. What does the word '**the two**' refer to?

1.small 2. abab 3. the earth and the sky

A stage below, in gay accord,  
White butterflies danced on the wing,  
And still the singing skylark soared,  
And silent sank and soared to sing.

1. Find an example of alliteration.
2. Find a line which indicates that the bird stop singing while it flies flower.
3. What does the word '**accord**' mean?
4. How does the poet describe the insects like butterflies?
5. What is the effect that the poet trying to achieve with the technique of alliteration?

1. And still the singing skylark soared. 2.And silent sank. 3.agreement 4. move quickly.  
5. alliteration adds to the rhyme of the poem and also links dissimilar words together.

The cornfield stretched a tender green  
To right and left beside my walks;  
I knew he had a nest unseen  
Somewhere among the million stalks.

1. What does the bird do in the nest?
2. What does the word '**stalks**' mean?
3. Find a word which means fresh and young.
4. Find a word which means hidden or invisible.

1. It lays eggs. 2. It's the long upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 3. tender. 4. unseen.

**Unit One**

**Tenses**

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

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

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

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

**Passive voice**

**Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( Page 5 )**

1. This solution isn't found ..... by me.
2. Coffee is drunk ..... by Rami .
3. A lot of exams aren't had ..... by Samar.
4. English and French are studied by the students at Ammon school.
5. The thief has been caught ..... by the police.
6. A lot of exams haven't been taken ..... by Samar.
7. I was invited to the party by Sarah.
8. The questions weren't answered ..... by the students.
9. A stamp was put ..... by Sama .
10. All the answers hadn't been known ..... by anybody.
11. The passive is being revised now by us.
12. Olive trees were being planted ..... by the farmer.
13. Fifty years ago, smart phones hadn't been invented by them.
14. He should not be lent money by you.

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

1. Was discovered.    2. Is spoken.    3. Was produced.    4. Has been discussed.    5. Is being done.
6. will be held.    7. Is visited.    8. Was bought.

**Reported speech**

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

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

### Causative / having things

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.( Page 8 )

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

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page 8 )

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

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

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

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

### Using modals

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page 10 )

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

### Phrases with difference meanings

Explain the difference meaning between the following underlined phrase. ( page 11)

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

### Phrasal verbs and prepositions

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.( Page 11 )

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

### Unit Two

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

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

Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page12 )

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

### Colour idiom

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. ( page 13 )

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

### Phrasal verbs

Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. ( page 13 )

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

### Unit Three

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

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

### Synonyms

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

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

### Collocations

**Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences.( Page 15 )**

1. Get.
2. Catch .

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

1. Take.
2. Attend.
3. Catch attention.

### Unit Four

**Choose the suitable relative pronoun form those given in brackets to complete each of the following sentences. ( pages 16+17 )**

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

**Use the suitable relative pronoun in the box below for each of the given sentences to make on meaningful sentence from each pair. ( page 17)**

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

### Cleft sentences

**Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page 18 )**

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

### Collocations

**Complete the following sentences with the correct collocation from the box. ( page 19 )**

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

### Unit Sex

**Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( Pages 20+21 )**

1. Health is more important than money.
2. A daisy isn't as beautiful as a rose.
3. Students like doing Maths more than doing Music and Arts.
4. German is more difficult than English and Arabic.
5. Mount Everest is the highest in the world.
6. The least expensive way of travelling in this city is a train.
7. This film is the most exciting I ever seen.
8. Abdullah is the best in the team.
9. Amman is more crowded than Irbid.  
Amman isn't as crowded as Irbid.
10. Italian food is better than American food.
11. I find Maths lessons aren't as enjoyable as Science lessons.
12. My brother studies more hours than me.  
I study less hours than my brother.

13. There are not as many books in the USA as in the UK.
14. Sarah is as tall as Leen.
15. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
16. Sarah doesn't speak English as well as Muna.

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**  
( Page 21 )

1. more expensive. 2. Bigger. 3. the tallest. 4. the most comfortable. 5. better. 6. tall
7. as many. 8. as much.

### **Body Idioms ( Page 22 )**

1. to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.
2. have ahead for figures. 3. play it by ear.

### **Unit Seven**

**Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page 24 )**

1. Do you know when the head teacher will arrive ?
2. Could you tell me where the bus goes from ?
3. Could you explain if the train leaves on time ?
4. Could you tell me if you saw my wallet ?
5. Do you mind sending me the money immediately ?
6. Do you mind telling me why many people move abroad ?
7. Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need ?
8. Do you know how much sleep a teenager of our age needs ?
9. Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast ?
10. Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam ?
11. Do you mind telling me if the football match has begun ?
12. Could you tell me if you live in Amman ?

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.(page 24)**

1. Leaves. 2. Opening. 3. Has gone. 4. Solved. 5. Goes.

**Complete each the following items so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it. ( page 26 )**

1. It has been proved that ..... 2. It is said that ..... 3. Money is claimed not to make .....
4. Student are believed not to prefer ..... 5. It was believed that ..... 6. Work is said to make you .....
7. It is thought to be useful ..... 8. The internet is claimed to make there .....
9. Learning foreign language is known to be helpful ..... 10. People know that factories cause .....
11. They think that the mission is impossible ..... 12. People think that .....

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences (page 26)**

1. is known. 2. Make. 3. Not to make. 4. Is believed.

### **Unit Nine**

**Correct the verbs between brackets. ( page 27 )**

1. Had studied. 2. Had done. 3. Had been. 4. Hadn't eaten. 5. Were. 6. Understood. 7. spoke. 8. Had.

**Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before. ( page 28 )**

1. If only he hadn't forgotten to do .....
2. I wish I hadn't been to be late last night.
3. If only she had found her way .....
4. I wish I hadn't forgotten my library book....
5. If only our team had played very well yesterday.
6. If only our flat weren't very small.
7. He wishes Jaber were old enough to drive a car.
8. I wish we wanted to watch .....

9. If only I didn't want to go out this .....
10. I wish I didn't have any kind of job.
11. Rami wishes he had trained well.
12. I wish I didn't ask my parents for everything.
13. I wish I had concentrated .....

### Unit Ten

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences. (page 30)**

1. Is. 2. Didn't come. 3. Posts. 4. Doesn't have. 5. Don't play. 6. Eats. 7. Freezes. 8. Boils.
9. Doesn't rain 10. Will be. 11. Has to. 12. Will help. 13. Doesn't rain. 14. Will / spend. 15. Passes.

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences. (page 30)**

1. When. 2. If 3. Unless. 4. Provided that. 5. Even if. 6. When. 7. when. 8. If. 9. If.
10. Provided that. 11. Even if. 12. Unless.

**Complete each of the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it. ( page 31 )**

1. If I hadn't taken the medicine, I might have felt worse.
2. If you had come to the meeting yesterday, you could have met Ibrahim.
3. If I hadn't passed the Arabic exam, I wouldn't have studied hard.
4. If our team hadn't trained hard, they couldn't have won the match.
5. Unless you hurry up, we will miss the bus.
6. Unless Ahmad comes early, we will leave.
7. Unless I felt tired, I would come out with you.
8. If you don't arrive at 10 am, I will be annoyed.
9. If it doesn't rain, we will go outside.
10. If you didn't play well, you would be dropped from the team.
11. If I were you, I would do .....
12. If I were you, I wouldn't look .....
13. If you press that button, the picture moves.

**Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. ( page 32 )**

1. If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times.
2. You could make a list of questions.
3. Why don't you get some work experience ?
4. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

**Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice. ( page 32 )**

1. Why don't you study English at university ? 2. You could do a Chinese course online.
3. If I were you, I would ask the teacher. 4. If I were you, I would take a medicine.

### Derivation ( L.3 )

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences. ( pages 36+37 )**

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

### Derivation ( L.4 ) ( page 38 )

1. Succeed 2. Achieve 3. Organisation 4. Qualification 5. successful 6. Advice 7. Youth 8. dependent
9. Concentration 10. academic 11. negotiate 12. Dependence 13. Dependent 14. immerse 15.
- Creative 16. Memorise 17. Memorable 18. develop 19. recommend 20. successfully 21. dominant.

### Functions ( L.3 )

**Read the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one. ( page 39 )**

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

### Functions ( L.4 )

**Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow each one: ( page 40 +41 )**

1. Giving opinion. 2. Giving advice. 3. Showing cause. 4. ( A ). 5. ( A ).
6. to express regrets about the past.
7. to express wishes about the present that are unlikely to happen.
8. to imagine impossible past situation.
9. to describe a future outcome of a certain action.
10. to describe something that always happens after a certain action.

**Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow : ( page 41 )**

1. earn respect. 2. ask

**Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow : ( page 41 )**

1. change something. 2. take. 3. do a subject.

**• Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences. (page 42)**

1. On 2. Into. 3. About. 4. About. 5. At. 6. As. 7. How much. 8. Why. 9. Where. 10. how
11. Thought. 12. Move.

### Editing ( page 42+43 )

- |                      |                |                  |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| ( 1 ) 1. Symptoms.   | 2. Taken.      | 3. Pill.         | 4. Morning .     |
| ( 2 ) 1. Obese.      | 2. Now .       | 3. Played.       | 4. Focusing.     |
| ( 3 ) 1. Infant.     | 2. Healthcare  | 3. Contributed . | 4. Growth .      |
| ( 4 ) 1. Saving.     | 2. Conditions. | 3. Sign.         | 4. Development . |
| ( 5 ) 1. Is believed | 2. Foreign     | 3. Conversation  | 4. Books or      |
| ( 6 ) 1. Attend      | 2. Nations     | 3. Fluently      | 4. Fluently .    |
| ( 7 ) 1. were asked  | 2. Intentional | 3. Accident      | 4. Events , but  |

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences ( page 47 )**

1.arthritis2- planning	3- physician4- coma
1. homeopathy	2- apparatus 3-sustainability 4-prosthetic 5-tiny 6-contemporary
1.sceptical	2-alien 3-inspire 4-polymath 5- renewable 6-fountain pen
1.decade	2 -viable 3-pedestrian 4-visual 5- geometry

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. One word is not needed. ( page 48 )**

1. Take.	2. Negotiate	3. Translation.		
1. Interpreters	2. Compromise.	3. Regional.		
1. Make.	2. Beneficial.	3. Vocational.	4. Satisfaction.	5. Seminar.
1. draw up a timetable.	2. Diet.	3. Postgraduate.	4. Make a start.	
1. Get it of your chest.	2. Have ahead for figures.	3. Increasingly.	4. Patient.	

رغبتي في النجاح تفوق كل التحديات

أ. طه النوباني