

YUSEF BSHARAT

presents

مراجعة شاملة

فصل ثاني

English

مركز تولين الثقافي

0796673739

Challenges are what make life interesting; overcoming them is what makes life meaningful
التحديات هي ما تجعل الحياة مثيرة. والتغلب عليهم هو ما يجعل الحياة ذا معنى

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

الأسئلة غير المباشرة



Function : We use indirect questions to make our requests or questions softer or more polite.

نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لنجعل أسئلتنا أكثر أدبا

After the question word (where, when, who, how, etc) indirect questions have the same word order as positive statements.

Direct questions :

Wh. Word + helping verb + subject + verb

Indirect questions :

المقدمة

Wh. Word + subject + helping verb + verb

- المقدمة: احد التالية
- Could you tell me...
 - Do you know...
 - Could you explain ...
 - Do you mind telling me ...
 - I'd like to know...

Example

Direct: Where can I go in the summer holiday?

Indirect: Could you tell me where I can go in the summer holiday?

In indirect questions, we don't use the auxiliary verbs **do/does/did**.

لا يتم عكس الأفعال المساعدة do/does/did مع الفاعل بل تحذف مع بعض التغير كما يلي

نحذف do دون أي تغيير

Direct What time ~~do~~ they leave the office?

Indirect: Do you know what time they leave the office?

نحذف does ونضيف للفعل s / es

Direct: How much ~~does~~ this car cost?

Indirect: I'd like to know how much this car costs.

نحذف did ونحول الفعل إلى تصريف ثاني

Direct: Why ~~did~~ you move to Europe?

Indirect: could you tell me why you moved to Europe.

Yes/No Questions

Direct questions : —————→ helping verb + subject + verb

Indirect questions : المقدمة If / whether + subject + helping verb + verb

- المقدمة : احد التالية
- Could you tell me...
 - Do you know...
 - Could you explain ...
 - Do you mind telling me ...
 - I'd like to know...

Direct: Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Indirect: Could you tell me **if** your parents are joining us for dinner?

Direct: Has Bayan ever studied abroad?

Indirect: Do you have any idea **if** Bayan has ever studied abroad?

نحذف do دون أي تغيير

Direct: ~~Do~~ you plan on traveling this summer?

Indirect: I'd like to know **if** you plan on traveling this summer.

نحذف does ونضيف للفعل s / es

Direct: ~~Does~~ Omar like Italian food?

Indirect: Do you know **if** Omar likes Italian food?

نحذف did ونحول الفعل إلى تصريف ثاني

Direct: ~~Did~~ they find a suitable flat?

Indirect: I was wondering **if** they found a suitable flat ? .

ملاحظة :

إذا كانت المقدمة Do you mind نحول الفعل الرئيسي الى Ving ونكمل ما بعده

1 Can you **suggest** a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind **suggesting** a healthy breakfast?

2 Please **help** me to plan my revision.

Do you mind **helping** me to plan my revision.

إذا أردت أن تتخلص من كل القواعد في هذا الدرس فإليك القاعدة الذهبية التالية
قم بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفعل الرئيسي مباشرة
الأسئلة التي لا تحتوي على فعل رئيسي ضع الفعل المساعد في الأخير

Examples :

1. Why can't you participate in that competition ?

Could you tell me

2. How has your brother managed to get in shape so quickly?

Do you have any idea

3. Could you help me to type this text.

Do you mind

4. Are your parents joining us for dinner?

Could you tell me

5. Do the tourists speak English?

Do you know

6. Does Yousef like Italian food?

Do you know

7. How much money can farmers invest in this project?

Do you know

8. What qualifications does she need?

Could you tell me

9. Did he have a driving license?

Do you know

10. Why did you move to the country ?

Could you tell me

Answers

1. Could you tell me why you can't participate in that competition ?

2. Do you have any idea how your brother has managed to get in shape so quickly?

3. Do you mind helping me to type this text.

4. Could you tell me if your parents are joining us for dinner?

5. Do you know if the tourists speak English?

6. Do you know if Yousef likes Italian food?

7. Do you know how much money farmers can invest in this project?

8. Could you tell me what qualifications she needs?

9. Do you know if he had a driving license?

10. Could you tell me why you moved to the country ?

Conditional Sentences : الجمل الشرطية

يتحدث هذا النوع عن المستقبل : **Type one**

s. present (base / base + s / es) , will / shall / can / may + inf.

If it rains , I will stay at home

يتحدث هذا النوع عن المضارع : **Type Two**

s. past (V 2) , would / should / could / might + inf.

If it rained , I would stay at home

يتحدث هذا النوع عن الماضي : **Type Three**

Past perfect (had + p.p.) , would / should / could / might +have + p.p.

If it had rained , I would have stayed at home

يتحدث هذا النوع عن حقائق (إذا حدث الشرط فان نتيجته ستحدث حتما) : **Type Zero**

s. present (base / base + s / es) , s. present (base / base + s / es)

If you heat metal , it expands

Write the correct form of the verb

1. Provided that he that again , he will be sent to prison . (do)
2. More people to this town if it had a better climate . (come)
3. if it , the grass gets wet. (rain)
4. If we had used different methods, we better results. (have)
5. If I you , I would try again. (be)
6. If I in this school , I would be unlucky. (not / study)
7. We lunch out if the weather is fine . (have)

8. If the ship more life boats, more passengers would have been saved. (have)
 9. If you so lazy, You'd finish your work on time. (not / be)
 10. In winter you cold if you wear thin clothes. (feel)
 11. If you hadn't reminded me, I (forget)
 12. Even if it rains, we stillfor a picnic. (go)
 13. I'll go ahead and get the tickets unless he me this afternoon. (call)

Answers : 1. Does 2. Would come 3. Rains 4. Would have had 5. Were 6. Didn't study 7. Will have
 8.had had 9. weren't 10. feel 11. would have forgotten 12. will / go 13. calls

كلمات تستخدم في الجمل الشرطية

If / provided that / as long as : اذا
 when : type zero عندما : مع الجمل الشرطية
 even if : حتى لو
 Unless : إلا اذا

يتم اختيار الكلمة المناسبة حسب المعنى

Examples

1. You can use my car **unless** / **as long as** / **even if** you drive carefully.
2. I will play tennis tomorrow **unless** / **providing** / **if** it rains
3. The children can stay here **unless** / **providing** / **even if** they don't make much noise.
4. I'll not talk to him **if** / **even if** / **as long as** he apologizes.
5. **If** / **unless** / **even if** plants don't get enough sun light , they die.
6. Water evaporates **when** / **even if** / **unless** it boils.
7. **When** / **even if** / **as long as** you press the record button, the green light comes on

Answers : 1 as long as 2. unless 3. providing 4. even if 5. if 6. when 7. when

سؤال اعد كتابة جملة (الجمل الشرطية / النوع الثالث)

جملة السؤال V2 /// **didn't + inf. / wasn't** so V2 /// **didn't + inf. / wasn't.**
 جملة الحل **hadn't p.p.** /// **had + p.p.** , **modal not have p.p.** /// **modal have p.p.**

الفعل المثبت يحول إلى منفي // الفعل المنفي يحول إلى مثبت

1. I **didn't know** you were in hospital, so I **didn't visit** you.
 If I **had known** you were in hospital, I **would have visited** you. .7
2. We **didn't invite** him to the party, **so** he **didn't come**
 If we **had invited** him to the party, he **would have come**
3. He **didn't have** work experience, **so** he **didn't get** the job.
 If he **had had** work experience, he **could have got** the job

Rewrite :

1. He prepared well for his exams. He got high marks
If
2. Rescue workers didn't search the car properly and they didn't notice the injured man.
If
3. The goal keeper made a mistake in the last minute, so our team didn't win.
If
4. I think you should send a text message. (would)
If

Answers :

1. If he hadn't prepared well for his exams. He wouldn't have got high marks
2. If rescue workers had searched the car properly, they would have notice the injured man.
3. If the goal keeper hadn't made a mistake in the last minute, our team would have won.
4. If I were you I would send a text message.

YOUSSEF BSHARAT

Impersonal Passive: المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

The verbs **think, believe, say, report, know, expect, consider, understand, prove, assume / suppose** etc. are used in the following passive patterns in personal and impersonal constructions

القاعدة الأولى تبدأ الجملة ب **it** (فقط نحول فعل الإدراك إلى مبني للمجهول)

Rule No. One : **It + passive verb + that-clause**

Active: People **think** that the number of tourists is increasing .

Impersonal passive : It **is thought** that the number of tourists is increasing.

People **believed** that the earth was flat.

It **was believed** that the earth was flat.

Present impersonal passive construction:

القاعدة الثانية (إذا كان فعل جملة **that** مضارع)

Rule No. Two : **Subject (that أو الضمير بعد that) + passive verb + to-infinitive**

في هذه القاعدة تبدأ الجملة بالاسم أو الضمير بعد **That** أي (فاعل جملة **that**) فنحول فعل الحواس إلى المبني للمجهول ثم **to** وفعل مجرد

People **believe** that **Fish** **is** good for the brain .

Fish **is believed to be** good for the brain .

Experts **have proved** **that** **exercise** keeps the body active.

Exercise **has been proved** **to** keep the body active .

المجرد من **is / am / are** هو **be** /// اي فعل ينتهي ب **S** المفرد تحذف فيصبح الفعل مجرد

Past impersonal passive construction:

القاعدة الثالثة (إذا كان فعل جملة **that** ماضي)

Rule No. Three : **Subject (that أو الضمير بعد that) + passive verb + to have + p.p.**

في هذه القاعدة تبدأ الجملة بالاسم أو الضمير بعد **That** فنحول فعل الحواس إلى المبني للمجهول ثم **to have** وفعل تصريف ثالث

People **believed** that the earth **was** flat .

The earth **was believed to have been** flat .

1. Experts say that Vitamin C is good for treating cold.

Vitamin C

2. People thought that he was mad.

It

3. Everyone knows that the portrait gives important information about her personality .

The portrait

4. My English teacher says that English clubs are essential for learning English well .

English clubs

5. Experts have proved that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease

Eating almonds

6. people believe that the heavy rain caused the damage of the dam.

The heavy rain

7. People used to believe that the moon was a star .

The moon

8. People say that using herbs doesn't cause side effects

Using herbs

Answers :

1. Vitamin C is said to be good for treating cold.

2. It was thought that he was mad.

3. The portrait is known to give important information about her personality .

4. English clubs are said to be essential for learning English well .

5. Eating almonds has been proved to reduce the risk of heart disease

6. The heavy rain is believed to have caused the damage of the dam.

7. The moon used to be believed to have been was a star .

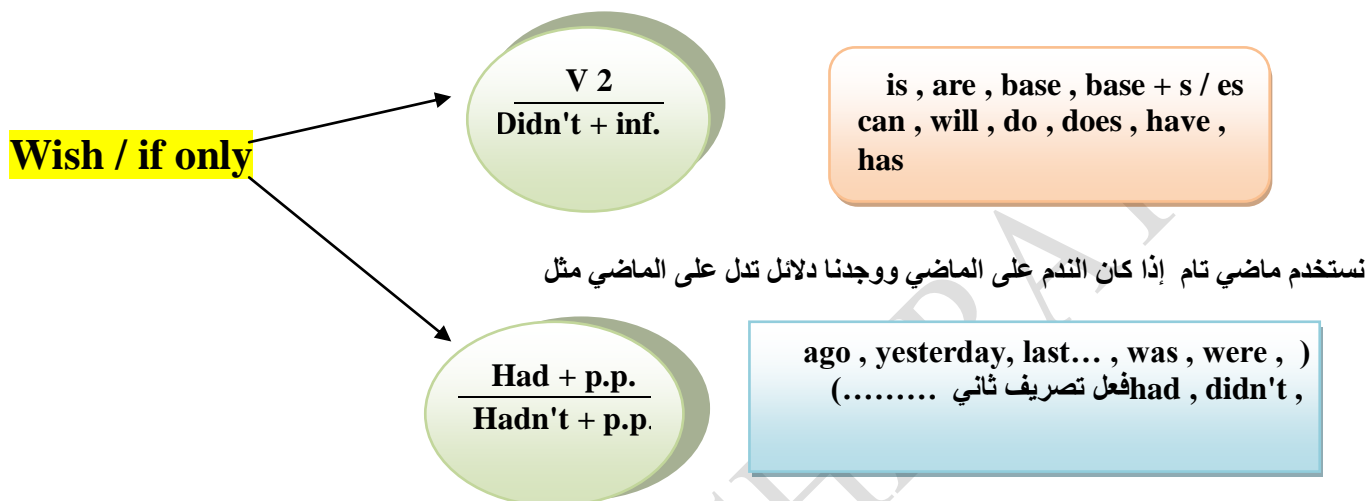
8. Using herbs is said not to cause side effects



التعبير عن الأمنيات : Expressing Wishes

تصحيح الفعل : Correct the verb

نستخدم الماضي عند الحديث عن أمنيات في الوقت الحاضر ووجدنا دلائل تدل على المضارع مثل



Correct the verb

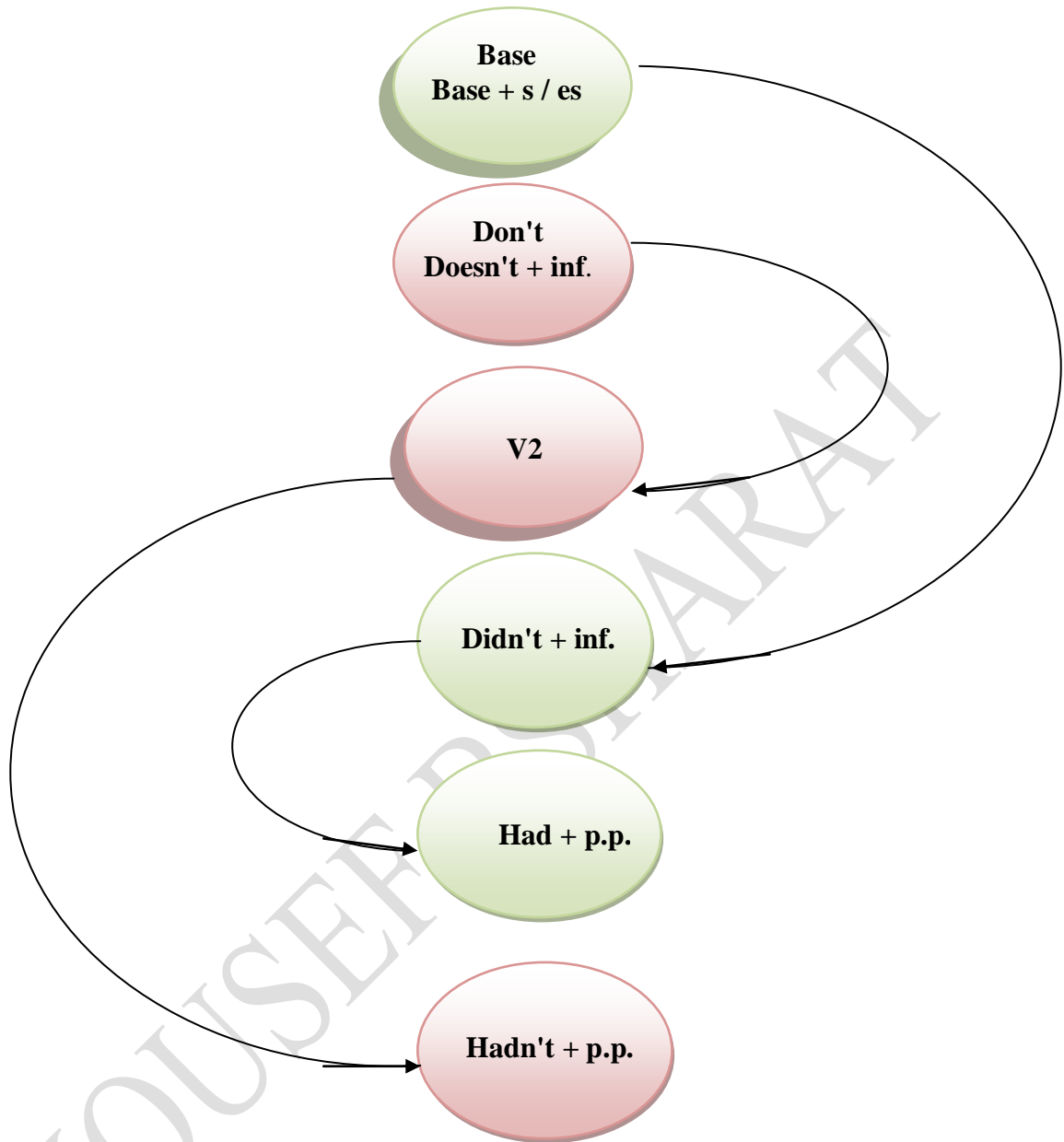
1. I didn't learn to play any sport when I was at school. I wish I (learn) to play tennis.
2. He is such a bad driver. I wish he (not / be) given a driving license.
3. I cant cook. I wish I (can / prepare) a dinner for my family.
4. This car is fantastic. I wish I (have) a similar one.
5. This radio was very cheap and it broke down at once. I wish I (not / buy) it.
6. Now I have been sent to France to work. I wish I (learn) French at school.
7. Parents who work often wish they (have) more time to spend with their children..
8. I have had nothing but trouble with this computer, and I now wish that I (not/ buy) it
9. If only I(not / leave) my wallet at home yesterday.
10. If only I (know) the way to the camp. We are just wasting time.
11. This school is so bad . I wish I in it . (not / study)

Answers

1. had learned 2. hadn't been 3. could prepare 4. had 5. hadn't bought 6. had learned 7. had
8. hadn't bought 9. hadn't left 10. Knew 11. Didn't study

1. Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he taller! (is / **were** / was)
2. I can't do this exercise. I wish I it.(**understood** / understand / understanding)
3. Mr Sami doesn't understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese. (speak/ **spoke** / had spoken)
4. Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only itlarger oil reserves. (has / **had** / had had
5. Ali didn't pass his exams .If only he harder last year. (study, **had studied** , studying)
6. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it Cooler.(be , **had been** , were)
- 4 I feel ill. I wish I so many sweets. (did not eat , hasn't eaten , **hadn't eaten**)

اعد كتابة جملة : Rewrite :



1. I **live** in a small house.

I wish I **did not live** in a small house

2. She **does not speak** Arabic well

She wishes she **spoke** Arabic well

3. He **got** up late.

He wishes he **had not got** up late

4. I **didn't practice** before the presentation.

I wish I **had practiced** before the presentation .

الأفعال المساعدة وبعض التراكيب الأخرى تحول كالاتي

is / am	wasn't
isn't / am not	was
are	weren't
aren't	were
can't	could
won't	would
was / were	hadn't been
wasn't / weren't	had been
had	Hadn't had
Didn't have	Had had

1. I **can't** speak English fluently.
I wish I **could** speak English fluently.

He **had** a bad headache
He wishes he **hadn't had** a bad headache

1. I regret + Ving.
I wish I hadn't + p.p.

e.g. I regret being careless in the class.
I wish I hadn't been careless in the class

2. He should have + p.p.
He Wishes he had + p.p.

He should have taken his medicine on time
He wishes he had taken his medicine on time

3. He shouldn't have + p.p.
He wishes he hadn't + p.p.

He shouldn't have driven so fast in the town.
He wishes he hadn't driven so fast in the town.

4. I'd like to + inf.
I wish I past simple

I'd like to have much free time
I wish I had more free time

Function :

1. Wish + past perfect (to express regret about the past)
2. Wish + past (to express wishes at present

Rewrite

Saleh should have worked hard for his exams. He got bad marks. ■

Saleh wishes

2. I regret buying that computer. It broke down at once.

I wish

3. What a pity I went to that hotel.

I wish

4. I'd like to be a good student.

I wish

5. I don't live near the city centre .

I only

6. I regret not taking my medicine on time.

I wish

7. I can't give up smoking but I'd like to.

If only

8. He ate too many sweets and now he feels sick .

If only he

9. I didn't do much work for my exams .

If only

10. Sara shouldn't have driven so fast . she made an accident ..

Sarah wishes

Answers :

1. Saleh wishes he had worked hard for his exams.

2. I wish I hadn't bought that computer. It broke down at once.

3. I wish I hadn't gone to that hotel.

4. I wish I were a good student.

5. If only I lived near the city centre.

6. I wish I had taken my medicine on time.

7. If only I could give up smoking but I'd like to.

8. If only he hadn't eaten too many sweets

9. If only I had done much work for my exams .

10. Sara wishes she hadn't driven so fast .

مادة الحفظ

Body Idiom : مصطلحات الجسم

مصطلح الجسم body idiom	المعنى	
Put my back into it	To put a lot of effort into something	يذل أقصى جهد في شيء ما
Get it off your chest	tell someone about something worrying you	تخبر شخص ما بما يقلقك (يفضض)
get cold feet	lose confidence in something at the last minute	ان تفقد ثقتك بشيء في اخر لحظه
play it by ear	to deal with a situation as it develops	التعامل مع الموقف حسب التطورات
keep your chin up	remain cheerful in difficult situations	البقاء مبتهجا حتى في الظروف الصعبة
have a head for figures	have mental ability for maths / numbers	امتلاك قدرة عقلية طبيعية في الحساب والارقام

يمكن أن يكون السؤال على شكل املاء فراغ

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct body idiom. (2 points)

get it off my chest **get cold feet** **play things by ear** , **keep your chin up**

1 My friend is too nervous to participate in the spelling competition , I think that he'll
..... at the last minute.

2 Thanks for listening to me, I just needed to

3. My parents are complete opposites: my mother likes everything planned in detail and my
father always wants to

Answers : 1. get cold feet / 2. Get it off my chest / 3. Play it by ear

استبدل المصطلح المستخدم خطأ بآخر ليصبح معنى الجملة صحيحا

2. Replace the misused colour idiom with the correct one. (1 point)

* I don't think I'd study maths at the university. I don't really play it by ear.

Answer : have a head for figures

أو أن يطلب إعطاء معنى المصطلح

3. What does the underlined colour idiom in the following sentence mean?(2 point)

* Keep your chin up,! I'm sure you will pass the exams.

Answer : remain cheerful in difficult situation

4. Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idioms (2 point)

* . I don't know if the weather will be good enough for camping. We'll have to deal with it as it develops.

Answer : play it by ear

وظائف لغوية: Functions:

الكلمة / التعبير / التركيب	الوظيفة اللغوية : function
Wish +past perfect	regret about the past
Wish+ past	regret about the present
if clause type zero	to describe something that always happens
if clause type three	to imagine a past situation
Have you thought about You should If I were you My main recommendation You could Why don't you	giving advice
Because/ as / since / due to	to show cause /explain the reason
As a result / because of that/ consequently / therefore	to show result / explain consequences

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

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

What is the function of using since in the above sentence ?

الجواب

to show cause / explain the reason

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

المقارنة بين اثنين / التفضيل بين أكثر من اثنين

الصفات القصيرة (المكونة من مقطع واحد) One-syllable adjectives.

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
القاعدة →	adj. + er than	the adj. + est
tall	taller than	the tallest
big	bigger than	the biggest
easy	easier than	The easiest

ملاحظات

إذا كان الحرف قبل الأخير حرف علة نضاعف الحرف الأخير

الصفات المكونة من مقطعين والمنتهاية ب (y) تحول حرف ال (y) الى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة / او (est) للتفضيل (

الصفات الطويلة (المكونة من مقطعين فأكثر) Two-syllable adjectives.

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
القاعدة →	more + adj. than less + adj. than	the most + adj. the least + adj.
interesting	More / less interesting than	the most / the least interesting
careful	More / less careful than	the most / the least careful

الصفات غير المنتظمة : Irregular adjectives

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
little	Less than	the least
many	more than	the most
much	more than	the most
far	farther than / further than	the farthest / the furthest
old	older than / elder than	the oldest / the eldest

as + (adj.) + as تعني اثنان لهما نفس الصفة (التساوي)

Ahmad is as tall as Ali الاثنان لهما نفس الطول

not as (adj.) as اثنان مختلفان

Ahmad is not as tall as Ali (علي أطول من احمد)

Physics isn't as popular as biology.

مع الاسماء المعدودة : As many as

مع الاسماء الغير معدودة as much as

* **as + adjective + as** : to show that two people or things are similar / different in some way. In negative sentences we use **not as + adjective + as**

Ahmad is as tall as Ali (they are equal)

Ahmad is not as tall as Ali . This sentence means that **Ali is taller than Ahmad**

Physics isn't as popular as biology. This sentence means that **Biology is more popular than Physics**

* **Comparative and comparative** : to show that something is increasing or decreasing .

This road is getting busier and busier every day

* **The comparative, the comparative ..** : to show that two things change together or that one thing depends on another thing .

The more you travel, the more you learn about other cultures .

Choose the correct answer

1. She is _____ than me.
a. young b. younger c. the youngest d. youngest
2. This exercise is _____ than the last one.
a. most difficult b. the more difficult c. more difficult d. the most difficult
3. She is as _____ as her brother.
a. taller b. tallest c. the tall d. tall
4. This car is much _____ than the other one.
a. fast b. fastest c. faster d. The fastest
5. I am becoming more and _____.
a. more worried b. most worried
6. My house is _____ than yours.
a. big b. bigger c. biggest d. more big
7. This flower is _____ than that one.
a. more beautiful b. the most beautiful c. the more beautiful d. beautiful
8. Non-smokers usually live _____ than smokers.
a. long b. longer c. longest d. more long
9. Which is _____ animal in the world?
a. more dangerous b. most dangerous c. dangerous d. the most dangerous
10. A holiday by the sea is _____ a holiday in the mountains.
a. better b. more good c. the best d. better than
11. The weather this summer is even _____ last summer.
a. worst b. worse c. bad d. worse than
12. Max is _____ than John. a. thin b. thinnest c. thinner d. thinner

13. Thank you for the compliment. That's _____ thing anyone has ever said to me.

a. nicer b. nicest c. the nicer d. the nicest

14. I have _____ friends in the world.

a. a good b. best c. the best d. the better

15. The _____ they are, the harder they fall.

a. taller b. tallest c. more tall d. tall

16. Of her three jumps, the second was the _____.

a. longer b. longest c. long d. most long

17. Math is _____ for her than physics.

a. more easy b. easier c. more easier d. easiest

18. Kareem used to be one of the _____ basketball players in the NBA.

a. tall b. taller c. tallest d. most tall

Put the adjectives in brackets into the comparative or superlative form, adding any necessary words.

1. A: Your cat is really sweet.

B: Yes, she's _____ (friendly) cat we've ever had.

2. A: How was the fashion show?

B: Great! I saw _____ (fabulous) clothes ever!

3. A: I'm 64 kilos. How much do you weigh?

B: I'm _____ (light) you. I weigh 55 kilos.

4. A: It's so cold today!

B: Yes, it's _____ (cold) than I thought it would be.

5. A: Shall we go to the Mall on Saturday?

B: Great idea! They have _____ (good) designer shops there!

6. A: What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?

B: They say it is going to be _____ (windy) tomorrow than it was today.

7. A: How would you describe Lisa?

B: She's _____ (quiet) girl in our class.

8. A: Was your house badly damaged in the storm?

B: Not too badly. It could have been a lot _____ (bad).

9. A: Do you like living in the city center?

B: Yes, it's _____ (good) place for shopping and going out.

10. A: Did you get the job?

B: I'm afraid not. I think they were looking for someone _____ (old) and with more experience.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Conserving the Earth's resources is _____ thing we can do for our planet.

A. the better B. the best C. much better D. the much best

2. Fishing is not _____ as surfing.

A. half as exciting B. more exciting C. as more exciting D. more exciting than

3. Staying at home is _____ relaxing than being at work.

A. too much B. much most C. much more D. the more

4. The less popular a destination is, _____ it'll be.

A. the cheaper B. the cheapest C. the less cheaper D. cheaper

Examples : Choose the correct form of the adjective from those given

1. She didn't got as information as you .
(**many , more , much , most**)
2. Farah is the of all the students.
(**tallest , taller , most tall , tall**)
3. Honesty is the policy .
(**good , best , better , most good**) .
4. Everest is mountain in the world.
(**high , higher , the highest , highest**) .
5. Of all the taxi drivers, Jamal is the
(**more careful , most careful , less careful , careful**)
6. Ahmad is the intelligent person I've ever met.
(**most , the most , more , less**)
7. I don't hate spiders as as you.
(**much , many , more , the most**)
8. The weather today is as as yesterday
(**hot , hotter , hottest , the hottest**)
9. They are planning to meet as people as they can .
(**much , more , less , many**)

قاعدتان مهمتان في سؤال اعد كتابة الجملة

اسم 2 + as adj. as + فعل منفي + اسم 1
اسم 1 + مقارنة + فعل مثبت + اسم 2

French isn't as popular as English

English (*is more popular than French*)

اسم 2 + مقارنة + فعل مثبت + اسم 1
اسم 1 + نعكس الصفة + فعل مثبت + اسم 2

English is more popular than French.

French is (*less popular than English / not as popular as English*) .

Rewrite :

1. Health is more important than money
Money isn't
2. law is more popular than medicine.
Medicine is not
3. Engineering is less popular than visual Arts.
Visual arts is
4. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.
English children
5. Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children
6. There are more students studying Maths than Science
There are not
7. Students like doing Maths more than they like doing Music and Arts
Students don't like doing Music and Art
8. Neither Maths nor Science is as popular as English.
English is
9. Reading a novel is not as interesting as watching a movie.
Watching a movie

Answers

1. Money isn't as important as health
2. Medicine is not as popular as law .
3. Visual arts is more popular than Engineering .
4. English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children ...
5. English children can leave school a year later than Jordanian children ..
6. There are not as many students studying science as Maths .
7. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Maths ..
8. English is more popular than Maths and science
9. Watching a movie is more interesting than reading a novel.

YOUSSEF BSHARAT

Derivation : الاشتقاق

يستخدم الاسم في الحالات التالية

1. After articles (a / an / the) بعد أدوات التعريف والتنكير

My father bought our house with an from his grandfather (inherit , inherited , inheritance)

2. After determiners (some, all, many, much, no, half, several, a lot of, more, little, few , any ...)

The idea of living in the city has little to me.(attract ,attractive ,attraction)

3. After possessive pronouns الملكية : s بعد صفات الملكية

(my, his, her, its, our, their, your.) My to you is great.(appreciation , appreciate , appreciated)

4. After adjectives بعد الصفات

The most important this year is the palace in the desert .(discover, discovery , discovered)

5. After prepositions : بعد حروف الجر

(in, on, at, for, from, of, by, about, with, without, after, before)

Imagination is the sources of(create , creation , creative)

6.Before or after the verb قبل الفعل أو بعد الفعل (فاعل أو مفعول به

The aim of this project is to develop in the area. (education, educational , educate)

7. At the beginning of the sentence في بداية الجملة وقبل فعل

..... is my favourit subject . (archaeological , archaeologically , archaeology)

تستخدم الصفة في الحالات التالية

1. Before nouns قبل الاسم

King Hussein was a world figure in the 20th century .(major , majority , majorly)

2. After certain verbs بعد الأفعال التالية

(look, seem, appear, sound, feel, smell, become, taste, get, turn.)

These paintings look I'm sure it is not fake. (origin , original , originally)

3. After (so, too, very, quite) بعد الكلمات التالية

The nature here is very (attract , attraction , attractive) .

4. In comparative and superlative forms في المقارنة والتفضيل

More adj. than /// the most adj.//// (between as ...adj.as)

Who is the most in your class (influence , influential , influentially)

5. After adverbs بعد الظروف

Training makes workers highly (productive , production , productive)

6. After (is , am, are, was , were)(be) بعد الافعال المساعدة من مجموعة

The prices of certain items are not (negotiate , negotiation , negotiable)

يستخدم الفعل في الحالات التالية

1. After (to) بعد

Many doctors work hard to an effective remedy for cancer . (discovery , discover , discovered)

2. After (don't, doesn't, didn't) (do) أفعال

Some students didn't the texts into Arabic .(translation , translate , translator)

3. After modals (will , shall ,can, may, must, etc.) بعد الأفعال الناقصة

This training course will you for better jobs .(qualify , qualification , qualified)

4. Between the subject and the object بين الفاعل والمفعول به

Flowers bees. (attractive , attract , attraction)

5. At the beginning of order and request sentences. في بداية جملة الأمر والطلب

..... the text from Arabic into English . (translation , translate , translator)

يستخدم الظرف في الحالات التالية

1. At the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma . بداية الجملة متبوع بفاصلة

....., the weather was excellent.(Fortunate , fortunate , fortunately)

2. Between the subject and the verb. بين فاعل وفعل

As you remember I'm interested in shopping. (probable , probably , probability)

3. Between the auxiliary and the main verb) بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

The recycling project has beencarried out in my school . (successful , successfully , succeed)

4. Before adjectives قبل الصفات

Desertification is an serious problem in many countries.(increase , increasing , increasingly)

مقاطع الصفة

able	ed	like	ic	En	al	ible	ous
ish	ary	ing	y	ive	full	less	ent / ant

مقطع الظرف

Ly

مقاطع الفعل

en	ise	ize	ify	ate	eive
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

مقاطع الاسم

er	ian	ance	hood	ity	ship	ee	ist	cy
ment	age	or	ion	ism	ness	th	ess	

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The workers protested against the new measures

(loud , loudness , **loudly**)

2. I'm to my parents for what they have done for me

(thank . **thankful** , thankfully)

3. This strawberry jam is it's not sweet enough

(taste , tastefulness . **tasteless**)

4. Walk quietly, ! the kitten is frightened

(noiseless , **noiselessly** , noise)

5. He died in his sleep. What a death

(peacefully , peace , **peaceful**)

6. This law isn't socially It's too unjust

(accept , acceptance , **acceptable**)

7. By my, we should be there by midnight.

(calculate/ **calculation** / calculated)

8. I can't most of the data on the computer without a password

(**access** / accessible / accessibility)

9. The students were shown an film about desertification

(educate / education / **educational**)

10. He could complete his project in an manner

(**inventive** / invention / inventor)

11. The service offers young people advice on finding a job.

(practice / **practical** / practically)

12. Treatment of obesity depends on how overweight a person is and his or her

(**health** / healthy / healthily)

13. After the Cold War, we assumed we'd be collecting a dividend of peace,

(optimistic / **optimistically** / optimism)

14. The residents got a government to solve the crisis.

(commit / **commitment** / committed)

15. The of the hospital will cost much money.

(expand / **expansion** / expanded)

16. She feared losing her to her stepmother.

(inherit / **inheritance** / inherited)

17. Online education programmes will become more

(**influence** / **influential** / **influentially**)

18. Sir Tim Berners Lee is the of the World Wide Web.

(**invent** / **inventor** / **invention**)

19. The site is being studied by a Jordanian

(**archaeology** / **archaeologist** / **archaeological**)

20. Industrial rose by 10% . ,

(**production** / **productive** / **produce**)

21. Some snakes can deadly poison.

(**production** / **productive** / **produce**)

22. She didn't her mother's curly hair.

(**inherit** / **inheritance** / **inherited**)

23. The house still has its stone floor .

(**original** / **originally** / **origin**)

24. He played a part in the negotiations .

(**majority** / **major** / **majorly**)

25. The of people support the idea .

(**majority** / **major** / **majorly**)

26. These people will be sent back to their country of

(**original** / **originally** / **origin**)

27 . The food you eat has an important on your health.

(**influence** / **influential** / **influentially**)

28. The country is in need for professions especially doctors.

(**medicine** / **medical** / **medically**)

29. He has some friends.

(**influence** / **influential** / **influentially**)

30. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.

(**produce** , **production** / **productive**)

حروف الجر : Prepositions

Work as	يعمل ك
Decide on	يقرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من وإلى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good at	جيد في

Collocations

join a company	ينضم إلى شركة	do a subject	يدرس موضوع
ask questions	يسأل أسئلة	do exercise	يتمرن
make a mistake	يرتكب غلطة	draw up a timetable	يعد جدول
cause offence	يسبب أذى	make a difference	يحدث فرق
take a break	يأخذ استراحة	make a start	يبدأ
earn respect	يكسب احترام		

كلمات مهمة تساعد في حل أسئلة القطع

benefits	فوائد	Causes	أسباب
Features	خصائص	Advantages	حسناً
Qualities	صفات	Disadvantages	سيئات
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Results	نتائج	Uses	استخدامات
Reasons	أسباب	Indicates	تشير إلى
Factors	عوامل	Quote	اقتبس
Ways	طرق	Point of view	وجهة نظر
Points	نقاط	Suggest	اقترح
mention	اذكر	tips	نصائح

Text 1

Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article. (40 points)

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 1998CE, 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 the future earnings. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree . Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the University of their choice , rather than the nearest one.

Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence especially in their first year . others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents bought for them . Most of them need to learn to cook , do their own washing and manage their time and money

1. there are two reason that make the students in the UK leave their homes and go away to study. Write down these two reasons .

They want to move to the University of their choice , rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

2. Students who live away their homes while studying should learn certain skills. Write down three of these skills.

Most of them need to learn to cook , do their own washing and manage their time and money

3. Quote two sentences which explain the financial change that took place in the UK since 1998.

Before 1998CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced.

4. Find a word in the text that means money you owe.

Debt

5. what does the pronoun it refer to ?

The percentage of school leavers who go on to higher education in England .

6. Where do most students live during their first year of studying away their homes?

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 bought for them

7. Studying abroad is a challenge for many students. Think of this sentence and write your point of view in two sentences.

You may experience language problems if you are studying in a place where they speak a different language to your native one.

You may well experience culture shock. Even if you have researched it extensively and think you know a country, you will find lots of things are very different when you actually live there.

8. There are some factors that affect students to choose a subject to study at the university. Write down two of these factors .

One important factor is the fees ; some subjects are too expensive . Another factor is the job prospects in the future .

Text 2

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 the public universities, or one of the 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 postgraduate studying for a masters 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 Germanys federal ministry of education and research, and it follows Germanys 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. Quote the sentence which indicates that online learning will be widely applied in many universities in Jordan.

In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

2. How long does compulsory education last in Jordan ?

Ten years

3. What does the underlined pronoun it refer to?

the German Jordanian University

4. Which type of learning allows students to study while working at the same time?

online distance learning programmes.

5. postgraduate students study for different types of degrees. Write down two of these degrees.

masters degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

6. Find a word in the text which means officially arrange to join a school, university or a course

enroll

7. what stages of education are not considered compulsory ?

Pre- school and kindergarten education

8. There are a lot of public and private universities in Jordan . Write down three of them

the university of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in salt.

9. Who is in charge of education from kindergarten to secondary ?

The Ministry of Education (MOE).

Text 3

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 schools

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 Maths and Science. 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 career opportunities.'

1. What is the goal that studio schools are looking forward to achieving ?.

They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary schools.

2. How are studio schools funded?

Studio schools are pioneering schools which receive funding as well as support from private businesses.

3. One example of studio schools is the one working in the space industry. Write down two of the subjects that the students are offered in that school.

Astronomy and Astrophysics.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that students in studio schools can work in a large range of jobs after finishing their study at those schools.

When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

5. How can Leading companies in the space and technology industries support space schools.

The companies supervise the projects given to students.

6. How are prominent scientists and engineers involved in space schools?

The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers

7. what does the underlined word which refer to ?

Studio schools

A: Complete each of the following items with the suitable word from those given in the box. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (8 points)

interpreter , conflict , responsible , circulation , optional, tutorial , qualification

1. An is someone who translates spoken words into another language.
2. He was promoted to a position in the firm.
3. The for this job is extraordinary and difficult.
4. I want to attend the meeting but there is a in my schedule that day.
5. You don't have to do this , it is
6. A lesson given to a very small class is called

offence , earn , vocational , secure

1. education provides special skills rather than academic knowledge.
2. You can others respect by being honest and hard working.
3. If you are polite, you won't cause or upset anybody.

purpose , negotiate , academic , prove , patient

1. We will the contract to everyone's satisfaction.
2. Be please, the train will arrive in a few minutes.
3. I am more than athletic, I get lower marks in sport than in anything else.

Seminar , satisfaction , secure , experience , beneficial

1. We had a great in China last year.
2. This building is, even in an earthquake.
3. He enjoyed the dish with great , he will order it again.
4. I have attended a that was held for advanced studies and to exchange useful information between members.

diet , memory , compromise , blame , dehydration

1. They have to change their positions a little and to reach an agreement.
2. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing
3. It is important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid

Get it off my chest , play it by ear , put your back into it , get cold feet

- 1 We can't make a decision yet. Let's just
- 2 You could dig this plot in an afternoon if you really
- 3 I had spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to
- 4 We are starting work next Saturday- that's if my partner doesn't , he is still worried about the price.

EDITING (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Two spelling mistakes, one punctuation mistake, and two grammar mistakes ,Correct the mistakes and write them in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

سؤال تصحيح أخطاء الإملاء والقواعد وعلامات الترقيم

These schools often **specializes** in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and **qualefications** should be **make** available to all young people ! One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen year-olds who have a special in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made **curriculam** at the school including subjects.

Students can **attending** one of ten **puplic** 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 **were** undergraduates studying for a first degree or postgraduate studying for a masters **digree**, a PhD or a higher diploma.