

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
*English Language*  
*Action Pack 12*  
مكتف التفوق في اللغة الإنجليزية  
لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية



تعلم ... تميز ... احترف  
احصل على العلامة الممتازة  
مع  
عمر خالد عواد  
0789000196  
تابعني على صفحتي على الفيس بوك  
الأستاذ عمر خالد عواد "مدرس اللغة الانجليزية"

## مراجعة (1)

## Reading Comprehension

عمر عواد

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عزيزي الطالب:

- ادرس جميع القطع ولا تعتمد على القطع المتوقعة فقط.
- احفظ جميع المعاني لأنها تساعدك على فهم القطعة والسؤال.
- اتبع الطريقة المساعدة لحل أسئلة أي قطعه في الامتحان.

1. نمط التعداد
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
----- write down two of them/ these.
----- mention them. / give two examples from / list /
• التعداد في الفقرة غالبا موجود بين أدوات الربط او الفواصل
and / or/ as well as /also -----, -----, اذا وجد بالنص اكثر من اثنين
and/ or/ as well as/ also ----- اذا وجد اثنين فقط
• طريقة الإجابة: نحدد فقرة الإجابة عن طريق البحث عن الكلمات المفتاحية بالسؤال موجودة بالفقرات وذلك بالنظر عن بعد لكل فقرة باحثا وليس قارنا عن الكلمات المفتاحية وعند ايجادها نحدد فقرة الإجابة. ستجد الإجابة غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات اما بجملة او جملتين. إذا كانت الكلمات موجودة في اخر الفقرة فالإجابة غالبا الجملة السابقة.

2. نمط الاقتباس
• شكل السؤال في الامتحان
Quote the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
Write down the sentence, which indicates/ shows that -----
للإجابة على السؤال اتبع ما يلي:
• اكتب الجملة المطلوبة من بدايتها الى نهايتها دون زيادة او نقصان وفق الشروط التالية:
1. اكتب علامة الاقتباس "
2. ابدأ الجملة بحرف كبير / انقل الجملة دون زيادة حرف او نقصان حرف
3. إذا احتوت الجملة على فواصل نكتبها مع الجملة
4. تنتهي الجملة بـ ? / ! / .
أي خطأ املاني في الكتابة يعطى صفر
• الوزارة تختار جمل قصيرة وركز على بداية كل فقرة ونهايتها
• لتحديد جملة الاقتباس اتبع مايلي:
تعتمد الوزارة على إعطاء كلمة / كلمات مفتاحية للمساعدة وفق محورين:
1. الكلمة المفتاحية موجودة بعد that وعلى الطالب البحث عنها وعندما يجد الجملة المقصودة ينقلها حرفيا الى الدفتر
2. إعطاء الكلمة المفتاحية على شكل مرادف باللغة الإنجليزية وهذا يكون على اعتماد الطالب ان يحفظ المرادفات وغالبا تكون من كلمات القطع

## 3. نمط الكلمات

• له ثلاث اشكال رئيسية: تعتمد على حفظ الطالب لكلمات القطع الرئيسية بالإنجليزي + املاء وعلى تمارين خاصة بالكلمات

• What does the underlined (word/ phrase/ phrasal verb) in paragraph (one, two...) mean?

• Find a word/ phrasal verb in the text, which means "..."

• Replace the underlined word/ phrase in paragraph ... with a suitable phrasal verb/ colour idiom.

## 4. نمط الضمانر

• What does the underlined pronoun ..... refer to?

الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود على اسم قبله) وحسب ما يلي:

• الأفضل ان نحدد جملة الضمير ومن ثم نحدد نوع الضمير كما يلي:

he, him, his ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله

she, her ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث قبله

it, its ----- ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل

they, them, their ----- ابحث عن اسم جمع للعاقل ولغير العاقل

who, which, that, where ----- الاسم الذي قبلهم مباشرة

I / We ----- Speaker / speakers

You ----- Reader

## 5. نمط الاقتراح suggest

اقترح ..... suggest/ mention three ways for ..... , قضية لها علاقة بالنص -----

الإجابة: اطرح سؤال ب كيف how

اكتب 3 اقتراحات بالعربي وحاول ان تحولهم الى الإنجليزي

ابدأ الحل ب v+ing

## 6. التفكير الناقد critical thinking

..... قضية لها علاقة بالنص ----- . Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

• اطرح سؤال ب how / why على القضية ثم فكر بنقطتين بالعربي وحاول ان تصيغهم بالانجليزي واكتبهم بالطريقة التالية :

I think this is true because ..... and .....

### Critical Thinking

- 1. According to the text, the writer states that most people use their mobile phones for different purposes every day. Explain this statement.**

I think people use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, searching the internet, taking photos, watching films and listening to music. Also, they use the internet for educational purposes and to get information.

- 2. Users of new technology face dangers because of actions of techno-criminals. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for protecting your computer.**

- Being careful when opening new emails.
- Installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software.
- using strange passwords.

- 3. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people**

- By listening to lectures on line .
- Using Apps on tablets to learn language .
- Using the internet to find information on what you are studying.

- 4. Do you think that computers will replace books one day ? Why ? Why not ?**

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think they will replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

- 5. How can email exchanges be useful in the classroom? Suggest three advantages and write them down.**

- Sharing information
- Helping each other with their tasks.
- Asking about solutions
- Knowing and recognizing other's education

- 6. Spending too much time online is a serious problem nowadays Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.**

- controlling our time .
- visiting friends
- doing exercises
- watching TV
- walking

- 7. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time . Why do you think this is the case ?**

Because of more information being freely available on the internet . Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

**8. 'Complementary Treatment... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it'. Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.**

I think this statement is true because both can complement each other and complementary treatment provides another option when modern treatment can't address the problem adequately . In addition, complementary treatment can't treat all diseases, so we can turn to conventional treatment.

**9. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future ?**

I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I don't think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed .

**10. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development ?**

I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development .

**11. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful ? Why ?**

I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light ; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities. e.g. : surfing the net, listening to music, reading books, watching a film , ...etc.

**12. In your opinion, Is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying ? Why ?**

I think it is exciting because it makes our life easier and more comfortable.

**13. Supporting young people encourages them to do new things for their society, Explain this statement, and in two sentences , write down your point of view.**

I think this statement is true because this gives them self-confidence and helps in improving their skills and abilities which in turn helps their societies. Also, they can do more research and inventions for their societies.

**14. Advanced medicine has many effects on our life. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view .**

I think advanced medicine increases the life expectancy for the citizens and make their life more comfortable. Also, it reduces the mortality rates among people and increases the healthy population growth which results in economic growth.

**General Suggestions ( can help you )**

1. Increasing awareness
2. Developing skills
3. Developing abilities
4. Using the social media
5. Saving time and effort
6. Saving money
7. Using the Internet
8. Using the technology
9. Trying hard
10. Keeping trying
11. Being careful
12. Developing -----
13. Helping -----
14. Doing -----
15. Increasing -----
16. Reducing -----
17. Making -----
18. Improving -----

عزيزي الطالب: بعد معرفة أنماط الأسئلة الوزارية، حاول الإجابة على أسئلة القطع المهمة

Young people love learning, but **they** like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a blog, either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, **they** will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country as a result; students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

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

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

1. Teachers are using the internet in the classrooms for certain purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
2. Mention three benefits for using social media on students' computers.
3. Why must teacher be part of the group?
4. In what ways do the students like learning?
5. Tablets are important for two kinds of work. Write down these two kinds.
6. Write down the sentence which shows that teacher should be part of the group in the class
7. What do the underlined pronouns "**which**" and "**they**" refer to?
8. Teacher ask their students to do many thing in the class, mention them.
9. There are many benefits of using tablet computers in the class. Write down two of these benefits.
10. There are many examples of contributing students to the website. Mention them.
11. Computer is the most useful invention in the world Explain this statement, suggesting three advantages of using computer in our lives.
12. The writer states that the teacher must be part of the group to monitor his students. Explain this statement, giving two reasons for observing students.
13. Find a word in paragraph four that means "**put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it** "

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are. This is known as the ‘Internet of Things’, and there’s a lot more to come. In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor. Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise! Many people are excited about the ‘Internet of Things’. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

1. Computers often communicate with each other. Name two examples of that.
2. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Write down two examples for that.
3. Quote the sentence which shows that our life will be more easier and comfortable.
4. Which sentence indicates that machines will be connected to each other in few years time?
5. Find a word in the text which means " **speak to.** "
6. Some people are worried about the internet of things for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.
7. According to the text, the writer states that internet of things has many advantages and disadvantages . Do you agree with this statement, suggest three of its advantages or disadvantages.
8. Quote the sentence which shows that the sofa will tell you when to get some exercise
9. Which you would rather have a laptop, a Smartphone or a PC? Write three reasons for your opinion.
10. What do the underlined pronouns "it", "it" and "them" refer to?

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

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

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

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

1. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to several positive consequences. Write down two of these consequences.
2. There are two factors which are contributing to grow healthy population in Jordan. Mention them.
3. People in the remote places suffered from many problems. Mention two of these problems
4. Find a noun phrase which means " **the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live**"
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the date of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan.
6. There are many factors which have made Jordanian's community healthier. Write down two of them.
7. What do the underlined pronouns "**its**", "**it**" and "**which**" refer to?
8. It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.
9. It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will increase the Jordanian economy". Explain this statement, and in your point of view, write down two sentences.
10. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Do you agree with this? Explain.
11. Find a word in the text which means "**deaths amongst babies or very young children**".
12. Find a phrase in the text which means "**people who are able to work**".

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

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

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

1. Quote the sentence which shows that Adeeb is attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
2. More than one invention Adeeb has invented. Write down two inventions.
3. Why do you think that in-car heart monitor is built into the seat belt?
4. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeeb a world tour for two causes. Write these two causes.
5. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
6. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany?
7. Mention seven countries that Adeeb is going to visit.
8. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Europe for tourism only.
10. Replace the underlined words "**sponsoring**", "**equipment**", "**prosthetic**" and "**limb**" with their suitable synonyms.
11. What does the underlined suffix "**proof**" mean?
12. What is the purpose of in-car heart monitor?
13. What do the underlined pronouns "**he**", "**his**", "**who**", and "**where**" refer to?
14. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeeb to achieve further success. Suggest three ways to motivate young people to develop their abilities.

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

- 1- Dennis Sorensen could do two things with the new prosthetic hand. Write them down.
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that the sense of touch with the new artificial hand is similar to the ones he felt with his right hand.
- 3- Find a word which means " **an artificial body part** "
- 4- What do the underlined words "**they**", "**his**", "**he**", "**which**", "**it**" " and "**them**" refer to?
- 5- Sorensen allowed to wear the new artificial hand only for a month for two reasons , write two of these reasons down
- 6- There are many procedures should be done to help those who wear artificial limbs. Suggest three of these procedures.
- 7- Car accidents in Jordan is a serious problem which leads to many disabled people. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

In order to **cope with** the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2020 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.

Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which** will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

- 1- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 2- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for the patients who live far from Amman?
- 4- The King Hussein Cancer Center treats two classes of patients. Write them down.
- 5- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme. What will they have built by 2020?
- 6- By 2020, the KHCC will have built a special ten – floor outpatients building, with an education centre.

What will the centre include?

- 7- What do the underlined pronouns "**it**", "**they**", "**which**" and "**where**" refer to?
- 8- What do the underlined phrasal verb "**rely on**" and "**cope with**" mean?
- 9- What does the abbreviation "KHCC" stand for?
- 10-What does the abbreviation **CE** in "2011CE" stand for?

11-What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for the patients who live far from Amman?

12-What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

13-Find a word in the text that means "**Treatment in hospitals without staying**"

14-The writer states that many patients from other countries come to Jordan in order to take health care.

Explain this statement, suggesting three advantages on economy of the country.

15-It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.

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Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who** was the King of Toledo. **His** great passions were botany, **which** is the study of plants, and agriculture.

Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own '**hands-on**' experience of working the land. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

All of these things were passed on through his writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **that** he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

1. According to the text, Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Give three examples of this.
2. Mention two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
4. Ibn Bassal used two ways to supply the land with water. Mention them.
5. The book of agriculture consisted of sixteen chapter, which explain how to grow many crops. Mention them.
6. Find a synonym for the word "**hands-on**" in the text.
7. Find a word in the text that means, "**What someone leaves to the world after death.**"
8. What does the underlined word "**irrigate**" mean?
9. What do the underlined pronouns "**who**", "**his**", "**which**" and "**that**" refer to?
10. The area around Toledo had a fast growing population. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
11. Jordan's population is increasing rapidly, so you need to increase our agriculture production. Suggest three ways to increase agriculture production in Jordan.

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**Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)**

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

**Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)**

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

**Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)**

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

**Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)**

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

1. Write down two achievements for Jabir ibn Hayyan.
2. Why is Ali ibn Nafi known as "Ziryab"?
3. Write down the reason that led Ali Nafi' to Cordoba in the ninth century CE.
4. Write down the achievements for Ali ibn Nafi.
5. What is the purpose from establishing the music school?
6. Al-Kindi made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields. Mention three of them.
7. Write down the fields that made Al-Kindi most famous
8. Find a word in the text which means "money or things that you get from someone after they die."
9. What does the underlined word "**polymath**" mean?
10. What do all the underlined pronouns "**he**", "**which**", "**her**", "**him**" refer to?
11. Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your answer.
12. Suggest three qualifications that are needed for an individual to be a true polymath.

عمر عواد

0789000196

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which** receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their** Math and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1. What do space schools seek to ?
2. The private business help the space schools in two ways. Mention them .
3. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including many subjects. Write down two.
4. Many prominent people are brought in as guest lecturers. Write down two kinds of these people.
5. Excellent grades in science and technology subjects has many benefits. Write them down.
6. Find a word in the text which means " **to commit yourself to do something and do it .**"
7. Some students might like to attend space schools. Explain this statement . suggesting three advantages of attending space schools.
8. Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever. Think of this quotation and then in two sentences write down your point of view.
9. Quote ( Write down ) the sentence which shows that the students take a custom – made curriculum.
10. "When they leave school, students of s[pace school will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths ".Do you agree? Justify your answer.
11. What do the underlined pronouns "**which**" and "**their**" refer to?

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

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree. Of course, for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, **where** they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for them. Most of **them** need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

1. According to the text, there are two huge changes, which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down.
2. There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them.
3. The text mentions many kinds of housing for students who study outside their home. Write down two of them.
4. The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.
6. Quote the sentence that implies that a few students are rich enough to live in apartments that their parents buy for them.
7. What do the underlined pronouns (**it, they, their, them, where**) refer to?
8. Find a word in the text that means the same as the opposite of "majority"
9. Find a word in the text that means the same as "reason for doing something"
10. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.
11. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

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

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

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

1. In addition to Bachelor degree, students can attend three postgraduate degrees. Write down two of these degrees.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian employees can study in universities remotely by using electronic communication.
3. Find a word in the text which means **"to join a university or a school"**
4. The German-Jordanian University is collaboration between two sectors. Mention these two sectors.
5. What do the underlined words "**it**", "**which**" and "**who**" refer to?
6. Many Jordanian employees can study in universities remotely by using electronic communication which is called online distance learning programmes and they find this kind of studying more beneficial for them. Explain this statement and suggest three benefits of studying online.
7. Improving and taking care of Jordanian education will help the country to develop the community. Think of this statement and write down your point of view.
8. Name three public universities mentioned in the text.
9. Education is very important for the development of any country. Write down three suggestions that might improve education in Jordan.
10. The writer mentioned two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. What are they?
11. Two classifications of university students are mentioned in the text. What are they?

(مراجعه 2)

## VOCABULARY

تعتمد الوزارة على عدة أنماط في سؤال المفردات / يجب تنفيذ المطلوب لتحقيق علامة السؤال.

### A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

صندوق يحتوي على مجموعة كلمات من المنهاج ويجب على الطالب ان يقوم بتعبئة الفراغات من الكلمات حسب الطريقة التالية:

- اكتب معاني الكلمات بالعربي فوق كل كلمة
- اكتب معنى أي كلمة تعرفها في الجملة ادناه
- اعمل علاقة بين الكلمات والجملة وليس ضروري معرفة معنى الجملة كامل.

يمول	اجباري	متلبس	عملية حسابية	برنامج
Sponsor	compulsory	Red- handed	Calculation	program

1. I need to make a few.....s before I decide how much to spend.
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught. ....
3. English is a..... subject for all the streams of Tawjihi
4. King Abdullah the second will ..... the expedition for stopping smoking In Jordan.

### B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points) ادرس الجملة واجب على السؤال الذي يليها

1. I got a phone call from a long lost cousin out of the blue last week.  
*What does the underlined colour idiom mean?*

Unexpectedly

2. Replace the underlined word with the correct one.

You shouldn't treat people in this way, you'll make offence.

Cause

3. study the following sentence and then answer the question that follows .

If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to have a head for figures .

Replace the underlined misused body idiom with the correct one

Get it off your chest

لحل القسم الثاني من الامتحان (قسم المفردات)، يجب على الطالب حفظ كلمات القطع الرئيسية والمصطلحات وفق ما يلي: -

- كلمات القطع الرئيسية: الرجاء حفظ جميع الكلمات املائيا / معنى عربي / الكلمات التي باللون الغامق نحفظها انجليزي.

### Level 3

Word	English meaning	المعنى بالعربي
<b>Blog</b>	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style. <b>blog (verb)</b>	مدونة الكترونية
Calculation	( noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. <b>calculate(verb)</b>	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun)small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل البريد الإلكتروني
Filter	(noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. <b>filter(verb)</b>	فاحص البرنامج
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT	(n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
identity fraud	(noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة الهوية
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
privacy settings	(noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
Program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
'sat nav' system	(noun)satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	يسترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun)controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان
Smart phone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
social media	(noun)social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
User	(noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building	(noun) a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج لبناء شبكة

program		الانترنت
web hosting	(noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
White board	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس
World Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
<b><u>access</u></b>	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. <b>access (noun) – accessible (adjective)</b>	وسيلة بحث
<b><u>Post</u></b>	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. <b>Post (noun)</b>	بريد
<b><u>rely on</u></b>	(phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. <b>reliable (adjective)</b>	يعتمد على
<b><u>Communicate</u></b>	Speak to	يتواصل
<b><u>homoeopathy</u></b>	Alternative medicine	الطب البديل
<b><u>Acupuncture</u></b>	medicine which uses thin needles	وخز الابر
<b><u>Ailment</u></b>	Illness	مرض عادي
Arthritis	a disease causes pain and swelling in joints	التهاب المفاصل
<b><u>Migraines</u></b>	an extremely bad headache	الصداع النصفي
herbal remedy	Curing diseases with herbs (plants)	العلاج ب الاعشاب
Allergy	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	حساسية
<b><u>Immunisation</u></b>	substance to prevent getting a disease	المطعوم
Malaria	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	ملاريا
Antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
Viable	Effective and able to be successful	فعال
conventional	Usual and used for a long time	تقليدي
Sceptical	Having doubts	متشكك
Complementary medicine	Alternative treatment	الطب التكميلي
<b><u>Optimistic</u></b>	Believing good things about future	متفائل
<b><u>Obese</u></b>	Fat	بدين
Raise	Bring up a problem	يطرح
<b><u>Strenuous</u></b>	Needing much effort	يحتاج الى جهد
<b><u>Dental</u></b>	Relating to teeth	يتعلق بالاسنان
Sanitation	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
Infant mortality	Deaths among babies or very young children	وفيات الأطفال الرضع

<b><u>Work force</u></b>	The people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
<b><u>Life expectancy</u></b>	Expected length of time to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
<b><u>apparatus</u></b>	machinery needed for a particular purpose / equipment	أجهزة
appendage	a body part, , connected to the main trunk of the body / limb	طرف في الجسم
<b><u>Artificial</u></b>	Un natural (opposite) / prosthetic	اصطناعي
<b><u>Limb</u></b>	arm or leg of a person	طرف
<b><u>prosthetic</u></b>	an artificial body part;	اصطناعي
<b><u>sponsor</u></b> (v)	to financially support a person or an event / fund	يمول
<b><u>Coma</u></b>	unconscious state	غيبوبة
<b><u>Dementia</u></b>	a mental illness with memory problems	جنون
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
Implant	a piece of tissue implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
medical trial	special tests on medications	تجربة طبية
<b><u>pill</u></b>	Tablet	حبة دواء
Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography	ماسح ضوئي
<b><u>side effect</u></b>	Unexpected results	اثر جانبي
<b><u>Stroke</u></b>	blocking of blood tube in brain	جلطة
<b><u>symptom</u></b>	sign of illness	اعراض مرض
<b><u>Proof</u></b>	A suffix means resistant / provide a protection against	ضد
Paediatric	Medicine of children	طب الاطفال
Bionic	Electronically powered limb	طرف الي
<b><u>Bounce back</u></b>	Be successful again	يسترد عافيته
Commitment	Promise to do something	التزام
<b><u>Outpatient</u></b>	Treatment in hospitals without staying	عيادات خارجية
Ward	Special room in a hospital	جناح
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging	الرنين المغناطيسي
Reputation	Common opinion about	سمعة
<b><u>Decline</u></b>	Decrease in quantity	يقلل
Radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat diseases	العلاج بالأشعة
<b><u>Setback</u></b>	A problem that stop progress	نكسة
<b><u>Cope with</u></b>	Handle / deal successfully with	التعامل مع
Cancerous	Can cause cancer	سرطاني
Expansion	Making something bigger	توسعة
Health care	Treatment of illness by doctors	الرعاية الصحية
arithmetic	The study of numbers	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships ...etc	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف

physician	someone qualified to practise medicine,	طبيب
<b><u>polymath</u></b>	An expert in many subjects	متقف
Chemist	Scientist specializing in chemistry	كيميائي
Musical harmony	a pleasant sound of different notes in music,	تناغم موسيقي
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
<b><u>Scale</u></b>	An instrument to measure weight	ميزان
<b><u>inoculation</u></b>	an injection to protect you from a disease	تلقيح
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
windmill	a building to grind corn into flour	مطحنة حبوب
Laboratory	A room for scientific experiments	مختبر
Talent	Special ability	موهبة
<b><u>Legacy</u></b>	what someone leaves to the world after their death	إرث
<b><u>Irrigate</u></b>	Supply land with water	يروي
<b><u>Outweigh</u></b>	Be more important than	يفوق أهمية
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
Artificially-created	Not real	غير حقيقي
<b><u>Hands-on</u></b>	Practical / working by hand	عملي
energy grid	wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة الطاقة
Carbon –neutral	Not affecting the amount of co2 in the atmosphere	خالٍ من الكربون
Algebra	Letters and symbols to represent numbers	علم الجبر
Breathtaking	Wonderful	خلاب
<b><u>Ground breaking</u></b>	New	فكرة جديدة
Pedestrian	A walker along a street	مشاة
<b><u>Inheritance</u></b>	Things you get others after death	ميراث
<b><u>Revolutionise</u></b>	Change the way people do or think	يحدث ثورة
<b><u>Sustainability</u></b>	State to continue for ever	الاستدامة
<b><u>Vary</u></b>	To differ	يختلف / يتغير
<b><u>Fertile</u></b>	Agriculturally productive / produced more than enough food	خصوبة
<b><u>Focus on</u></b>	Pay attention/ concentrate	يركز

Level 4

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي / تعليمي
compulsory	obligatory; required	اجباري
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
Developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	متطور
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
Drop	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصادي
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
Enroll	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يتسجل/يسجل
lifelong	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
agriculture	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة/ مهارة
psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
qualifications	Official record of achievement	مؤهلات
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	وافي للشروط
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
Business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	إدارة أعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات
Halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	غرف للإقامة
motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
minority	Not many ,The opposite of majority	الاقلية

Debts	Costs , charges	ديون
Fees	Money you owe	اجور / رسوم
financial	Relating to money	امور مالية
Banking and finance	The study of economics	مالية ومصرفية
linguistics	The study of language in an analytical way	علم اللغويات
history	The study of ancient and modern civilizations	علم التاريخ
Law	The study of legal system	القانون
Abroad	Out of the country	في الخارج
Career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مرشد مهني
Circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
Concentration	Attention	تركيز
Dehydration	The state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
Diet	The kind of food	نظام غذائي
Diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	شهادة دراسية
Master degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
Memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
Multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
Nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
Postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طالب دراسات عليا
Undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
Vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
Simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	جهاز محاكاة
Utterance	Something that is said, such as a statement	نطق
Online distance learning	A formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
Immerse	To be deeply involved in something and spend most of	ينغمس ب

	<b>your time doing it</b>	
Negotiate	<b>to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics</b>	يتفاوض
Shake hands	<b>to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting</b>	يصافح
Tell joke	<b>to say something to make people laugh</b>	يحكي نكتة
Track record	<b>all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something</b>	سجل الإنجازات
Agreement	<b>an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations</b>	اتفاقية
<b>Export</b>	<b>goods sold to another country</b>	يصدر
<b>Import</b>	<b>goods bought from other countries</b>	يستورد
<b>Extraction</b>	<b>the process of removing and obtaining something from something else</b>	عملية الاستخراج
Gross Domestic Products	<b>the value of a country's total output of goods and services</b>	النتاج الإجمالي المحلي
Reserve	<b>something kept back or set aside, especially for future use</b>	احتياط
Fertilizer	<b>a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow</b>	اسمدة
Knitwear	<b>clothing made from wool</b>	ملابس صوف

## Collocations

<b>Catch someone attention</b>		يلفت انتباه شخص
<b>Take an interest</b>		يهتم ب
<b>Attend a course</b>		يحضر بدورة
<b>Spend time</b>		يقضي وقت
<b>Get an idea</b>		يحصل على فكرة
<b>Economic growth</b>		النمو الاقتصادي
<b>Biological waste</b>		المخلفات الحيوية
<b>Zero waste</b>		خال من النفايات
<b>Carbon neutral</b>		خال من الكربون
<b>Urban planning</b>		التخطيط العمراني
<b>Carbon footprint</b>		اثر الكربون
<b>Negative effect</b>		تأثير سلبي
<b>Public transport</b>		وسائل النقل العامة

<i>Energy source</i>		مصدر طاقة
<i>Car free zone</i>		منطقة خالية من السيارات
<i>Renewable energy sources</i>		مصادر الطاقة المتجددة
<i>Industrial waste</i>		المخلفات الصناعية
<i>Do exercise</i>	<i>keep fit</i>	يتمرن / يتدرب
<i>Do a subject</i>	<i>Study</i>	يدرس
<i>Draw up a timetable</i>	<i>write a schedule</i>	إعداد جدول مواعيد
<i>Make a start</i>	<i>Begin</i>	يبدأ بداية جديدة
<i>Make a difference</i>	<i>change something</i>	يؤثر أو يحدث فرق
<i>Take a break</i>	<i>Relax</i>	يأخذ استراحة
<i>Make a mistake</i>		يرتكب خطأ
<i>Make small talk</i>		يحدثش
<i>Cause offence</i>		يسبب / يسبب الإساءة
<i>Earn respect</i>		يكسب احترام
<i>Shake hands</i>		يصافح
<i>Join a company</i>		ينضم لشركة
<i>Ask questions</i>		يسأل أسئلة

## Colour Idioms

<i>Feel blue</i>	Feel sad / sadness	يشعر بالحزن
<i>See red</i>	Show anger / angry	يغضب
<i>Out of the blue</i>	Unexpectedly	فجأة
<i>Give the green light</i>	Permission	موافقة
<i>White elephant</i>	A useless possession	ملكية غير مجدية
<i>Red handed</i>	In the act of doing something wrong	متلبس

# Body Idioms

<b>Get it off your chest</b>	To tell someone about something that has been worrying about	الاعتراف بما يزعجك
<b>Get cold feet</b>	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء
<b>Keep your chin up</b>	To remain cheerful in difficult situations	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
<b>Play it by ear</b>	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	ترك القرار للظروف
<b>Have ahead for figures</b>	To have a natural mental ability for math	امتلاك القدرات العقلية

## Phrasal Verbs

<b>Take place</b>	Occur / take place	يحصل
<b>Wake up</b>		يستيقظ
<b>Settle down</b>		يستقر
<b>Focus on</b>	Attention	يركز
<b>Get started</b>	Begin	يبدأ
<b>Meet up</b>		يتقابل
<b>Look around</b>		يتجول
<b>Cope with</b>	To deal successfully with	ينجح في مواجهة
<b>Rely on</b>	To have trust in	يثق ب
<b>Speak to</b>	Communicate	يتواصل
<b>Bounce back</b>	start to be successful again after a difficult time	يتعافى
<b>Draw up</b>	To prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
<b>Look at</b>	To examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
<b>Work out</b>	To understand / to find the answer to some thing	يفهم / يستنتج
<b>Getting up</b>	To rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
<b>Listening to</b>	To take notice	يستمع إلى

<b>Switch between</b>	To change	يغير / يبدل
<b>Put my back into</b>	To put a lot of effort into something	يبدل جهد في

<b>Viable</b>	<b>Alien</b>	<b>conventional</b>	<b>sceptical</b>	<b>Complementary</b>
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1. Acupuncture and herbal treatment are parts of -----medicine.
2. Solar power is one of the -----solutions to reduce pollution.
3. Some scientists are-----of the claims of Darwin's theory of evolution.
4. When I first visited Paris, I felt it so-----to me.

<b>arthritis</b>	<b>ailment</b>	<b>immunization</b>	<b>migraine</b>	<b>acupuncture</b>
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1. My grandfather suffered from a chronic back -----.
2. The Ministry of Health is carrying out an -----programme against the swine flue.
3. I cannot concentrate on driving because I have a terrible-----.
4. ----- is a form of complementary medicine, which uses thin needles.

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

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

<b>Conventional</b>	<b>Talent</b>	<b>Apparatus</b>	<b>red-handed</b>	<b>biological waste</b>
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1. Nawa showed a ----- for music and playing the piano at an early age.
2. Some-----is contaminated and dangerous for human's health.

3. A good Gym should have special exercise-----.
4. It is -----in Jordan to serve Mansaf in wedding parties and other social occasions.

<b>Waterproof</b>	<b>out of the blue</b>	<b>strenuous</b>	<b>dental</b>	<b>Attending</b>
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1. ....care, such as teeth whitening, is not generally covered.
2. My father has decided,....., to travel to Suadi Arabia to look for a job.
3. It rains a lot in that area, so you'd better take a.....coat.
4. I am thinking of ..... a course on computer science to improve my skills.

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

<b>privacy</b>	<b>fraud</b>	<b>Trial</b>	<b>floppy disk</b>	<b>waterproof</b>	<b>force</b>
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1. With the increasing use of the Internet for different purposes, a lot of people are likely to be victims of identity\_\_\_\_\_.
2. To protect your personal information on the Internet, you should update your \_\_\_\_\_ settings.
3. Jordan needs to improve the skills of its work \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. You can wash this smartphone thoroughly because it's \_\_\_\_\_. 5. Some people like to use the \_\_\_\_\_ to store data.

<b>Chip</b>	<b>share ideas</b>	<b>create</b>	<b>program</b>	<b>monitor</b>	<b>privacy settings</b>
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1. You can download the.....from the company's website.
2. The..... is a very small piece found inside every computer.
3. Our head teacher wants to.....a website for our school.
4. Students can use the social media to..... and benefit from their own experiences.
5. Nowadays computers can diagnose and ..... patients.

<b>web hosting</b>	<b>identity fraud</b>	<b>post</b>	<b>compare ideas</b>	<b>users</b>	<b>contribute</b>	<b>Access</b>
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1. You need a.....service so that your website could be accessible by other people.
2. The crime of using someone's else personal data is called.....

3. I don't allow others to.....on my Facebook page.
4. The website is very easy for ..... to interact with each other.
5. Students can ..... to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.
6. Many bank customers now..... their accounts using the internet?

<b>fountain pen</b>	<b>Obese</b>	<b>calculation</b>	<b>ailments</b>	<b>dementia</b>	<b>red-handed</b>
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- 1- After a lot of looking into many issues, thief was arrested.....
- 2- Some .....can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
- 3- The rise in the number of people who are ..... in our society has led to a dramatic increase in heart attacks, and high blood pressure.
- 4- Elderly people often suffer from ....., which is difficult to treat.
- 5- My grandparents gave me a .....for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.

<b>Viable</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Decade</b>	<b>helmet</b>	<b>Monitor</b>
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- 1- We know that ten years such from 1990 CE to 2000 CE is called a .....
- 2- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....
- 3- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ..... To his chest.
- 4- The need for more effective ..... planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

<b>take</b>	<b>Allergy</b>	<b>white elephant</b>	<b>bounce back</b>	<b>share ideas</b>
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- 1- A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash is called .....
- 2- You can .....again after a difficult time and keep going to achieve your goals.
- 3- If anyone wants to ..... in the Internet, he can use a special blog or educational websites.
- 4- Students always ..... an interest in using tablets and their smart phones in their lessons at schools.

<b>compulsory</b>	<b>contradictory</b>	<b>tuition</b>	<b>optional</b>	<b>play it by ear</b>
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1. Jordanians have to spend ten years of \_\_\_\_\_ basic education at school.
2. Before the new employees started work, they had been offered private \_\_\_\_\_ in English and computer skills.
3. I don't usually make any decisions. I just \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The study concluded some \_\_\_\_\_ results about how to lose weight.

<b>negotiate</b>	<b>dehydration</b>	<b>taking</b>	<b>Make a difference</b>	<b>having</b>
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1. It is important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid .....
2. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you .....
3. If you send money to a charity, you will ..... To a lot of lives.
4. John is thinking of ..... A course in agriculture.

secure	Earn	Drop	colloquial	enthusiastic
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1. I had realized that the course wasn't going well, so I decided to.....it.
2. Most people are looking for ..... and rewarding jobs.
3. The guide is very..... about making the journey by elephant.
4. I'm very familiar with .....Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.

responsible	Seminars	Satisfaction	keep your chin up	degree
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1. It gave Ahmad a great feeling of.....that he was able eventually to succeed.
2. My job now involves going to important conferences and ..... around the world.
3. Rola's dream is to get a .....in computer science from a famous university.
4. ...., you have done well in a more difficult situation than this one.

track record	financial	put your back into	take a break	tuition
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1. After working for 5 hours, we got tired and needed to.....
2. The company is passing through a big ..... problem. They have to dismiss some employees.
3. Do you have music.....at the weekend?
4. You could achieve high scores in exam if you ..... it.

pioneering	get it off your chest	Cause	make	multilingual
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1. Sahar Fayyad received the Queen Rania Award for Outstanding Teacher in 2009 for her .....project to develop students' skills.
2. Your vote and participation in elections can really..... a difference.
3. If you have had a bad experience, talk about it to a close friend and .....  
.....people are able to switch between two or more languages easily.

global	rewarding	made small talk	prospects	optional
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1. There are good.....for the economy of Jordan to improve in the coming years.
2. The two Presidents..... before the conference officially started.
3. That newspaper covers.....news. They have reporters everywhere in the world.
4. The word ..... Means the opposite of compulsory

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

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

1. You should know \_\_\_\_\_ dangers of the Internet. (out/ with/ about)
2. I like to connect \_\_\_\_\_ people on the Internet. (on/ out/ with)
3. You should turn \_\_\_\_\_ privacy settings. (on/ about/ with)
4. You are advised not to give \_\_\_\_\_ personal information online. (on/ in/ out)
5. She told me to fill \_\_\_\_ a form. (on/ in/out)

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

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

**23. Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow.**

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

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

2. Manal got angry when she discovered that her friend lied to her.

**Replace the underlined phrase with a suitable colour idiom**

3. The news was come out of the blue.

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became feel blue as their owners left to live in the city.

**Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.**

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

**What does the underlined colour idiom mean?**

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

**Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one**

7. When somebody criticises Raghad, she often gets angry.

**Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.**

❖ What does the underlined body idioms / phrasal verbs / collocations mean?

- **Keep your chin up.** I am sure you will overcome all of the problems soon.
- I know there is something upsetting you. Why don't you **get it off your chest** and tell me what is it?
- Huda decided to go to the job interview, but in the morning she **got cold feet**.
- - What are your plans for tomorrow? - I am not sure, I guess I'll **play it by ear**.
- You could learn English in three months if you **put your back into** it.
- Before you start revision, **draw up a timetable**.
- It is hoped that we can **make a start** on the project next week.
- If you want to lose weight, you should **do exercise** every day.

1. Replace the underlined misused body idioms / collocations with the correct one.

- **Get it off your chest.** Don't worry! I am sure you can succeed.
- Ahmad decided to climb Everest, but he **played it by ear** because he suddenly felt frightened.
- You look tired. Why don't you **make a start**?
- I need to organise my time better. I think I'll **make a difference**.
- If you are polite, you will not **make** offence or upset anybody.
- If you want to lose weight, you should **take a break** every day.
- Don't worry and **get it cold feet** . You'll eventually succeed.

2. Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom / phrasal verb

- Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will **lose his confidence at the last minute**
- Sara looks very sad and worried about something. She'd better **tell someone about what has been worrying her**.
- Ahmad doesn't **have a natural mental ability for figures** and should never become an accountant.
- If you **put a lot of effort into** your new job, your boss will be happy with your job.
- I'm not sure how long I'll stay in China. I'll just decide **how to deal with a situation as it develops**
- Don't worry and **remain cheerful in this difficult situation**. You'll eventually succeed.
- You look tired. Why don't you **relax**?

✓ Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the differences in meaning of the underlined phrases:

احفظ الفرق بالمعنى بالإنجليزي

1. <b>Share ideas.</b> : give ideas to others	يشارك أفكار
2. <b>compare ideas</b> : show differences	يقارن افكار
1. <b>create a website</b> .: construct a new website	ينشأ موقع
2. <b>contribute to a website</b> . : offer things to a website	يساهم في موقع
1. <b>research information</b> . : find information needed	يبحث عن معلومات
2. <b>present information</b> : give info.in a presentation	يقدم معلومات
1. <b>monitor what is happening</b> : watch closely what is happening	يراقب ما يحدث
2. <b>find out what is happening</b> . : discover what is happening	يكشف ما يحدث
1. <b>to give a talk to people</b> .:give a speech to	يلقي خطاب
2. <b>to talk to people</b> : discuss things with people	يتحدث مع الناس
1. <b>show photos</b> : display photos	يعرض صور
2. <b>send photos</b> : post photos	يرسل صور

## مراجعته (3)

## Grammar

## 1. The Derivation الاشتقاق

C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. نمط السؤال الوزاري هو اختيار متعدد، ولحل السؤال اتبع ما يلي:

1. قسم الاختيارات الى أنواع المشتقات وذلك حسب مقاطع الكلمات وحسب ما يلي: -

Noun الاسم	-ment/ -ion/ -nce/ -ncy/ -ist/ -ian/ -er/ -or/ -ness/ -ship/ -hood/ -dom/ -ty
Verb الفعل	-ate/ -fy/ -ise/ -ize/ -en
Adjective الصفة	-ful/ -ous/ -nt/ -ic/ -al/ -ive/ -ing/ -ed/ -less/ -ble/ -ry
Adverb الحال	صفة+ ly

2. اتبع أولويات الحل وبالتسلسل كما موضح ادناه :  
أ. ابحث عن هذه المواقع أولا (مواقع لها الأولوية الأولى)

1. Helping verb Adverb (LY) verb / adjective

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

( happy , happily , happiness )

- The judge should be..... competent and fair.

( complete , completely , completion )

- The picture was ..... drawn by the artist.

( skill, skillful, skillfully )

2. Helping verb (be) + adverb adjective3. Helping verb (modal) + adverb verb

- Sign language is visual, and isn't always ..... word for word into English.

( translation, translator, translated )

- My class is badly.....

( organized , organize, organization )

4. Subject adverb verb

- I ..... met Khaled at the conference in Madrid.

( finalize , final , finally )

- I ..... forgot her birthday.

( completely , complete , completeness )

5. To verb noun/ etc.

- Ibn Bassal also worked out how to ..... the land by finding underground water and digging wells.

( irrigation, irrigated, irrigate)

6. ....adverb....., / , .....adverb.....,

- ..... , woman wear long white dress in their wedding day.

(traditionally , tradition , traditional )

- The police found my handbag and , ..... , nothing had been stolen.

( happily , happiness , happy )

7. Verb .....adjective..... noun

- Ibn Sina wrote..... Textbooks.

(medicine, medically, medical)

8. As .....adjective..... As

- Laila is as..... as Abeer.

( beauty, beautiful , beautifully )

ب. إذا وجد قبل الفراغ او بعده أحد أنواع المشتقات، في هذه الحالة نطبق قاعدة (صافح ص) كما موضح ادناه

ص = الصفة

ا = الاسم

ف = الفعل

ح = الحال

- The ..... building was designed for only half the number of students  
(original, originally, origin)
- He hoped that his new ..... would speed the process of her recovery.  
( invent, invention, invented)
- Ali Ibn Nafi established the first music school to teach musical ..... and composition.  
( harmonious , harmonise , harmony)
- ..... drivers are a danger to everyone on the road.  
( care , carefully, careless )
- Petra is an important..... site  
(archaeologically, archaeology, archaeological)
- At the very least, I ..... the toys we buy should work straight out of the package.  
( expectancy, expected, expect)

ج. الحالات الأخرى (يتم اللجوء إليها في حالة عدم الجواب بالحالتين (أ + ب) وتعتمد على ما قبل الفراغ)

- ( a/ an/ the)
- (in/ on, of, at, under, off, between, from, .....)
- (much, many, some, any, no, little, few) -----noun----- . / of اسم لا يوجد اسم
- (my, our, his, her, their, its)
- (this, that, these, those)
- 's

- Be (am, is, are, was, were) ----- عدم وجود (صفة / فعل)
- (Too, so, very, quite)
- (more, the most)
- (look, seem, find, become, feel, sound) -----adjective----- Noun /.

- Modal / do -----verb----- لا يوجد فعل

- The company has eight power plants in ..... and seven under construction.  
( operate, operational, operation)
- She began her own business with the ..... she got from her grandfather.  
( inherited, inherit, inheritance)
- The new innovative theory will ..... in all medical fields.  
( revolutionise , revolution , revolutionary)
- My father is more..... than his father.  
( generosity, generously , generous )
- The workers of the factory were so..... in doing their jobs.  
( energy, energetically, energetic)
- I' am still thinking about this.....  
( decisive, decision , decide )
- The.....will be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.  
( destruction, destructive, destroy )
- They suffered from.....  
( exhausted, exhaustedly, exhaustion )
- The..... of television in the home in the 1950s.  
( appear, apparent , appearance )

عزيزي الطالب: بعد الانتهاء من دراسة قاعدة الاشتقاق، اليك الان بعض التمارين راجياً منك الإجابة عليها

الشرح المبسط على قاعدة الاشتقاق وضمان العلامة الكاملة (20 علامة)

1. Football is a ..... important game .  
( **particularise – particularity – particular – particularly** )
2. There is an amazingly ..... advance .  
( **medicine – medical – medically** )
3. .... , we have chosen the players .  
( **Succeed – Success – Successful – Successfully** )
4. Teachers have to.....what they believe.  
(**revise –revision –revised**)
5. Scientists didn't.....about students results.  
(**negotiate –negotiation –negotiable**)
6. Sara must ..... in her exams  
( **concentrate – concentration – concentrated** )
7. I .....all the battle .  
( **dominate – dominance – dominant – dominantly** )
8. You are very ..... in English .  
( **proficiency – proficient – proficiently** )
9. I am as ..... as Rahaf .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
10. I seemed ..... yesterday .  
( **tired – tiredly – tiredness** )
11. The ..... of our family is noticeable .  
( **succeed – success – successful –successfully** )
12. Ali's ..... has gone so far .  
( **idealise – ideal – ideally – ideality** )
13. This .....has many errors, so you have to check it again.  
(**translation, translate, translated, translator**)
14. This ..... has a very good dialect .  
( **interpret , interpreter – interpreted** )
15. I am proud of .....in Jordan .  
( **educate – education – educational – educationally** )
16. Bedouin tribes and villagers used to ..... rugs and bags .  
(**produce – production – productive – productively** )
17. When do you ..... to receive your test result ?  
( **expect – expectantly – expectancy –expectant** )
18. Books had to be written by hand before the ..... of printing.  
(**produce, production, productive, productively**)
19. Al-kind made many important mathematical .....  
( **discoveries – discover – discovered** )
20. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century ?  
( **influence – influential – influentially** )
21. Thank you for your help I really ..... it .  
(**appreciate – appreciating – appreciative - appreciatively** )
22. They ..... translate it .  
( **slow - slower – slowly** )

23. Have you seen Nasser's ..... of post cards ?  
( **collection – collective – collect – collected** )
24. .... have been set up to guide the young people .  
( **Organize –Organizations – Organized** )
25. With children , it is important to ..... the right balance between love and discipline .  
( **achieve – achieved – achievable** ) .
26. Our national team is now well ..... for the second round of the competition .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
27. Olives which are ..... grown in the world , have been cultivated for over 6000 years .  
( **extend –extensive – extensively – extension** )
28. Language ..... is becoming an important requirement for many jobs .  
( **proficient – proficiency – proficiently** )
29. Services, mostly travel and tourism ..... the majority of our economy .  
( **dominate – dominance – dominant – dominantly** )
30. Doing lots of experience won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ..... food .  
( **nutrients – nutrition – nutritious** )
31. Kareem is a ..... journalist , he has worked previously for many scientific journals .  
( **qualify – qualification – qualified** )
32. In the Middle East , it is a ..... learning experience for young people .  
( **criticise – critically – critical – critics** )
33. Even large ..... now support young entrepreneurs .  
( **busy – business – busily** )
34. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of .....  
( **dehydrate – dehydration – dehydrating** )
35. I'm confused could you give me some ..... please ?  
( **advise – advice – advisable – advisably** )
36. It's amazing to watch the ..... of a baby in the first year of life .  
( **develop – development – developmental – developmentally** )
37. Nuts contain useful ..... such as oils and fats .  
( **nutrients – nutritious – nutritiously** )
38. Manal always presents her ..... work in literature clearly.  
( **create , creative , creatively** )
39. Khaled received an ..... letter from the manager for his hard work .  
( **appreciate, appreciation , appreciatively** )
40. Madaba has a ..... as a fascinating place to visit .  
( **reputation , reputational , reputationally** )
41. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and ..... each other work .  
( **criticise – criticism– critic** )
42. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....  
( **viable – viably – viability** )
43. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the ..... of the environment.  
( **sustainability – sustainable – sustainably** )

44. The Middle East is famous for the .....of olive oil.  
(**produce, production, productive, productively**)
45. Ibn Sina wrote .....textbooks  
(**medical, medicine, medication, medically**)
46. If you work hard, I am sure you will .....  
(**successfully, succeed, success, successful**)
47. The graduation ceremony was very .....occasion for everyone.  
(**memory, memorizing, memorable, memorise**)
48. Anwar wasn't very well qualified .....but he had a lot of experience.  
(**academic, academy, academically, academical**)
49. Collage courses have been .....taught utilizing the lecture method.  
(**traditionally, tradition, traditional**)

## 2. Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences:

1. Tenses	2. If- clauses	3. Passive voice	4. Gerund
-----------	----------------	------------------	-----------

كيف نعرف موضوع التصحيح / القاعدة؟؟؟

يجب على الطالب ان يعرف لأي موضوع ينتمي السؤال وذلك حسب ما قبل الفراغ كما يلي: -

الموضوع	قبل الفراغ	الفراغ	بعد الفراغ	الجواب
Tenses	اتباع الدلائل الزمنية ونوع الفاعل (مفرد / جمع) ثم الاختيار حسب الشرح التالي			
Passive voice	أي فعل مساعد	.....	By + subject	V3
	فاعل غير عاقل	.....	Always/ often/ sometimes أي ظرف مضارع بسيط	Is / are + v3
	فاعل غير عاقل		Yesterday / ago/ last/ in 2010	Was / were +v3
	فاعل غير عاقل		Recently/ lately/ أي ظرف مضارع تام	Has / have + been + v3
Causative	Had + object	.....		V3
Reported speech	Said / told	.....	دلالات ماضي دليل حاضر	Had + v3 V2
Gerunds	Want/ afford/ hope/ intend/ plan/	.....		To + v1
	Avoid/ stop/ mind	.....		V1 + ing
If – clauses (0)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....	يجوز جواب الشرط في البداية وتكون في الوسط If	(v1/v1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)
If – clauses (1)	If + (v1/v 1+s/ am/is/ are /has/have/don't +v1/ doesn't +v1)	.....		Will (not) +v1
If – clauses (2)	If + (v2 / were /had/ didn't +v1)	.....		Would(not)+v1

## امثلة تطبيقية

1. Sami ..... An essay for an hour.  
(has been writing, wrote, writes, will write)
2. The tunnel *was* ..... *by* the government . (build, built, building, builds)
3. Goods can *be* .....in Jordan by Lorries. (transports, transported, transport)
4. Trees ..... **usually** ..... at night . (water, have watered, are watered )
5. New cars .....in Germany **in 2011** .  
(was produced, are produced, were produced, has been produced )
6. I didn't write the letter . I *had it* .....by my secretary.  
(write, wrote, had written, written)
7. *He said* he .....lunch early (have, has, having, had) .
8. *He said* he .....Petra the previous day (visit, had visited, visits, would visit)
9. **If** you boil water, it ..... (evaporated, evaporates, evaporate )
10. **If** Hamdan ..... at nine, he will miss the plane.  
(don't leave, isn't leaving, didn't leave, doesn't leave)
11. **If** Ali *had* his own computer, he .....his report now . (would type, will type, typed,)
12. Do you *mind* ..... me with this difficult task. (helping, to help, helps, help)
13. I *want* ..... a tablet, but I am broke at the moment .  
(to get, gets, getting, am getting )
14. I had the car repaired because it *stopped*.....  
(to work, working, works, work)

عمر عواد

0789000196

- **TENSES** أزمنة اللغة الإنجليزية  
ملاحظة: على الطالب ان يعرف ان يميز الأزمنة إذا كان الزمن مبني للمعلوم او مبني للمجهول وذلك عن طريق الفاعل (عائل)

Present simple: {always, usually, sometimes, every, often}  Sub.+ V1(s/es) / don't / doesn't + v1	Past simple: {yesterday, ago, last, in + 2010}  Sub. + v2 / didn't +v1
Present continuous: {Now, moment, nowadays, at present, listen! Look!}  Sub.+ am/is/are (not) + v1 +ing	Past continuous: {while (as) / when} ربط الماضي البسيط مع المستمر اتباع قاعدة عكس الطرف المكشوف  Sub. + was/ were (not)+ v1+ ing
Present perfect: { so far/ yet/ times/just/already/ ever/ never/ recently/ lately }  Sub. + has/ have (not) + v3	Past perfect: {by 2010} {after / before/ by the time/ because/ although} ربط الماضي البسيط مع الماضي التام اتباع قاعدة عكس الطرف المكشوف  Sub. + had (not) + v3
Present perfect continuous: {since / for / all} + time شرط عدم وجود فعل ماضي  Sub. Has/ have (not) + been + v1+ing	Past perfect continuous: {since/ for/ all} + time شرط وجود فعل ماضي بالجملة  Sub. + had (not) + been + v1+ ing
Future simple ( will + v1) {tomorrow/ soon/ next/ in the future} وجود فعل اعتقاد بالجملة وغالبا جملة منفردة، حدث مفاجأ Think/ believe/ hope/ know/ may be/ perhaps}  Sub. + will (not) + v1	Future simple (be +going to+ v1) { tomorrow/ soon/ next/ in the future} غالبا جملة مزدوجة ويوجد دليل على وقوع الفعل او تخطيط  Sub+ am/is/are (not)+ going to+ v1
Future continuous: { this time next..... / this time tomorrow } { in ..... time / وجود أي ظرف مستقبل مع still { the exact time later / (be, v1) Sub. + will (not)+ be + v1+ing	Future perfect: {by + حاضر او مستقبل } {this time next ...../ this time tomorrow } وجود أي ظرف مستقبل مع / For / (have, v1)  Sub. + will + have+ v3

طريقة حل السؤال وضمان العلامة الكاملة الخاصة في الازمنة



• **Choose the correct form of the verbs :**

1. Where have you been? I .....for ages.  
(am waiting, will wait, have been waiting, waits)
2. By the time my friend phoned me, I.....for three hours.  
(had been sleeping, was sleeping, am sleeping, had been sleeping)
3. By next three years, my brother ..... from university.  
(will have graduated, is graduating, graduated, would graduate)
4. You looked pale yesterday . Had you ..... on your project all night?  
(working, works, be worked, been working)
5. A student often .....an essay using information in Internet.  
(works, is working, was working, work)
6. This time next week I ..... my driving test, so I can't come around until the evening.  
(took, be taking, takes, will be taken)
7. Hind had..... very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.  
(had been working, works, will work, been working)
8. Before the Internet was invented, nobody ..... of online shopping.  
(had dreamt, dream, have dreamt, dreaming)
9. At this time next week, Mr. Marwan will still ..... Medicine in the university.  
(studying, have studied, be studied, studied)
10. We .....the files before the viruses damaged them .  
(have saved, are saving, will save, had saved)
11. By this time next week, I ..... on this project for twenty days.  
(had worked, worked, am working, will have worked)
12. when I arrived home , she .....the food .  
(was cooking, is cooking, were cooking, cook)
13. By last week, we ..... many places in Jordan.  
(have visited, will have visited, has visited, had visited)
14. After I .....the letter , I slept  
(had written, was writing, am writing, will write)
15. I feel tired because I .....hard all day .  
(has been working, will work, worked, have been working)

16. I felt tired because I .....hard all day .  
(had been working, work, have been working, will work)
17. While Fadia ....., she listened to music.  
(were cooking, is cooking, is going to cook, was cooking)
18. I believe Mohammad ..... from college next month.  
(was going to graduate, would graduate, graduates, will graduate)
19. By 2025, the company .....12,000 cars.  
(will have produced, has produced, produced, produce)
20. By 7 o'clock tonight. I ..... doing homework.  
(finished, will have finished, have finished, finish)
21. We .....to a new house by the end of this week.  
(will have moved, are moving, would move, moved)
22. Fatima ..... in Iraq, 1997.  
(was born, is born, were born, are born)
23. Listen! The baby ..... .  
(cry, is crying, cries, are crying)
24. Jehad had told his father about his plans before he .....  
(left, leaves, is leaving, have left)
25. Aqaba.....in the south of Jordan.  
(were located, was located, is located, are located)
26. Most of the old houses.....by the storm last night.  
(are destroyed, destroyed, were destroyed, was destroyed)
27. Plants die if they ..... enough sunlight.  
(doesn't get, didn't get, aren't getting, don't get)
28. During Ramadan, Muslims ..... when the Sun rises.  
(eat, have eaten, eats, had eaten)
29. I think humans ..... To Mars in 2070  
(will travel, were going to travel, have travelled, had been travelling)
30. I was driving to work when the engine ..... working.  
(stops, were stopping, is stopped, stopped)
31. Nadia ..... her homework for two hours.  
(have done, have been doing, has been doing, had been done)

32. Many gallons of fresh milk ..... every day.  
(are drunk, is drinking, drank, are drinking)
33. My family ..... a trip to Europe every year.  
(plans, was being planned, would plan, is planned)
34. According to Kate's schedule, she ..... her business partner next Tuesday.  
(would be met, will be met, was going to meet, is going to meet)
35. Three of my articles ..... last month in the local newspaper.  
(have published, has been published, will be published, were published)
36. While my father ..... a book, our neighbor came to visit us.  
(is read, reads, was reading, is being read)
37. My uncle ..... working at the company for five years when he got a promotion.  
(is, have been, had been, will be)
38. If Rami ..... computer games all day, he won't have time to study.  
(play, played, plays, will play)
39. If she ..... that button, the picture moves.  
(pressed, press, is pressing, presses)
40. If a city ..... everything, it is a zero-waste area.  
(recycles, recycled, recycle, had recycled)
41. My laptop has just.....  
(be invented, been invented, invent, inventing)
42. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer .....by Apple Company.  
(was produced, have produced, were produced, produce)
43. In the past, most letters ..... (were written, are written, was written) by hand. But these days, they ..... usually .....(are typed, were typed, was typed)
44. Now, about one billion smartphones ..... around the world each year.  
(are sold, is sold, had been sold)
45. Rami will join Yarmouk University if he..... good grades in tawjihi.  
(got, get, has got, gets)
46. The company ..... the price of the new product if it gets progress in the new program.  
( will reduce, would reduce, reduce)
47. Our homes .....in winter because it is very cold.  
(heat, are heated, are heating)

48. Children often ..... computers better than their parents.  
(use/ are using/ uses)
49. Look at the black sky! It ..... soon!  
(is raining/ was going to rain/ is going to rain, rain)
50. I think E-books .....paper books by 2050.  
( will be replaced / will have replaced/ had replaced)
51. My friend .....hard every day.  
(is working, had been working, work, works)
52. In the past, most books .....by hand.  
(is written, are written, was written, were written)
53. By the end of this summer, I .....my study.  
(will have completed, am going to complete, completed, complete)
54. Unless you.....your car, you wouldn't buy that house.  
(sell, sold, sells, are selling)
55. My father arrived while I .....TV with my friends.  
(watched, was watching, am watching, will watch)
56. my sister .....for ten hours when Liza woke up her.  
(has been sleeping, is sleeping, had been sleeping, slept)

\*القواعد التي تأتي في سؤال اعد الكتابة / ضع دائرة

- Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:

**1. Cleft sentence**

جملة تستخدم لتأكيد أحد أطراف الجملة، سيوضع الطرف المؤكد بين قوسين / تحته خط / بلون غامق

1. طريقة It

بقية الجملة + Relative pronoun + الطرف المراد تأكيده + مناسب لزمان الجملة + be + It

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

It .....(London )

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

It .....

- Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.

It .....

**2. wh- cleft sentences ( طريقة المصطلحات )**

the person <b>who</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the thing / subject <b>which</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the time/ day/ year <b>when</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
the place / country/ city <b>where</b>	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه
The way in which	الاسم المؤكد + مناسب + be + الجملة عدا المؤكد عليه

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

**The city** .....

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

**The person** .....

- Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.

**The year** .....

- I like Geography most of all.

**The subject** .....

لحل سؤال ضع دائرة والخاص بقاعدة **relative pronouns**

- اسم عاقل ..... فعل
- اسم غير عاقل .....
- اسم مكان .....
- اسم زمان .....

It was the month of Ramadan\_\_\_\_\_ Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE. (that/ when/ which)

The person \_\_\_\_\_ contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi. (who, which, whose)

there are also about twenty-three stables \_\_\_\_\_horses may have been kept.  
(where/ which/ who)

**2. Used to / Be + used to**

- وجود كلمة **customary ، familiar·normal** في الجملة مباشرة نطبق قاعدة

**Sub. + be (not) + used to + v1 + ing + comp.**

- It is normal for me to send a text message.  
I .....
- It is normal for students to revise before exams.  
Students .....

• لحل سؤال ضع دائرة على هذه القاعدة اتبع ما يلي:-

- **When I was younger**, I ..... shopping with my Mum.  
(are used to going, use to go, used to go, am used to going)
- **When I was 10 years old**, I ..... a lot of milk, but now I don't  
(used to drink, are used to drinking, use to drink, was used to drinking)
- Ali ..... the duck in the park with his father **when he was younger**.  
(is used to feeding, used to feed, am used to feeding, are used to feeding)
- My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ..... **living** there now.  
(is used to, am used to, used to, use to)
- I ..... **revising** before going to exam.  
(is used to, use to, used to, am used to)

### 3. Passive voice

- نتعرف على هذه القاعدة من وجود المفعول به في اول الجملة
- نحدد الزمن من شكل الفعل
- نختار الفعل المساعد المناسب لزمن الجملة ونوع المفعول به (مفرد / جمع)
- نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثالث ونكمل الجملة

#### Active

V2 / didn't + v1

V1+s / don't – doesn't +v1

Has / have (not) + v3

Modal (not)+ v1

#### Passive

object + was / were (not) + v3

object + am / is / are (not) + v3

object + has / have (not) + been + v3

object + modal (not) + be + v3

- They have transported **goods** hundreds of kilometers inside China since 1780.  
Goods .....
- The police stopped **two men** last night for being suspects of the crime.  
Two men .....
- People throw **cans** in the street every day.  
Cans .....
- The government will build **a new school** in our village next year.  
A new school .....

### 4. Modal

- **Not necessary** = don't / doesn't have to + v1
- **Not allowed** = mustn't + v1
- **Perhaps / possible/ may be** = might (not) + v1

- Perhaps the exam is difficult. (**might**)  
The exam .....
- You aren't allowed to smoke in patients' rooms. (**must**)  
You .....
- It isn't necessary to sleep early.  
You .....

#### 5. If clause

- I think you should + v1 + complement  
If I were you, I would + v1 + complement . احفظها جيدا
- Ex. I think you should see the doctor.  
If .....
- Ex. I think you should send a text message.  
If .....
- حدث يتبعه بأي تصريف , حدث معين بأي تصريف  
If + present simple , present simple  
وجود ظروف تكرار بالجملة او حقيقة علمية او الجملة تدل على روتين
- Ex. You press the button and the computer will work.  
If .....

#### 6. After / Before

- Sub + had + v3 (Before) sub. V2
- Sub + v2 (After) sub. + had + v3
- ✓ Rami sent me a message, **then** he visited me.(before)  
Rami .....
- ✓ The volcano began to erupt, and then all the people left the island. (**After**)  
**After** .....

#### 7. Reported Speech

نتعرف على القاعدة من وجود **said – told – replied – added**  
حدد الأفعال والضمائر والتعابير الزمنية المطلوب تحويلها وذلك يوضع خط تحتها حسب جدول التحويلات  
1. تحويل الضمانر

Direct	Indirect
I	He / she
We	They
You (sub)	I – they- he- she
Me	Him- her

Us	Them
You (obj)	Me- them- him – her
My	His- her
Our	Their
Your	My-their- his- her

2. تحويل الأفعال

Direct	Indirect
V1	V2
Don't / doesn't + v1	Didn't +v1
Am / is / are + v1+ing	Was / were + v1+ing
Has / have + v3	Had + v3
Was / were + v1+ing	Had + been + v3
Didn't + v1	Hadn't +v3
Will / can/ shall/ must/ may + v1	Would / could / should / had to/ might + v

3. تحويل الظروف (التعابير الزمنية)

Direct	Indirect
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before
Next .....	The ..... After
Last .....	The ..... before
Now	Then
Ago	Before

Ex. " I will do my best tomorrow to achieve my goals "

He said that .....

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

Hani said that.....

Ex. I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

Fareed said .....

### 8. Cusative

Subject + had + object + .....v3..... + complement

- I had my apartment ..... before my birthday party.  
(had decorated, decorating, decorate, decorated)

## 9. Quantifiers to make Comparisons

انواع الصفات من حيث عدد المقاطع

استخدام صفة المقارنة

استخدام صفة التفضيل

as ..... as

as much .....as

as many ..... as

- 1- Dolphins are .....than Whales.  
( **small, smaller, smallest** )
- 2- Amr is as .....as Mustafa.  
( **taller, tallest, tall** )
- 3- Football is ..... popular sport in the world.  
( **more, the most, the more** )
- 4- Mount Everest is .....mountain in the world.  
( **highest, higher, the highest** )
- 5- Dolphins are often the .....animals in Zoos.  
( **more popular than, the most popular, most popular** )
- 6- Dolphins are.....creatures in the sea.  
( **more intelligent, most intelligent, the most intelligent** )
- 7- Lions are.....than cats.  
( **more dangerous, dangerous, most dangerous** )
- 8- My bracelet is as.....your bracelet.  
( **more beautiful, beautiful, beautiful as** )
- 9- Gold is.....than silver.  
( **the most expensive, more expensive, expensive** )
- 10- I'm not interested in football as .....as you.  
( **many, more , much, less** )

- 11- Horse is.....than a sheep.  
( **big, biggest, bigger** )
- 12- Today is not as.....as yesterday.  
( **colder, coldest, cold** )
- 13- Your computer is.....my computer.  
( **good, better, better than** )
- 14- Giraffe is.....than elephant.  
( **tallest, taller, the tallest** )
- 15- they want to interview as ..... candidates as possible for the new position.  
( **many, much, most, more** )
- 16- A computer is.....than a mobile phone.  
( **the most expensive, more expensive, expensive** )
- 17- Today is as.....as yesterday.  
( **colder, coldest, cold** )
- 18- Ali's computer is.....than Ahmad's.  
( **good, better, the best** )
- 19- I think that science is.....than maths.  
( **the most interesting, more interesting, interesting, least interesting** )
- 20- This question is.....than the last one.  
( **easier, the easiest, easy** )
- 21- Samia is as.....as Salma.  
( **young as, younger, young** )
- 22- English is more.....Latin.  
( **useful, as useful, useful than** )
- 23- He is the.....intelligent student in the class.  
( **little, less, least** )
- 24- Health and happiness are .....than money.  
( **important, more important, the most important** )
- 25- I don't have as .....money as you.  
( **much, many, more, most** )
- 26- English is the ..... subject in the Tawjihi  
( **longer, long, longest, as long as** )
- 27- Khaled doesn't works as ..... as his brother  
( **harder, hardest, the hardest, hard** )
- 28- There are ..... international students in the public universities than in the private one.  
( **much, least, many, fewer** )
- 29- I haven't got as much homework ..... my brother  
( **as, so, than, the** )
- 30- Neptune is ..... away from the sun than Jupiter.  
( **farther, the farthest, far, as far as** )

المقارنة (than)



عدم مساواة (not as ..... as)

N1 + be + not + as + (صفة قصيرة منتظمة) + as + N2  $\Rightarrow$  N2 + be + adj + er + than + N1

N1 + be + not + as + (صفة قصيرة شاذة) + as + N2  $\Rightarrow$  N2 + be + adj + er + than + N1

N1 + be + not + as + (صفة طويلة) + as + N2  $\Rightarrow$  N2 + be + more (long adj) + than + N1

N1 + be + adj + er + than + N2  $\Rightarrow$  N2 + be + not + as + (صفة قصيرة منتظمة) + as + N1

N1 + be + more + صفة طويلة + than + N2  $\Rightarrow$  N2 + be + not + as + (صفة طويلة) + as + N1



N2 + be + less + الصفة الطويلة + than + N1

1. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children  
English children .....
2. Studying physics isn't as popular as studying Biology in Britain  
Studying Biology .....
3. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.  
The ordinary newspapers .....
4. These new shoes are not as comfortable as my old shoes.  
My old shoes .....
5. Manar is not as active as Khalid.  
Khalid .....
6. Playing cards isn't as interesting as playing chess.  
Playing chess .....
7. London isn't as quiet as Amman.  
Amman .....
8. Schools are more interesting than universities.  
Universities .....

9. I don't cook as good as Salma.  
Salma .....
10. There is no subject as popular as English.  
English .....
11. Math is more popular than science.  
Science .....
12. Neither maths nor science is popular as English.  
English .....
13. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.  
English children .....
14. Arabic is less interesting than Geography.  
Geography .....
15. English is easier than French.  
French .....
16. Train isn't as quiet as plane.  
Plane .....
17. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.  
English children .....
18. Physics isn't as popular as Biology.  
Biology .....
19. The safest country in the world is Jordan  
The least .....
20. The website doesn't have as much information as the book.  
The book .....
21. There is no subject in the tawjihi is as long as English.  
English .....
22. I like swimming more than running.  
I don't like .....
23. Ali has more books than me.  
I .....
24. Mahmoud doesn't work as hard as his brother.  
Mahmoud's brother .....
25. Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.  
Learning English .....
26. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.  
Watching a movie .....

## 10. Indirect questions

- ✓ *Could you tell me .....?*
- ✓ *Do you know ...?*
- ✓ *Do you mind telling me ...?*
- ✓ *Could you explain ....?*
- ✓ *I wonder .....*

➤ **Do you mind ..... me where the library is? (tell, told, to tell, telling)**

## 1. WH questions (what, where, how, how many .....

Wh + helping verb + subject + main verb + complement + ?



Be – Have – Model

خطوات التحويل :-

1. ضع أداة السؤال نفسها ( كل ما موجود قبل الفعل المساعد ينزل كما هو)
2. اقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد
3. أكمل السؤال مع وضع علامة السؤال

➤ What should I do to start revising?  
Could you tell me what I should do to start revising?

Wh + helping verb (DO) + subject + main verb + complement + ?

Do + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و يبقى الفعل مجرد

Does + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و نضيف للفعل s / es

Did + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى التصريف الثاني

➤ What exactly does Ali work?  
Do you mind telling me what exactly Ali works?  
➤ What exactly do you do?  
Do you know what exactly you do?

## 2. YES / NO Questions

الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد

Helping verb + subject + main verb + complement + ?



Be – Have – Model

خطوات الحل :-

1. نضع If أو Whether ( نستخدمها إذا كان في السؤال or )
2. نقلب الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد
3. نكمل السؤال مع وضع علامة السؤال

- 1) **Have you passed the exam or not?**  
**Do you know whether you have passed the exam or not?**

Helping verb (DO) + subject + main verb + complement + ?

Do + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و يبقى الفعل مجرد

Does + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و نضيف للفعل s / es

Did + v1

نحذف الفعل المساعد و نحول الفعل المجرد الى التصريف الثاني

1. **Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?**  
**Do you know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?**

1. Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?  
Do you know .....
2. " What can't we bring onto the plane?  
Could you tell me .....
3. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?  
Do you know .....
4. Is there a concentration between the amount of TV. People watch and how fit there are?  
Do you know .....
5. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?  
Could you tell me .....
6. How can I fix this smartphone?  
Could you tell me .....
7. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?  
Do you mind .....
8. Please, help me to plan my revision?  
Do you mind .....
9. Please, tell me where you found that information?  
Do you mind .....
10. Can we take water in the exam?  
I wonder .....
11. Where is the library?  
Do you mind telling me .....
12. How much does this book cost?  
Could you tell me .....
13. How much sleep do teenagers of your age need?  
Do you know .....

## 11. Impersonal passive

شكل الجملة الخاصة في impersonal passive

Subject 1 + verb + that Subject 2 + verb + complement.

الطريقة الأولى هي طريقة It

1. نستخدم ( مضارع is ) ( ماضي was ) ( مضارع تام has been )

2. نحول الفعل الموجود قبل that إلى التصريف الثالث

Believe , think , consider , prove , claim , say , assume , know , suppose

believed, thought, considered , proved , claimed , said , assume, known , supposed

3. نكمل الجملة من عند ( that ) كما هي دون تغيير اي شيء

1) People believe that tigers live in a jungle.

It is believed that tigers live in a jungle.

الطريقة الثانية : إذا طلب منك اعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام الفاعل الموجود بعد that نتبع ما يلي :-

1. نستخدم ( مضارع is / are/ am ) ( ماضي was / were ) ( مضارع تام has been / have been )

2. نحول الفعل الموجود قبل that الى التصريف الثالث

believe , think , consider , prove , claim , say , assume, know

believed, thought, considered , proved , claimed , said , assumed, known

3. نقرب that الى to

4. نجرد الفعل الموجود بعد الفاعل حسب ما يلي:

V 1 + s / es

To + v1

Am / is/ are

To be

Has / have	To have
Modal + v1	To + v1
V2	To have + v3
Was / were	To have been
Has / have + v3	To have + v3

5. نكمل الجملة

## 1) People believe that tigers live in a jungle.

## Tigers are believed to live in a jungle.

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease  
Eating almonds.....
2. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.  
It .....
3. Experts have proved that eating fresh vegetables is good for the stomach.  
Eating fresh vegetables .....
4. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well.  
English clubs .....
5. Linguists have proved that learning some languages is helpful for the learners.  
Learning some languages .....
6. Teachers believe that working in groups improves students' awareness.  
Working in groups .....
7. They say that fish is good for the brain.  
It .....
8. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brainpower.  
It .....
9. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.  
It .....
10. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.  
It .....

11. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

It .....

Exercise .....

## 12. I wish / If only

طريقة حل سؤال ضع دائرة:

القاعدة الذهبية: ➤

الاجابات المقترحة : ➤

Could / would + v1 ➤

Had + v3 / hadn't + v3 ➤

V2 / didn't + v1 ➤

Were / weren't ➤

- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ..... harder last year.  
(study, studies, had studied, studied)
- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he ..... a cultural awareness course.  
(does, did, had done, has done)
- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ..... cooler.  
(had been, has been, were, was)
- Ali wishes he ..... In a small village.  
(isn't living, didn't live, doesn't live, won't live)
- I always have to get home early, I wish my parents ..... me stay out later.  
(lets, won't let, would let, will let)
- I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I ..... early.  
(wakes up, woke up, had woken up, have woken up)
- Zaid didn't know about Chinese culture. He wishes he ..... A book about it.  
(has read, reads, had read, have read)
- Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they ..... better.  
(have played, has played, played, had played)
- Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he----- taller!  
(is, was, were, had been)

- لحل سؤال اعد الكتابة اتبع ما يلي:-

I wish / Ali wishes (فاعل الجملة ضمير) / If Only (فاعل الجملة)

Didn't + v1	had + v3
∇2	hadn't + v3
Should have + v3	had + v3
Shouldn't have + v3	hadn't + v3
Regret + v1 + ing	hadn't + v3
Wasn't / weren't	had been
Was / were	hadn't been
Is / am / are (not)	weren't / were

- I regret speaking aloud in my class.  
I wish .....
- Nader should have been more careful with this essay. He didn't get good marks.  
Nader whises .....
- I regret living abroad for a long time.  
If only .....
- Mahmoud didn't consult his career advisor, so he felt sorry.  
I wish .....
- Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.  
If only .....
- I didn't do more revision.  
I wish .....
- I am sorry that I didn't read that book.  
I wish .....
- I regret going to bed late last night.  
If only .....

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

1. I think you should send a text message  
If .....
2. "The doctor detected a strange virus in my blood yesterday."  
Hani said that.....
3. Jordan has signed free trade agreements with the USA and Japan.  
Free trade agreements.....
4. You are not allowed to tell anybody about this discovery.  
You .....
5. Perhaps Nawal is studying in the library now.  
Nawal.....
6. It is normal now for us to eat frozen meat.  
We are.....
7. My uncle spent most of his life in Spain.  
The place.....
8. Najwa annoys her neighbors with her drum.  
The person.....
9. "I didn't understand what you have just said."  
Majed told Huda.....
10. Hashem studied several books. Later, he wrote the research paper.  
Before.....
11. They ate fish at the restaurant. Then, they began to feel sick.  
After.....
12. It is not familiar for me to spend Fridays at home.  
I am.....
13. I think you should help poor people  
If I .....
14. Ali won the world heavyweight championship in 1964.  
The person.....
15. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.  
The year.....
16. Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.  
The thing.....
17. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.  
The country.....
18. The heat made the journey unpleasant.  
It was .....
19. Laila is not as intelligent as Ghazal  
Ghazal .....
20. The cheapest thing in the menu is orange juice.  
The least .....
21. Neither Geography nor History is as easy as Arabic  
Arabic .....

22. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?  
I wonder .....
23. Where is the nearest bookshop?  
Can you tell me .....
24. Can you suggest another idea to improve one's language?  
Do you mind .....
25. Please help me to arrange my time.  
Do you mind .....
26. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?  
Can you tell me .....
27. How much does this motorcycle cost?  
I wonder .....
28. What time does the bank open?  
Do you know .....
29. Do they speak English or French fluently?  
Do you know .....
30. People know that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.  
Solving puzzles .....
31. People have thought that the company is planning a new advertising campaign  
The company .....
32. Doctors have proved that smoking causes cancer.  
Smoking .....
33. Scientists have believed that eating fresh fruit and vegetables help people to grow better.  
Eating fresh fruit and vegetables.....
34. He should have studied hard for my final exams  
I wish .....
35. He didn't pass the Tawjihi exams.  
I wish .....
36. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.  
If only .....
37. I regret going to bed late last night.  
I wish .....
38. What a pity! I lost my golden watch.  
I wish .....
39. I'm sorry; I didn't keep my word with you.  
I wish .....
40. I regret I failed the driving test.  
I wish .....
41. Vocational schools aren't as popular as academic schools.  
Academic schools .....
42. It is normal for my grandfather to drive his car slowly.  
My father .....
43. Scientists believe that learning a new language improves your decision making skills.  
Learning a new language .....

- Choose a suitable item to complete each of the following sentences:

1. I had my phone .....after I dropped it.  
(repaired, repairing, had repaired, repair)
2. Plastic is a material ..... causes a lot of pollution.  
(who, whose, which, when)
3. I always go to the supermarket ..... sells organic vegetables.  
(who, which, whose, whom)
4. Rami didn't play basketball very well. He wishes he ..... a professional player.  
(becomes, will become, become, had become)
5. I'm sorry, I made you angry last night. I wish .....at you.  
(hadn't shouted, hasn't shouted, am not shouting, don't shout)
6. Masdar institute is a university ..... students are committed to produce new solar machines.  
(whose, that, who, when)
7. People .....love exploring historical ruins will find Qasr Bashir very rewarding.  
(who, where, which, when)
8. It was month of Ramadan ..... Ibn Sina died.  
(when, where, that, whom)
9. They had their house .....
10. I had my car .....
11. You aren't allowed to touch this machine. You ..... touch it.  
(must, might, mustn't , don't have to)
12. My mother .....my clothes, but now I choose my own clothes.  
(used to buy, is used to buying, use to buy, are used to buying)
13. The hour ..... I stopped working was 11 p.m  
(when, where, who, whose)
14. We had the computer .....because it had stopped.  
(had repaired, repairing, repair, repaired)
15. Neither Math nor Science is as ..... English.  
(popular, more popular, the most popular, popular as)
16. Ali didn't pass the exams. He wishes he .....hard.  
(study, studied, has studied, had studied)
17. You look tired. Why don't you .....a break?  
(do, make, take, takes)

**Question Number 5****1. EDITING (4 points) التحرير**

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

**1. Spelling mistakes** الأخطاء الإملائية

- سيتم تحديد الكلمة الخطأ ويطلب منك تصحيح الخطأ
- يوجد حرف واحد فقط خطأ في الكلمة (الكلمات المطلوبة هي من كلمات القطع الرئيسية)
- أشهر الحروف المكتوبة خطأ هي ( p/b – s/z- o/u- c/k- s/c- i/e- f/v- g/j ) او العكس

**2. Punctuation mistakes** أخطاء علامات الترقيم

- ركز على بدايات كل جملة بحرف كبير
- نهاية الجملة (.) قبل (,)but (,) وعند التعداد أيضا نضع (,) ونهاية السؤال (?)

**3. Grammar mistakes** الأخطاء القواعدية

- القواعد المذكورة في المنهاج مثل (المبني للمجهول , بعد + v1 , to + v1 , قواعد used to و modal + v1 )

- Scientists **will say** that **exercise** is not only important for general fitness, but that it is also good for the brain. It helps us to **koncentrate** better. As a result, we perform better in exams.
- In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model **is** so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**. In 1958 CE , the computer **chib** was developed.
- The Internet is a fantastic tool if it **used** correctly. However, there are dangers that people should know about. Today, I'm talking to Professor Ghanem, who is an expert in ICT- or **Informasion** and **Communikation** Technology. He advises young people about how to stay safe on the Internet. Thank you for coming, Professor. Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites. Do computer filters work.

- Yes, they are very good at stopping **acciss** to some websites that young people should not see. However, the most important thing a young person can do is to tell their parents or a teacher if they **found** anything they don't like on the Internet. In fact, it is not only websites that can be a problem. **Sociol** media has its own dangers as well.
- Energy will be provided by solar power and wind **ferms**, and there **is** also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A **dezalination** plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.
- My father used to working as a taxi-driver. But he quitted this job because he developed **arthritiz**. He **has** been working as a taxi-driver for 20 years before he found a job in a farm. His doctor advised him to try **comblementary** medicine. So, he started to take **acopuncture** sessions.
- It's true that, in the future, robots will be **do** more and more jobs in hospitals. In the USA, the UK and **australia**, hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they've had operations, collect **drogs** from the hospital pharmacy, and even visit patients in the **werd** when the doctor is not available.
- During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, **philosopfers**, geographers and traders in the Islamic world **makes** ground- breaking advancements in many different areas, from **agreculture** and industry to philosophy, science and technology. Literature, music and the arts.
- All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, **were** the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or **vocasional** courses. Students can attend one of ten **public** universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world, These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

- Do you mind **tell** me how I should draw up a timetable. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your **revesion** you keep your mind **frish**.
  
- One such school has recently **open** to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **taylor**-made curriculum at the school. Including subjects such as Astronomy and **Astruphysics**.
  
- In **finland**, however, students are usually given less **as** half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other **develobed** nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages **flwently**.
  
- I wish I **researched** Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to **airn** their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However! because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track **recard**.
  
- First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extrection** industry for these minerals **are** one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and **vertilisers**.
  
- The earlier you start in the morning, the more **benefisial** your revision will be because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that **consentration** starts **decreases** after half an hour.

- Many students have rooms in halls of **rezidence**, especially in their first year. Others rent flats or houses. A lucky **minoriti** live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, **does** their own washing and manage their time and money.

### GUIDED WRITING (6 points)

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

طريقة الحل والحصول على العلامة الكاملة:-

#### The effects of anger and stress on someone's health

- raise blood pressure.
- cause headaches.
- have sleep and digestive problems.
- leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

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**How to communicate effectively..**

- Listen carefully to others.
- Build on other's idea.
- Pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- Think before responding.

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**How to keep fitness?**

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

**Why do many wild animals disappear around the world ?**

- cut down the forests more than planting new ones .
- over fishing and hunting .
- Pollute the environment .
- Make more land for agricultural areas

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**Suggestions to use digital information**

- listen to podcasts .
- watch lectures on line .
- find information on subjects of study.
- educate people

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**Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes about Giralda Tower. Use the appropriate linking words.**

**Location:-** Seville, Spain

**Date of construction:-** 1198 CE

**The architect :-** Ahmad Ben Baso

**Description of the building:-** stands at just over 104 metres tall

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**Name:** Najeeb Mahfouth

**Place / Date of birth:** Cairo, 1911.

**Place / Date of death:** Cairo, 2006.

**Profession:** Novelist.

**Achievements -** Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

**- Father of modern Arabic Literature.**

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عمر عواد

0789000196

**Free Writing**

ملاحظات ارشادية للحصول على افضل طريقة للكتابة الحرة وكيف يتم تصحيح سؤال الكتابة في الوزارة

### 1. Advantages and disadvantages of online distance learning (e-learning)

Nowadays, online learning turns out to be more and more practiced. Many traditional universities started to share their courses online for free. It represents an easy and comfortable method to achieve knowledge in almost every field.

Online learning is a great alternative to traditional universities, especially for people who can't afford the time and money to take real courses. But do you know what the advantages and disadvantages of online learning are?

There are many advantages of online distance learning. For example, Students have the chance to study in their own time and especially for free. Also, Online learning is so effective because students can finish their homework quickly, and there is more time left for hobbies or for finding a job.

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of online distance learning. For example, Online learning cannot offer human interaction. In addition, online learning can be difficult, if it is meant for disciplines that involve practice.

In conclusion, online learning should be seen as a complement and extension of classical forms of learning. Not even the best online course can fully replace the personal contact with a teacher, or the human relationships that develop in a group. So, traditional classes shouldn't be replaced with online learning.

## 2. Health facilities in Jordan

### Introduction

Health facilities in Jordan is among the best in the Middle East. The aim of this report is to discuss health facilities in Jordan.

### Health care centers

There are more than 800 well-equipped health centres in all over Jordan. In addition, there are more than 188 dental clinics. These centers provide excellent health care to millions of Jordanians.

### Hospital

There are many hospitals in Jordan spread in all cities like King Hussein center for cancer in Amman, King Abdullah in Irbid. These hospitals have well-qualified doctors who have good reputation. Moreover, many patients from Arab countries come to Jordan to make surgeries like open heart surgery.

### life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73, 5.

### Conclusion and recommendation

It appears that Jordan has excellent health care centers as well as well-qualified doctors. It is recommended to increase hospitals in the cities of the south of Jordan like Karak and Aqaba.

## 3. Advantages and disadvantages of internet

Many people use their smart devices to do many tasks like shopping online, searching information. In this essay, I am going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of internet of things.

Firstly, there are many advantages of internet of things. For example, internet will help us to monitor our health and activity and the fridges will advise on healthy. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages, for example, everything you do is tracked and criminals could control your personal information and take the system.

There are other advantages. For example, we will control our machines like cookers, phones and lights. In this way, therefore, we will save energy. Moreover, there will be driverless. Consequently/as a result, we will avoid crashes and there will not be traffic jam. On the other hand, many thousands of jobs are lost.

Finally, Internet will make our life easier, but we should be careful. Also, we must download trusted programs and be careful from criminals.

تم انتهاء المكثف بحمد الله  
ارجو ان اكون قد وفقت في تقديم هذا المكثف للطلاب الاعزاء  
اتمنى ان ينال رضاكم  
الرجاء حل النماذج المتوقعة قبل الامتحان بيوم واحد  
محبكم: عمر عواد / 0789000196